

Queensland



Parliamentary Debates
[Hansard]

Legislative Assembly

FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 1963

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Mr. SPEAKER (Hon. D. E. Nicholson, Murrumba) read prayers and took the chair at 11 a.m.

QUESTIONS

TRAFFIC LIGHTS KELVIN GROVE ROAD, PROSPECT AND L'ESTRANGE TERRACES INTERSECTION.—Mr. Hanlon, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Mines,—

(1) With reference to the advice furnished by the then Traffic Minister on August 6, 1963, that he had approved the highest priority for signalisation at the intersection of Kelvin Grove Road with Prospect Terrace and L'Estrange Terrace, but that the complex nature of the intersection necessitated a special detailed design which must take its turn in the number of projects requiring urgent attention, is he in a position to indicate any further progress in the planning of a suitable design?

(2) In view of the apparent need for major road works prior to the installation of signal equipment, will he review the priority given to this work in the interests of safety for pedestrians generally and in particular the students of the two major schools immediately adjacent to the intersection?

Answer:—

(1 and 2) "In view of the great number of traffic engineering matters which the State Traffic Engineer and his staff have been called upon to investigate throughout Brisbane and at other areas in the State, it has not yet been possible to make any substantial progress in the extensive and complicated planning required at this intersection. However, such planning will continue to be regarded as having a high priority and every effort will be made to have plans prepared as early as possible. In the meantime, a police officer is stationed at the intersection during periods when the pedestrian crossings are in use by students attending the schools to ensure their protection."

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.—Mr. Aikens, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Education,—

(1) Are any subsidies or other forms of financial assistance granted to colleges attached to the Queensland University and, if so, what amounts have been paid?

(2) Will similar assistance be made available to colleges attached to the North Queensland University?

Answers:—

(1) "Subsidies on a £1 for £1 basis to a maximum of £100,000 are available towards the cost of residential colleges affiliated with the University of Queensland. The following subsidies have been claimed: (a) Women's College, £100,000; (b) Duchesne, £100,000; (c) Emmanuel, £100,000; (d) St. John's, £100,000; (e) King's, £99,826; (f) St. Leo's, £98,844; (g) Cromwell, £88,310; (h) Union, £10,000."

(2) "No decision has been reached in respect of subsidies on the cost of residential colleges in Townsville. Sites for colleges on the permanent university campus have not yet been allocated."

POLICE TRAINING IN DETECTION OF INTOXICATION.—Mr. O'Donnell, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Labour and Industry,—

(1) Are police trainees and cadets fully instructed on problems associated with the handling of persons in a state of intoxication?

(2) Are the trainees in their curriculum provided with details of pathological conditions which produce symptoms similar to drunkenness and are they strongly advised to be on their guard to ensure that the person or persons concerned are in fact suffering from the effects of intoxicating liquor and not from any other cause?

(3) Will he give a simple, but detailed, explanation of the instruction that is supplied to police trainees and cadets in this respect?

Answers:—

(1) "Police probationaries are fully instructed on all aspects associated with the handling of persons in a state of intoxication."

(2) "Yes."

(3) "Police probationaries are instructed that whilst securing the safe custody of intoxicated persons they should in every way possible lessen the humiliation of their position. They should show every kindness, and must avoid unnecessary restraint or harshness, they should be considerate in respect of their feelings and have due regard to their comfort and exercise forbearance. Police probationaries are instructed in relation to the signs, symptoms and treatment of various conditions such as diabetes, epilepsy, stroke or apoplexy, high blood pressure, carbon monoxide poisoning, taking of drugs, shock and head injury; and they must take extreme care to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the person's condition is one of drunkenness and not an illness which produces symptoms similar to drunkenness."

CONTRACTS MADE WITH ITINERANT SALESMEN.—Mr. Davies for Mr. Hanson, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Justice,—

(1) Has it been brought to his notice that in recent months many people have been fleeced by high-pressure door-to-door salesmen and, in particular, by those selling encyclopaedias and dictionaries?

(2) In view of the fact that many people sign contracts with these salesmen without realising their commitments and in view of the fact that the Victorian Government is considering legislation to deal with the matter, based on a three-day "cooling-off" period before the contract is declared valid, will he investigate the desirability of introducing similar legislation here?

Answers:—

(1) "I am aware of complaints in this respect."

(2) "The matter of the signing of contracts with door-to-door salesmen is under review and has already been mentioned at a conference of State Attorneys-General."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME FOR ROARING MEG FALLS.—Mr. Walsh for Mr. Adair, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Industrial Development,—

Owing to the fact that the Roaring Meg Falls in the China Camp area are ideal for the development of hydro-electric power, will he have responsible officers of the Electricity Commission inspect the Falls with the view of carrying out hydro-electric development in the area?

Answer:—

"A preliminary investigation into the possibility of utilising Roaring Meg Falls for hydro-electric generation was carried out some years ago. The conclusion of the investigators was that because of the small catchment, this project would be of extremely limited value as a source of firm power. For this reason and having regard to its isolation from important load centres and to other hydro-electric investigations in hand, it is not proposed to undertake any further investigation of Roaring Meg Falls at this stage."

FREE RAIL TRAVEL FOR PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, CAIRNS AREA.—Mr. Walsh for Mr. Adair, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Education,—

Will he give consideration to the granting of free rail travel to children travelling by rail motor to private primary schools in the Cairns area?

Answer:—

"The Railway Time Table states that free rail travel is available to scholars under sixteen years of age residing where there is no State school within one and a-half miles of their homes to enable them to attend the nearest State or denominational or other private school to which the train service is available, provided that such scholars do not pass a State school."

FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY, RANGE ROAD, TOOWOOMBA.—Mr. Anderson, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Mines,—

(1) Has the survey been completed for the proposed four-lane highway on Range Road, Toowoomba?

(2) When will work be started on the final section from "Essex Evans" to the top of the Range?

Answers:—

(1) "The survey has now been completed and the design of the roadworks is well in hand."

(2) "It is anticipated that the plans will be completed in time for work to be started early in 1964."

SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS AT BRISBANE CRICKET GROUND.—Mr. Dean, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Justice,—

In view of the statement in *The Courier-Mail* of November 14, made by highly respected and reputable citizens, that schoolboys in uniform were seen "wearing a path" to the bar conducted by the Queensland Cricket Association at the last Sheffield Shield cricket match, what action does he intend to take against the Queensland Cricket Association for violating the State liquor laws by serving liquor to minors on that occasion?

Answer:—

"The question of taking action against the Queensland Cricket Association or the person holding the booth license at the Brisbane Cricket Ground would only arise if it were established that an offence in relation to the sale of liquor to minors had been committed. Inquiries are being made and should the commission of any such offence be established, appropriate action will certainly be taken."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1962-63

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from His Excellency the Governor transmitting the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1962-63.

Estimates ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee of Supply.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT, 1964-65

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from His Excellency the Governor recommending that the following provision be made on account of the services of the year ending 30 June, 1965:—

From the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Queensland (exclusive of the moneys standing to the credit of the Loan Fund Account), the sum of twenty-one million pounds;

From the Trust and Special Funds, the sum of twenty-five million pounds;

From the moneys standing to the credit of the Loan Fund Account, the sum of five million pounds.

Message referred to Committee of Supply.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACTS
AMENDMENT BILL

INITIATION

Hon. A. T. DEWAR (Wavell—Minister for Labour and Industry): I move—

“That the House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider of the desirableness of introducing a Bill to amend the Friendly Societies Acts, 1913 to 1959, in certain particulars.”

Motion agreed to.

REAL PROPERTY ACTS AMENDMENT
BILL

INITIATION

Hon. G. W. W. CHALK (Lockyer—Minister for Transport): I move—

“That the House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider of the desirableness of introducing a Bill to amend the Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1960, in certain particulars.”

Motion agreed to.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULAR OFFICERS'
NOTARIAL POWERS AND EVIDENCE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. A. W. MUNRO (Toowong—Minister for Industrial Development) (11.14 a.m.): I move—

“That the Bill be now read a second time.”

I mentioned at the introductory stage that this Bill is of a technical nature, merely to remedy an omission in relation to action that should have been taken some 17 years ago to give effect to the intention of Parliament at that time.

As I explained at the introductory stage, it recently came to the notice of officers of the Department of Justice that a proclamation

was not made at the appropriate time to bring into operation the Australian Consular Officers' Notarial Powers and Evidence Act of 1946. Following on that, this Bill is now being introduced, and it makes provision to ensure the retrospective operation of the Act to 28 November, 1946. That retrospective operation will apply not only to the original Act of 1946 but also to subsequent amendments of that Act.

Motion (Mr. Munro) agreed to.

COMMITTEE

(The Acting Chairman of Committees, Mr. Gaven, South Coast, in the chair)

Clauses 1 and 2, as read, agreed to.

Bill reported, without amendment.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BILL

INITIATION IN COMMITTEE

(The Acting Chairman of Committees, Mr. Gaven, South Coast, in the chair)

Hon. A. W. MUNRO (Toowong—Minister for Industrial Development) (11.19 a.m.): I move—

“That it is desirable that a Bill be introduced relating to industrial development.”

In introducing this Bill I wish at the outset to make it clear that notwithstanding its rather broad title (which has been adopted in the absence of a more suitable one), this Bill does not purport to set out a complete legislative charter for the newly formed Department of Industrial Development. In fact, the newly formed Department of Industrial Development includes quite a number of related activities and these generally are satisfactorily covered by existing legislation.

However, the provisions which are to be enacted, or in some cases re-enacted, in terms of this Bill will to an extent represent a focal point for the working of the new department, and it is therefore desirable that I take this opportunity of outlining our objectives and in broad terms how we propose to attain them.

The need for the Bill that I am introducing arises mainly from the fact that there are certain parts of the statute law associated with industrial development included in the Labour and Industry Acts, while those Acts also contain other provisions governing the activities of that department.

In these circumstances the primary purpose of this Bill is to repeal those parts of the Labour and Industry Acts which are not now appropriate to the activities of that department, and to re-enact broadly similar provisions with adaptations to meet the new circumstances of the carrying on of these activities within the functions of the new Department of Industrial Development.

The material parts of the Labour and Industry Acts which are to be repealed are

Part III, which covered the constitution and powers of the Bureau of Industry, and Part IV, which covered the Secondary Industries Division and Assistance to Industries—also Sections 78 and 79, which are repealed and corresponding new sections inserted by Clause 2 of the Bill.

In the course of re-enacting these provisions fairly extensive revisions have been made both as refinements in drafting and to improve the working of the Acts. These revisions generally have been found to be either necessary or desirable in the light of experience gained during the 17 years since the enactment of the Labour and Industry Act of 1946.

With reference to the term "Bureau of Industry" as constituted under Part III of the Labour and Industry Acts, I may mention that this bureau is not now functioning and, from inquiries that I have made, it would appear that it has not at any time functioned effectively. This is in fact almost self-evident from a perusal of the provisions of the 1946 Act dealing with the constitution of the bureau.

Accordingly, in the Bill which is now to be introduced such of the functions and powers of the bureau as are considered to be required under the new administrative arrangements will be vested either in the Minister, the Director-General of Industry or other officers. These new arrangements will facilitate the carrying out of the original objectives.

As hon. members will be aware, Sir David Muir, our Agent-General in London, has been appointed Director-General of Industry, while Mr. W. Young, the former Director of the Division of Secondary Industries, has been appointed Director of Technical Services. Sir David Muir at present is engaged in completing certain important duties in England, and Mr. Young is carrying on the Secondary Industries Division work pending Sir David's return to Queensland.

The powers and duties, etc., of the Industries Assistance Board, which was constituted under the Labour and Industry Acts, are preserved and continued subject to certain revisions to conform to the new arrangements generally. As I have mentioned, there are fairly extensive revisions in some of the provisions which are being re-enacted but these are matters of detail, rather than principle, and, if so desired, may be discussed at a later stage.

Having explained the necessity for the introduction of this Bill, it may be helpful if I now proceed to give a brief outline of the scope and functions of the newly formed Department of Industrial Development and, in the course of doing so, give some indication as to why we, as a Government, regard industrial development as so important and why we are doing everything we can to foster development in all the various fields of primary and secondary industry.

Although my remarks will relate to our plans for the future rather to any past achievements, I feel that I should avail myself of this opportunity to pay a tribute to those who have preceded me in the ministerial responsibility for much of the work that in the future will be associated with the Department of Industrial Development. To Mr. Morris, as Minister for Labour and Industry from 1957 to 1962; to Mr. Dewar, as Minister for Labour and Industry since the retirement of Mr. Morris; to Mr. Evans, who held the important post of Minister for Development for a period of more than six years, and to those associated with them, I express grateful appreciation for a job well done within their respective spheres.

Mr. Houston: What about the Labour Ministers?

Mr. MUNRO: Perhaps I shall refer to that record a little later.

Mr. Tucker: Which Morris is that? That is not the candidate Morris, is it? Remember, the one who said, "Every time I see a head I kick it"?

Mr. MUNRO: The Morris I refer to is the Hon. K. J. Morris, who filled the office of Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour and Industry of this State with distinction for a period of approximately six years.

Our Government's continuing interest in industrial development was indicated in our joint policy speech of May last, in the second section of which I stated that not only would we continue our positive policy for the development of industry in Queensland, but that we would also expand the Secondary Industries Division and raise it to the status of a principal departmental activity.

Members on both sides of the Chamber will agree that the welfare, and indeed the security, of the people of Queensland, and of Australia, must to a considerable extent depend on development, although quite necessarily they depend on many other things as well.

However, we can arrive at the fairly safe conclusion that development is important whether we regard development as being mainly a matter of State development, which is largely a function of government, or of industrial development, which is largely the responsibility of business enterprise.

In this general approach to our subject, the basic requirement is that we all keep in mind the paramount importance of both social security and national security. These are matters that transcend party politics and I hope that members on both sides of the Chamber will support the general objectives that I am endeavouring to put forward, although there may be differences of opinion on some points of detail.

Perhaps at this stage I should remind members of the reply that I gave to the hon. member for Clayfield on 31 October, when I mentioned that the new Department

of Industrial Development had been created as part of the administrative arrangements approved by the Executive Council on 26 September, 1963, and published in the "Government Gazette" of that day.

In broad terms the new department consists of—

(i.) The Department of Electricity Supply—formerly administered in conjunction with the Department of Mines;

(ii.) The Companies and Commercial Acts Office—formerly attached to the Department of Justice; and

(iii.) A Secondary Industries Section— which at present is in course of transition from the Department of Labour and Industry.

So far as the Department of Electricity Supply is concerned, it will be recognised that the association of this activity with the new Department of Industrial Development is quite logical when we keep in mind that the provision of adequate electric power at a reasonable cost is so essential for the establishment or carrying on of any large-scale industry. I will have the opportunity of making some further comments on these activities in the course of the next week or two when introducing a Bill dealing with the development of electricity authorities in North Queensland.

The association of the Companies and Commercial Acts Office with industrial development may not be quite so obvious as is the case of electricity supply. However, the importance of this association will immediately be recognised when I mention that one of the basic essentials for industrial expansion is the provision of adequate capital. Capital for industrial development, whether it comes from within or outside Queensland, normally is provided through corporate bodies, and it follows that it is very important that our laws relating to corporations and commerce should not be of such a kind as to discourage, or unduly handicap, the investment of available capital in our State.

This, of course, is to be considered in conjunction with other necessary requirements, such as the protection of the interests of investors and other persons having dealings with companies.

Arising from these references to companies, I may perhaps make some passing mention of the somewhat controversial question of whether, in encouraging industrial development, we should rely wholly on the use of our Australian resources or also encourage the introduction of overseas capital.

In answering this question, two basic facts must be kept in mind. The first is that Australia is a small nation in a very large and somewhat turbulent world, and that we cannot afford any undue delay in building up both our population and our economic

strength. The second is that we must provide full and profitable employment for our people, adapted to the changing needs of a scientific and technological age.

Mr. Lloyd: The eventual bankruptcy of the nation may be important, too.

Mr. MUNRO: In what way is that relevant?

Mr. Lloyd: You could bankrupt future generations by taking an extreme view of attracting overseas capital.

Mr. MUNRO: I find that a little difficult to accept. I shall deal with it as I proceed. I think that bankruptcy of the nation is more likely to come about through a failure to give sufficient consideration to the necessity for large-scale industrial development.

If we accept these principles, then clearly we must be prepared to speed up our development by the utilisation where necessary of overseas capital and the technical and scientific knowledge that is very often associated with it.

At the same time (this to some extent deals with the interjection of the hon. member for Kedron) I do not overlook the importance of obtaining the maximum participation of Australian and Queensland capital in our developmental projects. In my view, the answer is that we should aim for the absolute maximum of industrial development consistent with the reasonable protection of all Australian interests.

As far as practicable, the investment should be in balanced proportions consistent with the attaining of our main objectives. Our experience indicates that the development of really large-scale industries definitely necessitates the introduction of overseas capital. However, Australian participation is desirable wherever it is practicable, and in the field of smaller and medium-sized industries the development should be in the greatest possible measure out of our own resources. I think that to some extent that is the point that the hon. member for Kedron endeavoured to make.

The point I wish to emphasise in these brief remarks is that the ultimate potential for development in Queensland is relatively greater than it is in the more highly developed southern States, and I take this opportunity of making it clear that we in Queensland are not only encouraging industrial development by our own people but also welcoming the introduction to our State of additional resources, additional people, and new skills.

Turning now to a consideration of my third ministerial responsibility, that of assistance to secondary industries, it may be of interest by way of introduction to review briefly the development of our State during its first century.

Without attempting to traverse any particular matters in detail, it is common knowledge that the early development of

Queensland was based on pastoral and mining activities. In both these fields extensive development has taken place over the years, and, as we look back, we may feel well satisfied with the progress that has been made in the development of both our primary and extractive industries. Notable examples of satisfactory progress are our beef-cattle industry, our sugar industry, which is now in a process of rapid expansion, and the great mining developments of Mt. Isa, Weipa, and Central Queensland.

However, when we consider the position in relation to secondary industries, the record is not nearly so good. For one reason or another the record shows that during our first century the development of our secondary industries has lagged in comparison with that of the other Australian States.

There are, of course, some natural causes of this lag, including disabilities related to seasonal conditions and distances from centres of population. But, in addition, there have been other factors which have retarded development and with reference to which we cannot be in any way complacent.

This, then, is the background against which we, as a new Government in 1957, stated that we would create a new political and economic climate to attract industries to our State. The task that we set ourselves in 1957 was not an easy one. There is no way in which any new Government can simply wave a magic wand and reverse the trend of a previous quarter of a century.

Mr. Houston: You are getting dirty now. You are not speaking factually.

Mr. MUNRO: I think that is reasonably factual.

Mr. Hanlon: Ken Morris said in 1957 that it would take only three months.

Mr. MUNRO: I think it is a very restrained statement, as is usual with me. However, we have made appreciable progress, as hon. members well know. The most noteworthy examples are the projects which are now in course of development in relation to the two oil refineries being constructed at the mouth of the Brisbane River and the huge alumina refinery which is to be commenced at Gladstone next year.

One point that is worth keeping in mind in the consideration of this Bill—this is fairly factual—is that we are fortunate in that we are now well past the days of harsh and artificial controls of prices, which for many years discouraged investment in Queensland. We are well past the days of separate taxing authorities, when Queensland had the unenviable reputation of being the highest-taxed State in the Commonwealth.

We now have the encouragement of active prospecting and testing of the resources of our State. We can foresee rapid development in the production of minerals, coal, sugar, beef, and oil, and we must strive for

the further development of secondary industries, which should follow on the foundations that are now being laid.

In considering our plans for development another important point for consideration is that of our Government's policy of decentralisation. We are all agreed that decentralisation is a very desirable objective. I am sure my friends on the other side of the Committee will agree with that. However, it is something that can be achieved in some activities but not in others.

From our viewpoint a trend towards decentralisation would be most welcome, whether the matter is considered on a Queensland basis, on an Australia-wide basis, or on a world-wide basis. But if we are realistic we will recognise that, throughout the world, industrial trends today are generally towards centralisation rather than decentralisation.

The trends towards mechanisation, automation and large-scale mass production inevitably mean that major industries tend to be carried on in the larger centres of population, where they are close to associated industries and large-scale markets. Therefore, we must recognise that, notwithstanding policies and objectives of Governments, industries generally will tend to be developed in those areas where they can be carried on most economically.

It is our objective to do everything that we can to attract industries to our State, and, where practicable, to do this in conformity with our general policy of decentralisation. But we must also recognise that no good purpose would be served by attempting to set up industries in locations which are completely unsuitable from an economic viewpoint. To do so would only be to invite failure.

There is far too much loose political talk, particularly at election times, of proposals for the setting up of industries in particular locations—without any serious examinations of the practicability of doing so.

Mr. Houston: You would be a champion at making those types of promises.

Mr. MUNRO: I do not think so. That interjection is completely unjustified. I am giving a factual and objective assessment of the position, and I challenge the hon. member to go through "Hansard" for the 13 years I have been in Parliament and give any instance where I have made an impracticable promise. As a Government, we are most anxious to promote the more rapid development of Northern Australia but it must be on a reasonably sound and economic basis.

In the development of our industries the scope for decentralisation will lie mainly in the locating of processing industries in localities close to the areas of production or extraction and in locating consumer industries in localities reasonably close to the consumer markets.

Considerations of location may be of major importance in the case of industries where transport costs of either the raw materials or the final products are substantial in relation to value. Location would not be so important in cases such as, for example, jewellery or other comparable items of various kinds, where the value might be high in relation to either the bulk or weight of the product.

Let us then ask ourselves this question: how should we approach this task of industrial development? The first thing, of course, is to be clear as to our objectives. The basic objective is the attraction of new industries to our State and the expansion of existing industries, and this must be on such terms as to be for the benefit of the community generally including the very important objective of ensuring employment—and remunerative employment—for our people.

Mr. Lloyd: Your record for the past few years has not been very good on that one.

Mr. MUNRO: It has been reasonably good. The record during the past 12 months has been very good. I should say that the record for the next few years will also be quite good.

In any particular matters that arise for consideration the basic test must be that of the balance of public advantage. In relation to this third activity of assistance to industry, I wish to make it clear that what is contemplated generally is not so much a matter of direct financial assistance as one of assistance in other ways.

There are a number of reasons for this. I will mention two. The most important reason is that it would be quite wrong, and contrary to the principles of our Government, to give financial assistance to one person or organisation to carry on or develop an industry in competition with other persons or organisations carrying on or developing industries out of their own resources. Where there is competition it should be on a fair basis.

A further reason is that it is much better to demonstrate that a proposition is a really sound one than to provide temporary props of an artificial nature for a business not soundly based. In saying this, I realise that quite extraordinary incentives are offered in some countries. Northern Ireland, Malta and a number of emerging countries in Africa offer tax exemptions, customs duty relief, free land, and even outright grants of a percentage of the cost of fixed capital assets. Let me say now that if I were an investor I would be looking for the catch in cases where inducements of this kind are offered.

We in Queensland are perhaps in a more favourable position in that we can in some cases draw attention to resources and facilities that are not available elsewhere. It follows from this that, as a general policy, assistance through the Industries Assistance Board will be given mainly to those types of industries

which will, in one way or another, bring benefits to Queensland people, but which otherwise would not be able to establish themselves in our State. It will not be so much a matter of helping persons who ask for help, as of co-operating with those who are willing and able to play a part in building up our productive industries.

These principles that I have enunciated are inherent in the terms of the relevant clauses in this Bill, wherein the tests for approval of applications include consideration of such questions as—

Whether or not the carrying on of the business to which the application relates is calculated to promote the industrial development of the State or of any part or locality of or in the State; and

Whether it would be in the interests of the State to approve of the application.

So far as the administrative machinery is concerned, the basic procedures for approval of financial assistance will be that such applications as comply with the requirements of the Act will be investigated by the Industries Assistance Board, the report and recommendations of the Board will be considered by the Minister and, following thereon, any final approval will be a matter for the Governor in Council. Any financial assistance, whether by way of advance or guarantee, will be limited to two-thirds of the estimated value of the security taken. These provisions are substantially similar to those at present contained in the Labour and Industry Acts.

I might mention also that there are many other ways in which Governments can give assistance, particularly to persons contemplating the establishment of industries in our State. We propose to develop our resources to assist in such matters as preliminary investigations of potentials, selection of suitable industrial sites and the supplying of relevant information.

The investigation of markets is, of course, important in relation to plans for the establishment or expansion of any industry. In any large-scale project the investigation of market potential would be a matter for experts associated with the particular enterprise, but there is quite a lot that we can do in the way of preliminary investigation and the supplying to interested persons of the data that are available from various Government departments. When I refer to markets I have in mind potential markets both in Australia and overseas. In relation to overseas markets we will, of course, co-operate wherever practicable with the Commonwealth Department of Trade.

I am glad to note from the policy speech of the Prime Minister, delivered a few days ago, that the Commonwealth Government fully recognises the importance of the development of our industries. I am particularly happy to know that the Commonwealth Department of Trade is to be expanded to

cover matters relating to secondary industry, and in particular to assist in the promotion of exports of secondary products. This will fit in admirably with our plans.

Another field in which the State can assist is the promotion of an active campaign for the buying of Queensland-made goods and the affording of a degree of preference to Queensland goods and services in all expenditures by the State. In both of these matters we have already taken positive steps primarily to encourage industrial development in Queensland and also to encourage industrial development in Australia.

We have some limited areas of Crown land close to the city available for industrial purposes. We have our own industrial estate at Rocklea. In addition, an industrial estate is being developed at Wacol, where it will be possible to obtain suitable factory sites and where arrangements may be made to have factory premises constructed to individual requirements for lease or purchase. In suitable cases arrangements may be made with the Queensland Housing Commission for construction of homes for employees should it be necessary to bring employees to Queensland from overseas or from another State.

At this stage, only a few weeks after taking up this office, I realise that, to an extent, I am expressing my own views rather than established policies. However, I feel quite definitely that our greatest need at the present time is for further research as to the most productive avenue for development. Generalisations are not enough. We must be prepared to put forward detailed proposals covering specific opportunities. My own feeling is that we must be prepared to do much more hard work in investigating particular commodities, both as regards markets and as regards the economics of particular industries, so that we will be able to put forward specific propositions for consideration. We must in effect conduct a series of preliminary feasibility studies so that we can put forward propositions for more detailed consideration by persons prospectively interested.

In referring to these various activities, I should remind hon. members that industrial development is not the sole responsibility of any one Minister, but is to a considerable extent the joint and mutual responsibility of all Ministers. It is also the joint and mutual responsibility of all governmental authorities—national, State, and local. It is, in fact, to a considerable extent the joint and mutual responsibility of all sections of the community. I regard my personal responsibility largely as one of guidance and co-operation. I will be closely associated with the Premier in relation to his ministerial responsibility of State Development. This is particularly important in relation to water resources.

Similarly, I will be closely associated with the Minister for Mines in relation to the development of mining projects, the Minister for Primary Industries in relation to markets

for our primary industries, and the Minister for Labour and Industry in relation to employment and tourism.

In matters relating to transport and shipping I will require the co-operation of the Minister for Transport and the Treasurer in their respective spheres. In a State as large as Queensland, transport costs must always be an important consideration.

One further matter that I should mention is that, in any extension of our activities towards industrial development, we will in some respects be competing with the other States of Australia. But let me make it clear that competition with other States, or gaining an advantage over other States, is not our primary objective. In substance what we will be doing is what every other State either is doing or should be doing, and that is everything that is sound and practicable for the progress and advancement of the Australian nation. Our particular responsibility is to see that, in this necessary work, Queensland will not fail to do its part.

As regards Queensland, there are still some handicaps. We are the last port of call in sea journeys from Europe. We are distant from the main centres of population. Nevertheless, as I have indicated, we now have other natural advantages which up to the present have not been fully developed. The development to the full of our natural resources must be an important part of our task and, as a first priority, this must be accompanied by the processing of our products in Queensland to the greatest practicable extent.

Mr. Sherrington: In spite of all this, old Bob won't win, anyhow.

Mr. MUNRO: I am not so sure about that, but, without attempting to predict the future, I might say that, from the point of view of the Queensland Government, I hope that he will because I feel—and this is very relevant to the Bill—that we will get much more sympathetic assistance from the Commonwealth Government if the present Government remains in power than will be the case if we have a new Government with airy-fairy schemes for spending hundreds of millions of pounds such as have been outlined in the policy speech of the present Leader of the Opposition in the Federal sphere.

I have taken up more of the time of the Committee in the discussion of some of these relevant matters than I usually do in introducing a Bill, but I feel that the new tasks that we as a Government are undertaking are so important that this preliminary statement of objectives is desirable. I have introduced some difficult and controversial points with a view to stimulating discussion of the Bill. I will be most interested in hearing any debate that may ensue.

Finally, I should like to emphasise again that industrial development is not solely the responsibility of Governments. Governments by themselves cannot create wealth. Bodies such as the Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, the Australian Institute of Management, and trade unions, are in a position to assist materially in attaining our common objectives.

The creation of wealth is primarily a matter for individuals and is a matter that requires clear heads and strong hands. Wise management, scientific knowledge and technical skills and good employer-and-employee relations are all-important.

Governments can, however, give a lead. We in Queensland are giving that lead and I feel assured that we can rely on the co-operation of our Commonwealth Government and of all sections of industry in this necessary work for the future of our State.

I commend the Bill to the favourable consideration of hon. members.

Mr. DUGGAN (Toowoomba West—Leader of the Opposition) (12 noon): I have a great deal of personal respect for the Minister for Industrial Development, but I am afraid that it does not extend to political respect for the submissions that he has made this morning. No doubt he is motivated by sincere convictions that there is a need to promote the industrial resources of the State, particularly secondary industries, and the Opposition would like to record that it would be very happy to assist in anything designed specifically to promote secondary industries here. It is a truism that no high standard of living can be maintained without intensive development of secondary industries, and it is equally true to say that, of all the States of the Commonwealth, Queensland is in greatest need of a better-balanced economy to equate more evenly production from primary and secondary industries.

It is true also to say that, because of population concentration and geographical advantages that enable the more economic distribution of manufactured goods, there has been a predisposition, irrespective of the composition of the Governments concerned, on the part of secondary industries to concentrate in Victoria, New South Wales, and more recently in South Australia. Queensland has transport costs and certain other difficulties to overcome.

The Minister, of course, knows precisely what the Bill contains and has had the opportunity to prepare his submissions in proper sequence. It is not easy to rise immediately following such a speech and make an off-the-cuff address with everything flowing in the same logical chronological sequence. If some of the things that I say are not in the correct order, it is because I have had neither the time nor the opportunity to marshal them in the order in which I shall probably deal with them at the second-reading stage.

I take this opportunity to say that this is obviously one of the many political devices used by the Government to fool the people outside that it is sincere and genuine, and desires to accomplish something worth while in the development of secondary industries.

Mr. Munro: Don't you think we are sincere?

Mr. DUGGAN: No, I do not. I do not want to labour this point. As I have said, I have a respect for the Minister's private opinions. As a company director, I have no doubt that he was excellent, and as an accountant I pay him the highest possible compliment. But as a Minister charged with the responsibility of developing secondary industries, I regard him as a political babe in the woods.

Mr. Munro: If you do not think we are sincere, you are not telling the truth. I put that to you myself.

Mr. DUGGAN: I shall prove that the Minister is not sincere. In 1957 the Government indicated in its policy speech what it proposed to do. It claimed that it was going to create here a political climate that would result in an inflow of capital and industry on an unprecedented scale. That has not eventuated. I shall be able to prove in a few minutes that development has not been in accordance with the promises and assurances made from time to time.

I shall endeavour to keep things in their proper order. In 1957 an announcement was made by Mr. Morris, the then newly-appointed Minister specially chosen to develop Queensland as a secondary-industry State. On 3 December 1957 this statement appeared in the Press: "Big Cabinet plan to expand Central Queensland. To ask Federal help in the survey." That was in 1957, yet in a reply to a question asked only two or three months ago, in the Senate by Senator Whiteside, Senator Spooner said that no such request had been made by the Queensland Government. That request was supposed to have been made five or six years ago.

In "Truth" of 8 September, 1957, there appeared the heading, "Five Year Scheme in Queensland," following an announcement by the Deputy Premier, Mr. Morris. The article mentioned that he was working overtime night after night, exhausting himself physically, and that by November this scheme for the promotion of Queensland's development would unfold itself. As I said, that was in 1957.

Following that, of course, there was an announcement that, to give impetus and movement to its plan, the Government had decided to sell Queensland overseas. Certain men were chosen specially for the task of going overseas and selling Queensland to people in other countries. According to Mr. Carroll, who was then the financial writer for "The Sunday Mail", 50 top international business men turned out to meet

Mr. Morris's delegation, which comprised a number of Queensland's leading citizens. Those with Mr. Morris in 1958 were Sir Leon Trout; Mr. Lambert Hynes; Mr. Garland, a bank inspector; Sir William Gunn; Mr. Gargett, an architect; Mr. Bruce Shearer; and Mr. Campbell Robertson, a stockbroker. They went overseas, and we heard talk of all the places visited by the delegation and Mr. Morris said that millions of pounds would flow into Queensland from these companies.

I have not time in 25 minutes to mention all these matters, but here is another headline that appeared following Mr. Morris's overseas mission: "German car to be assembled here." The Minister said that there was a glorious future for industrial development in the local motor-car industry. I took the trouble to find out that this referred to the manufacture of the Lloyd car, and I also found that in September not a single Lloyd car was registered in Queensland. This is a magnificent advertisement for the development of the motor-car industry in Queensland. I asked another hon. member to ring the Department of Main Roads and find out how many Lloyd cars had been registered in the first seven months of this year. I was informed that seven had been registered. That is why I am concerned about the sincerity of these statements. They are all nonsense.

I have never criticised Mr. Morris for the expenditure of his physical energy. Although I think it was frequently misapplied, there is no doubt that he worked himself into a bad state of health. He was enthusiasm personified, but his enthusiasm was misplaced.

What was the result of the delegation's efforts overseas? Can anyone point to any of the companies whose names were announced—they are available on the files—as having indicated their intention of establishing industries in Queensland having done so since the delegation went overseas? The answer, of course, is "No, they have not."

Then the Government, because of political pressure that was being exercised against it, decided to set up a separate ministry, and the Minister was called the Minister for Development, Mines, Main Roads and Electricity. This resulted in a transfer of some of the responsibility for development from Mr. Morris to Mr. Evans. Mr. Hansen was appointed Director of Northern Development and given one typist, but during the life of this Parliament that office has virtually been abolished and Mr. Hansen has reverted to the position of Deputy Commissioner of Main Roads in North Queensland.

The Government's next decision was to make use of the services of another group of advisers. Who were these men? Sir Albert Axon; Mr. G. R. Fisher, chairman of Mount Isa Mines Limited; Mr. J. R. Gibson, a past president of the Chamber of Manufactures; Mr. N. Jameson, an accountant and company director; Mr. R. J. C. O'Loan, a

local director of David Jones Limited; Mr. A. H. Petfield, chairman of Queensland Can Co. Ltd.; Mr. T. H. F. Spalding, chairman of Appleton Industries Ltd.; and Mr. A. J. Stratigos, State manager for the Ford Motor Company of Australia. They were appointed to advise the State Government on the proposed development of secondary industries in Queensland. Why was it that the committee appointed in 1962 contained not one of the men who were specially chosen to go overseas in 1958 because of their rich knowledge of the affairs of the State? Why was it necessary to abolish the first committee and appoint a new one, which has now been virtually abandoned? The only statement that the members of that committee made which produced something—it had nothing to do with secondary industries—dealt with brigalow development. Their report dealt with that matter.

In addition to the bodies I have mentioned, this Government also appointed another investigating committee from the Hunter River Valley to report on development in Queensland. There was an appointment and a conversion of the sub-department into a full department, and it was said that, because of his skill, Mr. Young was being appointed as Director of Secondary Industries. Mr. Young, I would say, is a very hard worker and was very well qualified to do the job. Absolutely no reflection is cast upon him—he is a hard-working public servant—but when his appointment was announced, as I say, the Government said, "We are appointing this man for the purpose, because of his skill. We are going to appoint him to the specific task of being Director of Secondary Industries and to attend particularly to secondary industrial development in this State." Now he has been superseded by Sir David Muir, who certainly has been in England for some time and has made the arrangements for meeting many of these people who are regarded as being big brass.

I have here a newspaper article reading—

"Men who count turn out to talk Queensland. The 'big brass' of British industry has turned out in strength to meet the Queensland Overseas Promotion Delegation led by Deputy Premier (Mr. Morris)."

Sir David Muir arranged all these things but nothing has come of them. Some of the people whose names are mentioned there—one in particular, Lord Chandos—have to some extent withdrawn their activities rather than extended them.

I have here another such article when Sir Leon Trout came back and said, "Sun is bait for tycoons." He said—

"Queensland's tourist and fishing attractions are the bait which will lure up to 200 American tycoons to the State in the next two years."

He went on to say that they had hundreds of millions of dollars to spend. Then the former Minister for Public Lands, Mr. Muller, had something to say about a scheme

that had something to do with what Sir Leon Trout had mentioned, namely, that the Government had in mind a tremendous development scheme to make Peel Island a tourist resort. Not one application was received to make Peel Island a tourist resort, which was going to lure these people out here.

Then we have other announcements, such as that proclaiming a plan to establish a £9,000,000 fertiliser plant in Central Queensland, with the Premier and Mr. Morris linking their names—in "The Courier-Mail" of 11 January—with an announcement reading, "Millions for Central Queensland Venture—Nicklin," dealing with this proposal for a sulphate of ammonia plant, which, of course, has not come to fruition. Throughout its term of office there has been this succession of propaganda poured out by the Government, but facts do not support it.

Let me deal for a moment with the need for Commonwealth Government assistance. The former Commonwealth Minister for Supply, Mr. Hulme, was a Queenslander. He was a Liberal and was defeated at the last Federal election. While he was Minister for Supply the figures show that of a total spending of £51,000,000 by the Department of Supply in 1960-61, Queensland received £795,000; in 1961-62, of £56,000,000 we received £921,000 or 1·6 of the total expenditure; in 1962-63, we went back. Of course, he was not there then as Minister for Supply, but we received £883,000 out of an expenditure of £56,000,000.

This Minister talks about how the climate here was not suitable for this development. The facts are that production factory-wise was greater in the five or six years preceding the entry of this Government onto the Government benches of this State. I will give figures, in a moment or two, to show that that is so.

The Minister talks about the cost structure and says it is one of the reasons why industry did not come here. One industry that did come to this State was the English Electric Company. Although it had been indicated to that company that there were some disadvantages, that it would have to export many of its goods to other parts of the Commonwealth, it came here because it was convinced that our manpower was adequate, that we had a good labour force and that our costs were lower than those in the southern States. It elected to establish a business here. That took place in Labour's time.

According to the monthly summary of Queensland statistics and Australian Year Book No. 46 based on 1952-53, in six years there was an increase in the Consumer Price Index in Sydney of 51·5 per cent. In Melbourne it was 52·9 per cent.; Adelaide 48·7 per cent.; Perth 51·8 per cent.; Hobart 59·5 per cent.; Brisbane—the lowest of all of the Australian States—47·7 per cent. That was for the six-year period ending in 1957. For the six-year period ending June 1963, from the same source, we find

that the consumer price index rose by 9·1 per cent. in Sydney; 10·7 per cent. in Melbourne; 9·9 per cent. in Adelaide; 8·2 per cent. in Perth; 9·5 per cent. in Hobart; and 14 per cent. in Queensland. Where do hon. members opposite get their arguments about costs in Queensland? The abolition of price control has been responsible for the state of affairs indicated by those figures.

Let us have a look for a moment at the latest bulletin relating to secondary industries here. My authority is Secondary Industries Bulletin No. 2 of January, 1963. At 30 June, 1957, there were 5,465 factories in Queensland, representing an increase of 607 factories over the previous five-year period, or an increase of 12·5 per cent. The workers numbered 101,494 at 30 June, 1957, which, in the period from 1952 to 1957, represented an increase in the work force in our factories of 7,910, or 8·4 per cent. Production at 30 June, 1957, was £133,414,000, an actual increase in five years of £44,109,000, or 49·5 per cent. The total number of factories at 30 June, 1962, as against 30 June, 1957, was 5,756, an increase of 359, compared with an increase of 607 during the Labour Government's previous five years. The number of workers under Labour increased by 7,910 but under this Government in the period from 1957 to 1962 there was a decrease of 297 in the number of factory workers. Production increased by £41,884,000 or 31·4 per cent. over that period of five years. The increase in the previous five years under Labour was 49·5 per cent. How can hon. members opposite argue that this so-called dead hand of Labour was responsible for these things?

Quite frankly the Government does not know where it is going. It has appointed a series of committees from time to time. Why did it not stick with Mr. Young? I have known Sir David Muir ever since I have been in this Parliament. I realise that he is a bright, intelligent, alert man, and a good contact man. But he will have to take some time to familiarise himself with local conditions when he returns to Queensland. The Government sends men like him overseas because they are supposed to have the knowledge and ability to sell Queensland. Now he is being brought back again from overseas, after he has been away for eight or nine years, to supersede the man who originally was said to have all the attributes to make him a driving force in this great industrial expansion. The Government cannot have it both ways.

Then we pick up these Economic Intelligence Reports, which mean exactly nothing. They are merely a collection of statistics in convenient form to show that we have so many raw materials, that freight costs are so much, water supplies are so much, and so on. Any junior clerk in the Department of Industrial Development, given the time and the authority, could have compiled such a report, for which we paid something like £8,000. All these reports were supposed

to be the basis on which Queensland was making this great step forward. It has not made that great step forward.

I think I have said sufficient to prove the dishonesty of the Government's claim in this regard. I do not want to be a knocker of Queensland. I want to see companies coming here. Take the case of the Minister this morning talking about the two oil refineries. It is interesting to note that the costs associated with Bulwer Island will exceed the original estimate of the Treasurer by many thousands of pounds. To save its face the Government has denied its responsibility, even to the extent as indicated yesterday that because of the time factor it did not call tenders to purchase a £97,000 dredge to do certain dredging work at Bulwer Island. It will be useless for that purpose afterwards so the Government tried to justify its action by saying that it is to be retained for the increasing number of other reclamation projects under consideration.

The point is that, on this matter, when we indicated the haste and the speed with which this transaction was undertaken, the only rival in the field was Ampol Petroleum Pty. Ltd., an Australian-owned company with Australian shareholders. But who rubbished the Ampol company? Read in "Hansard" the debate on the Amoco agreement! None other than the Treasurer said Ampol were engaged in snide practices and had no capital to back them. Now, of course, Government members are putting up their hands and saying how big a part they played in attracting Ampol Petroleum Pty. Ltd. to Queensland.

While this point is fresh in my mind let us see what has happened as a result of all this talk and the great claims about Central and North Queensland. This is what Mr. Pilbeam, the present hon. member for Rockhampton South, said in Rockhampton on 17 September, 1958—

"North Queensland was getting 'a murderously raw deal' from State and Federal Governments, Rockhampton's Mayor (Alderman R. B. J. Pilbeam) said yesterday."

Of course, he was not a member of the Liberal Government when he made that statement. It is well known, too, that leading front-benchers rubbished him on that occasion—indeed, they rubbished him terribly—but once it was a fait accompli and he was elected to Parliament they fawned all over him to help him.

Here is another statement, by no less a person than Mr. Evans, Minister for Mines and Main Roads, in February 1960 when dealing with a refusal of a request to the Commonwealth Government. Among other things, he said that he agreed with me that it was a waste of time. Then he said, "How long have you to wait? On a Premier-Prime Minister level it was refused twice. How many times do we have to apply?" He was dealing with a particular proposal put forward by the hon. member for Gregory, Mr. Rae.

when that hon. member referred to a prominent Federal Minister as "Black Jack". Do hon. members remember that?

Mr. Murray: Who did he say was Black Jack?

Mr. DUGGAN: The Rt. Hon. J. McEwen. That is what happened during Mr. Rae's allegations. Although I do not care for Mr. McEwen's politics, he is probably the most competent Minister in the Federal Government.

I am concerned because this Government has no real plan at all. After all its claims and promises about what it intended to do we are no further advanced than in 1957; indeed, we are slipping back. With all the organisations that were established, what has happened? We have slipped back.

I happened to find the document that I have here among the records that I got from the Library. It concerns the average increase in factory statistics calculated over the five-year period from 1952-53 to 1956-57. In 1956-57 the percentage of Queensland factory employment of the total Australian figure was 9·8. In 1961-62 there was a decrease in employment and the Queensland figure represented only 9·31 per cent. of the total employment force of the Commonwealth. We went back in that period, although Government members keep talking about how we are making tremendous development. In 1956-57 the percentage of Queensland employment, in relation to the Australian total, was 9·73, as against 9·07 in 1961-62. Queensland production under Labour represented 13·01 per cent. of the Australian figure, but in 1961-62 it represented only 7·98 per cent.

What other figures must I give to prove to the Government what is happening? This is where the Government has fallen down in its job. It has made plenty of promises but it is very poor with performances. All the indications, and all the information that I have here, show that the Government's claims are utter nonsense.

This statement appeared in the Press: "Oxo may expand to State." In 1958 the Government welcomed this British firm's managing director, a well-known industrialist, but I have not seen even a cube in this State.

Mr. Chinchin: What does that say?

Mr. DUGGAN: "Oxo may expand to State."

Mr. Chinchin: "May."

Mr. DUGGAN: That is the whole trouble; there are a lot of "mays" but no "wills". Government members merely talk about attracting industries here.

We read about new motor-car works coming here when there were only seven of its cars registered this year. All that sort of thing! In "The Sunday Mail" appeared a report that Americans are willing to invest £50,000,000 in Queensland. The newspapers are just full of this sort of thing. I do not

want to waste my time or the time of the Committee reading through it all. I see a reference to chemical industries starting here.

How can it be said that all these industries are going to be promoted and that these are people going to establish themselves here when, with the steps said to be required to attract industry to Queensland, we are no further advanced in 1963 than we were in 1957?

It could be said that this Government has been in power long enough to find its feet but hon. members opposite do not know where they are going. Now we have four Ministers to do the work and I say that will make confusion worse confounded. The Minister for Labour and Industry has been given a political kick in the pants; there is no two ways about that. All this facade about having a senior Minister there is only so much flapdoodle. He has been given the greatest kick in the pants any Government has ever bestowed, and perhaps undeservedly so. He is a young and energetic man and has worked hard. Now he is referred to not as the Minister for Labour and Industry but as the Minister for bits and pieces. We know very well that if he were honest enough to make a truthful declaration he would entirely agree with me on this matter.

When industrialists come to this State, is it not obvious that they will go to the Department of Labour and Industry? Now it will only add to their confusion to have to find out where the lines of demarcation lie, where the overriding responsibility of the Minister for Industrial Development begins and ends. In the Minister's outline today he has said that he will work in close liaison with the Minister for Transport, and in collaboration with the Premier and all these other people. All we are getting is a political pudding that seems to be a very murky one indeed; certainly the ingredients are not up to the standard that a State of Queensland's importance deserves.

For those reasons, once again I question the wisdom and desirability of the Bill. Despite six years in office there has been a shocking failure on the part of the Government to live up to its election promises over the years.

Mr. MURRAY (Clayfield) (12.27 p.m.): I thoroughly agree with the opening remark of the Leader of the Opposition that he has some difficulty in that immediately after hearing the Minister deliver his speech he is forced by custom to rise and make some observations. I agree with the hon. gentleman that it can be difficult; but he is a member of the Standing Orders Committee and he may wish to press for some change in that. Would the hon. gentleman do that?

Mr. Duggan: I have done that, but without much success so far.

Mr. MURRAY: It might be an idea to press for it again. Surely it might be, just

as a suggestion, a better arrangement that a speech on the introduction of a Bill or on the second reading, having been begun, could be adjourned for a few days and then resumed.

I cannot find myself in agreement with anything else the hon. gentleman said. As a matter of fact, I am rather surprised and disappointed that he, as Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in this Parliament, has not made one constructive suggestion on the Bill introduced by the Minister. I think that will certainly be confirmed in the proof of "Hansard" tomorrow. Perhaps that is because he has been forced by reason of the time available to him to speak without material. Anyone recognises that it is much easier for subsequent speakers in the debate to pick up the threads and to get out and do a bit of research on these matters. I think the hon. gentleman does very well really, but I should have expected something constructive from him. He criticised the Minister very freely. He might also have tried to lead him by the hand along a path he cared to indicate.

Mr. Duggan: Just in one sentence, I can give you the very best advice: vote Labour on 30 November. That will be the best step forward for this State.

Mr. MURRAY: What a tragic suggestion! It is unfortunate when we have a State that has just been unleashed after years and years of Labour rule—after 40 years in the wilderness. I think the expression "40 years" is rather apt. Following 40 years in the political wilderness, we are only now beginning to see our way clear after cleaning up the mess left for us. In spite of that, the hon. gentleman asks us to vote for the Labour Party on 30 November!

Mr. Sullivan: Are you suggesting that the Leader of the Opposition lead for the Opposition in a way that could in fact knock industrial development in this State?

Mr. MURRAY: I was coming to that. I doubt if any speech of 25 minutes, if that is the time that he took, could have been better calculated to chase industry from Queensland. He took us back to 1957 and prior thereto, and told us what happened then.

Mr. Bennett: They were the golden days of Queensland's development.

Mr. MURRAY: Look who's here!

It is curious that the Leader of the Opposition devoted his time to taking us back and re-living the past, and made no constructive criticism or suggestions on the way in which the State should be developing. I believe this to be a tremendously important piece of legislation that the Minister is introducing. As he has said, it raises the status of industrial development and it is most important to raise it in the public mind, both at home and overseas.

Before I leave completely the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, I should say it is well known that Queensland was widely regarded as having, in the main, only an agricultural policy during the years in which it was controlled by the A.W.U. In the early days, those men probably thought that that was the proper role for Queensland to play.

Mr. O'Donnell: It carries Australia.

Mr. MURRAY: Admittedly it carries Australia, but, without endeavouring to debate this subject, the essential requirement is industrial development to carry and employ our children, which primary industry will not do. Our children have a right to expect reasonable opportunities at an early stage on leaving school.

Mr. Donald: They are not getting them.

Mr. MURRAY: They have a right to expect them, and only the fostering of secondary industries will provide them. That must be admitted by all reasonable people. The hon. member for Barcoo, who interjected a short while ago, said that our primary industries carry Australia, or words to that effect. That has been, and is, the case, but the work force in primary industry is decreasing. This is not something that is happening only in this State. Because of greater efficiency and mechanisation, the trend world-wide is to greater production from fewer men in primary industry. In referring specifically to Queensland, these factors vary to a large extent, depending on the type of agricultural production.

We have the right to expect for young people leaving school, with, we hope, adequate education, early opportunities to enter the employment field with a reasonable amount of choice. Only secondary industries will provide this. In spite of that, the Leader of the Opposition took us back to the "good old days." It is well known that then, for good reasons, the emphasis in Queensland was on primary production. We have now grown out of that. It is 1963 and things have changed. We have recognised it, and I am quite sure that hon. members opposite recognise it. I am sure, too, that if the very good men responsible for the laying down of those policies in those days were here today, they also would recognise and admit freely that this is the challenge—the development of secondary industries and industrial development in Queensland. This is now being given the status that it deserves in this State.

The Minister said—we all recognise this—that we are far behind other States. I have already given some of the reasons why we are behind industrialised southern States, but we are behind for other reasons, too. We know that Australia was populated first in the South and that people came north gradually. We have a somewhat similar situation now with large undeveloped areas far to the north of us. It is not a matter of unnecessary

neglect; it is a matter of environment and seasonal problems. Australia was populated first in a temperate area that our forbears knew how to occupy. They knew the answers to temperate agriculture, and they gradually pushed north into a sub-tropical and tropical environment and eventually found answers there. These are the sort of reasons why Australia has flourished more in the South than in the North. However, we are learning far more today about the problems of a tropical environment and are facing up to them. A great deal of research has been done, but it is essential that we continue this research if we are to develop Queensland because so much of the State lies in the tropical North and so many of the problems relate, of necessity, to agriculture and the raising of stock. The provision of tropical pastures is only just being tackled in the North.

Mr. Davies: We have had talk like this for seven years from your Government—idle words and no action.

Mr. MURRAY: What an extraordinary statement! The C.S.I.R.O. has set up a special section in Townsville since 1957, at the request of the Government. Dr. Griffith Davies, with a team of scientists, will build up one of the most important research centres in the world there. In the field of primary industries we are really making progress towards solving these problems, and the hon. member knows it.

Industrial development is the key to Queensland's progress. We know that we must progress in all other fields, too; but we must meet the challenge of attracting secondary industries to Queensland, and I think that the Minister and the Government are to be complimented on the introduction of this Bill. It will define these matters clearly and beyond doubt. It will define the areas of responsibility and, at the same time, give the department the status that it deserves. This is in line, as the Minister said, with the enlargement of the Commonwealth Department of Trade. The recognition of the importance of industrial development is a common pattern.

In spite of what the Leader of the Opposition said, I think we will all welcome the appointment of Sir David Muir. The Leader of the Opposition said, or implied, in effect, that Sir David Muir would be wasted in this position because he has been overseas and therefore is out of touch with local problems. That statement supports his argument, but he knows in his own heart that it is not so and that we could find no finer man than Sir David Muir to appoint to this position. He also has the tremendous advantage of having been, in his position as Agent-General in London, in touch with leaders of industry throughout the world, and surely this will be of great value to us in Queensland. Sir David knows Queensland. Please do not let anyone suggest that merely because he has been separated from Queensland he is divorced from Queensland's problems. He is in touch

with them day by day as Agent-General for Queensland, and necessarily so. We all recognise that he has been doing a sterling job for Queensland. Who would suggest that he has not?

Mr. Davies: Do you mean that Mr. Young has not been doing a sterling job?

Mr. MURRAY: Mr. Young has also done an excellent job, but we will have Sir David Muir taking the overall responsibility for this new department with Mr. Young taking the responsibility on the technical side, a side with which he is extremely well fitted to deal. He is more familiar with that side currently, no doubt, than he is with the problems of which Sir David Muir will have a grasp.

Mr. Duggan: Mr. Young has been pushed out for Sir David Muir.

Mr. MURRAY: The Leader of the Opposition suggests that people get kicked around. There is room—and ample room—within the lines that have been marked within which this Department shall operate.

I think this is a very desirable piece of legislation. We may say that it is overdue; I would say it probably is but it is certainly very appropriate that it should be introduced now, with the expansion that is taking place.

The Leader of the Opposition suggests, or implies, that nothing has happened since 1957.

Mr. Davies: Nothing worth speaking of.

Mr. MURRAY: Nothing worth speaking of! This again is just so much nonsense. The hon. member for Townsville North, if he was honest, would get up in this place and tell us what has happened in Townsville in the last seven years. Tremendous development has occurred, and he knows it. He will be the first to tell the world what is happening in Townsville. I know he is fiercely proud of what is happening there. The hon. gentleman from Townsville South having set the pattern for this development the time is ripe for the hon. member for Townsville North to get in and ride along on the band wagon. Tremendous things have happened. Does anyone suggest that the bragalow-development scheme is not a major development? Does anyone suggest that other developments taking place and which are to take place in Central Queensland are not great developments? Yet the Leader of the Opposition said, "What Rot!"—that virtually nothing had happened in Central Queensland. Do hon. members opposite expect somebody to wave a wand and overnight, industries to just mushroom up? Of course they do not.

Let us be sensible about this. It is only a few short years since 1957. Very little economic survey had been done prior to then. I am not going to blame hon. members opposite for that, because the general pattern of requirements has changed. The emphasis has changed from agriculture and

primary industries to secondary industries, and hon. members opposite will know this. If they are worth twopence as an Opposition they will get up, as the Leader of the Opposition has, and disagree with this because that is the role they play. But for heavens sake be constructive!

I felt that the Leader of the Opposition had been around this building this morning picking up every scrap of paper he could find on the floor and pushing it forward—all these little bits of paper, anything he could pick up relative to what had happened prior to 1957, any statement that somebody had made for a political or any other purpose, so that he could slam away at the Minister.

He is worthy of better than that. I am disappointed in his effort this morning, and I feel that members of this Chamber will agree, when they read his speech, that it was a disappointing speech from the Leader of the Opposition, who should be able to stand up—he is far better qualified than I probably will ever be—and, off the cuff, give constructive suggestions to the Minister without having to go to these little pieces of paper. He should be able to tell the Minister what he thinks is wrong, and what should be done for the better development of Queensland. He could do that.

Mr. Duggan: The grapevine tells me that you made similar submissions to your own Caucus several weeks ago.

Mr. MURRAY: We do not want this to be anything of a grapevine. We want something positive here. The Minister has given us something positive. He says that he will be working in close conjunction with every department, and the Leader of the Opposition has criticised that. What better arrangement could there be than to have the Premier responsible for State development, with his senior Minister—the Deputy Premier—in charge of industrial development? If you like you can draw a simple chart and it could branch out to the Minister for Primary Industries and the Minister for Lands. I feel quite sure that the Premier will be constantly looking at the functioning of this whole chart with very great interest.

The Premier, very properly, has taken unto himself the responsibility for State development. He will be sitting on the top. That gives a chance for the lines to be cleared—for some of the problems associated with the attraction of industry to this State to be set aside. It gives a chance for the removal of some of the problems associated with local government. Deterrents to private industry obviously exist because of the practices being adopted by the Brisbane City Council. Surely enough was said yesterday to show clearly that deterrents do exist. I am quite sure that these will be swept aside and that the world will be advised very quickly that Queensland is the proper place to come to. We have a Minister for Industrial Development, and

the Premier has taken unto himself the responsibility for State development as a whole. That is good. That is what we must have. We must advertise it to the world that no deterrent can be placed upon industry here by such bodies as a socialist city council.

Mr. Davies: Your reiteration is somewhat irritating.

Mr. MURRAY: They do not like this. They do not like being reminded that when socialists are in charge it acts as a deterrent to industry. A member of the Chamber of Manufactures has said, "I know of no factor that scares business away from Queensland more than price control." Yet they on the other side of the Chamber advocate price control. The present Government has cleared the deck. One of the ways it has cleared the deck is through the lifting of price control. The deck has been cleared in other ways. It will take years more to clear the deck completely of the lumber, litter and mess left by the socialists on the other side of the Chamber.

The introduction of amending legislation and new legislation will clear the deck of socialistic controls and thought and get rid of the socialistic climate that has held the State back so long. This Government is facing up to this; it is a responsibility it faces squarely. It has lots yet to do; nobody denies that. It has only started. What a tragedy it would be if, by some unfortunate chance, the socialists were able to come back into power in this State before it had been set on the road to development. The road is clearly ahead—a road that will be clearly marked, defined and surfaced by this Government.

Mr. HOUSTON (Bulimba) (12.50 p.m.): I think the great tragedy is that instead of getting on with development this Government is trying to criticise the efforts of previous Governments. From the speeches of the Minister and the hon. member for Clayfield, one would think that Queensland was just a wild wilderness up till 1957. One would think that, up to that time, the natives were still in charge of every square foot of the ground. I am led to wonder how the white men sitting opposite ever formed a company, or ever held any responsible position. It is strange to see Ministers at different times—particularly around the 1957 election time—advocating the election of successful business men. How could anyone be a business man at all, let alone a successful business man if there were no business to conduct?

A Government Member: They came from the South.

Mr. HOUSTON: Unless, of course, they came from the South. That certainly does not fall in line with the other statements they have been making.

In a few moments I intend to give some facts to hon. members which I hope will kill, once and for all, the stupid propaganda put forward in this Chamber. It seems strange that, round about election time—State, Council or Federal—there seems to be some legislation that has to hit the Statute Book. The opportunity seems to be seized at election time to build up prestige, or put forward propaganda. We do not have to go back too far in our memory to remember that the last time a Federal election was pending the now famous Bill of Rights was the order of the day, to save Queensland from the socialists, as the hon. member for Clayfield called them.

The production from manufactures and minerals has been set out in sixteen different classes. Let us look at them so that we may get some comparison. I will use the 1947-48 figures first. I will then quote the 1955-56 figures and the 1960-61 figures.

A Government Member: What is your authority?

Mr. HOUSTON: It is called "Statistics of the State of Queensland". If the hon. member does not think that is an authoritative source he can quote his own. These are the statistics showing the classification of factories in the State's local divisions:—

Class 1—Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
63	100	115

They cover many things. I am not trying to decry that there has been development in factories in Queensland. As a Queensland I am proud of the development that has taken place in those years, but let us be honest about it and not tell the people that the only time it has taken place is in the last few years. If we examine the table we find that at least 100 of those factories were here in 1955-56, so there were at least that number in 1957. If one gets keen and examines it, one finds that in the eight years between 1947 and 1955 there was an increase of 27 in the number of factories, whereas in the next five years there was an increase of only 15.

Class 2—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
39	57	56

One was dropped during the term of this Government, but I did not hear the Minister tell us that a brickworks, or something like that, had closed down.

Class 3—Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, Oils, etc.—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
57	70	83

There again, progress is shown. When more homes are built more people are here and they need more paint and other materials, and I should say that this is only a natural increase.

Class 4—Industrial Metals, Machines and Conveyances—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
1,014	1,906	2,358

There again a gradual increase was shown in that period.

Class 5—Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
33	42	42

In other words, in that latter period there was no increase. That is again quite normal, I believe. If you delve further into it you will find that factories engaged in that type of manufacture were either new factories that commenced operations in that period or factories that could carry on for quite an appreciable increase in population. So it is quite normal that there should be no increase in their number. That is nothing to condemn the Government for. Private industry will set itself up only when it believes that competition will not kill new or existing firms, including itself.

Class 6—Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—went from 26 to 29 and ended up with 32.

Class 7—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)—went from 49 to 52 and then dropped down to 50. Later I will give what I believe is a reason for that fall.

Class 8—Clothing (except Knitted)—from 363 to 532 and then to 550. There again that class shows a great increase in the number in the eight years before this Government took office, but the increase has not kept pace since. Again I believe there is a reason. Perhaps in some instances the blame could be laid at the door of the Government but I am not going to be uncharitable enough to suggest that the Government was at fault because the pattern of increase was not maintained.

Class 9—Food, Drink and Tobacco—

1947-48	1955-56	1960-61
940	1,034	1,020

In other words, we had fewer food factories in the last period.

Mr. Ramsden: Less drinking and smoking going on.

Mr. HOUSTON: I warn the hon. member for Merthyr not to buy in or I will have plenty to say shortly about him when I refer to another part of the Bill. However, to answer him just to clear the point up, it was not so long ago that the former Minister boasted about getting Rothmans to come up here and establish an extra factory. There is an extra tobacco factory in Queensland all right, but there are fewer food-processing factories because this Government does not encourage that type of factory here. It prefers the companies to come up here and take over our retail establishments and then those retailers, instead of buying local products,

prefer to buy those manufactured in the South. That is shown conclusively by a detailed check.

Mr. Chinchon: Would you dictate to those companies what they should do?

Mr. HOUSTON: I am not suggesting that at all; but what is the good of boasting that this Government has brought about the establishment of all these factories when we know full well in actual practice that factories have closed down because these firms believe it is better business for them to buy their products from southern manufacturers? If this Government wants to claim credit for any new industries established here, it should equally take the blame for any lack or loss of industry.

The next class is Class 10—Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving. In 1947-48 there were 567, which number increased to 823 in 1955-56 and to 837 in 1960-61. This, I believe, is an increase again matching the growing population and local demand. The only thing to note is that the rate of growth in these industries has not been as great as one would desire. If we go through the statistics closely we will find that there has been a slowing-down of the sawmilling industry and the use of our timber products.

Class 11 is Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. Here the figures increased from 178 to 302, then decreased to 268 in 1960-61. Here again is a result of the operation in Queensland of interstate firms, who prefer to buy their articles interstate and have them sent here for sale to Queensland people.

Class 12 is Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. These figures increased from 164 to 189 to 213, again reflecting the population trend.

In Class 13—Rubber Goods—the figures for the three periods are 42, 73, and 108. This classification includes the manufacture of tiles and the retreading and repair of tyres. From this association with the motor-car industry, the increases shown were naturally to be expected.

In Class 14—Musical Instruments—there were three in 1947-48, five in 1955-56, and seven in 1960-61.

Class 15—Miscellaneous Products—covers such things as plastic mouldings and the like, the figures here being 42 in 1947-48, 56 in 1955-56, and 70 in 1960-61. That is understandable because plastic products have come very much into general use during that period.

The last classification, Class 16, covers Heat, Light, and Power. This includes power stations, gas works, and the like. This number has increased from 62 to 72, and to 73 in the last five years covered.

That is the statistical record of this State, showing conclusively that Queensland has been progressing gradually since it became a State. It is true that only since the first

world war have secondary industries found their right place in Queensland. As time went by, this trend continued. During World War II many industries were developed through the necessity created by the war, and they have continued to develop as the population has grown.

Before rounding off my reference to statistics, I should like to mention the total number of factories that have been established. In 1947-48 there were 3,642 of the various types that I have mentioned. In 1955-56 there were 5,342, and in 1960-61 5,882, showing, in the eight years from 1947-48 to 1955-56, an increase of 1,700 factories, or an average on a yearly basis of approximately 212. But in the next five years—from 1955-56 to 1960-61—there was an increase of 540, or an average of 108 a year.

I believe that when hon. members opposite attempt to decry what former Governments have achieved they are really only condemning their own efforts. It is not my desire to condemn any development that takes place in Queensland, but please let us give credit where credit is due and admit that the progress that is now being made is natural progress. If we want to be critical, we can look at various secondary industries and say truthfully that greater industrial development should have taken place in certain sections of them.

I do not like to be continually defending former Governments of which I was not a member but which were composed of members of a party that I supported, but the Press gives prominence to ministerial statements in preference to statements made by other people, and it is necessary for us to keep in mind the many statements that have been made from time to time. I do not want the Minister to think that I am attacking statements that he has made personally, but it is obvious that statements which are made—not necessarily ministerial statements—quite often are turned round to gain political advantage. I suppose we can accept things of this sort in politics. However, as the Minister said, we should talk of State development on a non-political basis and stick strictly to facts.

It has been said in this debate that the Government has been responsible for the development of the bauxite industry in Queensland. I have here "The Queensland Chamber of Manufactures Year Book—1957". I have not the exact date of publication, but the library stamp on it is "25 June, 1957", which indicates that the statements contained in it were recorded prior to this Government's taking office. In it we find this statement—

"Bauxite Will Open the Cape

"Another very interesting development we await is the exploitation of the rich bauxite deposits on the West Coast of Cape

York Peninsula. A new £5 million company, Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty. Ltd., has been registered in Brisbane with the intention of developing the bauxite, and it has announced that extensive testing and sampling confirms early forecasts of the richness of the deposits."

I suggest that shows quite conclusively that the company associated with bauxite mining and further developments that have taken place since that time had great faith in the future of the industry before the present Government came into power. If we consider the political history of Queensland about 1957, I do not think anyone, by any stretch of the imagination, would have said in January or February, 1957, that there would be a change of government. Therefore, at that time that company must have had every confidence in the Government of the day and every confidence in the development of Queensland.

It is true that we are hoping that Gladstone will get an alumina plant. But the Government must not allow the establishment of the alumina plant there to be the end of the bauxite story in Queensland. A plant must be built to produce the final product—aluminium. Unless we produce aluminium in Queensland we will not be making anything like the best use of our natural bauxite resources. The great employment potential does not lie only in the alumina plant, in which automation will probably make possible a good deal of automatic operation. The great employment field will be in the subsidiary industries that will develop around the aluminium industry. Therefore, I urge the Government, even if it means bringing down legislation to assist the companies concerned, to take action to ensure that the final stages of this process are undertaken in Queensland.

As to the other developments mentioned by the Minister, I shall take, first of all, the oil refineries. The Minister claims that his Government is responsible for attracting the oil refineries to Brisbane. Again I challenge the accuracy of his statement. It is certainly true that Government members negotiated with the oil companies—I am not denying that at all—but I will not believe that it was only because of this particular Government that the oil companies decided to build refineries on Bulwer Island and at Lytton. They came here, as the hon. member for Mt. Gravatt indicated by interjection earlier, because they believed the potential for them was here. Because of their own internal economic situation they believed it would be wise for them to establish oil refineries here. I have no fight with that. I wish we had more similar types of secondary industries developing here and I sincerely hope that the oil refineries will bring secondary industries with them.

If an investigation is made, remembering the propaganda that was put out when Bulwer Island was selected it will be seen that there

was no indication that two oil refineries would be established in Brisbane. In fact, the indications were that if this money was not set aside to develop Bulwer Island and if everything was not made easy for this company, we would not get a refinery at all. We committed ourselves to spending many thousands of pounds. True, some of it may come back by way of other charges later on, but the fact is that money is being spent now.

The other company, which will establish its refinery at Lytton, came in and said, "All right, we are going to start up here." According to the information I have they are doing it at no cost to the State. Therefore, I say that they came here because they themselves believe it is economically sound to do so, not primarily because of this Government.

Mr. Windsor: Amoco made them come.

Mr. HOUSTON: No-one made them come. Even if we accept the hon. member's statement as half true, it certainly contrasts with all the other statements from that side, namely, that the Government is responsible. The hon. member now says that the other company made them do it.

Mr. Windsor interjected.

Mr. HOUSTON: I have no time to waste with the hon. member for Ithaca. He can speak later, if he wishes.

We must take stock of the position as it relates to the development of Queensland and decide how much longer we are going to remain a purely primary-producing country, allowing other countries to develop by processing our products. The time is well past for this State to be purely a primary-producing State, whether it be of minerals or grown products, exporting its products to overseas countries and thus allowing them to develop their secondary industries. I believe we have to start our own secondary industries side-by-side and allied with our primary industries. The Government can assist in this direction in many ways, the first being to maintain our population and to do everything possible to encourage its increase.

A situation has been continuing here for quite some time in which overseas immigrants are leaving this State in greater numbers than they are arriving. That does not speak well for development, but I do not hear any Government members, when talking about industry, telling us how many immigrants have left this State.

We have also to ensure that our own people do not leave country centres. I know that the Minister has said that it is a world trend for industry to swing to the big cities, but that does not mean that Queensland has to follow the trend. Why cannot we be the leaders and establish the trend?

(Time expired.)

Mr. KNOX (Nundah) (2.30 p.m.): Today we have been treated to two speeches from the Opposition each in strong contrast with

the other. The Leader of the Opposition seemed to feel that he was obliged to follow his usual pattern of debate in speaking on these matters by trying to decry and knock achievements not merely of this Government but of Queensland generally. He did that throughout the last election campaign, continued to do it in the Address-in-Reply and Supply debates, and has now done it again in this debate. The hon. member for Clayfield was quite right in challenging the Leader of the Opposition, asking him to suggest to the Committee some of the things that should be done that he felt had not been done in the past.

Mr. Davies: It is your job to govern.

Mr. KNOX: Indeed it is, and we are making a very good job of it, too. The Leader of the Opposition was a Cabinet Minister in the Government of which the hon. member for Maryborough was a member. That Government had the opportunity to do a lot of the things that should have been done in this State for the best part of 40 years. It achieved very little in all that time—very little indeed. It would surprise me if hon. members opposite could not refer to something or other that was started in the time they were in office. After all, 40 years is a long time, and one would expect that something would have been started in Queensland in that time. When we took office we realised that we were coming in after a period of stagnation in the development of many of the big and important things of this State. The hon. member for Bulimba took a more reasoned and balanced view—

Mr. Houston: I don't want any assistance from you.

Mr. KNOX: I am not assisting the hon. member; I am just thanking him for taking a more balanced view than his Leader of the development of our State. Many of the things that have to be achieved can be achieved only when the population grows and when development in other directions takes place. We cannot expect to have many of the industries that exist in Melbourne, Sydney and overseas if we have not the population to supply the skilled workers or, in the case of consumer industries, to provide a local demand for the products. It is true that many industries have become established around Melbourne and Sydney because of the huge local consumer market available to them. Of course, we, too, benefit from those industries when they are established there. In our turn we will have those industries. There is already an indication that some of them are moving into Queensland, not only into the southern part, but also into North Queensland.

It was unfair of the Leader of the Opposition to make side-swipes and back-handed references to the former Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. K. J. Morris. Since

Mr. Morris was successful in getting endorsement as Liberal candidate for the Senate, Mr. Duggan has gone out of his way to make snide references to that former member of this Assembly who gave distinguished service not only to the Parliament of Queensland but to the people of Queensland. In the pioneering days of this Government Mr. Morris had a tremendous task. He had to take on a job where there had been previous neglect. He had to start things moving where there had been previous stagnation. While the Australian Labour Party was in office it had not shown itself as inclined to encourage secondary industries. As it was tied hand and foot to the A.W.U., every obstacle was placed in the way of giving encouragement to secondary industry to come to this State.

When introducing the Bill the Minister referred to the Bureau of Industry, which would appear from the historical records to have been the creation of the late Hon. W. Forgan Smith, a very distinguished Premier of this State. On examining the records one will recognise what a wonderful service the Bureau of Industry provided for the State when it was in existence. In the Library there are to be found the monthly reports of the Bureau and they supplied useful and vital information to the public.

Mr. Davies: What about the industries that the Bureau assisted to establish here.

Mr. KNOX: The Bureau helped to establish industries and, because of the excellent service it was giving to the State, I am very much surprised that the Labour Government saw fit to discontinue it, or make it virtually defunct. A short time ago I tried to find the records of the Bureau, but under Labour's regime they were destroyed; not only that, the very valuable library that Colin Clark established has also been dissipated. The work done by Colin Clark and the Bureau provided a valuable service to the community, but under Labour's rule the Bureau was made defunct. The Minister referred to that in his speech this morning. It was a great shame that the Bureau should have been allowed to decay to such an extent that it no longer existed when we took office in 1957.

Mr. Smith: The "Economic News" was very useful.

Mr. KNOX: The only copies that are available are in the Parliamentary Library of Queensland. We had the difficulty of getting the State moving in regard to secondary industries, and associated with our secondary industries are all our primary industries, which very often provide the raw material for secondary industries. The mining industry also provides raw material for those industries.

The hon. member for Bulimba referred to Weipa, and said it was recognised before we took office that there was bauxite in this State. The first man to find bauxite was Matthew Flinders. If the hon. member cares

to look in the Parliamentary Library he will find a drawing of the cliffs of Weipa, with the red showing in the drawing. In those days the ships did not have photographers; they carried artists whose job it was to report what was seen by the expedition. Flinders' journal reports on the bauxite. He is the first man on record, as far as we know, to discover it, but it has been there for thousands of years. However, it was not until a Government came to office that was prepared to get this project moving that the bauxite was developed. The question is not whether it was there; the question is whether an industry was to be established, and this Government got that project moving. People approached previous Labour Governments, but their approach was pigeon-holed and they were put off. They were becoming very discouraged until we came to office and raised the matter.

We have never claimed that we put oil in the ground; it has been there for thousands of years—perhaps millions of years for all I know. Labour Governments were in office in this State for 40 years and oil was discovered in the State just after the turn of the century, but for the 40 years that Labour was in office in the State did it encourage oil exploration in this State? No!

Mr. O'Donnell interjected.

Mr. KNOX: Oil was discovered in this State long before 1957. It has been there for years and there could have been a purposeful encouragement by the Government of the day to discover it. But none was given until we took office.

Mr. Houston: What has this Government done?

Mr. KNOX: We have made a major change in policy. Firstly, we amended the Petroleum Act to encourage companies equipped to do the job to come here and search for oil, and within 12 months of altering Labour's Act we had encouraged the search for oil to such an extent that virtually every square mile of the State was covered.

Mr. Houston: When was the Federal subsidy brought in?

Mr. KNOX: Shortly after our Act was enacted.

Mr. Houston: The Federal subsidy?

Mr. KNOX: That is right. If the Federal subsidy has assisted the search for oil in this State, I am surprised that it has not likewise assisted the search for oil in the other States. This is the only State of the Commonwealth in which virtually every square mile is under oil search and that is because of the type of legislation introduced by this Government to encourage it. Indeed, our legislation in this field was so successful that the other States saw fit to copy it, and similar legislation operates in Canada and

other countries of the world. It encouraged the oil industry, and oil was discovered as a direct result of a change in policy by the Government of Queensland when we took office and altered the Petroleum Act. A lot of other things flowed from it and I intend to deal with that later.

An attack was made on the visit overseas of the former Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr. Morris. The Leader of the Opposition made a categorical statement that no direct result had come from that visit overseas in the shape of industry in this State. Let me just mention two that come to mind. The first is the Willys jeep, now manufactured and assembled in Queensland. It is a very valuable and useful vehicle and many hundreds are sold in this country.

The second was the Amoco Oil Refinery. Mr. Morris's efforts resulted directly in the establishment of Amoco in Queensland.

Mr. Duggan: The Minister for Mines claimed credit for that.

Mr. KNOX: The Minister for Mines can claim equal credit with every other member of the Government for encouraging development and every type of industry that we can possibly have in Queensland. As the Minister explained this morning, no one Minister has the special province of development; every Minister, as a member of the Government team, is essentially engrossed in the job of developing the State as part of an integrated policy.

Mr. Hanlon: In other words, it enables them to pass the buck.

Mr. KNOX: There has been no evidence of that under this Government. Certainly there was a lot of it under the Labour Government, and the Leader of the Opposition is a prime example of that. Everything good that was done by the previous Government he claims credit for, but everything bad he attributes to Mr. Gair. If there has been any passing of the buck it has been done by previous Governments, not this one.

The immediate past Minister in charge of industries, the present Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr. Dewar, was the subject of slighting references by the Leader of the Opposition, who tried to suggest that he had been demoted. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Dewar's stature and prestige in the Government was enhanced immensely by the work he did while in charge of secondary industries. His efforts in particular led to an excellent display by Queensland industries at the recent Sydney Trade Fair. He invited members of the Opposition—including, I think, the Leader of the Opposition, though I am not sure—to visit the Sydney Trade Fair as part of his delegation.

Mr. Duggan: He was singularly more courteous than any other Minister, I would say.

Mr. KNOX: He extended an invitation to members of the Opposition party to accompany him to the Trade Fair.

Mr. Tooth: Would you like a comparison of courtesies?

Mr. Duggan: I appreciated the courtesy. It was very good of him.

Mr. KNOX: In spite of the courtesy extended to members of the Opposition to accompany the Minister, when those members came back to the Parliament they criticised the Minister and the Government for the exhibit at the Sydney Trade Fair, which has been acclaimed by journals throughout the country as an excellent effort by the Queensland Government. Only one of those invited—I am not certain—

Mr. Houston: You are not certain of any facts, are you?

Mr. KNOX: I do know that a member of the Opposition was invited and that he did go. I am not sure who he was. There were several members of the Opposition there, and several members of the Government party went at their own expense, too.

Mr. Hanlon: Is it true that Mr. Munro will be the next Senate candidate after Mr. Morris misses out?

Mr. KNOX: More credit to those hon. members who went at their own expense to inform themselves. I did not see the hon. member for Barooka among them.

Mr. Hanlon: I just asked was it true that Mr. Munro will be the next Senate candidate after Mr. Morris misses out.

Mr. KNOX: Perhaps the most glaring example of the way in which the Labour Party stood in the way of development is the rehabilitation of the Mount Isa railway line. For years this was needed. The company at Mount Isa had developed the mine despite the hindrances in their way and the transport difficulties confronting them. They pointed out not only to this Government but to previous ones that unless rehabilitation was undertaken immediately their expansion would be seriously handicapped.

Mr. Duggan: I challenge your Government to lay the papers concerning the Mount Isa railway line on the table of the House.

Mr. KNOX: The Leader of the Opposition is very fond of challenging people to lay things on the table. I challenge him on the Mount Isa railway issue, because we were successful in getting assistance for the rehabilitation of the line. This was achieved in spite of the many and great difficulties that had to be overcome. Those difficulties existed for previous Governments, but we were successful in overcoming them. Labour Governments did not have the courage, heart, or will to do the things that we have accomplished.

Mr. Duggan: I challenge you to put the papers on the table of the House and let everyone see what went on.

Mr. KNOX: One does not have to look at papers to realise the different attitude of this Government.

The Leader of the Opposition went on to say that we do not know where we are going.

Mr. Duggan: That is right.

Mr. KNOX: He waved bits of paper around containing quotations at which he did not look very closely, and tried to suggest that we were either misleading the people or did not know where we were going. I shall show him a few documents. The latest one of major importance laid on the table is the report of the committee that inquired into the sugar industry. I doubt if many hon. members opposite have bothered to read it.

Mr. Duggan: It was not even printed. Only one copy was made available.

Mr. KNOX: There are copies now in the Parliamentary Library. If the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. members opposite have not seen the report, there are now plenty of copies available.

Mr. Duggan: It justifies printing if it is so important.

Mr. KNOX: On previous occasions when reports have been printed Opposition members have claimed that it was a waste of public money. They said that the reports were not worth the paper they were printed on. Here is a report on rail transport by the Minister for Transport following his trip overseas. Hon. members opposite claimed that that was not worth the paper it was printed on. Many other reports were similarly received.

Mr. Duggan: If you close down many more lines there won't be any left.

Mr. KNOX: It is a report that is very valuable to the State in our endeavours to place the railways on a firm foundation. It is a great pity that the previous Government did not have this information available to it. If it had, much that was not in order could have been put right.

Another document recently produced and available to hon. members is the report on the ports of Queensland and their services. This is a most valuable document. I happened to be on an overseas vessel in Rockhampton recently, and the master said that he was very anxious to get a copy of this document because he found it to be one of the most useful reports that he had ever come across.

Mr. Duggan: Did you get him a copy?

Mr. KNOX: Yes, he got one.

Mr. Duggan: People outside can get it but members of Parliament can't.

Mr. KNOX: That is rubbish. The Leader of the Opposition has a copy. What is he talking about? Many hon. members have copies. Every library has a copy. It has gone to overseas libraries, shipping services, industrialists, and the Agent-General. No doubt next time a report is printed the Leader of the Opposition will say that it is a waste of taxpayers' money.

Perhaps the most significant report available to members is the report of the State Electricity Commission on development of electricity in the State. It is in three volumes, and is one of the most important reports ever produced.

Mr. Houston: Have you read them all?

Mr. KNOX: I have endeavoured to read most of it, and I have certainly read those parts in which I have a particular interest. The only people who stood in the way of rationalisation of the supply of electricity in this city were members of the Labour Party. They did that for 12 months.

Mr. Row: They even put a surcharge on country consumers, too.

Mr. KNOX: That is right. They held up the rationalisation of electricity supply in this city and cost the ratepayers of Brisbane £1,000,000 a year. The Labour Party in the city council did that, and it was condoned by hon. members opposite.

We have invited people from overseas to come to Queensland and have a look at the opportunities offering. They have come here and have been impressed. Today, more than ever before, people are coming to Queensland to investigate its possibilities, and this very useful and valuable document "Investment in Queensland", which has gone to all parts of the world, sets out quite frankly the articles that are not produced here, the things that are not done in Queensland, and the fields in which further development can take place. We know that we have not everything here; we know that much more can be done; and we are going out of our way to encourage people with the necessary capacity and know-how to come here and see for themselves what they can do. We do not say that we will start industries ourselves, but we will certainly use every possible means to encourage other people to do so. Labour's socialist policy is this: that if they cannot do it themselves, they will not let anybody else do it. They could have had an oil refinery in Queensland many years ago.

Mr. Davies: That is nonsense, and you know it.

Mr. KNOX: Socialist governments in other parts of the world run their own oil refineries. Why didn't the Labour Party run its own oil refinery? Why did it not establish a State oil refinery here?

Mr. Tooth: They could not run butcher shops!

Mr. KNOX: That may be so. Not only could they not run their own oil refinery; they would not let other people establish one. They put difficulties in the way of people who wanted to do so. When a person wants to do something with his own funds the Labour Party will not let him, but it will not do it itself.

Let me mention another point in regard to industrialisation. We have invited people to come to Queensland and establish industries here, and we have also encouraged industries already established here. In my electorate is an area known as the Hamilton Lands, in which one factory a week is being established.

Mr. Houston: You know they are mostly transfers.

Mr. KNOX: That is quite true, but they are transfers associated with expansion. That is the policy of the Government. The hon. member for Ithaca is an example of this. He knows personally what is taking place on the Hamilton Lands because he knows the area well. This week considerable extensions will be made to the plant of Rover Mowers Pty. Ltd., which was established in the area about 12 months ago. The increase in work at Naco, which has a considerable export business, has been tremendous. The Ford Motor Company at Eagle Farm has virtually doubled the size of its plant, and the assembly of the Falcon and the Cortina are—

Mr. Thackeray: The Cortina is not yet assembled here. It is being assembled in the South.

Mr. KNOX: The hon. member is not aware of what is going on in his own State.

Mr. Thackeray: You tell me where it is assembled.

Mr. KNOX: I know what is being done in my own electorate. I say to the hon. member that the Ford Motor Company will be assembling the Cortina here shortly and it is expanding its plant to enable it to do this work. Falcons have been assembled here for some time.

Mr. Thackeray: You said that the Cortina was being assembled here. It is assembled in the South.

Mr. KNOX: There are paint manufacturers of all sorts in the area, and Payen, Byrne and Blackford Pty. Ltd. has virtually doubled the size of its plant in recent years and is now supplying about 80 per cent. of Australia's gasket requirements. These secondary industries, which have been built up by Queenslanders over many years, have never known a better era in their history than they are experiencing now.

Mr. Windsor: Fertiliser-making, too.

Mr. KNOX: Yes, and a host of others. There is a tremendous programme of expansion under way in the area, and, as I said, at least one new factory a week is being built there.

Mr. Houston: How many new clothing factories are there?

Mr. KNOX: Quite a number. I can name three in my own electorate.

Mr. Houston: The number is lower now than it was in 1957.

Mr. Thackeray: How many refrigerators are made in Queensland?

Mr. KNOX: No refrigerators are made in Queensland, but what did the Labour Party do, when they were in office, to the firm that was making refrigerators in this State? They pushed it out of business.

(Time expired.)

Mr. O'DONNELL (Barcoo) (2.56 p.m.): Being the representative of a primary-producing electorate, I suppose it is unusual for me to participate in a debate such as this. However, we are about to see the inception of a Department of Industrial Development, and when the Minister was introducing the Bill he used a phrase that caused me to reconsider my decision not to speak on the matter. I have decided to speak because he mentioned that his duties will lie principally in the direction of guidance and co-ordination. This expression, although brief, is very important. I can see that that would be a very important function for the Minister in such a portfolio, namely, to give guidance and to co-ordinate. I can see also information in Press and radio reports to the effect that A.O.G. has confirmed, at Rolleston, the biggest natural gas strike in Australian exploration history. I also know that Mr. G. H. P. Jones, chairman of Associated Continental Petroleum, stated that Rolleston No. 1 should be completed as a producing well by the end of this year. That is in Central Queensland, and in case hon. members do not know it, it is in my electorate. I consider I am very fortunate. But I want to revert to the phrase that the Minister used this morning—"Guidance and co-ordination."

I think that at present in Queensland we do need guidance. And we need a great deal of co-ordination because, after all, any industrial development will depend on power, and cheap power will be all-important in attracting people who want to establish industry in Queensland, irrespective of what area is concerned.

Let us examine the sources of power we have in this State. In doing so we must always remember that we are in a very confusing position today and keen judgment will have to be exercised in future. Let us go first to Mary Kathleen, where a wonderful deposit of uranium has been put into mothballs. Rio Tinto has not done that for fun. I believe the company expects, in 1970, a resurgence of interest in atomic energy. If that be so, we can understand why a caretaker staff is being retained at Mary Kathleen. However, the point is that we have in Queensland lying at rest the resources for what is expected to be a development,

not perhaps so much in Australia at the present time as overseas. But I should like to point out to the Committee that this is a potential source of power in our own country.

Let us next look at the coalfields. Comalco has renewed its option over Blair Athol. That is a very important point, because Comalco will be particularly interested in Weipa and will do a great deal of developmental work at Gladstone, which will benefit this State. It means that Comalco has a vested interest in these coal deposits. I remind hon. members that the Blair Athol deposits are the best steaming coal in the world. Unfortunately, it cannot be exported.

As we move farther south, we know that the Utah people have proposals for the export of Blackwater coal. We come farther down and find that Thiess-Peabody-Mitsui have their operations at Moura. Calcap is going to be the powerhouse of Central Queensland—one that we badly need. The only thing I regret is that it is not being built at Blair Athol. Of course, I cannot help the location. We are going to build a great powerhouse there; we are also going to build a dam, which is needed. We have there the potential for the great electricity supplies needed for the future. There is a proposal to establish another one at Collinsville, again on a coal field. We have certain limited power resources from the Barron Falls and such other smaller projects.

Thus we have water, uranium and coal, and now we are to produce natural gas. So we have a line-up of four sources of energy which will have to be considered in the establishment of any industry in any part of Queensland. We know where the Calcap powerhouse is going to be built. We know its location with regard to Gladstone and Rockhampton. Rolleston No. 1 is 170 miles from Gladstone. How is that source of supply to fit into the future? We also know that we are importing sources of power in diesel fuel, etc. This is an important point. The Minister for Industrial Development, no matter who he may be, will have to use a great deal of judgment in looking ahead. He will have to be able to convince any company that is considering coming into Queensland that the power that will be available in a particular area will be the cheapest. If power is not readily available, the Government must do something to see that it is made available. We cannot look into the future, but how confusing it is going to be to any industrialist who hopes to set up business in Central Queensland. He has to choose the source of his power. The natural gas flow from Rolleston No. 1 has received a great deal of publicity. If that source of power is to become available how are we going to reconcile its use, and what will be its value to any industrialist in comparison with the power that we expect from Calcap in the not distant future?

We in Central Queensland have been very much concerned about power. Actually there is a Federal tie-up as well. With increased power available certain amenities can be brought to Central Queensland. For instance, we have very poor radio reception in the Emerald district. Once Calcap is functioning and a line is constructed through to Emerald a radio station will be established in that district. I do not think that Emerald will be the location for a television station, nevertheless the additional power required will be available from the new powerhouse. Of course, we have in the picture State interests and Federal interests in the Central West and also provision—to a certain extent limited—for power for the various properties. I assure hon. members that that is important. However, we still have complaints from farmers, graziers and other people on the land about the high cost of electricity. Many of them are starting their lives on the land in that area and they know how costly it is. A cheap means of generating power is all-important and I know that it will be a real headache to decide what to do in the future. I hope that we may have a speedy assessment so that whoever is interested in the central area, or the northern area, will know exactly what has to be done to provide the power supply.

I wish to refer to something to which I referred earlier today, when I was perhaps misunderstood. I refer to industrial development. I think we should have some public industrial development if we are to have industries in Central Queensland. The fertiliser industry has been mentioned, but I will not enlarge on that. We also hope to see in Rockhampton an industry manufacturing oil from seed so that the safflower, etc. may be used.

The hon. member for Rockhampton and I have referred repeatedly to the possibilities of development in the cotton industry. If we are to achieve industrial development in Central Queensland the Government must go along with private enterprise and supply major engineering works. We do not expect that this Government, or any Government, should rush into a £40,000,000 engineering works, but it is about time that the Government, through the activities of this new portfolio, and the Minister's department, should conduct an investigation into the possibilities of this industry.

Secondary industries will flow from the primary industries and cotton will benefit Rockhampton and the whole State. If we get on with the job quickly we shall beat New South Wales and Western Australia to the punch and we shall be in the lead, as we are today. We shall have not only the ginners, but also the spinning and weaving mills which the hon. member for Clayfield was quick to point out to me today were needed in Queensland to absorb employees. Secondary industries are essential because our young people must be absorbed in employment.

One of the reasons for my being so enthusiastic about primary industries is that my electorate is concerned solely with those industries, and there is no chance in the immediate future of any processing industry being established there. However, we could have the basis of secondary industries through the production of cotton if some scheme such as the Nogo Gap scheme was initiated.

After all, when we have cotton imports into Australia worth more than £50,000,000, it will be abundantly clear to everyone that there must be a potentially high rate of employment in that industry. Our imports of manufactured cotton products run to over £40,000,000. I am not talking about the ordinary lint. So it will be seen that if we could develop only a part of that industry in Australia we should have a great number of young people introduced into the industry and it would become an important part of our national development. It is not absolutely necessary to export. We should be developing in the immediate future only a part of that industry. If we do not start now we shall get nowhere. It will take 10 or 12 or even 15 years to put a major engineering works on the way to completion. From there, of course, we build our industries.

I want now to give a short summary of what I have said. I have pointed out that the Minister for Industrial Development will have a great problem in his project of guidance and co-ordination, and one of his principal tasks will be to see that the prospect of cheap power is always kept in mind. Therefore, there will have to be vigilance, whether this power is going to be derived from uranium, from natural gas, or from coal.

I have also pointed out that there was primary industry in Queensland that could be developed through a major engineering works to give, under an industrial-development programme, a major industry in Australia in the spinning and weaving of cotton.

I shall close by referring to what previous speakers have said. The Leader of the Opposition was challenged to reply to the Minister. The hon. member for Clayfield spent 25 minutes telling the Leader of the Opposition that he had done the wrong thing in replying to the challenge, but he himself did not suggest anything constructive. Then the hon. member for Nundah carried on the theme where the hon. member for Clayfield had left off. So we have had the Minister who gave us an outline of his ideas on industrial development, and the two Government supporters, who have just been on their feet to criticise in the main the Leader of the Opposition, who had to reply to a challenge. I think that is very poor. When hon. members opposite tell us that we are not offering anything constructive and then turn around and are themselves destructive, I really think they spoil anything that they have in mind.

I want it to be understood that we are interested in industrial development. I resent the statement of the hon. member for Clayfield that Queensland became a primary-industry State when it was controlled by the Australian Workers' Union. The Australian Workers' Union has never controlled Queensland but has contributed greatly to the Australian Labour movement in Queensland and that is a very important point. We know that there is always a tendency to belittle the Australian Labour Party and the Australian Workers' Union would be the first to resent the statement because it believes itself to be a supporter of the Australian Labour Party. It is an affiliated union, the same as any other union, and it appreciates the work that the Australian Labour movement has done for this State.

Mr. CHINCHEN (Mt. Gravatt) (3.15 p.m.): I have been quite patient in this debate. With the exception of the contribution of the hon. member for Barcoo, which was a little refreshing, all that we heard from the Opposition was a lot of historical reiteration that contributed absolutely nothing.

Mr. Aikens: "Hysterical".

Mr. CHINCHEN: I would not say they were hysterical; they were too dull for that. All we had was this business of bringing out newspaper cuttings. To my mind, that is not making any contribution.

One thing that the Leader of the Opposition mentioned was the need for a balanced economy. This is the very thing that we are endeavouring to bring about by this Bill. I compliment the Government on the reallocation of portfolios which produces a situation most logical for the attaining of a balanced economy. The Premier is in charge of State development. Under him is the Minister for Industrial Development, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Minister for Lands and the Minister for Primary Industries.

We are conscious of the fact that industrial development on its own is not the be-all and end-all of a balanced economy. There is no questioning that this is, in the main, a primary-producing State. It is fundamental that primary industry will remain as the backbone of our economy, but it is also necessary to develop our industrial interests. The total work force in primary industry today is 101,000. There are associated industries such as transport that increase that number, but that is now the figure out of over 500,000 in the total work force of the State.

Primary industry production can expand enormously by improved methods, with only a small increase in the number of people employed. For that reason it is vital that we do something on the secondary industry side. The need for this has been recognised for some time, and it is now being continued in a climate much more conducive to attracting industrialists. It must be recognised that during the last seven years this State has suffered from drought conditions. We do know that there were economic conditions

that did not assist industrial expansion, but in spite of that much has been done and will continue. We now have all the elements necessary for this development.

I know many industrialists and business men. They are looking for a suitable climate for expansion, and the time has arrived when they will be attracted here. They require political stability, with progress. Prior to this Government's coming to office there was political stability, but without progress. These people are scared of socialism in any form. That fear is the biggest hindrance to the attraction of industry.

Mr. Hanlon: That is a rather ridiculous statement if a Federal Labour Government is elected.

Mr. CHINCHEN: I know industrialists, and I know that they are not interested in anything that savours of socialism. They want to know before establishing industries that there will be a climate of free enterprise and competition. They do not want to compete with State enterprises. That is the situation that they were scared of in this State. Today the situation is entirely different.

The time for expansion was immediately after the war. This occurred in South Australia, Victoria, and other States to a greater extent than it did in Queensland. I agree that there are problems here, such as a population not big enough to demand large industries. As from now, however, I stake my reputation on the claim that because of political stability, the progress that has been made, and good government, we will find that industry will be attracted here. There is no question about that.

The hon. member for Barcoo mentioned power—this is of great importance—and he made the ridiculous statement that industrialists will be confused and will not know which type of power to choose. What a wonderful thing it will be for an industrialist to have a choice of power, and I foresee that gas will be used extensively as a source of power.

The Leader of the Opposition mentioned the Lloyd car. Has the Government to take the blame for the failure or success of a company? There is a great deal of competition in the motor industry, and the fact is that the industry started here. However, the blame for the small number of vehicles produced cannot be laid at the feet of the Government. The company was in competition with larger companies and did not do very well, but other industries in the State progressed rapidly. What a silly thing it was to point out that there were no Lloyd cars sold in September and only seven sold this year.

Mr. Houston: It was nonsense that was published about the great industry coming here.

Mr. CHINCHEN: It came here. Whether it failed or succeeded had nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. Houston: It was a small industry, not a big one.

Mr. CHINCHEN: This is a small State industrially, and this was an industry of importance. It might interest the hon. member to know that whilst I was in charge of an industry in Queensland it was labouring under the disabilities of socialism and State control.

Mr. Hanlon: I notice that you did not get out of it.

Mr. CHINCHEN: The hon. member for Barcoo will be surprised to know that in about 1951 I came to Parliament House with my managing director, Mr. C. A. Smith, and saw the then Labour Premier. Mr. Smith put the facts on the line and told the Premier that unless the harassing ceased he would pull out of Queensland. The Leader of the Opposition is not here at the moment, but I think he must know of this.

Mr. Hanlon: What are you talking about? What harassing?

Mr. CHINCHEN: The hon. member can ask the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Hanlon: Tell us what it was. This is a lot of tripe.

Mr. CHINCHEN: The question of legislation that was harassing the industry.

Mr. Hanlon: What was it?

Mr. CHINCHEN: I will not tell the hon. member the private business of the firm.

Mr. Hanlon: You should explain the statement.

Mr. CHINCHEN: There was no question that it was harassing.

Opposition Members interjected.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Order!

Mr. Hanlon: We might give you a few details.

Mr. CHINCHEN: The hon. member can check on what I was saying. Mr. Smith laid the position right on the line.

The hon. member for Kedron referred by interjection to overseas capital, which seems to be regarded by the Opposition as a bug-bear. They should remember that the whole country was developed with overseas capital, because when people came here originally there was no capital in Australia. Development has been accomplished right from the early stages with overseas capital. I know that problems arise in various places from time to time, but we need overseas capital and know-how. I am sure that some hon. member opposite will refer to General Motors-Holden's, but I ask all hon. members opposite to remember that for many years that company paid not one penny in dividends and that industries associated with it have played no small part in Australia's development. For heaven's sake do not let us tell people overseas that we do not want

their capital. We need it to assist in Queensland's development, and we need all the help we can get by way of finance, trade skills, and so on.

Population is another important factor, and I thoroughly agree with the hon. member who referred to immigration as a matter of importance. Undoubtedly this question is being weighed very carefully.

I know that hon. members opposite will agree with me when I say that more technical education is needed urgently. But, of course, these things have been hidden up to this stage because we have worked under the impression that we are a primary-producing State. We have realised for some time the importance of secondary industries and, together with the programme that is envisaged at the moment, we will see the balanced economy and balanced development that this State wants. But I only hope we see a little help from the Opposition, something practical. Up to this moment we have not seen it. Irrespective of that, there is no question that the Minister in charge of this new portfolio will guide Queensland to the development in the industrial field to which it is surely moving.

There is one other question that is very important to the industrialist. It is that of Government-department and local-authority co-operation. This is of vital importance. I can well imagine that this co-operation is already given, and rather successfully, but if we ask people to come here and invest their money, to take risks—and there are always risks in any new development of this nature—there must be wholehearted co-operation by every public servant in every department, whether it be a Government department or a local-government department. I urge everybody responsible in this way to take a very active interest in exhibiting co-operation. Industrialists are busy people; they have big responsibilities; their jobs are very complex, and they cannot be sat aside, asked to sit down, or "diddled" about. They want decisions. They want propositions and they will say "Yes" or "No" very quickly.

Undoubtedly this problem has existed. I know it has existed in the Brisbane City Council because of its method of operation. Many industrialists with intentions to establish themselves here have been frustrated, and that is a very serious thing for this State. Let us hope that these matters can be overcome, and overcome quickly.

The hon. member for Barcoo made a statement about what should be done if we want to bring industry to Queensland. We cannot bring industry to Queensland. It will come to any part of Queensland if the right climate is developed, if the power, roads, water, and other facilities are there and when there is the volume of business they wish to do. Then these people will come. We cannot help much with their volume, but we can help with the atmosphere, and I suggest that people interested in obtaining industry in their areas

can help in that regard. All these services that are required, such as water, power, land, transport and roads, are their responsibility.

Industrialists today know the climate that exists here and they are interested in Queensland. There is no doubt of that. But if they want a bit of help the local authorities are required to play their part. This is definitely a vital matter. I know full well there is a big job to be done, but, with the political set-up that we have here, that is not a major problem. The progress we have made will help industrialists and it is a situation that must continue. Without a doubt, any extra help that may be required will be taken care of by the Minister.

Knowing that as I do, I feel there will be no question about industrialists being interested in this State. The one point we have to watch carefully—and we must do something about it immediately—is immigration and population. But here again, with the movement that is going on at present, I feel there will be attraction for people in the South. The discovery of oil will bring with it associated industries. For some reason or other it has always happened that once oil has been discovered population has followed. I hope that pattern is followed in this State. Things look very bright for us in the industrial field, and I am very pleased to associate myself with this Bill.

Hon. A. W. MUNRO (Toowong—Minister for Industrial Development) (3.30 p.m.): Without closing the debate at this stage, I should like to make just a few brief remarks on points that have occurred to me directly arising from the debate we have heard today. On the whole I think it has been quite a good debate. It is true that at times there have been slight tendencies here and there towards electioneering, but perhaps that is somewhat excusable at a time like the present. Nevertheless, essentially it has been a good debate. What has appealed to me more than anything else is the fact that the speeches have been made alternately from either side of the Chamber so that it has been a debate in the sense that we have had a viewpoint put forward from one side of the Chamber and then had it in many cases rebutted to a considerable extent by a speech from the other side. From that point of view I am very much indebted to the hon. members for Clayfield, Nundah and Mt. Gravatt in speaking in the way they did. They have shown that they have a very real interest in this subject of industrial development. They have been able to show weaknesses in some of the points put forward from the Opposition side. By and large their comments have been very helpful to me in dealing, as I will have to deal, with some of the problems that will arise in relation to this department in the future.

I am pleased that the Leader of the Opposition has come into the Chamber—

Mr. Duggan: I came in to pay you the courtesy of listening to your reply.

Mr. MUNRO: I thank the hon. gentleman. I am glad that he is here because I am going to make some comments on his remarks. I do not say this in a personal sense, but I was a little disappointed in the contribution of the hon. gentleman. As I went to considerable trouble to set out our broad objectives, which are in the interests of the State and its people, I had rather hoped that the Leader of the Opposition would come out with a clear and definite statement that there were aspects of this problem of industrial development much greater than party politics, and that we could have his assurance that the Opposition would stand four-square with the Government.

Mr. Duggan: I will tell you what I will do. If from now on you adopt that attitude, and do not engage in the ballyhoo of your predecessor, you will get all the co-operation you deserve.

Mr. MUNRO: I am glad to have that assurance of co-operation, because if we are to develop this State we must have the confidence of industrialists and investors. I would much rather be in the position where I can give some reasonable assurance to them that the broad objectives that we are pursuing in endeavouring to attract industry to our State, with a greater degree of acceleration than up to the present, will be supported by all parties. It will be a great thing for the State of Queensland if we can have that co-operation, and if we can have more discussion on matters of this kind on the basis of a sensible analysis of the problem and what we can do about it, rather than endeavour to make political capital out of it.

Mr. Duggan: We do not want to provide any impediment to industrial growth or secondary industry.

Mr. MUNRO: I am happy to have that assurance, but I am still bound to say that I was a little disappointed that the Leader of the Opposition devoted such a great part of the time allotted to him in merely referring to newspaper reports of things that have happened at various times since 1957, which appeared on the face of it to be an attempt—quite a futile attempt—to discredit this Government rather than to achieve any other purpose.

Taking the speeches of other hon. members opposite, they were to some extent a continuation of that line. Some quite interesting points were raised, although on listening to them I noticed two lines of attack that were by no means reconcilable. It was said at one stage that the Government is quite wrong in saying that there has been any important industrial development in Queensland, and then, later on, the theme was changed and it became more to the effect that the improved industrial development that is now taking place is little credit—if in any way a credit—to the Government, and that a very large part of the credit should go to

our predecessors in office. With reference to those remarks, I can only say that the Opposition cannot have it both ways.

There were remarks about some specific industries in which the hope for expansion has not eventuated. That is true. In many of these matters one has to make an endeavour, but there have been cases where we hoped for a speedy development which did not take place. However, there have been other cases—and I do not wish to take up time repeating things that have been said—in which there have been some very notable achievements.

The Leader of the Opposition made an unfortunate statement which I will mention only briefly. He said that he did not believe we were sincere in our objectives. I will not say more with reference to that except to remark that although those words might have come from the lips of the Leader of the Opposition, they did not really represent the heart of the man, Jack Duggan. I say that because some of us in this political field are inclined at times to say things we really do not mean, which is rather a pity.

A few disparaging remarks were made about the Hon. K. J. Morris, and about my colleague, Alex. Dewar. I will just say that, in both cases, they were not justified. Firstly, I will say very seriously that Alex. Dewar did a wonderful job during the time he was looking after this particular section of government, and he is still doing a wonderful job. If I have any little worry about him it is that he may have too much work to do, because he has a very heavy department to administer. I warn the Leader of the Opposition that if he is going to attack Alex. Dewar he should look at the latest television film of him in which he is doing a little skin-diving and spear-fishing.

Mr. Duggan: Just using your own words, in regard to your reference to Mr. Morris, I think I could say the same as you said to me, that the words are from the lips of the Minister for Industrial Development but they are not the words of the heart.

Mr. MUNRO: Yes, they are! I have a very high respect for Ken. Morris.

Mr. Duggan: So have I.

Mr. MUNRO: I should say that no other Minister worked harder while in office.

Mr. Duggan: I agree with you.

Mr. MUNRO: I have a very high regard for the work that he did in this Chamber.

I have only a minute or two left. I should like to have said a word or two about the contribution of the hon. member for Barcoo. It was quite useful, particularly to illustrate one very important point, that is, the interdependence of our primary and secondary responsibilities. I agree that we cannot regard them as separate responsibilities; they are very closely associated. Our plan must be to build up our primary

industries and our secondary industries at the same time. As a matter of fact, I may say that this is a matter that has been given quite a lot of attention by the rural committee of the Liberal Party. As most hon. members know, the hon. member for Mt. Coot-tha is the chairman of the Queensland Division of that Federal rural committee and he is doing a very good job in relation to it. I mention that because we cannot afford to say that city dwellers are interested only in secondary industry or that country men are interested only in primary industry.

Progress reported.

The House adjourned at 3.42 p.m.