

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, July 29, 1958.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Walter Duncan) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS.**PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ACT.**

The Hon. F. J. CONDON—Will the Chief Secretary explain the position of Sunday sport under the Places of Public Entertainment Act as there appears to be some difference of opinion regarding admission charges? Is it intended, if necessary, to amend the Act to enable collections to be taken up legally on Sundays?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN—The question is rather involved in as much as it asks me to explain various phases of the Places of Public Entertainment Act which was passed by Parliament and which is the responsibility of the Administration to administer. Broadly speaking, section 20 of the Act provides that no body can conduct organized sport or public entertainment in a place of public entertainment on a Sunday without the written consent of the Minister. When a charge is made at an unlicensed place of entertainment it legally constitutes a public entertainment, and that is a position on which so many people apparently are not properly informed. Occasionally it is necessary to point out this provision to people who propose operating, with good intentions, in defiance of the Act. I assure the honourable member that the Act is being observed in the spirit desired by Parliament when it was passed. It is good legislation and provides little difficulty, but it gets a great deal more prominence than it deserves.

HOVE RAILWAY CROSSING.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Since the duplication of the railway line from Goodwood to Marino there have been two fatal accidents at the Hove railway crossing. Can the Minister of Railways say whether departmental officers have inspected the site and is there any possibility of removing the dangerous situation there?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE—I will have inquiries made into this matter and let the honourable member have the information.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE CLOCKS.

The PRESIDENT—Last Thursday the Hon. Sir Collier Cudmore, Deputy President, undertook to have a check made on the clocks at Parliament House for Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill. I have received a report from the Architect-in-Chief as follows:—

The contract for the installation of these clocks has not yet been completed and the contractor is in the process of adjusting the master clock to obtain the accuracy required under the terms of the contract. This accuracy is plus or minus three seconds per week. Frequent checks are now being carried out by the contractor and adjustments made whenever necessary. The slave clocks receive impulses each minute from the master clock and consequently, even when the master clock has been adjusted to maintain correct time within the limits of the contract, the slave clocks could at any time be either one-half minute slow or fast.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 24. Page 148.)

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON (Northern)—I preface my remarks by expressing the great pleasure of Council members at seeing you, Mr. President, back in your accustomed place and looking so well. I can report that the duties of President have been carried out well by the Deputy Presidents, Sir Frank Perry on the first day and Sir Collier Cudmore on the two following days. I commend the speech delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor when opening this session. Sir Mellis Napier has rendered great service to the State and on many occasions has had to carry the added task of Lieutenant-Governor, but he seems to take it all in his stride. His Opening Speech clearly set out the progress that has been made in South Australia throughout the last two decades. We trust that Sir Robert and Lady George will benefit greatly from their holiday overseas and come back refreshed to carry on the good work they have been doing here for a number of years.

I congratulate Sir Collier Cudmore, the Leader of our Party, on the well-deserved honour conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. Sir Collier's work in this Chamber has been outstanding, and his speeches always command attention for their sound reasoning. At all times he has a thorough grasp of the Bill being discussed; in other words, to quote one of his expressions, he does his homework very thoroughly.

We regret the retirement through ill-health of Sir Malcolm McIntosh, who has given a record number of years to the service of this State. With his relief from office we hope he will regain his accustomed health and live for many years to enjoy his retirement. We congratulate the Honourable David Brookman on his appointment as Minister of Agriculture. He is the son of one of the late respected members of this Chamber, and since his election to Parliament he has shown great promise. I feel sure that his appointment will commend itself to the people of this State. I also congratulate the Honourable Glen Pearson on his appointment as Minister of Works. Strange to relate, I was asked to give a forecast of the appointments before any were suggested, and I gave the opinion that Mr. Pearson might be appointed Minister of Works and Mr. Brookman Minister of Agriculture. Members will therefore know that I heartily concur in those appointments.

I commend the mover and seconder for launching this debate on a very high plane. We are sorry that these are the last speeches we will hear on the Address in Reply from both Sir Collier Cudmore and the Honourable John Bice. In their retirement they can be assured that their work for the State has been highly appreciated. Mr. Condon in his usual manner made a very valuable contribution and brought again before our notice the interests of the flour milling industry. With his contention that the price for wheat for manufacturing into flour for export should be at the same price as export wheat I am entirely in accord, because I think that contention is based on very firm grounds. His summary of his reasons for the building of a bridge over the River Murray at Blanchetown will, I am sure, be appreciated by all members. I was very pleased to have the reasons given so lucidly, and I feel sure that this bridge will add greatly to the development of the Upper Murray.

The Honourable Mr. Story's reference to the establishment of a cannery at Berri, which the Honourable Mr. Wilson and I inspected whilst there recently, was very interesting and informative. I am of the same opinion as Mr. Story that that cannery will go a long way in greatly increasing the prosperity of the fruit industry in that area and will fill a long felt want. For many years we in this State have been supplied with canned fruit that has shown signs of being picked at an immature stage, but the establishment of the

industry on a site where the fruit is grown will enable it to be canned under the best possible conditions.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry—How many canneries are there on the River Murray?

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON—There are some in Victoria, but I believe this will be the only cannery of any size in this State on the Murray. I fully endorse Mr. Wilson's references to the visit of the Queen Mother. I feel sure that her visit to this State has left a lasting impression upon the people. I well remember her visit to Victoria Park where she went around twice to the acclamation of all the children there. It left quite a memorable impression upon me, as I feel sure it did upon all the children gathered there on that occasion. The Music Festival and the River Pageant on the final night will live long not only in Her Majesty's memory but in the memory of the people of South Australia. It was a visit that I think is very highly appreciated by the people of this State.

We are delighted that the Premier was successful in defending South Australia's rights under the River Murray Waters Agreement. Water is vital to a dry State such as ours. How fortunate we have been in the timing of reticulation services to every major portion of the State! I remember quite well when the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline was put through the middle north to Whyalla. It saved the situation during the 1944 drought, and enabled the people to retain between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 sheep in that area which otherwise would have been without water. The Uley-Wanilla scheme on Eyre Peninsula was likewise a very fortunate happening, and but for that scheme the Tod would have been unable to provide water for that area and farmers would have had to sacrifice stock at a very low figure. The Mannum-Adelaide pipeline also supplied water at a time when it was so urgently needed.

There is now a proposal for an extension of water supplies to Port Lincoln from what is known as the Lincoln Basin which shows prospects of being equal to the Uley-Wanilla supply. Research has shown potential supplies in the Poldia and Lake Wangary areas which will meet the needs of Eyre Peninsula for many years. Over 90 per cent of our people can turn on the supply from a tap, but there is still need for supplies to such districts as Burra, Hallett, Mount Bryan, Terowie, Appila, Booleroo Centre, Wirrabara, Melrose and Orreroo, also Kimba on the West Coast where

last year they were carting water for eight months. While at Marree recently I learned of a shortage of water for that town which is showing a new lease of life through the extension of the standard gauge to that area. When the duplication of the Whyalla main takes place I hope it will be taken through these areas and made large enough to meet future requirements.

I should also like to express appreciation for the electricity supply that we now see running north, south, east, and west over practically the whole of the State. When I went to the Electricity Trust for information about supplies in particular districts, as I did in the case of Hallett and Mount Bryan recently, I found the officers giving attention to a service to those areas. In fact, inquiries show that services are visualized in many cases in the near future.

This provision of power throughout the State in turn has enabled us to progress industrially. We have established and developed industry today in South Australia to a great degree. Statistics of factories show that South Australia in 1956 had 4,063 factories employing 91,981 people; in 1938 there were only 2,067 factories employing 43,371 people. The development of secondary industry is thus obvious and electricity has made this possible. In this connection, the Industries Development Act empowers the Treasurer, subject to a report and recommendation from the Industries Development Committee to (a) guarantee the repayment of the loans made or to be made to any person engaged or about to engage in an industry for the purpose of enabling him to establish or carry on or extend such industry; (b) make a grant or loan out of the Country Secondary Industries Fund to any person for the purpose of enabling him to establish or carry on or extend any secondary industry outside the metropolitan area, or to conduct experiments, research and investigations relating to any such industry or the possibility of establishing any such industry. The details of assistance given under the above Act are as follow:—

Industries assisted by guarantees. During 1956-57, guarantees of £200,000 and £2,000 were given to assist in the production of barytes and clothing respectively.

Total guarantees given since the inception of the Act to June 30 last amounted to £3,050,550, of which £2,872,400 was still in force at that date, the bank overdrafts of the industries concerned then being £2,302,062.

The nature of the industries still being assisted and the extent of the assistance, are

as under:—Cement, amount of guarantee, £900,000; pyrites, £1,000,000; food processing, £602,000; agricultural implements, £100,000; barytes, £200,000; fishing, £30,000; brickmaking, £23,000; pottery, £8,850; tanning and currying, £5,000; plant nursery, £1,550; and clothing, £2,000—making a total of £2,872,400.

Industries assisted through the Country Secondary Industries Fund by grants to June 30, 1957, were as follows:—Ceramic research, £17,500; oil-firing experiments for brick production, £438; loans—brick production, £11,315; repayments, £9,303; refractory production, £30,000; repayments, £8,337; mining, £1,000; repayments, £247; tanning, £600; repayments, £600. That is a total assistance of £60,853 and repayments of £18,487.

In addition to that, we have established in the Mount Gambier district a saw milling industry and electricity supply for that town. Steel works are proposed for Whyalla and an oil refinery for south of Adelaide. The ceramic industry at Wallaroo was also assisted (unfortunately the company went into liquidation) and the extension of the Rosewornes bulk handling equipment plant in the distillery building. That should be quite a help to the Wallaroo district. A treatment plant is at Port Pirie for uranium ores and a fishing industry was established at Port Lincoln. There are probably others but members will agree that a great deal has been done in the establishment of industries in this State, which I believe have placed our economy on a sounder basis.

Last year agriculture had quite a recession, but it was not felt as it would have been some 25 years ago before these industries were established. However, great as the activity has been in establishing secondary industries, land development has not been lost sight of. Since the end of World War II, about 6,600,000 acres have been allotted by the Department of Lands, exclusive of land allotted under pastoral lease and under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Much of this land had been held previously, but a little over 1,000,000 acres could be classed as new land.

During the last 12 months about 75,000 acres of newly opened lands have been allotted, after being gazetted open to application, in three main areas as follows: in the Upper South-East, 26,000 acres and 16 blocks; in Kangaroo Island, 19,000 acres and 15 blocks; and West Coast, 30,000 acres and 20 blocks. In addition to this, approximately 1,100,000 acres of other land was allotted, exclusive of War Service Land Settlement blocks, pastoral lease lands, and a substantial area in the Upper South-East recently allotted to the

A.M.P. Society for development. The bulk of the land development has been through the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, under which 560,000 acres have been allotted so far. Lands allotted under pastoral lease since the

war total about 11,000,000 acres, of which 3,800,000 acres comprise newly opened areas.

Agricultural development for war service land settlement is indicated in the following table:—

	Logging.	Ploughing and re-ploughing.	Combining and sowing to pasture.	Topdressing (all operations).
South-East	66,081	201,428	115,425	284,746
Upper South-East	3,400	25,771	17,141	36,268
Eyre Peninsula	22,660	46,788	28,356	123,104
Kangaroo Island	125,125	241,783	133,110	201,394
Total	217,266	515,770	294,032	645,512

In addition, the Australian Mutual Provident Society has developed a large area in the vicinity of Keith and Bordertown. Established pasture amounts to 135,000 acres, additional ploughed area 17,500 acres, fencing 710 miles; 300 bores have been equipped, and 84 houses and 96 sheds erected. Of the total of 79 employees, 70 have been settled and nine others are to be settled within the next two or three months. In addition 59 allotments have been made to non-employees. This is indeed a very satisfactory record.

South Australia has developed secondary industries and also land for tenure, and this has placed our economy on a very sound basis. Last year there were about 15,000,000 sheep in the State. With that growth, it appeared to me essential that we should provide for dealing with that stock. In a debate on October 30, 1956, when we were dealing with the proposed extension of the Abattoirs area to Salisbury and Elizabeth, I suggested that such an extension would encroach upon facilities which should be set aside for dealing with the lambs and sheep for export. I said:—

The Abattoirs at present have a killing capacity of 1,644,000 for local consumption and export combined. Some people will say that there has been a drop in slaughtering for export this year and I agree; I have a cutting which shows a falling off of about 50 per cent, from 450,000 to 223,000. It may therefore be suggested that the capacity of the works is sufficient to meet requirements. That is the case only while we are building up our flocks and while we continue to enjoy bounteous seasons, but I visualize the time when the capacity of our land to carry stock will be fully taxed, and I think we will have reached that stage with 15,000,000 sheep. Consequently, if we get a dry year there will be a tendency to market a much bigger proportion of our stock and the encroachment of local consumption killings will crowd out the export slaughtering capacity. We should therefore earnestly consider that situation so that when

the drier seasons come we will be able to cope with the additional numbers that will undoubtedly flow to the works.

Surprising to relate, the following year, unfortunately, was a very dry one and what I predicted eventuated and the Abattoirs were unable adequately to deal with the stock coming forward. According to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech a Bill is to be introduced this session to provide for the extension of the Abattoirs. Had this work been carried out in 1956 to cope with the increasing sheep numbers, the devastating conditions would not have operated last killing season. Our Abattoirs are doing a very good job within certain limitations. It is a very efficient organization and provides good, clean, healthy meat for the metropolitan area.

I have obtained figures from the Abattoirs dealing with its killings, the numbers today being rather colossal. Much of this work has been done as overtime, and included 36 week-ends with Saturdays and Sundays for which time and a half and double time was paid. This added materially to costs. During last year the Abattoirs killed for export 198 cattle and for local consumption 95,419. Sheep for export numbered 88,514 and for local consumption 538,322, and lambs for export 708,982 and for local consumption 477,529. Charges for slaughtering for export are as follows:—Mutton, 2 1/16d. a lb., which amounts to 11s. 2d. for a sheep weighing 50 lb. and 13s. 7d. for one of 60 lb. For lambs for export the charge was 2 13/16d. pence per lb. The charge for a lamb weighing 32 lb. was 7s. 6d. and for one of 36 lb. 8s. 5d. For cattle weighing 600 lb., at a charge of 2 3/4d. a lb., the cost was £6 17s. 6d. My earliest knowledge of Abattoirs charges was that for lambs for export it was 3d. a lb., whereas now it is 2 13/16d. Much of the increase has been caused by week-end killing where time and a half

and double time applied. Last year the abattoirs made a profit of £46,730, a loss of £6,864 in 1956, and a profit of £127,193 in 1955. The loss in 1956 was brought about, according to the report, by a strike of employees for seven weeks in August and September. During the last financial year 40,100 sheep and/or lambs were railed to Melbourne for slaughter. In that State the producers enjoyed the privilege of a number of works, such as Vestey's, Sim Cooper, Angliss, Borthwicks and the abattoirs at Newmarket. In addition there are works at Ballarat and Bendigo in the country.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Where did the sheep and lambs come from?

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON—They were railed from Gepps Cross to Melbourne because it was found more profitable to slaughter there. We have reached the stage when additional killing facilities should be available in South Australia. Competition is always good and if we had competitive works and better facilities available for the additional stock it would have a beneficial effect on the industry.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—What about abattoirs at Kadina?

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON—Mr. Jack Sellars went to England and made inquiries about the export of sheep to that country. He also investigated the cost of installing facilities at Kadina, but the Adelaide Meat Company went cold on the project.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—What about the Noarlunga Meat Works?

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON—There is nothing to stop it killing meat for export. The Privy Council held that section 52A of the Act, which prohibited the use of the board's premises for the killing of stock without a licence, was inconsistent with the Commonwealth Customs Meat Export Regulations. The Noarlunga people can do the business if they so desire.

The condition of roads in South Australia has been greatly improved. Last year about £8,000,000 was spent on them. Gradually we are extending bitumen roads in the northern districts. Mr. Wilson pointed out that in recent times there has been great progress on the Lincoln highway. An extension of the bitumen road from Warnertown to Gladstone and on to Caltowie is proceeding, and we are led to believe that during the present financial year some work will be done on the Jamestown-Mannanarie-Yongala-Peterborough road. We are pleased with the progress that is being made because good roads are vital to country

people. They are just as essential as good roads in thickly populated areas.

The Eyre Highway passes through a long stretch of country and we cannot expect it to be bitumenised in the near future because of the great expense. The earth that is being placed on it now remains for only a short period. It is sand with a little clay in it, and it comes from places adjacent to the road. During dry periods it soon becomes dust and in wet weather it is not good enough material to carry traffic. If the worst 20 miles between Minnipa and Kimba were given the new method of stabilization we would have, with the rest of the road, a reasonably traffickable highway. Until we get something of a permanent nature we will continue to spend money without getting good results. Lorry loads of five and six yards of earth are now dumped along the road and it must be at tremendous cost. It does not represent work of a permanent nature and it is a waste of money for it brings poor results.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Has it been going on for long?

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON—To a degree. In the early days on Eyre Peninsula they were fortunate in the methods used. They graded the clay with sand and it made good roads. Today it is necessary to build up the roads in order to get rid of the water, otherwise there are reservoirs instead of roads. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY (Central No. 2)—I congratulate you, Mr. President, on having resumed the Chair, not that the duties of President were not adequately carried out by those who succeeded you temporarily, but because we are pleased to have you back with us. I join with others in paying a tribute to the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor for the excellent service they continue to render to the State. A special word of praise must go to Sir Mellis and Lady Napier for their continuous devotion to duty. They are no longer young, yet they go out on all occasions to attend public functions which must place a considerable strain on them both. For that reason I say that we are very indebted to them.

I congratulate the mover and the seconder of this debate, and particularly the mover (Sir Collier Cudmore) on placing the Legislative Council in its right perspective with regard to our system of Parliamentary government. His Excellency's Speech was an excellent one. It opened on a note which we

would expect because we have had a very dry year; some of our primary commodities were not only low in quantity but also very low in value. In spite of that fact we are assured in the Speech that we have every right to expect a successful year for business. In fact, that is supported by every trade journal I have read and in every statement from business executives and others who have spoken on such matters. In addition, judging by the prophecies and promises made by the Premier that certain very large industries will be established in our midst, a tremendous fillip will be given to business in all directions. We look forward to a very successful year.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—The Government is not taking credit for the good seasons we have had, is it?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—We are happy to have had good seasons, and with the very good work of the Government, helped by Almighty God, we are able to get along very well.

I listened to Mr. Condon's speech very carefully, and it was a very good one. However, I thought he marred its value somewhat by a statement which I do not think he could have meant. I think that he is too good a South Australian to have meant what he said, which was that in his opinion this State is the worst off from the industrial angle, the workers are badly off and their cost of living is far too high, and that unemployment is tremendously high and going to be higher. I thought it was a rather poor end to what otherwise was a very good speech.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—None of it can be contradicted.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I am about to do so now if the honourable member will be patient.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—So long as it is fact.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I promise I will give the honourable member nothing but facts. Mr. Condon said that the cost of living in this State is the highest in the Commonwealth, implying that thereby the worker is receiving less value in his pay packet than any other worker in the Commonwealth. Unfortunately for the honourable member, statistics do not bear out that contention. I went to some trouble to get the latest figures from the Statistician with regard to unemployment in this State. Firstly I will give the cost of living figures for all the States, and members will be able to make their own

deductions. The figures are up to the end of last June and are the latest ones I could get. Taking the index number as one thousand, the figures are as follows:—New South Wales, 2,610; Victoria, 2,557; Queensland, 2,380; South Australia, 2,458; Western Australia, 2,706, and Tasmania, 2,668. On that showing alone it does not look as though we are too badly off. With the exception of Queensland, we have the lowest cost of living in the Commonwealth, and that is not too bad a record for a State situated as South Australia is. We are not a wealthy State; we have neither the facilities nor the potentialities of some of the other States, and therefore I say it is a very good record.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—The latest figures disclose that the cost of living has gone up by 6s. in South Australia in comparison with 2s. and 1s. in other States. That was published in the *News* the other day.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I am giving the honourable member the latest figures available from the Statistician. There may have been later figures, but I have not seen them.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—You are using the latest figures that suit you.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I want to suit the honourable member, too; he made the very rash statement that South Australia is the poorest State in the Commonwealth.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—It is the lowest basic wage State.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—The figures I will quote prove the contrary. The stable condition of the State is also reflected in the latest available unemployment figures, which show that the numbers receiving unemployment benefits are as follows:—New South Wales, 7,170; Victoria, 4,675; Queensland, 4,334; South Australia, 1,366; Western Australia, 2,016, and Tasmania, 629. Again I say that reflects rather to our credit, because it shows that our unemployment figures are the lowest with the exception of Tasmania, which is a very small State.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—New South Wales has three times our population.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I know it has, and it is probably six times as wealthy; it is a tremendously wealthy State, but very badly managed, as we all know. The building industry is usually a very good barometer of the economy of the State, and when that industry is prosperous most of the other industries are doing well. In the last decade South Australia has built 30,000 homes.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—The Housing Trust built most of those.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Yes, and it is a great credit to them. It is a very big contribution to this State's housing, particularly as we have had a big migration problem to face which has put a very heavy strain upon all departments engaged in building, housing, and other public works. The figures I have mentioned for housing do not include factories.

Let us look at the accumulated savings of this poor, indigent State. The people of South Australia have accumulated in the State Savings Bank the sum of £104,957,000. That is outside the £122,000,000 (in round figures) in the trading bank, and is a fair picture of this State, which is not blessed with many things enjoyed by other States. We have had to make it the hard way. It illustrates, of course, the thrift of the people not only in building, maintaining and running their homes but also in being able to put a fair bit away for a rainy day.

The State has built and is still building a great many technical, high and primary schools. In fact, the strain upon the department of trying to keep pace with the increasing school population must be terrific. I pay the Minister a great compliment by saying that he does his best to face up to this strain. For the moment at any rate he has kept up fairly well. It is true that portable schools have come to his aid. He has not been able to make the additions to schools that no doubt he would have liked to, but these portable schools have been a great help in housing the extra students who come along from year to year.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—There are many new schools to be built.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I understand quite a number is contemplated, but the demand is very great.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—The demand has been present for years.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I am well aware of that. The department is trying to keep pace with the demand. There is still much to be done. Education in this State is not and never will be perfect. It has to adapt itself to the needs of the community, therefore, it can never be static. The needs of education are changing all the time. We have had the fine Murray Report which the Commonwealth Government, to their great credit, have tried to implement immediately. In some respects some of the recommendations have been carried out already.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—We have not had much financial aid for education from the Commonwealth.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I do not think any State has had much help in that direction, and I hope we never shall get too much.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan—There is no need to worry about that!

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—We do not want too much Commonwealth support. Education is a State matter, and I hope it remains that way. Our system of education is far from perfect. We need better schools in the country and better facilities for the families and teachers living there. We are a long way behind the times but the department is trying to keep up. It has bought land and buildings and is doing its best to cope with the lag.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—Where shall we get the money from if not from the Commonwealth Government?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—If we had our way, we would go back to our own taxation, which seems not possible. However, I shall not pursue that. We have much leeway to make up.

A great deal has been said about university education. I agree that leaving school to go to a university is a great step. It is a gap that has not yet been filled. The problem is difficult. When a student goes to a university, he has to try to adapt himself. He is left largely to his own resources; he has to be. That is part of the character building of the university. He cannot be spoon-fed and have teachers around him all the time.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—Do you not think he needs some guidance?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—He gets guidance at the university but is largely, I agree, left to his own resources, which is to his benefit. We shall see great changes in education in the near future. We are living in an age of wonderful changes.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—The nuclear age.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Yes, and the electronic age. We live in an age of quick communication and, before we are very much older, electronics will be much more widely used in our schools and universities. We shall see television taking the place of the teacher much more rapidly than some people realize. In fact, it is already an accomplished fact in some countries. In Florida I believe it controls about six or eight schools from one

centre. It can be visualized what a saving that would be to the department not only in teachers but in accommodation and other things. The best and most accomplished teachers and people in the community would through television disseminate information to the schools.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—In this Parliament shall we have television or broadcasting?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I do not know what we shall have here, but we shall have television in the schools before long. In the meantime, we have an ideal to aim at in our elementary schools. In particular, I should like to see the smaller primary schools cared for. The old system of teaching is being abandoned. I understand that grammar and spelling are being neglected. The schools can be improved in many ways. I am not a prophet but I foresee great changes in the teaching of our children.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Who will receive first priority, the schools or the hospitals?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—They all get a fair crack of the whip here. It is not a matter of priority. Without education where should we be? It is most important.

I know that the Minister of Education is not in this Chamber but I raise the point that text books are a great burden to the average parent. Every year they change, which means a great expense is incurred as they are fairly

costly. Surely a system could be devised whereby text books are passed on from year to year to the various grades.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—Do you agree with the frequent changing of text books?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—No, that is the point I make: they are changed far too often. They are constantly being changed in the sciences which themselves do not change very quickly. Parents with a family of any size find the cost of text books a burden. I congratulate the Premier on his successful negotiations with the Commonwealth Government on the allocation of the water of the River Murray. Therefore, the Premier deserves the congratulations of his Parliament for his successful efforts. I am pleased that the Woods and Forests Department has had a successful year. At one time I advocated the growth of more trees. Last year the department put £250,000 into the funds of the State. That is a net profit from the department. The Marine Department also shows a great profit this year, which has helped our funds tremendously. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN moved the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3.29 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday, July 30, at 2.15 p.m.