

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, July 31, 1973

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

QUESTIONS

LUGGAGE TROLLEYS

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: I seek leave to make a short statement before asking a question of the Minister representing the Minister of Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: Many things have been done by various Governments to influence people to travel by train. One of the most useful and, I believe, successful ideas was the provision of individual luggage trolleys on platforms used by travellers from other States. Yesterday, on arriving from Melbourne, I did not see one trolley on the platform in the vicinity of my carriage. I noticed that one man had found one, but 90 per cent of the passengers were struggling with their own heavy luggage. On inquiring from a porter (who was not on the platform, of course) I was informed that only 29 trolleys were available at any time. He may or may not have been correct, but even the Railways Department must realize that a train carries hundreds of passengers, not 29. Therefore, can the Minister, in general, say whether anything can be done to smarten up the railways in the service being given to the public and in particular can he please discover how many of these trolleys are still in use and why the number is so small? In any case, will the Minister do what he can to have the number of trolleys increased to a more realistic figure?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: I shall be happy to refer the honourable member's question to my colleague and bring down a reply.

FISHING

The Hon. A. M. WHYTE: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Education.

Leave granted.

The Hon. A. M. WHYTE: Until recently, persons applying for a licence as abalone fishermen applied to the Director of Fisheries. I have been given to understand that this procedure no longer applies. I have also been given to understand that a committee will be formed to deal with fishing licences generally. First, how will this committee be constituted, how many members will fulfil its requirements, and from what professions or trades will they be drawn? Secondly, when will this committee commence to function?

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: I could answer some of the points raised by the honourable member but, rather than answer only partially, I will get a detailed report for the honourable member and bring it down.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Hon. C. W. CREEDON: Over the weekend we read in the newspapers about an outbreak of primary tuberculosis in pre-schools centres. Can the Minister of Health elaborate and comment on this problem?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: I expected such a question to be asked, so I have a reply. The first alert came in November, 1971, when a pre-school child was admitted to the Adelaide Children's Hospital with primary tuberculosis. The family was examined and found to be

all quite well, with no sign of tuberculosis. The child had attended a child-minding centre. The licensee was known to have had tuberculosis in mild form 16 years previously, before she came to Australia. She had been treated, and was under regular supervision at the Chest Clinic in Adelaide for more than seven years. All the evidence showed she was quite well and her trouble had been apparently fully healed for five years. She had recently had another unrelated serious illness requiring a major operation. This appeared to cause a sudden lighting up of her old lung complaint.

Two hundred and twenty-eight children attending two centres were tested, and 22 had positive skin tests. In addition, 131 who had left in the past year were tested and one of these had a positive test. Of the 23 with positive tests, 10 had signs of primary tuberculosis in the lungs. These were all successfully treated and are quite well. The other 13 had no evidence of lung disease but were given preventive treatment, and all have remained well. All the parents were consulted and fully informed, but a small number did not bring their children for the tests. Because the total exposed group was known, it was decided to deal directly with the families who could have been concerned, and to redouble the safeguards to ensure that such exposure would not occur again. It is easy to cause unnecessary alarm to many parents by making general statements at the time of occurrences such as this.

When the extent of any outbreak of infectious disease or food poisoning is not known with certainty, the Public Health Department has always sought and received the full and immediate co-operation of the news media in warning the public of what may be happening and what precautions they should take. In strictly limited outbreaks such as this one, the public is best served by finding and treating those involved, fortunately with 100 per cent success in this case, and ensuring complete regular examination in future of all those having the care of young children.

In a move to prevent further outbreaks, Child Care Centre Regulations, 1973, just gazetted, require every staff member of a centre, when appointed, to produce a satisfactory report from the Public Health Department on a chest X-ray taken not more than three months previously. If this is not available, the staff member must have an X-ray within three days of beginning work. Within 14 days staff also must produce medical certificates of fitness to undertake their duties. All medical records will be held by the licensees of centres, who are licensed by the Community Welfare Department, for the period of employment and two years after. Every licensee, his agent, and every staff member must have chest X-rays every two years, and the Director-General of Community Welfare may, at any time, require them to submit to medical examinations or investigations.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I seek leave to make a short statement before asking a question of the Minister of Health.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I am extremely pleased that the Minister investigated the outbreak of primary tuberculosis in child-minding centres, so that he could answer an anticipated question on this matter. Can he inform honourable members of the Government's policy on the use of B.C.G. vaccine?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: As I know that the honourable member would want a complete reply, I shall be happy to obtain one for him.

POLLUTION

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: Is the Minister of Agriculture satisfied that our coastal fishing waters are not still being affected by mercury and other heavy metals?

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: As the honourable member knows, the administration of the Fisheries Department is now under the control of the Minister of Fisheries, but I can assure the honourable member that mercury is a natural compound that has been in the sea from time immemorial.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: Not quite.

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: Well, since God made the Earth. In some parts of the world, particularly in Japan in recent years, big industries add to the contamination, resulting in a build-up of some metals in the sea. All the documents I have read in the last few weeks and earlier indicate that Australia has one of the cleanest shorelines in the world.

INTAKES AND STORAGES

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I seek leave to make a statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Works.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: During last year's dry season the reservoirs in South Australia reached a fairly low level and the consumption of the reticulated water was not unnaturally very high, and very considerable pumping was necessary in order to maintain adequate supplies to the general public. Because of the favourable seasonal conditions which have obtained in the last three or four months, will the Minister of Agriculture ask his colleague to provide evidence of satisfactory levels of the reservoirs throughout the State at present, and will he make these details available in relation to each reservoir's capacity?

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: I will obtain the information from my colleague and bring down a report for the honourable member.

SPEED LIMITS

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Health, representing the Minister of Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: About four years ago, the Hon. Mr. Hill, who was then the Minister of Roads and Transport, initiated valuable studies into the hopelessly outdated speed limits for heavy vehicles that still obtain in law in this State. I was privileged to attend some of these trials at Heaslip Road, which is about five miles south of Angle Vale. Although the trials appeared to be very satisfactory, and although I think that some solutions were suggested, we still await the final solution to the problem. Will the Minister of Health ascertain from his colleague when the Government intends to introduce legislation to resolve this matter?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: I will refer the question to my colleague and obtain a reply for the honourable member. I will be laying on the table this afternoon a report of the Commercial Road Transport Committee.

MINISTER'S OVERSEA VISITS

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Will the Minister of Health, representing the Minister of Transport, ascertain from his colleague the number of oversea visits he has made since

coming to office; what has been the cost to the Government of each visit; and what is the estimated cost and purpose of his forthcoming oversea tour?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: I will obtain a reply for the honourable member as soon as possible.

FRANCES POLICE STATION

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I seek leave to make a statement prior to asking a question of the Chief Secretary.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: It has been reported to me that the Frances police station is to be closed and the officer there is to be transferred. I point out that Frances is a rather important rural centre that possesses no banking facilities, so that local business premises have to carry large sums of cash in order to change cheques, particularly workers' cheques. If the police station is closed, there will be no protection in the district. The closing of the station at Frances will leave a stretch of about 100 miles (161 km) between Goroke, in Victoria, and Keith with no police officer at all. It is on a main interstate route. I ask the Chief Secretary whether the report is correct that the police station at Frances is to be closed; secondly, will he re-examine the position before the police officer is transferred from Frances?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I have in my office a report on this matter. I would prefer to bring down the full report and read it to the honourable member so that he will be aware of the facts of the case. I shall do this as soon as I can.

ROAD WIDENING

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I seek leave to direct a question to the Minister of Health, representing the Minister of Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Articles and correspondence have appeared in the Messenger newspaper which circulates in the Largs Bay and Semaphore area about the situation in relation to the widening of Military Road. In the issue of July 18 under a heading "Road rumours killed" is the following sentence:

In a letter to Semaphore M.P. Mr. J. Olson, the Minister said he had been informed by the Commissioner of Highways (Mr. A. K. Johnke) that there were no plans to widen the road in the Semaphore-Largs Bay area.

A week later, in the paper issued on July 25, the matter was further dealt with and claims were made that at least two people, who were named, had received letters in March from the Highways Department to the effect that the widening proposals would take place. For the benefit of local people in that area, will the Minister say definitely what are the plans for this road in the Semaphore-Largs Bay area; secondly, if no road widening is contemplated, what is the explanation for the letters sent during March?

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD: I shall seek a reply for the honourable member from my colleague in another place.

GEPPS CROSS ABATTOIR

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation prior to directing a question to the Minister of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: In reply to a series of questions I directed to the Minister on June 27 concerning new procedures being adopted at the Gepps Cross abattoir, the Minister said he understood there would be a review of the position in July. I understand from certain butchers

that they were assured a statement would be made by the end of July on the matter proposed to be under review. As today is the last day of July, can the Minister inform me whether the promised review has been made and whether the butchers concerned have been notified of the results of this review?

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: I will check with the Chairman of Samcor, and inform the honourable member of his reply.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 26. Page 53.)

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I rise to support the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: All of it?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Not quite all of it, but I shall deal with that later.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: You support the Address in Reply though?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Certainly!

The Hon. A. J. Shard: You said you supported the Governor's Speech.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yes, but I do not necessarily support everything that is in it. I pledge my loyalty to the Crown, as I have in every year since I was elected to the Parliament. I admire the way in which the Governor is representing Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. I very much regret the death of the Hon. Henry Kenneth Kemp. Mr. Kemp was a very intense man, and I believe he knew more about agriculture and horticulture than most of the people in this State. He was extremely well-liked by all honourable members and, as the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. DeGaris) said earlier in his Address in Reply speech, Mr. Kemp held nothing back. He went right to the end of his tether and stayed in this Parliament for a period when most honourable members, had they been as ill as he was, would have retired from Parliament. I believe he played a very important part, not only in Parliament, but in the Agriculture Department, which I was privileged to administer when I was Minister.

I should like also to express my sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Roy McLachlan, who represented Victoria from 1947 until 1953. I knew Roy very well. My former colleagues (the Hon. Mr. Hart and the Hon. Mr. Russack) were true and loyal friends and played a tremendous part in Parliament. Mr. Hart, who had an analytical mind and caused the Government much trouble in trying to counter him, retired much too soon. Mr. Russack has given his services to another place, where I believe he has been accepted well.

I congratulate the Hon. Mr. Creedon and the Hon. Mr. Chatterton on being elected to this Parliament. I would be exceeding my brief if I said I hoped they would be here for a long time; however, they have entered into the normal spirit of the Council in the way they have conducted themselves.

I notice that in the Speech made by His Excellency the Governor, quite an amount of time was given on this occasion to the demand for wool, meat, grain, oilseeds and other agricultural produce. What is rather outstanding, in my opinion, is that the Minister of Agriculture has been shorn, not pruned, of some of the most important parts of his portfolio. I just wonder why the Minister has been shorn so badly.

It seemed to me a very weak reed on which to rely when it was stated that the Ministry of Fisheries had been handed over to the Minister of Education—that it was promised in the Premier's speech that the fishermen would get themselves a Minister. They had a Minister, and a jolly good one, and I cannot for the life of me see why that portfolio should have been taken from the Minister of Agriculture, who is much closer to fish than is the Minister of Education.

The Hon. M. B. Dawkins: The Minister of Education lives at Brighton, so perhaps he knows all about fish.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yes; he knows about everything, but I cannot understand for the life of me why that portfolio should have been transferred from the Minister of Agriculture. After all, this is a primary industry. One of the things that I always hoped for when I was Minister of Agriculture was that I could upgrade fisheries to become a special portfolio: it would have been to a Minister of Fisheries, because the industry was getting bigger. I do not understand how the Government can transfer this important portfolio of a primary industry to the Minister of Education, but no doubt the Minister of Agriculture will tell me when he comes to sum up later. Secondly, I cannot quite understand why the Minister of Agriculture was shorn of the important part of his portfolio known as agricultural education. There is no doubt that Roseworthy College will become part of the portfolio of the Minister of Education or of someone else, but it will certainly not be in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. Over the years, the position was fairly sacrosanct—that the Agriculture Department and Roseworthy College should work together. The departure is a mistake, but it will happen.

Thirdly, I wonder why it seemed necessary to divorce from the Minister of Agriculture the important control that he, in times gone by, has exercised over the Government Produce Department. It seems that it will not be very long before the Government Produce Department ceases to exist and is not part of the Minister's administration.

The Hon. T. M. Casey: Where do you get that idea?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I think time will tell.

The Hon. T. M. Casey: Any reason?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I think so.

The Hon. T. M. Casey: What is your reason?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I think the Minister will probably agree with me on that privately, but we shall not argue about it.

The Hon. T. M. Casey: I should like the honourable member to give his reasons.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The Minister is trying to whistle in the dark.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: Is he flying a kite?

The Hon. T. M. Casey: You have to give a reason, and you cannot do so.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I come now to the next point in which I am interested. I am pleased to be able to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture about table margarine. What is happening at present is very proper: we are getting away from axle grease in the form of ordinary margarine and are getting back to a form of table margarine that is proper; it will give immeasurable help to people who need margarine in that form for health reasons.

The Hon. T. M. Casey: Particularly poly-unsaturated margarine.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yes; I am not talking about axle grease—I am talking about poly-unsaturated margarine,

which the Minister has agreed to approve and which I believe all the State Ministers of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry agree upon. We can now issue more quotas to each State.

I mentioned earlier the subject of agricultural education. That is a tremendously important part of our administration in this State. We can say what we like but South Australia is still very much an agricultural State and needs its Agriculture Department well organized and well centralized. If I understand the position correctly (and the Minister will tell me if I do not) it is mooted that the Agriculture Department may be transferred from Northfield or Gawler Place to Monarto. In my opinion, that would be a great tragedy. Here, we have a department which was well on the ground and was to be moved to Northfield with the object of having an opportunity to diversify out of Gawler Place and go to a spot where people were able to come from the country, have plenty of parking space, plenty of time for discussion, an area for seminars and all that sort of thing; then suddenly we are told (the Minister will correct me if I am wrong) that we are to have an Agriculture Department at Monarto.

I do not quite know how people from the North or the West Coast and other places will get to Monarto. The amount of money that has been spent by the industry is tremendous. It has been given generously by the industry and is being spent at Northfield. It will be completely wasted. The viticultural section, the pig industry and the dairying industry have invested large sums in experimental work. It seems that the authorities cannot find much to do with Monarto, except to locate an agricultural capital in the middle of a plain. I am not over-enthusiastic about Monarto as a city. Canberra is an administrative centre, and it is a gimmick that Monarto should be a new capital, but I do not support putting our agricultural complex there. It must be remembered that we have a fine tract of land at Northfield which will always be a green belt, provided the Government does not give it away. There is some very important agricultural land that could be used by the Agriculture Department. His Excellency's Speech says:

My Government expects that finality will be reached in negotiations with the Commonwealth Government relating to an agreement for the construction of a standard gauge railway line to Adelaide.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, who had much to do with this matter, has spoken on it, and I agree with him entirely that it is a forward looking step by the Government. The Speech continues:

It is also expected that early agreement will be reached in relation to the proposal of the Commonwealth Government to build a standard gauge railway line on a new route from Tarcoola to Alice Springs.

We can all entirely agree with the Government on those matters. The Speech continues:

My Government is sensitive to the problem of road safety and to the seriousness of the social problems which arise from road accidents and accordingly will continue and intensify its positive policy of practical accident prevention measures in which the activities of the Road Safety Council figure so prominently.

I recently read in the press that three people from my home town were killed on the roads. At such a time it seems to me that our efforts are not very great. From time to time the Minister of Transport and the Chairman of the Road Safety Council say that they are very sensitive about this matter, but nothing positive is being brought forward to Parliament. If it is necessary to reduce the speed limit to 50 m.p.h. (80.467 km/h) to correct this problem, surely we, as members of Parliament, ought to take the bull by the horns. In the suburb where I live

people travel at twice the speed at which they should travel, and elderly people become very apprehensive. In this State we have not organized ourselves properly; in a shopping area we should have shops on the right and shops on the left. It would be helpful if elderly people could shop in a specific pull-in area, but that is not available. People of more than 70 years of age have to cross roads that carry heavy traffic.

I am pleased to see that the Government is continuing with the Flinders Medical Centre, which is very important. We will solve many of our troubles if we can train more doctors. We do not have enough medical practitioners in this State. I was a member of the committee that first inquired into the Flinders Medical Centre; I was very keen on it then, and I believe that it is even more important now. In view of all the troubles between the Commonwealth Government and the State Government in connection with schools of medicine, I believe that we should go ahead with the Flinders Medical Centre. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, and I thank the Hon. Mr. Creedon and the Hon. Mr. Chatterton for moving and seconding the motion.

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT (Southern): In supporting the motion, I offer my respects and congratulations to His Excellency not only on the way he opened this second session of the Forty-First Parliament but also on the work he has been doing with Lady Oliphant throughout South Australia. I offer my condolences and sympathy to the family of the late Henry Kenneth Kemp, who was a colleague not only in this Council but also in the Southern District. I found his personal friendship something to be remembered and treasured. I did not know Mr. Roy McLachlan as a member of Parliament, but for six years he served in the House of Assembly as the member for Victoria. I, too, welcome the Hon. Mr. Creedon and the Hon. Mr. Chatterton to this Council; I wish them well and look forward to being their colleague. I refer also to the Hon. Mr. Kneebone, now Chief Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Banfield, now Minister of Health. We all got to know the Hon. Mr. Shard as Chief Secretary in the past few years. I convey my thanks to him and pay a tribute to him for the work he did, particularly as Minister of Health, because, as a medical man, I am fully aware of the strain he must have endured in relation to some of the work. I wish the Hon. Mr. Shard well in the coming years.

His Excellency's Speech also refers to the buoyancy of this State's primary industries compared with the situation of about a year ago. The Government can claim credit for this improved position, but some of the credit must be given to the water situation and to the amount of rain the weather has produced. The Speech also states that the Government will seek a more stable egg market and that controls on the production of poly-unsaturated margarine manufactured in Australia will be relaxed to assist in meeting the real demand for it.

Paragraph 5 of the Speech states that the protection of the environment will be pursued and that the promoters of large schemes will be required to undertake research into the nature and extent of any environmental damage that their processes may cause. Promoters of large schemes will be required to provide environmental impact statements setting out the results of their research. However, I wonder why only the big organizations will be required to do this, because surely many smaller organizations deeply involved in the use of pollutants and certain chemicals and producing chemical effluents are just as important, if not more important, than some of the larger firms, from which there is probably only a minimal amount of polluted effluent.

It seems to me that so often the big boy is considered to be synonymous with the bad boy; yet my experience has been that the large concerns are more ready and willing to take up their cudgels in the interests of the community and to assume their full measure of responsibility for the good of society if any defects for which they are responsible are brought home to them.

The really troublesome polluter of the earth is man himself. About a decade ago, in the 1960's, humanity was asking the question: will man have the sense to avoid a nuclear holocaust? Now, a decade later, in the early 1970's, man has become aware of the grievous situation that the earth can be destroyed by his own mounting folly. Available land is being used up at an alarming rate in some parts of the world to meet man's ever-increasing demands. Unfortunately, the uses to which man has put many chemicals in the past few years have revealed themselves to be dangerous indeed. D.D.T., once held as the be all and end all, is still a dangerous handmaiden. D.D.T. appeared to be the be all and end all in the control of pests and creatures, but that belief is now known to be wrong. However, D.D.T. is still a useful chemical when used discriminately, but it is a most dangerous weapon when man uses it indiscriminately. The most sinister effect has been that D.D.T. has been found in the livers of penguins deep in the Antarctic. Does anything show more clearly how man's interference with nature has already penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth?

Honourable members may be aware from their reading that, in Tokyo, policemen coming off traffic duties in some areas must have their lungs pumped out (to use the lay term). In other words, to achieve oxygen intake, the troublesome gases must be pumped from their lungs. We have not reached this stage yet, nor have we reached the stage where any of our rivers is so charged with oil that it could burst into flame spontaneously. The Cuyahoga River, in Cleveland, has burst into spontaneous flame. We need not doubt that, given the time and lack of control and co-operation, even in South Australia similar things would not be impossible. I am sure that honourable members do not need reminding that Lake Erie, which is between the United States of America and Canada and which is an expanse of water measuring about 240 miles (386.4 km) by 60 miles (96.6 km), has already reached the stage where no living plant or creature can survive in its polluted depths.

There are many different types of pollution, such as visual, aural and moral, but the one form of pollution that no-one can avoid is that which comes from the atmosphere and air. We all have to breathe. Every day the average man breathes about 500 cubic feet (14.15 m³) of air into and out of his lungs. The air that he takes in can be heavily laden with harmful products and particles. The end product or the side product of some of industrial man's enthusiasm over the years becomes all too painfully obvious when we study those creatures that have been breathing in polluted air over a period of years. Sulphur dioxide is belched out by the millions of tons every year. Research has not proven its full degree of harm to man; and there is some doubt in some people's minds whether it is very harmful but it is difficult to believe that so powerful a gas as sulphur dioxide, which can kill plant life very easily, is even mildly beneficial to people. Indeed, it must be harmful to people who must breathe it in as one of the constituents of the filthy smoke in the atmosphere. I remind honourable members of the chemical fluorine (not sodium fluoride, which is beneficial dentally), which can be absorbed by growing plants. It has already

been proven that animals which eat grass laden with this gas are easily and quickly affected. Again, the detailed effect of this gas on man is not fully known. California, which is one of the world's greatest fruitbowls, suffers about \$60,000,000-worth of damage annually, thanks to its notorious smog, which happens at regular intervals year after year. May I point out, Sir, that the pesticides most dangerous to our agricultural, horticultural, and other primary industries include D.D.T., Dieldrin, Aldrin, and Heptachlor. These are not the only ones, but some of the more common ones. Grievously enough, their toxicity can persist for years, whether they are in the ground or in the body of some living creature. When food chains are broken and pesticides are used indiscriminately, man is making himself his own executioner.

The effect of acids on buildings and fabrics generally is visible in those parts of the world more industrialized than ours. Dirty, sooty stonework, when cleaned, can reveal delicate shades of pink, buff, or light grey, and in fact this must happen in order to show what our forefathers took unto themselves in beautiful architecture. It is a tribute to man's pollutability in the community—the fact that over the years he has developed smoke, smog, and all those facets of life which turn beautiful stonework into the dirtiest thing imaginable. Think of the damage to vegetation, the restriction of visibility because of the absorption of light by particles carried in smoke, the effects on health as seen most in chronic emphysema and chronic bronchitis, the eye damage with its constant irritation, and the nuisance, at best, of foul malodours. All these directly affect man's way of life, his length of life, and his capacity to enjoy his period on the earth.

The greater the number of people inhabiting the earth, the greater the demand for the good things of life. That means the more cars, the more domestic appliances and other manufactured commodities he wants, the more he pollutes the atmosphere in making them. Fundamentally, therefore, the problem of pollution will ultimately be controlled only by population control, which means, as one poster puts it, "Control your local stork". As another student of the subject put it, "People plus affluence equals mess, and the richer, the messier". The whole subject of pollution and its causes (and they are numerous) must be dealt with—or it will take control of the world. No longer is it possible for man to pride himself on the size of his family. That philosophy belonged more truly to the day when mothers used to say with pride, "I have borne x children and lost ½x". That sort of thing applied in other days, but it should not apply today. Modern medical research has brought us to the days when the size of the family should be limited to ensure that the quality of our smaller family groups is our guiding principle—in other words, in the old phrase, quality and not quantity should count.

Turning now to another point in His Excellency's Speech, I am glad to see that dental facilities at the Royal Adelaide Hospital are being expanded and improved. Also, as one of the representatives of this Parliament on the Council of the Flinders University, to which the Hon. Mr. Story referred a few minutes ago, I am glad to see that the new medical centre is progressing. It was good to hear at a council meeting a few months ago that the building programme was ahead of schedule and, believe it or not, that the costs to that date were within the estimates laid down. Honourable members may be interested to hear, too, that I attended a council meeting last Friday, when the medical centre was again discussed, and we were then just a fraction of time behind

the schedule laid down, but well within the financial limits laid down.

Another fact of interest to honourable members concerns a certain appointment relating to primary care of students and post-graduate study of medicine. The person in charge of this work was to be appointed in 1976 but, because of the way things are going at Flinders and the need in this State for advanced study and the production of more doctors, that appointment is to go ahead as soon as it can be achieved; as soon as the right man for the job can be found the appointment will be made, and there will be no need to wait until 1976.

There are many other points in His Excellency's Speech which could be discussed, but obviously they will come

up for consideration at length when they are reviewed in the appropriate Bills and examined in depth by this Council. We may have our faults, but I will challenge anyone to deny, and honestly deny, that the amount of work put in by this Council in dealing with the various measures is not in the absolute interests of the people of this State. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 3.17 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday, August 1, at 2.15 p.m.