

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, June 18, 1969

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

QUESTIONS

PARLIAMENT HOUSE PARKING

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I seek leave to make a brief statement prior to asking a question of the Minister representing the Minister of Works.

Leave granted.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: My question concerns Parliament House and its precincts, and particularly the amount of space available for the parking of members' cars, especially when Parliament is in session. The shortage of such parking space around Parliament House has caused me and, I think, other honourable members some concern, especially recently. I arrived here this morning at 9.15 and was really fishing around for somewhere to park my car at the back of the building. No doubt, members arriving later would have had greater difficulty in finding parking space for their cars. A new Government Printing Office is being erected on another site, and I understand that recently representations were made to the Government in respect of the use of the area of the present Government Printing Office when it has been vacated. When that time comes will the area be reserved for the use of members of Parliament?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I will certainly take up the matter with my colleague the Minister of Works. I realize that parking facilities at Parliament House are taxed to the full. I will ask my colleague to consider the matter and let the honourable member have a reply.

CAR TRIALS

The Hon. L. R. HART: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Local Government.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. R. HART: I have a communication from the District Council of Bute in relation to car club trials held in that district. The Clerk of the council says:

It is considered that this type of trial does much to ruin roads in the district. In many cases the roads used are selected to test the driver's skill rather than navigation. Last year's trial caused hardship to the ratepayers in the Hummocks area, who rely on these dirt roads for access to their properties at all times.

If weather conditions are unsuitable they do not use them unless it is absolutely necessary. This year, portion of the same route is to be used again, plus a further section which the council has requested the organizers to delete. The Clerk goes on to say that it is considered that the Local Government Act or the Road Traffic Act should be amended to allow the council to have some control over these types of trial by specifying whether a certain road can be used for the purpose. This is not an isolated case: it is happening in many areas where car club trials are held and where considerable damage is caused to roads. Some clubs have the courtesy to ask the council for permission; sometimes it is given and sometimes it is not given. However, some members of car clubs use roads against the wishes of councils. I realize that they come within the category of private motorists, who probably have the right to use these roads. However, since this practice is rather prevalent at present and since it is causing much concern to councils, will the Minister of Local Government consider making provision in the appropriate legislation for some control over this type of sport?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I will have a close look at the matter raised by the honourable member. I trust he will provide me with the correspondence from which he has quoted. After my officers have investigated the matter I will bring down a report.

DRAINAGE RATES

The Hon. H. K. KEMP: I ask leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Lands.

Leave granted.

The Hon. H. K. KEMP: The Minister is aware of the difficult (in fact, impossible) position facing many settlers in the South-East in the face of the steeply rising drainage and betterment rates. Recently he promised to study the whole question. Can the Minister say when this investigation will be completed and when these men can expect some possibility of relief?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

The Hon. A. J. SHARD (Leader of the Opposition) brought up the following report of the committee appointed to prepare the draft Address in Reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech:

1. We, the members of the Legislative Council, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you had been pleased to open Parliament.

2. We assure Your Excellency that we will give our best attention to all matters placed before us.

3. We earnestly join in Your Excellency's prayer for the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the session.

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES (Northern): I move:

That the Address in Reply as read be adopted.

I am very conscious of the honour that the Government and my Party have given me in asking me to move this motion at the opening of the third session of the Thirty-ninth Parliament. It is said by some less-informed people that a politician is a man who looks for trouble, finds it everywhere, diagnoses it incorrectly, and then applies a wrong principle to rectify the problem. As honourable members well know, the Address in Reply debate is one of the few occasions when private members can fully air their views, to criticize or agree with the policy of the Government as they see fit, and that is what I intend to do.

Another milestone was made in South Australian history when our first Australian-born Governor opened this session. Following my visit to the United States of America during the Presidential campaign last year I am more convinced than ever of the saneness of our system of respect in, belief in, and allegiance to the Crown and the Royal Family. I know that I voice the sentiments of all honourable members of this Council when I express the hope that His Excellency Sir James Harrison and his wife will enjoy their appointment as Her Majesty's representatives in South Australia for many years to come. Also, I consider it only fitting that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent will visit this State in August in order that the people of South Australia may welcome them personally and that Their Royal Highnesses may learn something more about this part of Australia through being able to meet the people and see at first hand our country and our industries.

It is with regret that we note the death of former members of Parliament. I refer to Senator K. A. Laught; the Hon. C. Goode, who was Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in the Vaughan Government in the difficult war years of 1915 to 1917; the Hon. R. R. Wilson, who was a member of this Council for 16 years; and Messrs. H. B. White

and E. E. George. I join with other members of this Council in my expression of sympathy to their next of kin. I imagine that Senator Laught would have been known to every honourable member of this Chamber as a most conscientious worker for South Australia. He gave me a great deal of moral encouragement in those days prior to my becoming a member of this Council. Of course, the memory is also very fresh with all of us of the Hon. Bob Wilson, who was greatly concerned with the problems of the returned soldiers, as well as with caring for the people of South Australia in his position as a member of this Council.

It is very pleasing to note from His Excellency's Speech that the total migrant increase during the past year was up by some 3,641 people. I often try to imagine the decisions I would have to make if I were to migrate to another country with my family. The decisions those people make and the confidence they have, with what they know of our way of life, are to be admired. Of course, it lays a very heavy responsibility on Government and on industry alike to ensure that our way of life can be maintained for their children. One important centre in South Australia for absorbing migrant people is Whyalla, where in the city itself live people of over 30 different nationalities who have come together and moulded themselves into a community which has very little inter-racial difficulties and which broadly works for the common good, both industrially and socially.

At the great Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited complex at Whyalla, about 8,000 men and women are employed, and half of those people are migrants. The launching of the 54,800-ton S.S. *Clutha Oceanic* yesterday, the largest ship yet launched in Australia, bears sufficient testimony to the skill of all who worked on her, migrant and Australian alike. It is also a credit, of course, to the company that built her.

Population increases are necessary for a growing nation. These increases create problems—new industries to absorb them, schools, hospitals, and homes—but they all result in a stronger economic security for the State and for the nation, and we cannot neglect this very important way of bringing into Australia and into South Australia the skills of other lands, not only in order to make use of those skills but because we realize the need for increased population.

His Excellency, under the heading of "Agriculture" in his Speech, pointed out that the

past season had been a mixed one. What with Rutherglen bug, brown rot, hail and rain, and the problems of marketing (particularly in the irrigated areas of the State) the season for the horticulturist has been extremely difficult. It seems that the more intense agriculture becomes in every field the greater is the chance of disease and damage because of the very concentration necessary for this type of agriculture.

During the past year much progress has been made by the Australian Wool Industry Conference in coming to grips with the problem of the orderly marketing of wool and finding a formula for the reserve price scheme as well as a method whereby small bale lots of one, two, or three bales can be presented for sale by auction in a better way. Many wool-growers believe that stability in the price structure for the sale of their wool is necessary because they are concerned about competition from synthetic fibres. However, since 1967 prices for all wool types have remained remarkably stable, with a slight upward movement each year. Today's newspaper reports that for the current 11 months of this financial year the Australian wool cheque is up by 10.3 per cent.

The Hon. G. J. Gilfillan: But the price is still the same.

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: The price is slightly up on 12 months ago; it is only a very slight margin. I believe that the increase in the wool cheque of 10.3 per cent is mainly the result of more wool being placed on the market than in the previous year. The price structure has not come down, although it has not gone up a lot. Another interesting point is that in a publication entitled *Wool News* put out by Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort Ltd. it is reported that the oddments or small bale lots in the last year have risen between five and 15 per cent. These facts make the argument in favour of a reserve price scheme very difficult to put across to those who believe that the present system is suitable. As I understand it, it is causing a lot of trouble for those people who have to decide where the industry is heading.

Of course, it is not without reason that because of the excellent season last year the harvesting of cereals and, in particular, wheat, reached an all-time record, being in excess of 51,000,000 bushels of wheat alone. Because of overseas marketing problems and storage problems the grower is prepared to impose on himself a 10 per cent bushel reduction in the delivery of wheat to the

silos in the coming season. This will result in hardship to many growers, whether they farm on Eyre Peninsula or the main wheat growing areas of the State. I believe many wheat-growers are not aware of the implication of the proposed reduction of 10 per cent, or of its effect on the profitability of their property. Wheat growing today can be an extremely expensive operation—high costs of land, high cost of machinery, high cost of labour, all affecting agricuturists, but in particular the wheat farmer.

It must not get to the stage where such farmers start crying poverty, because the trend can be arrested if it is looked at sensibly in the beginning. There is an old saying that one cannot make a hard and fast statement relating to agriculture, and therefore I cannot predict the future of marketing problems one way or the other. However, I have tried to portray that the marketing of all our products from the soil is the key to the future prosperity of those who are feeding and clothing the peoples of the world.

In addition to the wheat problem, there are also other problems facing us from an education point of view. The latest census figures show that the biggest single age group in a population of just over 12,000,000 is full of five to nine-year-olds. There are nearly 1,250,000 of them. Add the fact that half the entire population is under 28 and it makes us not only a young people but a younging one.

We are in much the same position as we were in the early 1950's after the first wave of war and post-war babies was passing through the primary schools and Governments were frantically looking for teachers and space. It is hoped that we are better equipped to deal with this latest flood but, if we translate more than 1,000,000 children in this one group into secondary schools, universities and jobs 10 years from now, the worriers can find plenty to keep them occupied. I hope that the committee of inquiry that is examining the State's education system to determine the best use of our educational resources is mindful of these facts and that the training of staff and the planning of adequate schools will prevent a recurrence of the difficulty that education faced in the 1950's.

Most of our mineral resources are located in the Northern District and, with the recent C.S.I.R.O. announcement regarding a cheaper and more efficient method of extracting copper from low-grade ore, it seems possible that some of the State's old copper mines

will be producing again and that some of the known copper lodes in the Flinders Ranges and other parts of the State may become payable propositions in the near future. It is my opinion that the Mines Department is one of the most important departments we have, where men and women are constantly searching for minerals throughout the State. This department is responsible for the mapping of our mineral potential and often takes the initiative in persuading private enterprise to carry out further exploratory work.

With the news that Dehli-Santos has farmed out 10 areas (within the Northern District) for a further 30 test wells for gas or oil, it is the hope of us all that some payable results will eventuate from these new explorations. I know that an energetic exploration programme will be maintained by the Government and the Mines Department. My only wish is that the State could afford to spend twice as much money in its search for the elusive lode of mineral that will attract large industries to the State.

Although His Excellency the Governor mentions plans for hospital expansion in most of Northern District's major centres—Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Whyalla and Port Lincoln—the problem of encouraging the general practitioner to practise in the less populated areas is great, and will continue to be so in the years to come. The word "centralization" is almost a dirty word when we pause to consider what the future will be for those who live away from principal hospital and medical centres and are in need of medical assistance. Australian G.P.'s tend to eye each other up and down these days like first-class passengers in a comfortable ship which is slowly settling down by the bow. Are we, they wonder, a doomed race? Will the family G.P., anyhow, be told that there is no place in the lifeboat for him, every seat being reserved for the doctors in group practice?

The family G.P. most certainly ought to be preserved but, even if he does survive, he will not be the sort of doctor (though he may well be the sort of man) that his grandfather or even his father was. When people mourn the passing of the family doctor, what they sigh for is the loss of the doctor who lived behind a brass plate in the corner house and knew as much about the family as the family knew about itself. He delivered its babies, diagnosed its measles and whooping cough and bandaged its cuts, and, while he wrote prescriptions for coloured

medicine, he listened to its troubles and shared its happiness. He was the wisest of doctors and the most valued of friends. Actually, of course, he was a miracle-worker. He had few drugs and less equipment. Specialists were hard to reach, and only he knew how often his smile and quick reassurance covered a feeling of helplessness. The ideal family doctor today is the same man in a different professional setting. He has drugs—he suffers, in fact, from a superabundance of them. He is in close touch with specialists in most fields. He may or may not be a member of a group practice. But he is still a family doctor. The same people ask for him in the group and he is every bit as interested in them as his father was.

It seems to have been agreed that the family relationship can be maintained in a group of up to approximately 12 doctors. In the United States today there are practices of some 100 doctors; they could scarcely know each other, let alone their patients. This is a ridiculous situation, which reduces the doctor to an organization man and his patient to a number in a filing system. It is true that the G.P. must decide for himself whether he wants to work by himself or in a group, but the Government must take the initiative in the establishment of hospital centres inland from our coastal cities so that it will be profitable for small group practices to operate and so that the sick and the injured are not forced to travel excessive distances for medical care. Bold plans must be made now before the G.P.'s who are holding on to country practices leave, and fine hospital buildings fall into disrepair through neglect.

At a recent general meeting of South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd. the members agreed to a suggestion by the Railways Commissioner to allow a charge of 1c a ton for all wheat and barley carried by rail in order that the department might build hopper bottom waggons. The need for a hopper bottom wagon is, of course, to produce a quicker turn-round in the unloading of bulk wheat. Growers feel that this is one means of stopping or reducing the bottleneck that occurs at many silos during the harvest season. The additional cost of this type of wagon compared with the flat top wagon is estimated at \$3,000, and it is planned that the growers shall contribute to this additional cost at the rate of 1c a ton for the next 35 years.

The number of waggons planned is 97, or a total additional cost of approximately \$290,000. The annual general meeting of

growers has agreed to this proposition because of the problems the grower is having in delivering wheat to silos; he believes this is one way in which he can overcome one small segment of this delivery bottleneck. I do not quibble with or criticize his decision. My point is that it is wrong that a Liberal and Country League Government should even suggest such a proposition to the grower.

I know that the mining, motor car and cement industries all have special rail trucks built for them and they pay an additional cost when their product is carried in these waggons; but these industries are able to hand on their costs to the consumer. We all know that the difficulty facing all primary industries is how to pass on their costs. Although this 1c a ton is an extremely fractional charge per bushel, it is yet another cost. As one honourable member suggested, the next thing will be that the grower will be asked to contribute to the cost of locomotives that draw the trains. These costs will be imposed by a by-law, if it is approved by Parliament. It is being imposed at a time when wheat farmers have to face a 10 per cent reduction in bushel delivery of wheat to silos for the coming season. Wheat farmers are facing extremely difficult prices in the world market. Does the Government believe that wheat farmers should subsidize the South Australian Railways when they are in difficulties themselves?

His Excellency's Speech is a report of the Government's achievements during the past session and a guide to Parliament of its plans for the next session. I congratulate the Government and the Public Service on a job well done. I am grateful for the freedom and the privilege in a democratic society to debate legislation brought down for the advancement of the welfare of the State and to amend it, too, if necessary.

The wages of our work force are climbing higher and higher. The demands on our professional men, particularly our general medical practitioners, are becoming such that the country is losing their services because of the demands being made on them. One of our main problems is that we as a nation are deliberately substituting fantasy for fact. We are showing a preference for more enjoyment and less responsibility; we are becoming complacent in our mood and, after blaming the Government of the day for all our ills, declare we want more welfare from it.

We like to pretend that what goes on in Vietnam today is the other man's concern; we forget that the conflict there is the holding of Communist aggression. A minority in this nation is clamouring for an anti-Vietnam policy, forgetting that war away from our land is infinitely better than war and all its horrors within our borders. So many are thinking compassionately of Vietnam and forgetting the Communist maggot within the kernel. Our people are giving greater loyalty to their union or their class position in society than to their nation and to the economic strength that the work force and the people of responsibility should give to the nation. I wonder whether it is not natural for a nation that is losing its aims and ambitions, its ideals, its self-confidence, and its beliefs in itself, to turn increasingly to its personal pleasures, its excitements and its self-interests; I wonder whether this is not natural for our young people, our students and others (who are searching for an intangible and possibly indefinable solution and who are reviving philosophies not heard of since the days of the depression before the Second World War, when many people endeavoured to pull society out of a rut of despair) because of the aimlessness of their existence.

A country such as ours, which we are proud to call Australia, without ideals and ambitions (especially beliefs in service, loyalty, honesty, craftsmanship and patriotism) must slowly sink into a second-rate nation within the next few decades unless the leaders of our main political Parties, as well as those men and women in positions of responsibility in industry and the professions, are prepared to rethink their aims, rethink their ideals and give not only leadership but also the necessary drive so that the older generation can move out of their rut, and the younger generation can see the light and the meaning of a working nation with an ambition.

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT (Southern): It is an honour and a privilege to second the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency Sir James Harrison, when he opened the third session of the Thirty-ninth Parliament of South Australia. In so doing I refer to the pleasure we all felt that a native-born son of this country occupies the highest office in this State, and at the same time may I refer to His Excellency the Governor-General, also a son of this country. It is with equal pleasure that I refer to the forthcoming visit to South Australia of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and

Duchess of Kent in August. I trust that it is also in order for me to say in the same context that I reaffirm loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth as well as to all those who represent and serve under her in this country of Australia.

Like the honourable member who moved the motion I pay sorrowful respect to those who have served in the Parliaments and have died since the opening of the previous session. I make special reference to Senator Keith Alexander Laught, for 18 years a South Australian member of the Senate, a kindly and gracious man; the Hon. Clarence Goode, for 13 years a member of the House of Assembly and for three years a Minister of the Crown; the Hon. Robert Richard Wilson, a member of the Legislative Council for 16 years; Hector Burnard White and Even Ernest George, both members of the House of Assembly for three years. Every honourable member will join with me in expressing the wish that their sorrowing relatives and near ones may be sustained by the memories of service well rendered in the interests of their nation and their State.

It is most pleasing to find that the State is again reaching the situation where more migrants can be absorbed into the community—indeed, where an increased intake has become necessary. Artisans, skilled tradesmen, technologists and professionally qualified persons are all needed. One thing beholden to each of us is to ensure that their differing trainings are used to the fullest capacity and as early as possible in the interests of the State. If this does not happen we shall have acquired a host of individuals, not a few of whom will become disillusioned very soon. In fact, what we require is that the newcomers will quickly become integrated in the local community to the mutual well-being of themselves and their new country. Support for and assistance to full integration of new settlers is a responsibility on us all—every citizen well settled, whether he be native born or a migrant of more recent years. Many organizations, especially the invaluable Good Neighbour Council, perform meritorious service in helping new arrivals, and they deserve the fullest credit for their fine work, but they cannot do it all. Good neighbourliness shown by us all is a vital component for not only receiving but retaining newcomers, whatever their original homeland.

The place of primary industry in this State's economy cannot be over-emphasized. As has been pointed out, not all sections are equally well situated. The fruit industry (including

fresh, dried and canned fruit) has not found life easy in the past 12 months, and in many cases needs sympathetic help. Cereal crops and pastures have had a happier season, although it must not be forgotten that farmers affected by previous drought years and hardships need more than one good season to recover the losses sustained.

The care of the health of the schoolchild is an insurance for the future well-being of the State's work force. Dental care, for too long a neglected part of general well-being, cannot but benefit as the first batch of school dental therapists goes into action and ensures, for the first time in our history, overall care at an early age as part of the inalienable right of our youngsters. I personally am particularly happy that this service is quite early on being extended to country areas, centres where dental care for the large numbers who live there is less readily available than it is in the capital city. Nothing but benefit to health can accrue from this new service, and we wish all the newly qualified participants well as they go out and treat their patients, inculcating in them the good habit of regular dental care for the rest of their lives.

Mr. President, reference was also made in His Excellency's Speech to general medical school examinations for all children in both State and independent schools. Looking through the long history of a child, we have the family doctor bringing the baby into the world, another doctor examining the child at kindergarten if the child goes to such an institution, and then the school doctor rendering his services. One thing stands out clearly, and that is that the child of today should grow up at least free from a fear of doctors.

Following on the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Geddes, I think my medical colleagues would be most humble and grateful to realize what a part they have to play and in fact do play in society throughout the State. I feel very humble sometimes at the kind things people say about my profession. I can assure you, Mr. President and honourable members, that sometimes when one reads uncomfortable things in the newspaper one wonders how many rogues there are in the medical profession (we have a few, of course, but they are very few compared with the number of doctors on the roll). It can fairly be said that the large majority of doctors are dedicated to serving the community and their districts to the best of their ability.

Referring further to the intention to continue to expand hospital and mental health services, a number of specific hospitals, widespread in their siting, were mentioned in the Governor's Speech. Bearing in mind the high incidence of mental illness in modern society, I do look forward to hearing details of further work being undertaken in the context of mental health during this coming session. It is a pleasure to note again in the context of health, this time public health, that pipelines will continue to replace certain open channels. We forget sometimes what health hazards these open channels can be to the community. At the same time, I am happy, again for health reasons, to be aware of the fact that the installation of mains sewerage systems is progressing apace in various districts.

Representing as I do a district with certain fishing ports, the moves to sustain and further that industry's interests will be very welcome. Fishing interests in the South-East, like their colleagues in other centres, will be watching with the keenest interest, perhaps coupled with a little apprehension, the proposed legislation which will affect their livelihood. In like manner, local government bodies will be awaiting with concern the revision of the Local Government Act.

Reading through the Governor's Speech as a whole, Mr. President, one thing that is apparent as underlying all our work in this Parliament and in all Parliaments of healthy democratic countries is that a community's strength of character is measurable by the care with which it tends, protects and assists those in need through no fault of their own or those who are trying to rehabilitate themselves again in society. In this connection South Australia has a record of which it can be proud. Nevertheless, it was disturbing to note in the Speech that the Social Welfare Department's case load has shown an overall increase of 20 per cent in the number of children being looked after for various reasons in the department's homes and institutions. I ask, Mr. President: against what factors do we equate this situation?

Further on in the Governor's Speech we are told that during the financial year the Housing Trust will have completed about 2,000 houses. There is an increasing demand for housing loans from the bank. About 531,000 motor vehicles are on the State Register. These are all evidence of material prosperity for 1,200,000 people, but they also highlight certain problems. Our roads, for instance, are clogged and they have now reached such a state of unsafety that a points demerit scheme

to penalize folk into careful driving is considered necessary. The community, left to itself, cannot be self-protecting. Over the centuries each generation has built on the labours of its predecessors, conserving and developing that which is good whilst allowing to disintegrate that which can no longer serve the community beneficially and usefully.

I ask, Mr. President: has society grown and developed to the point and in a manner that we are now having to chase behind its development, hoping to catch up with that which has developed out of hand? In the vast area of this State we have a steadily, indeed rapidly, increasing number of people being jammed into what we call the metropolitan area, whilst comparatively few are living in and working on the great outside. Adelaide, compared with many other cities, some even in this country, is a relatively small one, yet as we look at the measures found necessary to make living even bearable in any modern city we cannot but ask: what is man seeking, what is he doing, what is he aiming to achieve, beyond just surviving without too great a degree of discomfort?

The size and sprawl of modern cities well merits the title "megalopolis". Few cities indeed show anything of the gracious character and dignity of bygone days. The rate of growth (a yardstick much beloved by many authorities), the complexity, the urgency with which people fit more and more into the same space, already overburdened, all lead to an associated disturbance of harmony and increasing restlessness. Limited public transport and the increasing dissociation between a man's place of residence and his place of work expose our cities as vast automobile garages. This goes on until it well may seem that the closely populated areas of the world are just being made safe for the machine. Meanwhile, one asks: what is happening to the living habits of the individual? The present practice and habit is to build and develop more and more around the urban and city unit.

What is this trend doing to man individually and society collectively? What pathological processes of his environment are at work destroying far in excess of the required need of adjustment in the new generation and replacing for the convenience of a more mechanical existence. Into this situation the human mind is expected to fit, whether it can or not. Today we have faster cars, yet in large cities traffic moves more slowly in the closer areas than it did in the horse and buggy days. In Los Angeles it is estimated that its average speed is 6 m.p.h. compared with 11.5 m.p.h. in 1907.

In the United States of America during its participation in the Second World War, three times as many citizens died on the roads as were killed in active combat. In all large cities it is becoming increasingly difficult to procure and supply good, clean, clear water for the masses huddled together. I might add here that in this city and its suburbs, as well as elsewhere in this State, endless gratitude should be expressed to the Playford era of Government for having the vision to plan so well in this connection. It is good to observe that plans to meet the even greater and ever-growing need of an adequate water supply in various parts of the State are still amongst the key objectives of our present Government.

When contemplating modern man in his environment and its effect upon him, we tend to forget that he is a member of the animal kingdom—admittedly one of the higher species. But one thing every animal requires is a certain amount of territory for himself. One of the lessons learned from observing free-ranging animals is that they seldom maul each other aggressively unless they become overcrowded. Even many different species will drink together at the same waterhole without any active aggression so long as they are not hemmed in.

Man has grown from the state where, in a majority, he desires perpetual solitude; nevertheless, he is probably equally disturbed basically by the perpetual and constant level of hyper-excitement engendered by having to spend his life in megalopolis, in a form of city cage where there is a ban on pets, no noise after 10 p.m., no garden—what we call high-density living. At the same time, those who impose these limitations, restrictive to the personality of the individual whilst reasonable for the neighbour, depart nightly from the city's stresses and strains and find peace and relaxation in the garden stroking a pet animal and listening to music and saying, "This is what keeps me sane."

What are the pathological effects of megalopolis? Drug addiction is certainly an aggravated product of a restless and disturbed age. Juvenile delinquency is certainly aggravated when not actually caused by pressures and examples from too closely-applied companions. Anti-social behaviour arises when there is insufficient room or time to be considerate and mindful of others' needs prior to our own convenience and comfort.

The expanding needs of education have reference in the Governor's Speech, and future use of the State's available educational resources

must be a key factor in the development of the future of South Australia. In all our educational institutions the cry goes up, "We must have smaller classes; large classes are a handicap, a hindrance, and sometimes even a danger." We cannot have smaller classes without more teaching staff. In our university classes there are up to a hundred or more being taught in one group so that teachers and taught never speak to each other personally; this creates in the student a sense of not being an integral part of the institution of learning. Instead, he is just one small cog in a vast teaching machine. I ask, therefore, are large schools in themselves good for children? Is the modern tendency for bigness, concentration, mechanized emphasis, carrying within itself more than the seeds of further expansion of our remand homes, our prisons, and other penal and reform institutions?

I cannot see our world through rose-tinted spectacles, but what distresses me even more is that it is not seen through rose-tinted spectacles by young people whose age in life is really a romantic one. Perhaps I may be labelled a Jonah emitting despair, but I am not, because I believe in man's capacity to develop nobly, provided he has an appropriate environment in which to do so. Has he acquired this? Will succeeding legislation help him to acquire this?

This Government has on its agenda for the coming months many other legislative measures, all of them in the interests of the community as a whole, and of the individual citizen. Indeed, when His Excellency was reading his Speech he listed such a large number of Acts that they seemed to me to go on and on and on until I was slightly bewildered into thinking "Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all".

The more I look around the world, the more convinced I am that societies such as ours in this State need consolidating and preserving in a world where destruction, upheaval and restlessness for their own sake seem to prevail. In seconding the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, I look forward to the debates that will accompany these measures when they come before this Council.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD secured the adjournment of the debate.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The House of Assembly notified its appointment of Sessional Committees.

ADJOURNMENT

At 3.14 p.m. the Council adjourned until Thursday, June 19, at 2.15 p.m.