

Queensland



Parliamentary Debates
[Hansard]

Legislative Assembly

TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 1971

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Mr. ACTING SPEAKER (Mr. Hooper, Greenslopes) read prayers and took the chair at 11 a.m.

ASSENT TO BILLS

Assent to the following Bills reported by Mr. Speaker:—

Invasion of Privacy Bill;

Stamp Act Amendment Bill (No. 2);

Succession and Probate Duties Act Amendment Bill;

Fire Brigades Acts Amendment Bill;

Apprenticeship Act Amendment Bill.

**QUEENSLAND MARINE ACT
AMENDMENT BILL****RESERVATION FOR ROYAL ASSENT**

Mr. ACTING SPEAKER reported receipt of a message from His Excellency the Governor intimating that this Bill had been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

PAPERS

The following papers were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:—

Report of the Land Administration Commission, including Reports of the Surveyor-General, Superintendent of Stock Routes, and Rural Fires Board for the year 1970-71.

Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Public Curator for the year 1970-71.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Proclamations under—

- The Maintenance Act of 1965.
- Printers and Newspapers Act Amendment Act 1971.
- Forestry Act 1959-1971.

Orders in Council under—

- Greenvale Agreement Act 1970-1971.
- State Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation, and Environmental Control Act 1938-1970.
- Racing and Betting Act 1954-1971.
- The Grammar School Acts, 1860 to 1962.
- The Rural Training Schools Act of 1965.
- Forestry Act 1959-1971.
- River Improvement Trust Act 1940-1971.
- The City of Brisbane Acts, 1924 to 1954.

City of Brisbane Act 1924-1969.

Regulations under—

- Legal Assistance Act 1965-1970.
- Printers and Newspapers Act 1953-1971.

Statute under the James Cook University of North Queensland Act 1970.

DEATH OF Mr. M. J. R. ANDERSON, O.B.E.

MOTION OF CONDOLENCE

Hon. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN (Barambah—Premier) (11.8 a.m.), by leave, without notice: I move—

"1. That this House desires to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered to this State by the late Mervyn John Reginald Anderson, Esquire, a former member of the Parliament of Queensland.

"2. That Mr. Speaker be requested to convey to the widow and family of the deceased gentleman the above resolution, together with an expression of the sympathy and sorrow of the members of the Parliament of Queensland in the loss they have sustained."

I submit this tribute to the memory of a departed colleague with a deep sense of personal loss. The late "Curly" Anderson was a very close friend of mine, as I know he was of many other honourable members. The news of his sudden death two days ago broke a link with a very close personal friend. I valued our friendship, which extended over many years, and I was indeed saddened to hear of his sudden death in Toowoomba at the week-end. I am sure that the shock was equally felt by many who sat with him in this Chamber over the years.

Away from the hurly-burly of politics, the late "Curly" Anderson was respected and admired for his many good traits, including his friendly nature, and for the time and

energy he devoted to public and humanitarian causes. For his voluntary services over a lifetime, Her Majesty the Queen in 1970 conferred on him membership of the Order of the British Empire, and his selection in August of this year as Queensland's "Father of the Year" was a very appropriate acknowledgment of his tireless efforts for handicapped children.

The late gentleman was elected to the Legislative Assembly in August 1957 as representative of the electoral district of Toowoomba East, and he served continuously through the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Parliaments, until his retirement. His sound business acumen, long experience of local government and the human touch which carried him into official positions on many public bodies was strongly evident when he took part in debates on affairs of State.

He relinquished the mayoral chair of the City of Toowoomba on entering Parliament, but retained all the posts he held on many charitable bodies, notably the Queensland Sub-Normal Children's Welfare Association, of which he was State president for four years, until his death.

Mr. Anderson was also chairman of the St. Vincent's Hospital Advisory Board at Toowoomba, the Salvation Army Advisory Board, and also the Toowoomba High School Parents and Citizens' Association. His compassion for the young may be traced to his love of sport; he was a champion in his own sphere of motor-cycling. The loss of a leg while still a young man did not impair his mobility or his zeal for giving service to those less fortunate. His benefactions to charitable causes were as unostentatious as his physical efforts for their welfare.

The closing sentence of the citation accompanying the award of the Order of the British Empire befitted Mr. Anderson's character, and it gave us some insight into his life and attitude. It read: "His philanthropic and charitable activities are legion, and too numerous to mention." Those words give us a very clear picture of Mr. Anderson's activities and interests.

And so I believe it is fitting that this Parliament should record its appreciation of the late gentleman's outstanding service to Queensland and its people, and its sympathy for his widow and family. I repeat that his passing is a great personal loss to all of us who knew him over the period he was in this Parliament.

Mr. HOUSTON (Bulimba—Leader of the Opposition) (11.13 a.m.): I join with the Premier in this vote of condolence to the late "Curly" Anderson and to support him in what he said about the late gentleman's activities, both inside and outside this Parliament, and the respect in which he was held by members of this Assembly.

Many members of Parliament, of course, very quickly become friendly with other members, irrespective of their political beliefs, while others keep to themselves. The late "Curly" Anderson was a mixture of both. Although he did not set out deliberately to make himself popular, he was greatly liked; everyone respected him and enjoyed his company. I can remember quite a few occasions when both he and I took part in debates and I found—I am sure my colleagues did also—that the issues on which we argued were not those of personalities but of principle and the way we saw the situation as it existed.

Naturally, the late Mr. Anderson's death, following so closely on the deaths of other honourable members well known to us, came as a great shock to everyone in this House. It was only a few days ago that he was here interviewing the Premier and Mr. Speaker on matters pertaining to the helping of others less fortunate than we are. At that time, no-one thought that within a few days we would be moving and supporting this vote to his memory.

Naturally, my thoughts are with Mr. Anderson's family. It is at the stage of life when a man has gone into voluntary retirement but is still leading an active life associated with the many interests he has as a private citizen that the family unit becomes stronger. This is when the association between husband and wife, in particular, strengthens and when each looks to the other for companionship. We like to think that when a man has given public service, as Mr. Anderson did, he and his family will be long spared to enjoy his retirement together. The fact that this is not so is to be regretted, and our thoughts go to Mr. Anderson's family in their hour of grief. On behalf of the Opposition, I second the motion.

Hon. W. E. KNOX (Nundah—Minister for Transport) (11.16 a.m.): I rise to support the remarks of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition. It is a matter of deep regret that recently we seem to have spoken quite often on the occasion of the passing of either a serving or an immediate past serving member of this Assembly. Even though members of Parliament have a great many public differences, an occasion such as this brings to notice the fact that we have many things in common.

When "Curly" Anderson entered Parliament in 1957, it was during a period of great change with which most of us are familiar. Nevertheless, today, other than myself, only two members of the Liberal Party who entered Parliament at that time are still serving in this House. I speak of yourself, Mr. Acting Speaker, and my colleague the Minister for Health. That shows how quickly time passes and how short is the time during which we influence the affairs of this Parliament and State and, as well, have the privilege to give this service.

All of us who knew "Curly" Anderson held him in high regard and great respect. He was a man of simple tastes and very impish wit. He was also a man who was very sincere in his purpose. All of us who had our lives touched by him consider ourselves fortunate. His quiet dignity and the way he pursued lawful causes that he felt should be pursued, as well as other causes that he felt suffered some injustice and with which he very closely allied himself, are well known to all of us who served closely with him. On behalf of the Liberal Party, I support the remarks of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition.

Motion (Mr. Bjelke-Petersen) agreed to, honourable members standing in silence.

QUESTIONS UPON NOTICE

COMPARATIVE FOOD PRICES, BRISBANE AND ADELAIDE

Mr. Houston, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Labour and Tourism,—

Why are the average retail prices of various food items, as shown in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics Bulletin for the September quarter, 1971, dearer in Brisbane for the weights and amounts shown than in Adelaide, *viz.*, plain flour .9c, self-raising flour 2.4c, tea 1.5c, sugar 1.2c, rice .3c, jam .4c, canned peaches 5.9c, canned pears 5.2c, potatoes 6c, laundry soap 5.7c, butter 1.2c, processed cheese 3c and bacon rashers 2.8c?

Answer:—

"Prices of goods include the costs of production, distribution and marketing, and the higher average prices in Queensland for certain goods are largely the result of distance from the points of origin and the higher wages paid in this State. For the June Quarter 1971, the average weekly earnings per adult male were higher in Queensland than in South Australia. It might also be noted that the Honourable Member did not refer to goods which are cheaper in Brisbane than in Adelaide. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that, although some Brisbane prices are higher than Adelaide prices, for the September Quarter, comparison with prices for the same Quarter in 1970 shows that the rate of price increase in Adelaide has been greater than in Brisbane. The comparable rates are:—

	Brisbane	Adelaide
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bread	5.26	10.52
Tea	3.42	6.7
Rice	1.3	7.1
Jam	4.8	7.22
Potatoes	-12.3	-5.4
Eggs	0.2	4.54
Evaporated Milk	2.7	4.8
Soap	3.4	5.9

When the prices for a wide range of meat cuts, for which Brisbane pays less than Adelaide are considered and when we

remember that South Australia also has a greater percentage of unemployment 1.29 per cent. compared with 1.05 per cent. as for Queensland at October 28, 1971 it is obvious just which worker is better off and I am pleased to say it is the Queensland worker."

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR GREENVALE
NICKEL PROJECT, TOWNSVILLE AREA**

Mr. Aikens, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Local Government,—

Have arrangements been finalised for the supply of electricity to the Greenvale project, which is proposed to be erected and operated in the Townsville area and, if so, what are the details of the source of supply and the tariffs?

Answer:—

"No formal application has been received for a supply of electricity to the Greenvale project and no firm arrangements for power have been made yet with the electric authorities concerned. However, discussions at the planning stage have taken place between Metals Exploration Queensland Pty. Ltd. and the State Electricity Commission acting in consultation with the Northern Electric Authority and the Townsville Regional Electricity Board, with a view to ensuring that essential power supplies can be made available if and when required for this project."

**WATER SUPPLY FOR GREENVALE NICKEL
PROJECT, TOWNSVILLE AREA**

Mr. Aikens, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Conservation,—

Have arrangements been finalised for the supply of water to the Greenvale project, which is proposed to be erected and operated in the Townsville area and, if so, what are the details of the source of supply and the tariffs?

Answer:—

"The Honourable Member is referred to Part VI of the *Greenvale Agreement Act* 1970 which sets out the rights to water supplies of the companies concerned. In the Townsville area the companies presently propose to obtain supplies required, some 5 million gallons per day, from underground sources. The area, from which this supply is expected to be obtained, is up to 5 miles wide astride of the Black and Alice Rivers and inland from the North Coast Railway. No charges would be made for such supply."

MOTOR-CYCLE TRAFFIC PATROLS

Mr. Sherrington for **Mr. Bennett**, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

(1) Is he aware that, in spite of the rigid application and use of radar patrols in the

last 12 months, there was a record number of road deaths in Queensland during the June quarter this year?

(2) In view of the failure of the radar trap which is apparently only a revenue producer, will he consider the restoration, in large numbers, of motor-cycle traffic-patrol policemen and increase the police strength so that more uniform policemen can be seen on the roads as this will have a necessary and salutary effect on motorists?

Answers:—

(1) "Yes."

(2) "Speed detection radar units are not used for the purpose of obtaining revenue. The purpose of their use is to impress on motorists the need to comply with speed regulations and co-operate with police authorities in their endeavours to reduce road accident toll. Traffic control is under constant scrutiny."

**QUESTION ON CONTEMPORARY READING,
SENIOR ENGLISH EXAMINATION PAPER**

Mr. Aikens, pursuant to notice, asked The Premier,—

Has he received a letter from Mr. G. T. Roscoe, Principal of St. Mary's School, Beaudesert, protesting about Question 3 on the first paper in English for the current Senior examination, which he considers is direct propaganda for the low sexual morality, much worse in his opinion than obscenity and in defiance of an instruction by the Director of Secondary Education that obscene books are not to be compulsory reading for students? If so, what are the details of the question and is any action about it contemplated?

Answer:—

"I have received a letter from Mr. G. T. Roscoe setting out his views on Question 3 of the first paper in English for the Senior examination. I have had full enquiries made and have been informed that the extract used to test the comprehension of students is one which could have appeared in any general publication without exciting special interest. It neither advocates nor condones a new sexual morality. The theme of the passage is the growth and responsibilities of newspapers in modern society. I table the Senior English paper for the information of the Honourable Member."

Paper.—Whereupon Mr. Bjelke-Petersen laid upon the Table of the House the paper referred to.

**STANDARD-GAUGE RAIL LINK,
CUNNAMULLA—BOURKE**

Mr. Aiken, pursuant to notice, asked The Premier,—

As there is an urgent need to link North-West, Central and South-West

Queensland with a direct rail link to southern States to combat droughts and particularly to expedite delivery of stock, will his Government urgently consider approaching the Commonwealth Railways Department to build a standard-gauge rail link from Bourke to Cunnamulla?

Answer:—

"I have frequently stressed that the Government is already providing drought-affected graziers in western areas with all assistance possible. I am surprised that the Honourable Member would now propose something which could react seriously against their well-being and progress. The construction of the railway he suggests would jeopardise the viability of our coastal meatworks without providing compensating benefits for the western graziers concerned."

IMPORTATION OF NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

Mr. Aiken, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Primary Industries,—

(1) Have investigations been made into the claims that New Zealand butter is being sold in bulk in Queensland at a cheaper rate than is the local product?

(2) Is there a shortage of Queensland butter?

(3) Have unrestricted quantities of New Zealand butter been allowed into Queensland?

Answers:—

(1) "Yes. It has been alleged on occasions that New Zealand butter has been brought into the country and these allegations have been investigated from time to time. No specific instances have been positively detected. New Zealand butter in commercial quantities is not a permitted import to Australia without Commonwealth authority although the Customs Regulations permit the import of small quantities as personal luggage."

(2) "Yes."

(3) "No butter is being commercially imported into Australia."

EXPORTS, FARMS AND PRODUCTION, DAIRY INDUSTRY

Mr. Aiken, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Primary Industries,—

(1) What has been the export income for Queensland dairy products for the years 1965 to 1971?

(2) What has been the fall in numbers of dairy farmers, individual farms and dairy production for these years?

(3) Has the demand for world supplies of butter increased substantially during this period, with Queensland unable to lift supplies above home consumption to exploit this demand?

(4) Is world demand for dry milk increasing at a rapidly escalating rate, with Queensland failing to respond to the demand?

Answers:—

(1) "The value of exports to overseas countries from Queensland from 1964-65 to 1970-71 is recorded by the Commonwealth Statistician as follows:—

Year	Value of Overseas Exports
	\$'000
1964-65 ..	12,990
1965-66 ..	10,052
1966-67 ..	12,385
1967-68 ..	10,867
1968-69 ..	5,112
1969-70 ..	6,131
1970-71 ..	5,503
	(subject to revision)"

(2) "The number of farmers registered as members of the Queensland Dairymen's Organisation and production of milk for the years 1964-65 to 1970-71 is as follows:—

Year	No. of Dairy-farmers	Gals. of milk produced
1964-65	13,707	'000 gals. 230,289
1965-66	12,805	221,086
1966-67	11,802	238,134
1967-68	14,713	217,202
1968-69	9,507	171,686
1969-70	8,688	191,401
1970-71	7,915	167,627 **

* Preliminary

(3) "Export demand for butter has increased within the last 12 months following a run down of stocks in European countries. As a result of a sequence of drought years, unfavourable seasonal conditions and a general drift from the industry, Queensland has had difficulty in meeting local market requirements and regular export market requirements and butter has of necessity been imported from southern States."

(4) "The demand for milk powder is and has been keen for some years. Queensland, however, has not been a major manufacturer or exporter of this commodity."

SALE OF BOTTLED HOMOGENISED MILK, BRISBANE

Mr. R. E. Moore, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Primary Industries,—

(1) Why is homogenised milk not supplied to the Brisbane public in bottles?

(2) Is he aware that cartoned homogenised milk is two cents a pint dearer than bottled milk?

(3) As homogenised milk is available in bottles at the Gold Coast for the same price as regular milk, why can Brisbane

suppliers not provide the same service and thereby save families two cents a pint on their milk bills?

(4) Is he aware that many pensioners make a meal of a pint of milk and that many of them find that the homogenised milk is easier to digest?

Answers:—

(1) "The milk pasteurisation companies in Brisbane are presently examining the possibility of supplying homogenised milk to the public in bottles."

(2) "Yes."

(3) "See Answer to Question (1)."

(4) "I am aware that pensioners as a group consume considerable quantities of milk and would expect many of them to prefer it in the homogenised form."

REPLACEMENT OF WOODRIDGE STATE SCHOOL

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Baldwin, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

(1) Is he aware that Wembley Road Primary School, Woodridge, is now undergoing its third population explosion and that Woodridge North School is undergoing its second and that in the case of the former there is no hope of alleviation by off-loading to other schools because of continuing housing development?

(2) Will he have more ground resumed for Wembley Road school and have an investigation undertaken with a view to redesigning and replacing the old school with a modern complex?

Answers:—

(1) "Officers of my Department are aware of enrolment trends at Woodridge and Woodridge North State Schools and the general educational needs of the Woodridge area because of their periodical reviews of school accommodation needs with officers of the Department of Education."

(2) "The possibility of acquiring additional land for the Woodridge State School is presently being investigated. The need for remodelling and updating the existing school building will continue to receive consideration by the client Department when priorities are being allocated for works to be undertaken on annual loan works programmes."

ADDITIONAL LAND, WELLINGTON POINT STATE SCHOOL

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Baldwin, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Lands,—

With reference to my representations during more than two years and to requests which have been made during a period of

more than four years by the parents of children of the Wellington Point State Primary School—

(1) With what organisation or individuals is his Department negotiating?

(2) Have deputations and/or individual representatives from any of the organisations concerned met him or heads of his Department on the matter? If so, who, on how many occasions and on what dates and what are the names of any elected members of any Government or local government body who introduced such interviews on behalf of the several bodies concerned?

(3) As this matter has been attenuated for such an unconscionable length of time, will he consult with his two colleagues the Ministers for Works and Education with a view to terminating the negotiations successfully and soon for the good of the children?

Answers:—

(1) "Wellington Point Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Association."

(2) "I have not received any deputations or representations on the matter. However, senior officers of my Department have had interviews with the trustees for the Association, Councillor E. G. W. Wood, Chairman of the Redland Shire Council and Mr. R. G. Smith of Smith and Pieren, solicitors, on January 23, 1970 and with the trustees and Councillor Wood on July 23, 1970."

(3) "As negotiations with the trustees were unsuccessful, the land was acquired by way of resumption. A Proclamation resuming the land and vesting such in the Crown as from August 7, 1971 was published in the *Government Gazette* of August 7, 1971 at page 1830. The matter of compensation for the resumption awaits receipt of a claim from the trustees."

INCIDENCE OF SUICIDE AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG TEACHERS

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Baldwin, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Education,—

With respect to each of the years 1965 to 1970 inclusive, how many (a) teachers still in the employ of his Department and (b) ex-teachers still on superannuation, (i) took their own lives and (ii) were admitted to mental homes or received psychiatric treatment?

Answer:—

"My Department does not keep special records of teachers who have taken their own lives, who are in mental homes or who have received or are receiving psychiatric treatment."

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL LEVY ON
EMPLOYEES OF FLUOR (AUST.) PTY.
LTD., PEAK DOWNS PROJECT

Mr. Lonergan for Mr. Newbery, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Labour and Tourism,—

With regard to the document which he tabled in Parliament on November 11 and which provides that before any person can be employed at the Peak Downs project he must sign an authority for the Fluor Company to deduct \$5 from his first full pay and that this money is to be sent to the Trades Hall, Brisbane, are those employees also required to buy a union ticket and, if so, at what cost and what service do they receive for such cost?

Answer:—

“Yes. I lay upon the Table of the House a Schedule supplied by the Industrial Registrar showing relevant extracts from the rules of the unions mentioned in this unregistered Industrial Agreement. I express the hope, Mr. Acting Speaker, that you will approve of this table being included in *Hansard*. The Question asked by the Honourable Member for Mirani is most serious and I am submitting the matter he has raised to the Acting Attorney-General for advice as to whether it is an infringement of section 28 of “*The Wages Acts, 1918 to 1954.*” I advise workers not to pay such money and employers not to deduct such moneys from workers wages as I believe such deductions are contrary to the Wages Acts which were introduced to prevent exploitation of the workers. Stated plainly and simply the payment of money for the right to work at Peak Downs by miners may with complete justification be termed ‘The Peak Downs Miner’s Right’. It parallels in every way ‘The Miner’s Right’ which led to the

Eureka Stockade which will always have its place in the industrial history of Australia. The only minor difference is that with the firstmentioned ‘Miner’s Right’, the money was payable to the Victorian Government whereas with the wheel turned its full cycle the ‘Miner’s Right’ is now payable to the Secretary of the Brisbane Trades and Labor Council. ‘The Peak Downs Miner’s Right’ being enforced by the Brisbane Trades and Labor Council is no more defensible than was the likewise vicious Victorian tax. This brazen demand for money for the right to work is frightening in its implications. Maybe, now, we see the real reasons behind the vicious campaign by present day union bosses against the Arbitration system which was and still remains the greatest protection the worker ever had. The union bosses want direct negotiation with individual employers. The Trades Hall know that in negotiating individual agreements they can blackmail employers into inserting clauses like the present one that before a worker can start work, mind you, he must sign an authorisation for the employer to deduct \$5 to be paid to the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. Members will remember the instance of the Seamen’s Union taking money from the shipping magnates for the jobs of good Australian seamen to be done by coolie labour. Who knows just to what extent the workers rights are being sold in these negotiated agreements. The most disturbing feature is that to get a job at Peak Downs, the worker has to agree to a deduction of \$5 for the Trades and Labor Council not for his own union. Is it that this \$5 will be used to further the activities of a body prominent in promoting civil strife, protest marches, distribution of communist propaganda and defiance of all forms of law and order?”

Whereupon Mr. Herbert laid the following schedule on the table:—

The Amalgamated Engineering Union of Employees, Queensland	Rule 51—Section 1.—Contributions \$36.40 per year.
The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Australasia, Union of Employees, Queensland	Rule 4—Contributions shall be \$8 per half year, payable in advance . . .
The Boilermakers’ and Blacksmiths’ Society of Australia, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees	Rule 18—Contributions.—Each member shall pay the sum of (a) (i) four dollars (\$4) per quarter in advance . . .
The Electrical Trades Union of Employees of Australia, Queensland Branch	Rule 6—Contributions.—Adults employed as tradesmen or (a) (iii) in classifications receiving equal to or in excess of tradesmen’s rates of pay—\$5 per quarter or \$18 per annum. Adult males employed in classifications receiving less than tradesmen’s rates of pay \$4.50 per quarter or \$16 per annum. Adult Females—\$3 per quarter or \$10 per annum. Juniors—\$1.50 per quarter or \$4 per annum . . .
The Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen’s Association of Australasia, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees	Rule 6—Contributions shall be twelve dollars (\$12) per year . . .
The Federated Ironworkers’ Association of Australia, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees	Rule 5—Contributions.— . . . two dollars fifty cents per quarter . . .

Schedule—continued

- The Operative Painters and Decorators' Union of Australia, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees Rule 7—Contributions.—Twenty dollars (\$20) per year, payable half yearly within fourteen (14) days after the commencement of each half-year . . .
- The Plumbers and Gasfitters' Employees' Union of Australia, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees Rule 11—Contributions.—The contributions payable quarterly in advance by each member of the Union, excluding levies, fines or other charges, shall be:—
(a) Adults—three dollars (\$3) each quarter commencing April 1, July 1, October 1, January 1 respectively, or eleven dollars (\$11) each year, if such amount be paid in advance within the first three months of each financial year, viz.: Not later than the 30th June in each year.
- The Australian Builders' Labourers' Federation, Queensland Branch, Union of Employees Rule 6—Members of the Queensland Branch of the Federation (j) (iii) shall pay a contribution of \$9 per member per half year and such sum of \$9 shall be payable in advance.
- The Queensland Plasterers' Union of Employees Rule 41—Contributions.—Commencing from May 1, 1967, contributions shall be based on a percentage proportion of the minimum rate of wages, plus sick and tool allowances payable to Plasterers in the Southern Division Eastern District of Queensland, the percentage proportion shall be fixed at point six per cent (6%) of such wage, contributions shall be payable each half year in advance.
- The Transport Workers' Union of Australia, Union of Employees (Queensland Branch) Rule 39—Contributions.—Each member shall pay the Branch, as a contribution to the funds of the Branch, an amount fixed by the Branch Committee of Management. Such amount shall be \$20 per year unless fixed at a less amount by the Branch . . .
(a) (I understand that the amount was fixed at \$16 per year at November, 1970.)
- The United Operative Bricklayers' Society of Queensland, Union of Employees Rule 17—(Clause 1).—Contributions shall be \$10 per year, payable in advance and payable not later than 30th September in each year. If paid half-yearly, \$5 per half-year in advance . . .

Honourable Members interjected.

Mr. ACTING SPEAKER: Order! Honourable members on both sides of the House, particularly those on my left, know Mr. Speaker's ruling concerning interjections during question time. I do not want to have to enforce it by asking any member to retire from the Chamber, but, if there is a continuation of disorderly interjecting, I shall have no alternative but to do just that.

STUDENTS' ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES, RADFORD REPORT

Mr. Bromley for Mr. P. Wood, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Education,—

- (1) What is the position of 15-year-old school leavers who receive job offers prior to November 26 and wish to take up the offers immediately?
- (2) Will the Board of Secondary School Studies issue certificates to students who leave prior to November 26, even if these students have completed their course requirements?
- (3) As assessment is a continuing process over a number of years, is any consideration given to students who wish to take advantage of suitable job opportunities?

Answers:—

(1) "The fifteen-year-old student who receives a job offer prior to November 26 and leaves school to take advantage of that offer will not be eligible to receive a Board certificate. Such a student, however,

could be issued with a school statement of his achievement up to the date of his leaving."

(2) "The Board of Secondary School Studies certificate in addition to showing the achievement of the student certifies that he has completed the first three years of the Queensland Secondary School course. Consequently the Board certificate cannot be awarded to any student who leaves before the date which marks the end of the year's course. Special cases involving students at Boarding schools who leave for their homes on Friday, November 26, are given sympathetic consideration by the Board."

(3) "Each school is able to give consideration to these students by providing for them a statement showing their progress up to the date of their leaving. The Board certificate cannot be granted to any student who leaves school before the end of the year to take advantage of job opportunities."

Mr. Bromley interjected.

Mr. ACTING SPEAKER: Order! I have just warned honourable members, and I inform the honourable member for Norman that I shall have to enforce that warning if this interjecting continues.

NEW WARD AND KITCHEN BLOCKS, CAIRNS BASE HOSPITAL

Mr. R. Jones, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Health,—

In view of a statement in *The Cairns Post* of June 26, 1970, attributed to the

Deputy Chairman of the Cairns Hospital Board, that the Base Hospital at Cairns would not be able to use the new ward block unless the new kitchen was also finished, what is the scheduled date for completion of the new ward block and what is the progress and present position for the provision of the kitchen block and the employees' amenities rooms contained therein?

Answer:—

"I am not aware of the statement attributed to the Deputy Chairman of the Cairns Hospitals Board. The Hospitals Board is, however, proceeding on the basis of occupying the new ward block immediately on its completion which is anticipated early in 1972. The provision of new kitchen, dining room and other facilities is at present under consideration by the Cairns Hospitals Board in conjunction with an overall plan of redevelopment of the Cairns Hospital."

NEW ADMINISTRATION BLOCK, PARRAMATTA STATE SCHOOL, CAIRNS

Mr. R. Jones, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

Has consideration been given to the need for the planning and construction of a new administration block for the Parramatta School at Cairns and, if so, what is the detailed programming and when is it expected that the necessary funds will be allocated and the work commenced?

Answer:—

"No."

RESIDENCE FOR HEAD TEACHER, CAIRNS OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

Mr. R. Jones, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

Have funds been allocated, tenders called or a contract let for the construction of a residence for the principal of the opportunity school at Cairns and, if not, when will provision be made for the work to be commenced?

Answer:—

"No specific provision is made on the Loan Works Programme for the current financial year for the construction of this residence and therefore no indication can be given at this juncture as to when the work is likely to commence."

POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF "LICENSE" AS NOUN

Mr. Bromley, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

Will he explain why the pamphlet issued by the Commissioner of Police to driver-testing centres consistently refers to a driver's licence with the spelling 'license'?

Answer:—

"The terms 'Driver's License' and 'License' as defined in the *Traffic Act 1949-1971* are used in the new Queensland Traffic Code handbook. The Oxford Dictionary has the optional spelling of 'license' or 'licence'."

CORRECT SPELLING OF "LICENCE" AS NOUN

Mr. Bromley, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Education,—

As *Fowler's Modern English Usage*, a standard reference book, clearly indicates that "licence" is a noun and "license" is a verb and as the Ace Driving School pamphlet uses the noun spelling in the noun context, contrasting with the official pamphlet issued by the Commissioner of Police which uses the word as a verb in a noun sense, what is the correct spelling as taught in schools and accepted by his Department and the Public Service?

Answer:—

"The spelling of the noun taught in schools is 'licence'."

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

Mr. Melloy, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Health,—

(1) How many deaths due to any and/or all forms of influenza occurred in Queensland in the year ended June 30, 1971?

(2) How many deaths were attributable to A2-type Hong Kong influenza?

Answers:—

(1) "The Commonwealth Statistician has advised that there were 200 deaths attributed to influenza for the year ended June 30, 1971."

(2) "No figures are available in respect to any particular strain of influenza."

HOSPITAL, MITCHELL RIVER ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

Mr. Wallis-Smith, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Conservation,—

Further to my Question of October 6 relative to the Mitchell River Hospital—

(1) Is it intended to use the new hospital in the near future and, if so, will all medical services needed by the residents be carried out there?

(2) Will the sister reside at the new hospital?

(3) What was the cost of constructing the hospital and the sister's quarters and what was the total cost of equipping the hospital?

Answers:—

(1) "Final inspection was carried out by the Department of Works Supervisor on 11th instant and result is now awaited for taking over of premises. The Honourable Member is referred to advice contained in Answer to previous Question dated October 6, 1971."

(2) "Yes."

(3) "The cost of constructing the hospital and the sister's quarters was \$127,156 and the total cost of equipping the hospital was \$10,200."

HOSPITAL, EDWARD RIVER ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

Mr. Wallis-Smith, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Conservation,—

(1) Is it intended to replace the existing hospital at Edward River and, if so, when will work be commenced?

(2) If not, will he have an investigation made as to the suitability of the existing hospital and have it brought up to the standard of hospitals in Queensland?

Answer:—

(1 and 2) "Proposals to replace existing hospital at Edward River have not been programmed at this juncture, however the Honourable Member is assured that the position will continue to be regularly reviewed in the light of priorities and finance available."

WATER SUPPLY, EDWARD RIVER ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

Mr. Wallis-Smith, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Conservation,—

(1) Was an investigation made for a new water supply for Edward River Mission and, if so, what was the result of the investigation?

(2) Will he take all steps possible to have any new scheme implemented as water has been the cause of much of the illness suffered by the people and especially the children?

Answers:—

(1) "Yes. Investigations have shown that adequate supplies of potable water appear to be available in sands near the Edward River Community. As indicated in my reply to a similar Question on September 21, 1971, considerable difficulties are being experienced in its extraction."

(2) "Recently, officers of Irrigation and Water Supply Commission re-visited the area in an attempt to improve the installation but without a completely satisfactory result. Further investigations are proceeding and the Honourable Member is assured that all possible steps are and will continue to be taken until a fully satis-

factory water supply is available. The present water supply is chlorinated and I do not agree that it is the cause of illness."

NICKELFIELDS OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Sherrington for **Mr. B. Wood**, pursuant to notice, asked The Premier,—

With further reference to the failure of the company Nickelfields of Australia—

(1) In view of a deliberately dishonest and misleading circular sent to creditors on September 15, which claimed mining activities which were not taking place, what action can be taken against the directors of the company?

(2) Is or was the Liberal Party Senator Ian Wood a director of this company and, if so, for what period?

Answer:—

(1 and 2) "This company was incorporated in Western Australia on January 31, 1970, and registered as a foreign company in Queensland on August 18, 1970. The documents lodged with the original registration in Queensland listed Senator Ian Wood as a Director appointed February 24, 1970. The circular has not been seen by the Registrar of Companies."

HOUSING COMMISSION OPERATIONS, GLADSTONE

Mr. Hanson, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Works,—

(1) How many applications were placed with the Clerk of the Court Gladstone, for Housing Commission houses for (a) rental and (b) purchase during 1969-70 and 1970-71?

(2) How many houses are presently under construction for (a) sale to the public and (b) rental to the public and are any houses under construction for letting to other Government departments?

Answers:—

(1) "(a) Rental applications—On hand 1-7-69, 72; received 1969-70, 36; allotted or cancelled 1969-70, 58; received 1970-71, 31; allotted or cancelled 1970-71, 28; on hand 30-6-71, 53 (including 13 of nil priority). (b) 123 persons have their names listed with the Clerk of the Court as potential purchasers. However, when such persons make other arrangements they do not generally withdraw their names. When offering houses recently it was found that over 60 per cent. of those approached no longer required Commission houses. Houses sold were 34 in 1969-70 and 38 in 1970-71. In addition, since July 1, 1969, \$449,000 has been made available direct from the Home Builders Account to Co-operative Housing Societies."

(2) "Twelve houses are the subject of purchase applications. If 7 others are not sold by completion they will be rented. No houses are under construction for Government Departments but 6 houses are being constructed for employees of the Fire Brigade and of the Gladstone Council."

PAYMENTS FROM NOMINAL DEFENDANT
FUND

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Bennett, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Labour and Tourism,—

What are the full particulars of annual payments from the Nominal Defendant Fund (Queensland) since its creation in 1961?

Answer:—

"The Honourable Member is referred to the published Annual Reports of The Nominal Defendant (Queensland)."

REFINERY EFFLUENT, QUEENSLAND
ALUMINA LTD., GLADSTONE

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Bennett, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Conservation,—

(1) What precautions are taken by Queensland Alumina Limited and other refineries in Australia to prevent the run-off to ground water or sea of deliquescent, alkaline effluent?

(2) Has seepage from pondage systems or other effluent from these refineries contributed to the alleged deterioration of marine life in the region of Gladstone Harbour?

(3) Has Queensland Alumina Limited sought approval to deposit process effluent in a creek or inlet which will thereby be destroyed as a fishing area or marine-breeding area?

(4) What will the Government do to preserve and restore the affected marine life?

(5) What are the penalties for (a) polluting or interfering with marine life on an industrial scale, (b) using explosives to kill fish and (c) taking undersized fish by line or net?

Answers:—

(1) "The disposal of red mud on Boyne Island at Gladstone by Queensland Alumina Limited and the discharge to the sea of effluent arising therefrom is by a pondage system, the operation of which is subject to conditions attaching to the Crown lease of the lands used for the pondage system. I have no knowledge of the precautions taken in other refineries in Australia."

(2) "I am not aware of any deterioration of marine life in this region of Gladstone Harbour, nor of any seepage from the red mud pondage system. I am

advised that the lessee has complied with all conditions of the lease. There have been minor infrequent discharges reported at the Alumina works which find their way into the normal drainage system of the works. This drainage system has no connection or relation to the red mud pondage system. The company has submitted proposals to the Gladstone Harbour Board designed to eliminate this source of minor pollution in the future. I am aware that the Honourable Member for Port Curtis makes regular inspections of this area and I understand that he is satisfied that the company's operations pay adequate respect to the marine environment and give no cause for concern. I agree with these conclusions."

(3) "Queensland Alumina Limited has sought approval to the construction of a further red mud pondage system which will enclose a part of the bed of South Trees Inlet. This proposal is under consideration."

(4) "See Answer to (3)."

(5) "(a) \$200; (b) \$400 or imprisonment for six months; (c) \$100. In addition, where a net is used, the net may be confiscated or forfeited depending upon circumstances."

ELECTRIFICATION OF SUBURBAN
RAILWAYS, BRISBANE

Mr. Sherrington for Mr. Bennett, pursuant to notice, asked The Minister for Transport,—

(1) Because of the increasing use of the motor car which necessitates the use of many freeways, what is being done to construct a rapid, electric transport system as planned by the former Labor leader, Mr. J. E. Duggan?

(2) As carving through residential areas is costly and causes a lot of inconvenience to residents, will he demand a massive amount of funds for his Department to construct a fixed track on property already owned by the Railway Department?

(3) As motor vehicles, particularly diesel buses, emit deadly, health-destroying and cancer-causing fumes into the atmosphere, why does he not use electric traction which would keep the atmosphere pure and free from pollution?

(4) How much longer is he going to tolerate the allocation of piecemeal funds to his Department?

Answer:—

(1 to 4) "The Government is conscious of its responsibilities towards public transport, and it was for this reason that the Wilbur Smith South East Queensland Brisbane Region Public Transport Study was placed in hand. A first step in the implementation of this project, so far as the railway portion is concerned, will be the

design of the rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street. Action is being taken by the Railway Department which will ensure a prompt design and estimate of such a bridge. As announced some weeks ago, the Honourable Premier has written to the Prime Minister seeking assistance in financing urban transport. There is no record of action along the lines outlined by me by any previous government. The first recommendation for the rail to cross the river was made in 1918. Repeated pleas to successive A.L.P. Governments to have this connection built fell on deaf ears."

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

BROADCASTING OF TAPED SPEECHES PREPARED BY MINISTER FOR JUSTICE

Mr. HOUSTON: I ask the Premier: As the Minister for Transport has been appointed Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party and has taken the place of Sir Gordon Chalk as Acting Minister for Justice, what is the present position of Dr. Delamothe relative to the Justice Department?

Mr. BJELKE-PETERSEN: The Leader of the Opposition knows quite well that when a member of Parliament—particularly a Minister—goes overseas, another honourable member represents him in his absence. The position at present is simply that the Minister for Transport is taking the place of the Minister for Justice during that Minister's overseas visit.

Mr. HOUSTON: If that is the case, does the Minister for Transport take full responsibility for speeches by Dr. Delamothe that are being broadcast by the various media whilst he is overseas?

Mr. BJELKE-PETERSEN: I do not know to which speeches the honourable member refers. I know there have been a number of broadcasts to which the Leader of the Opposition has taken exception. I happened to hear that during a news broadcast.

All honourable members who are about to go overseas prepare tapes beforehand for broadcasting whilst they are away. I do it myself. This could be the situation in this instance, and I am quite sure that the Minister concerned is quite happy to accept responsibility for anything he has said. Although I am not aware of the taped speeches to which the Leader of the Opposition refers, he would know that they were not vetted either by me or by Mr. Knox as we have full confidence in the Minister who is now overseas.

COMPULSORY WEARING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SEAT BELTS

Mr. R. JONES: I ask the Minister for Transport: In view of the most recent figures released by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician, and in reference to the front-page

article in today's "Courier-Mail" headlined, "State Road Deaths 'Worst in Australia'; Queensland to Move on Seat Belts", is he prepared to say whether the compulsory wearing of seat belts is now justified as a result of experience and following a comparison of the figures here with those of other States?

Mr. KNOX: The only State whose figures are significant is Victoria. In the other States where there has been a reduction in road deaths the drop could not be attributed to the wearing of seat belts because the law either did not become effective until last month or will not become effective until later this year. That would be the case in New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. I am in a position, however, to inform the House that the wearing of seat belts will be compulsory in this State as from 1 January 1972.

At 12 noon,

In accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 307, the House went into Committee of Supply.

SUPPLY

RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE—ESTIMATES—FIFTH AND SIXTH ALLOTTED DAYS

(Mr. Houghton, Redcliffe, in the chair)

ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF, 1971-72

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CHIEF OFFICE

Debate resumed from 12 November (see p. 1826) on Mr. Campbell's motion—

"That \$711,408 be granted for 'Department of Industrial Development—Chief Office'."

Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL (Aspley—Minister for Industrial Development) (12.2 p.m.): I thank those honourable members who have so far participated in this debate. With the exception of one or two, they found favour with the presentation of these Estimates and the activities of my department.

At this stage, I want to comment particularly on the remarks of the honourable member for Salisbury, who is now the Opposition shadow Minister for Industrial Development. I waited, almost with bated breath, for his first appearance in his new role, but I am bound to say that I found him, compared with his predecessor, to be only a very poor shadow of the former Opposition shadow Minister. He was very caustic in his criticism of the department and of the Government. It is for this reason that I propose to deal at length with his remarks.

He referred to my statement, "Thanks to good Government, we have full employment and buoyant production". He seemed to feel that that statement was a bit of a joke, if one can gauge his reaction on the way in which he referred to this matter. All I need

do is reiterate the figures published in the Press yesterday and today and point out that Queensland must be almost at its highest level of employment for many years. Unfortunately, the figures are quoted in a negative fashion. I consider that the Press should have reported that 98.95 per cent of Queensland people are employed rather than report that 1.05 per cent are unemployed.

Mr. Sherrington: It doesn't matter about them?

Mr. CAMPBELL: It doesn't matter about them? I refer the honourable member to the remarks of a friend of his, namely, the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council (Mr. Whitby). As recently as Tuesday, 9 November, in connection with comments made in the South by other people, he is reported in the "Telegraph" as follows:—

"The Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council Mr. F. W. Whitby said he had encountered no evidence of a slowing down of production in Queensland."

Mr. Sherrington: What has that got to do with it? You had better elucidate that a bit.

Mr. CAMPBELL: That statement speaks for itself, because Mr. Whitby said, as distinct from what some other people have been saying concerning the employment situation in other States, that he had encountered no evidence of a slowing down of production in Queensland.

Another matter to which I wish to refer is the attitude of the honourable member for Salisbury to the office of the Agent-General for Queensland in London. I do not think that the rather derogatory remarks with which he tended to denigrate this office did justice to the Agent-General. With Great Britain about to join the European Economic Community, I venture to say, from my experience based on recent acquaintance with this office, that it will become increasingly important. Because great changes will take place in patterns of trade, having somebody on the spot will be very beneficial to this State.

I wish to quote one passage from the speech of the honourable member for Salisbury in order to put it into context with my remarks. He said—

"Australia has had 10 years' warning of Britain's possible entry into the European Economic Community—10 years in which it has had every opportunity to become integrated with South-east Asia for its trading—and more recently we have had an opportunity, if we had business acumen equal to that displayed by Canada and other countries, of gaining a market foothold in mainland China. . . . At this 11th hour, after 10 years during which there has been no real planning, Australia is realising the result of placing reliance on trading with only the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan."

He went on to say—

"If I were in the Minister's position,——"

(I say, "Heaven forbid!")—

"——I would be greatly concerned about developing export markets in South-east Asia and mainland China before I found myself left behind."

The honourable member then went on to say that Queensland should be selling manufactured goods as well as primary produce.

As I view that as a major policy pronouncement by a Labour Party spokesman, I propose to spend some time acquainting the Committee with what the Government, and the Department of Industrial Development in particular, have actually done in the field in which the honourable member implies that we have been so neglectful. Obviously he is not aware of the events that have taken place.

In the last three years, I and my department have been associated with four missions and delegations to the part of the world to which the honourable member for Salisbury refers, namely, South-east Asia and Japan. The first visit took place between 15 September and 6 October 1968. On that occasion, I had the privilege of leading, by invitation, a trade mission organised by the Metal Trades Export Group of Queensland, and we visited Manila, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. I was accompanied on that trip by the Director of the Department of Industrial Development.

During the period 3 May–6 June 1970, accompanied by the Director of Industrial Development, I again visited South-east Asia and travelled to Japan. In the course of that journey, we visited Singapore, Hong Kong, and Bangkok, spent 22 days in Japan, and visited Taiwan and Manila on the return journey.

Mr. Sherrington: How many visits to mainland China did you make?

Mr. CAMPBELL: Furthermore, during the period 23 September to 21 October, again by invitation, I had the privilege of leading a second trade mission of the Metal Trades Export Group of Queensland. On that occasion, not only was a trade mission mounted, but it was accompanied, as I said, when introducing these Estimates, by a very well-organised trade display. We visited Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Mr. Sherrington: How many inquiries did you receive for the establishment of industry here?

Mr. CAMPBELL: More recently, from 27 August to 3 October, I again visited parts of these areas during my return from another overseas trip.

The honourable member for Salisbury asked whether I visited mainland China, and I shall refer to that matter shortly. During

these visits, on every occasion I took the opportunity to meet my parliamentary counterparts in the various countries, and, as a result, I have been able to establish a personal relationship with a number of people. Members of these missions worked in close co-operation and consultation with the very competent Australian Trade Commissioner Service that operates throughout these regions, in addition to other parts of the world. The Trade Commissioners have been not only very co-operative but also constantly on the alert on each occasion to put us in touch with any business person or any industry that they thought, from their on-the-spot experience, might be useful contacts for Queensland.

Mr. Sherrington: As a result of all these visits, what indications have you of Queensland trade with mainland China?

Mr. CAMPBELL: While we were in Hong Kong on the first visit, which took place between 15 September and 6 October 1968, among the many commitments that the Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong arranged for us was one with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, which has very close ties with mainland China and, indeed, is a trading organisation for mainland China. We were privileged to have a conference on a Saturday morning, extending over 2½ hours, in which there were wide-ranging discussions on the question of trade between the People's Republic of China and Queensland, specifically, and Australia, generally.

Mr. Sherrington: You discussed this with an intermediary, not with the Chinese themselves.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Well, if the honourable member for Salisbury wishes to denigrate the organisation to which I referred and say that it was of little consequence to the People's Republic of China—

Mr. Sherrington: I did not say that.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member did not say it, but it is the sort of thing he implies by innuendo.

Opposition Members interjected.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Houghton): Order! I warn all honourable members that they must refrain from persistent interjections. If they wish to speak in the debate, they will have an opportunity to do so later.

Mr. CAMPBELL: In a wide-ranging discussion lasting 2½ hours on the Saturday morning we dealt with many matters. The first thing that was drawn to our attention—something of which we were acutely aware—was the chronic imbalance in trade between Australia and the People's Republic of China. Members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce were able to point out to us that in 1968-69 mainland China purchased goods worth \$67,200,000 from us

whereas our purchases from China were worth only \$29,700,000. When one remembers that of that figure of \$29,700,000 for purchases from the People's Republic of China, \$18,300,000, or almost two-thirds, represented textiles and clothing, the difficulty of having balanced trade between the two countries can be realised. On the other hand, of the sum of \$67,200,000 for exports from Australia in that year, \$58,400,000 covered grain and cereals. That figure indicates that the export of other commodities was fairly minimal, except for textile fibres—mainly wool—which accounted for \$7,100,000.

I point out that this was a simple trade conference. We were not engaging in the type of political grandstanding that Mr. Gough Whitlam and Mr. Tom Burns indulged in recently. According to published reports, most of their discussions involved politics. Our conference was conducted in an atmosphere completely devoid of politics.

We were informed of the possibility that within a few years trade between the two countries would be brought more into balance because it was the policy of the Government of the People's Republic of China to attain self-sufficiency, particularly in grain. It was pointed out that because of the steps that Government was taking through the establishment of more fertiliser industries and the production of small, hand-controlled tractors, which are characteristic of South-east Asia and Japan, it was believed that in a few years mainland China would attain self-sufficiency in grain requirements, and consequently would have little need to import grain from any source whatever. That was in 1968, long before Mr. Gough Whitlam saw fit to make his journey or make contact with that country.

I want to indicate to the Committee how eminently successful these trade missions have been, and how valuable they are to Queensland and Australia. I refer particularly to the one in which we were engaged last year. Of the firms that participated in the trade mission and trade display, all those that undertook the very necessary follow-up of initial contacts have received business from that area far in excess of their expectations.

In addition, a very close rapport has been established between Queensland and that region. I have established the closest relationship with Mr. Woon, the director of the Jurong Industrial Estate in Singapore. As an indication of what can be done under certain circumstances, that industrial estate is an eye-opener. Mr. Woon will acknowledge that he, in some of his thinking, has particularly benefited from the advice of my Director, Sir David Muir, based on his experience in establishing industrial estates in Queensland.

The honourable member for Salisbury may be pardoned because he was not aware of these developments, but I have taken the time of the Committee to indicate that, far from

having neglected to cultivate this area in the matter of trade, we have excellent entree to and are in constant touch with these areas as a result of these periodic visits and the close association of the Department of Industrial Development with local Trade Commissioners.

I should also like to pay a tribute to the vigorous attitude of the Metal Trades Export Group of Queensland, whose record of achievement as an individual industry group has not been bettered in any other State.

I am privileged to have been invited to lead a further trade mission to South Africa in April and May next year but honourable members will understand the problems this presented. Regretfully, I had to decline that invitation. My Director, Sir David Muir, was also invited. I say here and now that he is held in the highest regard by members of the trade mission but, on this occasion, he has referred the invitation to his Deputy Director, Mr. Bensted, who will be accompanying the trade mission. I know that in South Africa we will be able to exercise considerable influence, and I feel quite sure that this trade mission will be just as successful as those to South-east Asia.

The next matter to which I wish to refer is the way in which the honourable member for Salisbury castigated the Government on its policy of cultivating overseas markets in order to get development of the natural resources that occur so abundantly in this State and alleged that the State only benefited to the extent of 5c on each ton of coal. This has become a catchcry of the Labor Party to disguise the real benefits that contribute so much to the State's economy. In parroting the catchcry of his Communist associates, he does a grave disservice to these important industries and the State work-force, which obtains its major sustenance from the business generated by the Government's developmental policy.

I want to illustrate very briefly just what these projects for development of our natural resources do for the State—particularly coal which the honourable member for Salisbury and other honourable members opposite have said only benefits the State of Queensland to the extent of 5c a ton.

Mr. Sherrington: I never said that.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member can read his speech in "Hansard".

Mr. Sherrington: I said as far as royalties are concerned, and you know it.

Mr. CAMPBELL: No, I had a fairly close look at the honourable member's "Hansard" proof, and I believe that I am not quoting him out of context. Only recently I received a letter from Messrs. A. E. Goodwin Ltd., written by my friend Doug. Stewart, Chief Executive of the Hadfield-Goodwin-Scott Group.

Mr. Davis: Who are they?

Mr. CAMPBELL: What a comment from a former secretary of a trade union—the Transport Union, I think. He asks, "Who are they?"

The letter was quite spontaneous and unsolicited, and in it Mr. Stewart sets out the benefits that have flowed to his company, Scotts of Ipswich. Over the past two years a great deal has been said in this Chamber about that company, which, unfortunately, had encountered a number of problems but now, happily, as a result of a certain amount of reconstruction and a change in direction, can see blue skies ahead.

In the letter Mr. Stewart said—

"Hadfields Steel Works supplied all the minor draft gear for the rolling stock for the Goonyella line and, we believe, for all the coal haulage rolling stock in Central Queensland.

"The A. E. Goodwin company collaborated with Utah and their consultants and supplied all the major items of plant and equipment for the Goonyella coal washing plant. The plant and equipment included crushers; rotary breakers; disc filters; cyclones and cycloids; shaker screens and feeders; sieve bends; and a great deal of other equipment."

He continued—

"Because it is our policy to manufacture as much as possible for the Queensland market in the State of Queensland itself, most of this equipment was manufactured by Scotts on subcontract to A. E. Goodwin."

Later he said—

"The wagons manufactured by Commonwealth Engineering for Goonyella (and other coal hauling operations) were fitted with bogies and couplers supplied by Queensland Electric Steel.

"The great 'Dolphins' at the end of the loading wharf at Hay Point were manufactured and supplied by Scotts of Ipswich."

I have quoted portion of this letter as an indication of the tremendous amount of activity among steel-fabricating and foundry operations in Queensland. Thank God, I say, we have these developing projects! It is largely as a result of these activities that the economy of this State is in its presently very buoyant condition. My contention is amply borne out by the latest unemployment figures that have been released and, as well, by certain comments of the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

The next pearl of wisdom to drop from the lips of the honourable member was his sneering reference to the Government's policy on industrial estates, particularly the provision for the freeholding of land once the development conditions laid down in the negotiations for the lease are complied with, thus providing capital in a revolving fund, as it were, to help other industry to

become established. In direct contrast to this sensible policy, the honourable member for Salisbury inserted this gem into his speech—I am sure I heard him correctly, although I could hardly believe my ears—

“The Minister is quite happy to develop industrial estates and then sell them as freehold. He could not of course think along socialistic lines—”

How right he is!

“—and perhaps make land available to companies in return for a share of their profits, thus providing a continuing income for the State.”

In the 11 years that I have been in Parliament I have never heard such a clear-cut declaration of adherence to socialist belief as that expressed by the honourable member.

Mr. Sherrington: You are like the rest of them; you are selling this country down the drain.

Mr. CAMPBELL: If the honourable member means that, by establishing an industrial estate and selling land on it to a local industry when the conditions of a lease have been complied with we are selling the country down the drain, he has a very warped mind.

Dealing with industrial estates the honourable member for Salisbury said, “I indicate on behalf of the Opposition that the Labor Party subscribes to the provision and development of industrial estates in various cities.” He claimed, quite rightly, that Labor inherited the Rocklea Industrial Estate in 1945. I ask him, in contrast to the policy of this Government, how many industrial estates were established by Labor between 1945 and 1957. I leave it to the imagination of the Chamber. I should like to point out how much the honourable member is at variance in this respect with his Federal leader, Mr. Gough Whitlam, who has adopted a policy of selective decentralisation, which implies the selection of a handful of provincial towns as proposed growth areas. That policy, of course, further implies the abandonment of any interest in all other towns in the State in question.

Mr. Davis interjected.

Mr. Sherrington: That is a lot of rot.

Mr. CAMPBELL: That must provide cold comfort for those towns which are not fortunate enough to be selected. If the honourable member can quarrel with that statement, he could quarrel with a brick wall.

Mr. Sherrington: How many towns have been selected—

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Houghton): Order! I ask the honourable members for Salisbury and Brisbane to refrain from persistent interjections, otherwise I will have to deal with them.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I am positive that our policy provides a much better deal for Queensland, catering as it does for the State as a whole.

Finally, the honourable member for Salisbury, who speaks for the Opposition on this matter, seems quite content that the tenor of his remarks should tend to denigrate public servants—that is characteristic of some members of the Opposition—who render diligent and dedicated service to the State of Queensland.

Mr. Sherrington: Check your proofs. Name them. Don't deal in airy-fairy statements.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN: Order! I have already warned the honourable member for Salisbury. I will have to deal with him if he does not refrain from persistent interjections.

Mr. SHERRINGTON: I rise to a point of order. I take exception to the Minister's reflecting on me by alleging that I cast aspersions on public servants. I have never done that.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I accept the honourable member's assurance. I can only say that he must at times be carried away with his own words. Reference to his proof will show that some of his comments were far from complimentary to public servants.

I will now deal very briefly with the comments of other members who have spoken. The honourable member for Landsborough, in expressing appreciation of the establishment of an industrial estate in his electorate and the promise of a rental factory, made the point that we should look after local authorities that do not have an opportunity to attract large industries by providing small areas for local operators. I point out that there is a limit to how far we can extend the policy of providing industrial estates within the State. The fact we have 33 locations, either developed or in hand, indicates how far we have gone in this field.

The honourable member also referred to surveys into food-processing. The department has made numerous studies in this field that have been beneficial to industry.

The honourable member for Bundaberg seemed to be quite happy with the way industries were developing in his area. However, he seemed to be a little upset that the departmental report did not refer to the cane-harvester manufacturing industry. If the report covered all Queensland industries, it would be of such magnitude that people would tire of reading it. The department selects for mention those industries that are indicative or typical of the type of development taking place in a particular area. I have not the slightest doubt that the very valuable, locally developed industry to which he referred will be mentioned in a future report.

The honourable member expressed unhappiness at my not having attended the inaugural meeting of the Bundaberg Development Bureau. I repeat my regret that it was not possible for me to attend. That is a statement of fact. As I indicated in my reply to him, the departmental executive officer who deals with these matters was a very worthy substitute for me.

The honourable member said that only \$1,364 had been paid as an incentive to decentralised industry. He obviously did not realise that that sum was the rebate paid on the movement of machinery and equipment to establish a pioneer industry. I remind the Committee that the department is prepared to pay up to \$5,000 on such items. In a subsequent paragraph, the report indicates that a further \$8,948 was paid as export rail subsidy. In addition, those figures do not take into account the concessional freights granted to decentralised industry by the Railway Department.

The honourable member referred to "dilly-dallying". I realise it was an aside, but when one sits at the head of a very competent and efficient department, it is not pleasing to hear even a suggestion of officers dilly-dallying.

Mr. Jensen: I know all about the \$9,000 paid as export rail subsidy. I was pointing out that the \$1,364 did not do much to decentralise industry.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member may consider that that is not a large sum. It all depends on how it is viewed. It was paid as a subsidy for a specific purpose, and that must be borne in mind. I do not agree with the honourable member's statement that the guarantees are being loaded against country industries. Actually, the figures indicate the reverse.

The honourable member for Windsor made a very wise observation, and it is a pity more people are not aware of it. He stressed that manufactured articles must be first class. That goes without saying. He was proud of the way Queensland industry generally had achieved so much.

The honourable member for Cook was very complimentary to the department, and I thank him for it. He said, however, that too much of Queensland's development was taking place in Brisbane.

Mr. Sherrington: Do you reckon it isn't?

Mr. CAMPBELL: I do not say there is too much development taking place in Brisbane. What I do say is that the Government and the Department of Industrial Development see it as their duty to attract industry to Queensland. After making entrepreneurs, businessmen and manufacturers aware of the facilities that the various provincial cities have to offer, we leave it to them to decide where to establish their plants. Just as there is a great accumulation of industry in the

Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong and Melbourne-Geelong complexes, so it is only natural that many industries in Queensland will locate themselves closest to the market. That is an economic maxim. The latest census figures, which show that the percentage of Queensland's population resident in Brisbane has decreased, bear out the Government's contention that Queensland continues to be the most decentralised State of Australia. When one realises that the population of Brisbane is approximately 47 per cent of the State's population, and contrasts that figure with the percentages of State populations living in other capitals, one sees that, in decentralisation, Queensland is far ahead of the other States. This is in large measure due to the location of this State's natural resources—and we, as a Government, do not claim credit for that. However, we do say that, as a result of our policies, industry has been able to take advantage of those resources and develop them. Apparently some people would rather allow them to remain undeveloped.

I should also like to comment on the reference by the honourable member for Cook to the need for some type of financial assistance in the development of Hartley's Creek Zoo. The department is giving considerable financial assistance to the tourist industry by means of Government guarantees. An applicant for such assistance has an obligation to show that he has a source of funds in the event of a guarantee being approved. He must have adequate security. Nobody would want Government money to be made available, or a Government guarantee given which involves Government money, without such security. The proposed project must have reasonable prospects of success. It must have the support and sponsorship of the Director-General of Tourist Services. I say to the honourable member for Cook that if the project to which he refers conforms to those requirements, the party concerned should submit an application to the department for consideration.

The only other comment I wish to make at this stage is a reference to one or two points made by the honourable member for Wavell. He mentioned pollution. This is not really a subject to be dealt with under these Estimates, although I admit that it has some connection with industry. The honourable member expressed concern that there might not be enough real "muscle" in our legislation. Let me say, as one who has to cope with pollution problems, that just as Queensland leads the field in legislating against air pollution, the impending measures to combat pollution of water will be equally effective. I should like to express my appreciation of the understanding manner in which the Director of Air Pollution Control (Mr. Gilpin) has approached his responsibilities. I feel quite sure that the appointee to the office of Director of Water Pollution Control will likewise be firm and wise in his judgments in this important subject.

The honourable member's reference to past industrial development in South Australia indicates that apparently he, too, has fallen victim to the Playford myth. It appears now that quite a number of industries in that State are experiencing considerable difficulty because they are located away from the main markets of Sydney and Melbourne.

The other matter referred to by the honourable member—road tax, which is a current problem—is not really one for this debate, although I may be prompted to make some comments on it later. Presentation of his case in rather vague terms was an inefficient and time-wasting exercise when the matter is of such importance and time is of the essence of the contract. I shall say no more on the subject at the moment. Perhaps I shall have an opportunity to refer to it again later. Those are the only comments that I wish to make at this stage.

Mr. CASEY (Mackay) (12.46 p.m.): Progress in industry cannot be achieved without workers. Even the Minister and his departmental officers have acknowledged that in the points that have been set out in the annual report of the Director of the Department of Industrial Development. I wish to point out clearly that progress in the industrial field cannot be achieved without the assistance of the workers who are members of trade unions in this State. That is evident from what occurred on the Hay Point-Goonyella project, which was a major project. It got under way on time; it was completed on time, despite wet weather and other hazards during its currency. That was made possible purely and simply by the determination of the workers of this State who were employed on the project, in collaboration with the contractors and management concerned.

I noted particularly, when praise was being handed out at the opening of the Hay Point-Goonyella project, that not a great deal was said about the workers on projects such as that.

Mr. Knox: That is not so.

Mr. CASEY: Some Ministers did mention the workers, but I am referring more to what appeared in publications that were disseminated at the time—not necessarily governmental publications, but publications by outside organisations.

Despite the proof that is available of the need for workers, the Minister for Labour and Tourism, even as recently as this morning, attempts in this Chamber to castigate the workers of this State and their properly elected representatives over a new agreement that has been arrived at between them and the companies that are doing the construction work on another major project. For the benefit of the Committee, and because the Minister has not made the position clear, I point out that the conditions of work applying on the Peak Downs project, another major industrial undertaking in Queensland,

are similar to those that applied on the Hay Point-Goonyella project. The only exception is the \$5 payment, which has been bandied about the Chamber so much. It has been said that the old agreement did not provide for this payment of \$5, whereas in fact it did. The only difference is in the method of administration. Under the Hay Point-Goonyella agreement, the employer paid to the individual union concerned \$5 on behalf of each employee. The union then paid it into the central fund of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council because the council was acting as the authority on that project for and on behalf of 13 to 15 of its registered affiliated unions.

In the case of the Peak Downs project, the company concerned saw the administrative problems of such a scheme. The unions were prepared to co-operate with the company to get the project off the ground and complete it on time, as the Hay Point-Goonyella project was, so the agreement was altered to provide that the money would be paid directly into the central fund, thus saving a certain amount of administrative work. If it were a business enterprise, one could call it efficient management control. In actual fact, that is what has been done under the new agreement covering the Peak Downs mine project.

For the benefit of honourable members let me again explain, as the Leader of the Opposition did the other day, the purpose of the fund. It is to enable the settlement of any disputation or problems that may arise during the project as quickly as possible. That is something that every member of the Government would like to see; it is something that every member of the Opposition wants to see; certainly it is what every trade union member in Queensland wants to see. We all want to see the rapid settlement of any disputes that occur on the job. In order to achieve that, funds are necessary to enable trade union officials to travel to remote areas of the State where problems occur.

This did in fact happen in exactly the same manner on the Goonyella-Hay Point project. We did not hear the Minister for Labour and Tourism crying out about it then. Nor did we hear the Minister for Transport objecting to such an agreement, as a result of which his railway line was completed on time. We heard no belly-aching about it then, but now, for political expediency, there is an attempt to besmirch good, honest trade union officials in this State. That is the reason why the Minister for Labour and Tourism besmirches the reputation and honour of the men who lead the trade unions in Queensland. He attempts to "rubbish" the new agreement. I can wave it around in the air, because on my motion the other night he was forced to table it. He endeavoured to besmirch it even though, as I pointed out, it is similar to the Goonyella-Hay Point agreement, which was registered by his department.

This morning the Minister for Labour and Tourism tried to compare the situation on the Peak Downs mine project with the argument over miners' rights at the time of the Eureka Stockade. The big difference is that the agreement covering the Peak Downs project was entered into on the vote and with the full cognisance of the rank-and-file members of the unions concerned. That is entirely opposite to what occurred with the Eureka agreement, when a vicious Government of the same political caste and creed as this one was in office. That Government forced a proposal on the miners at Eureka, and, by a majority vote, they objected to it. As I say, on this occasion the employees on the Peak Downs project voted in favour of the proposal. They voted to support the agreement between the unions and Fluor (Australia) Pty. Ltd. to make it a better place for them to work. No-one can deny that.

I invite honourable members to inspect the Peak Downs mine project. I am sure they will be satisfied that the working conditions are indisputably the best of any job ever in this State. In fact, I will go so far as to say that they are probably the best in the Commonwealth—wholly and solely because of the determination of the union officials to get a good deal for the workers of this State. Somebody has to get a good deal out of these projects!

I will quote some sections of the agreement. The Minister for Labour and Tourism did not go past the first page of the booklet. He says he is very concerned about the preservation of industrial peace. When he presented his Estimates, he stressed his desire for harmony in industry.

The second clause of the agreement, dealing with wages and conditions, says—

“... wages and conditions shall be those prescribed in the State Awards to which the signatories are parties.”

They are the wages that are paid, but there are additional payments under the agreement. Provision is made for a site allowance of \$21 a week, and for the payment of safety money in the performance of dangerous work. Overtime is restricted to a maximum of eight hours a week; thus, more men are able to share in the work being undertaken.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Houghton): Order! I have allowed the honourable member a great deal of latitude. He is dealing with a matter that comes under the Department of Labour and Tourism, whereas the Estimates now before the Committee are those of the Department of Industrial Development.

Mr. CASEY: With reference to the point made by interjection, as I have already explained twice, it is most essential that industrial harmony be maintained on these major projects. In his introduction, the Minister for Industrial Development spoke

clearly about the industrial benefits of the Goonyella-Hay Point project, which will increase as further projects—such as the Peak Downs project that is now under way—are undertaken.

I claim that this agreement is no different from the type of gentleman's agreement that exists between, say, solicitors and their employees, who are not covered by any direct, State-registered award; and neither are medical men or, for that matter, parliamentarians. We have no award under which we work. If Mr. Speaker refuses to pay our salaries at the end of each fortnight, we have only our rights at common law to put processes in train in order to have something done. The books of the Trades and Labor Council are subject to audit by a certified, registered auditor, and the comments of the Minister for Labour were inspired only by his personal hatred of trade unions and the thought that the workers of this State are receiving their share in a proper manner.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Houghton): Order! The honourable member will come back to the Estimates before the Committee.

Mr. CASEY: Very well. So much for that point.

I should now like to comment further on some points made by the Minister for Industrial Development. You will forgive me, Mr. Houghton, if I touch on mining again, but the Minister in fact said that industry in this State was now based mainly on minerals and that no longer were our primary industries the old stand-by that they were—or words to that effect.

I agree that, industrially, we are developing along the lines of the further processing of our minerals. Of course, we are not doing sufficient processing. As the honourable member for Salisbury rightly pointed out, we are digging a lot of large holes in the ground with not a great amount of major secondary industry resulting therefrom. However, this could come if the correct policies are pursued.

I support the comments that the honourable member for Ipswich West made last Friday, wherein she stated quite clearly and well that we in this State should be moving further towards the processing of all our natural resources, including our agricultural and primary industries. I strongly support her in this matter, as I have done on previous occasions. I have previously brought up this very subject.

Like the Minister, I was very happy to hear the announcement that a bagasse plant is to be built in Queensland at an estimated cost of something like \$72,000,000, provided that further and proper arrangements can be made by the company concerned. I sincerely congratulate the officers of the Department of Industrial Development, who have worked so hard on this project. For a

number of years various organisations and bodies in this State associated with the sugar industry—and many other organisations which, although not associated directly with it are very closely associated with development generally—have been most anxious to see the outcome of investigations into the question of establishing in Queensland a paper mill using bagasse.

Over the past 10 years in particular, technological processes in this field have advanced very quickly. On the invitation of the Minister, I was privileged to be present and to participate in a seminar on this subject which was held in Mackay about this time last year, and I agree with the Minister's comments that it was probably one of the best and most successful seminars ever held in Queensland, thanks to the work done by members of his department. I was struck by several points about it and I might perhaps comment on them later, but the important thing is that the major American company concerned, W. A. Grace & Co., has now completed a feasibility study of the project and has announced that it is prepared to go ahead with the establishment of such a plant in Queensland.

[Sitting suspended from 1 to 2.15 p.m.]

Mr. CASEY: Before lunch I was speaking about a proposal to establish a bagasse-pulping plant in Queensland and the decision of the company concerned to set up the plant in the Mackay district. I should now like to touch on one aspect of the proposal that concerns me greatly. As honourable members are aware, bagasse is the fibre that remains after the juice has been extracted from sugar-cane. It is used as feedstock for the boilers in sugar mills. Although, as revealed by the seminar held in Mackay last year, virtually the whole of the sugar industry is wholeheartedly behind this proposal, some sections of it are asking how much they can get out of it. Those sections of the industry are completely cockeyed. If somebody wants to obtain a financial benefit from something, he must be prepared to put something into it. Instead of looking to see what they can get out of the proposal, these sections of the sugar industry should be looking at what they can put into it.

I realise that the majority of mills will be required to convert their boilers to the use of a fuel other than bagasse, and also that they should receive some financial assistance to meet the cost involved in the change-over. In fact, W. R. Grace & Co. shares this view. It has said that it does not expect the sugar industry to carry the additional cost. However, certain sections of the industry are looking for other avenues of obtaining financial gain from the proposal. I believe that W. R. Grace & Co. would welcome these sections of the industry as shareholders participating in the venture with Australian capital. This company operates 11 bagasse-pulping mills in other parts of the world, and it has a tremendous amount

of experience in this highly technical field. I suggest that if such a mill were established in Queensland it could become the largest in the world.

Queensland's proprietary sugar mills have made large profits. This is clearly indicated by the selling prices of their shares on the stock exchange. They have shown the benefits to be derived from diversification of their capital funds, and it is time that some of the co-operative mills realised their ability similarly to diversify. They could expand into operations associated with the sugar industry, such as the pulping of bagasse.

The cane-growers, through their co-operatives and executives, have clearly shown that benefits can accrue from diversification—they own stores, fuel agencies and a considerable amount of real estate—and it is time the millers played a greater part. If the co-operative mills that desire to become associated with this new venture claim that they do not have sufficient finance to do so, there is no reason why the Government cannot provide them with financial assistance, as it did to enable certain old proprietary mills to be purchased and set up as co-operatives. After all, if the State Government is prepared to sink \$10,000,000 into the failing wool industry to prop up its last remnants—after the gate has been shut and the horse has bolted, so to speak—it should also help the sugar industry by encouraging the co-operatives to become interested in this venture.

Undoubtedly, with the increasing use of paper, caused by an increase in the number of people who read and write, the world demand for pulp is growing. A study of a graph illustrating the demand for pulp used in the manufacture of paper discloses that its use is rising tremendously, particularly when compared with the rise in world demand for sugar.

Another thing that helps to make such a venture more secure is that our stocks of wood are declining—the forests of the world are shrinking every year. Again, pulp can be produced from sugar-cane far quicker than from forest timbers. A return can be achieved from sugar each year, whereas it is necessary to wait 40 or 50 years for timber to grow. One way in which the mills can assist to stabilise the future of the sugar industry is to become partners in ventures such as this.

The Minister has often referred in this Chamber to decentralisation. He referred to it again this morning. However, the figures reveal a different picture from the one he painted. The percentage figures for the Capital City Statistical Division in Queensland in 1961 showed that 45.6 per cent of Queensland's population was located in that division. In 1970, 10 years later, they show that 47.41 per cent—an increase of 2 per cent—of the population resides in the Capital City Statistical Division. Those

figures illustrate quite clearly that the Government's policies have not resulted in decentralisation in this State. Thanks to Labor's policies, it was previously decentralised, but the present Government has not continued to guide the State in the same way.

(Time expired.)

Mr. PORTER (Toowong) (2.22 p.m.): I spoke some two years ago, when the Estimates of the Department of Industrial Development were being debated—and, I think, two years before that—about the role that this department can and does play in Queensland's growth. I suggested then, and I still believe, that we could well give the Minister more power than he has at the moment. Indeed, the Minister for Industrial Development could have almost plenipotentiary powers in order to make immediate decisions that would assist us to get major industrial development in the State before it is persuaded or induced to go to other States. Nevertheless, as the department operates currently, it has achieved a great deal over the years. The long-range plans and the years of patient preparation are beginning to bear fruit. As time goes by, I am sure that we will see much more coming from this. As all of us are interested in decentralisation, we were pleased to hear the Minister's comments on what is being done in a practical way.

Referring to the statement by the honourable member for Mackay a moment ago about the drift from country areas over the last 10 years, I emphasise that this is such an old story with Opposition members, who keep on trotting it out as though Queensland alone among the States was showing this growth in the capital city area, and that none of the others were. The fact is that the growth in Brisbane is less than the present growth of capital cities in all other Australian States. It is quite pointless in my view for Opposition members to refer to figures which show that the number of businesses in country areas is fewer than 15 years ago, because this situation applies in every State of Australia including Tasmania, where a Labor Government was in power for so many years. In fact, it is a situation that has little to do with Governments, whether they are actively working for it or doing very little.

I believe that the role of decentralisation in this State assumes even more importance when we think of the over-all prospects of Queensland's industrial growth. On recent Commonwealth figures Australia will have a population of 15,000,000 by the 1980's. There is a great deal of argument among experts as to the eventual optimum population of Australia, and what we can support. The figures range between a suggested 25,000,000 and 300,000,000. To me, the latter figure is rather high. I do not think it can be achieved unless we turn the dead heart into a living centre, as it once was

geological ages ago. I cannot see that happening until we have very cheap atomic power.

Whatever is the ultimate Australian population, all the experts agree on one thing—almost certainly, Queensland will have about half of it. They agree on this because of our extensive coastal belt, our scope for decentralisation and diversification, our geographic position in relation to Asian and Pacific markets which will become more and more important to us as time goes on, our subtropical climate and our many natural advantages which are conducive to maintaining a big labour-force in happy, contented conditions. The conclusions of even conservative demographers are that Queensland can have 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 people within its borders, or as many as 2½ times the present Australian total. This is no distant dream or impossible vision. The fact is that if it is to be realised, it will almost certainly be realised within the next 30 years.

Therefore, the role of the Department of Industrial Development assumes tremendous significance in this context, not only in what it is doing now but in what it will do in the future. Decentralisation will be a prime part of what it will achieve. I have said before that it is good to see real inducements, but I am beginning to wonder whether Governments are doing enough. I wonder if the day has not already arrived to institute in-depth economic assessments of the various regions or the various rural centres with a view to seeing if the economic cost of maintaining industry in those centres, and so stopping people to some degree from drifting to the cities, is less than the cost of establishing these added people in the cities.

Let us be in no error about it; the cost of putting more people in bigger cities will be astronomical, because, in doing so, we have to provide the urban extension of all services involved—roads, power, water, transport, health, police, and environmental control. They are only material costs. To them we must add the intangibles that are always associated with big-city growth, such as the cost of the increase of crime, juvenile delinquency, greater social instability and higher accident rates, both industrial and highway. So we may well find that it would be cheaper to give income-tax, freight and other concessions to people living in rural centres in order to maintain whatever industry is suitable to those centres than to permit the drift to the cities to continue at its present rate.

Mr. HINZE: It is about time you said that. We have been saying it for years.

Mr. PORTER: The honourable member for South Coast agrees with me. This is a good thing.

Perhaps we may consider establishing, back from the cities on the coastline, a kind of industrial green belt. I am convinced that at some stage Governments must look

at the role of the modest country towns and subsidise whatever industry may be suitable to them out of Consolidated Revenue, recognising that this will be cheaper in many respects than the unrestrained growth of the big cities. In this regard, the regional planning legislation passed recently will be very useful.

The department, in its role of stimulating industrial growth and providing the climate in which industry in its various forms can prosper, will strike many problems in the future. Not the least are those where vested interests try to make the climate of industrial relationships go sour, and work for harmful labour-management relationships. I do not want to re-canvass much of what was said on this side of the Chamber during the debate on the Estimates of the Department of Labour and Industry, but it must be obvious to all of us that, if developmental benefits are to flow to all, they require the good will, the good intention and the real effort of the community as a whole.

There is still another great problem that this department faces as it assumes a larger role with the growth of population and the quickening tempo of development, and that is the deep and, I think, universal change in the attitude of people to development and industrial growth. Whereas growth once was regarded as desirable and people were prepared to make sacrifices for it, there now appears to be a growing scepticism in many sections of the community as to whether progress that comes in the wake of scientific and technological advance is inherently good. Since Governments do not survive unless they win elections and do things that are in sympathy with the wishes of the great majority of people (the Opposition has failed to do this for a long time), no Government of any political colour can at this point of time afford to ignore the social impact of science and technology. It is not enough for us now to be concerned with what is technically feasible; I think entrepreneurs and Government alike have to face a future in which they must be concerned rather with what is socially desirable.

It has been well said that the age of innocent faith in science and technology is over. These have been described as constituting a wagon rolling downhill out of control and carrying its human cargo to catastrophe. I think that description is somewhat far fetched, but there is no doubt whatever that many people nowadays see science and technology not as solutions to problems but as the prime causes of many of our contemporary ills. I therefore believe that acceptance of this view constitutes a challenge for industry, and no less for Governments. The challenge exists for industry to devise more imaginative ways to utilise technical and scientific resources for the service of man—in other words, to couple business aims with society's clear and urgent needs.

Certainly industry and business cannot afford to give the impression that they are so involved with profit making, which is the normal test of success, that they can move recklessly forward, heedless of our ultimate welfare or our harmony with nature of which we are part. Nobody wants to condemn industry and suggest that it has been callous, stupid or heedless in the past. That is wrong. The simple fact is that civic consciousness in these fields has not been, till quite recent times, aroused, and there has therefore been no requirement for performance in the field. Now it is demanded, I say that both Government and industry must work together to recognise the problems in terms of total environment, and tackle them in those terms. Anything less will, I think, be disastrous politically as well as socially.

I think all of us are aware, from our contacts with young people, that many of the younger generation are beginning to view the profit motive with suspicion. They are beginning to wonder whether the profit motive and social consciousness are not an oil-and-water combination. They must therefore be taught to see clearly that the policies of business and Government do work for the common good. The profit motive and social welfare not only mix, but they are the only ways known to free men to maximise community well-being, human dignity, and that individual economic freedom without which no man has real political freedom.

In talking of the great role that the Department of Industrial Development must play in the gigantic expansion that surely is ahead of this State, we should all be quite sure that we understand the role and responsibilities of the department and the Government in the future. Just as nature abhors a vacuum, so the community, now enlightened and apprehensive, will not tolerate a vacuum. If we do not adopt proper policies, we will see a kind of "Ralph Naeder" operation starting here—a sort of civic vigilante service. I believe it better that this be done as a direct result of proper Government policies. Certainly we must have growth and we must have development, but equally they must be in forms that truly serve society, not only in the short term but also in the long haul. They must clearly be seen to be providing a benefit, not only for this generation but also future generations.

I am quite convinced that the business and industry of today can best help itself by accepting a new role, and there are very heartening signs, of course, that it is doing that. I have no doubt that those companies will be most successful in the future which in fact serve society best. Society will reward companies that unsnarl highways, rebuild and revitalise cities, cleanse our streams and our coastlines, and recognise just priorities between claims for conservation and for rational exploitation. So I am trying to make a plea, as one who is the

strongest supporter of private enterprise and who recognises the value of the profit motive, that we should understand in the years ahead that the race may not always go to the swiftest and the toughest but may well go to the most responsible and the most thoughtful.

There are very fateful years ahead for government and for business, and I am certain that the Minister and the officers of his department recognise that. We will need wisdom, firmness, vast imagination and a deep sympathy for individual people in order to steer a true course through very difficult and, at present, uncharted seas.

Mr. TUCKER (Townsville North) (2.36 p.m.): I am happy to take part in this important debate, in which the shadow Minister for Industrial Development (Mr. Sherrington) led so ably for the Opposition. The value of the honourable gentleman's contribution was obvious when the Minister spent quite a long time answering his submissions. He in fact took up quite a lot of valuable time that could have been used by other honourable members, which shows that he thought he ought to answer immediately the points made by the honourable member for Salisbury. Of course, I acknowledge that it is the Minister's prerogative and right to do that.

The matter to which I shall refer particularly today has already been mentioned by me on a number of occasions in this Chamber. It is the seniority of the Industrial Development portfolio, on which the honourable member for Toowong, who has just resumed his seat, commented briefly. As I have said before, in my opinion the Department of Industrial Development should be the leading Government department in this State and the Minister in charge of it should be regarded as a senior Minister in the Cabinet of this State, as are his counterparts in all other Australian States. I could mention particularly Western Australia.

Mr. Campbell: What about New South Wales?

Mr. TUCKER: The Government of New South Wales is in the process of upgrading the portfolio. I do not believe that the Minister will argue with my contention that he ought to be a senior Minister. I am not reflecting upon his ability; I am saying that he is quite capable of playing the role of a senior Minister and that, at present, neither he nor his department have the seniority they deserve. I am deprecating the fact that the Department of Industrial Development is not the leading Government department in this State.

Mr. Hinze: Where would you put Education?

Mr. TUCKER: I would put Education well up the list. In my opinion, the Department of Industrial Development should be a senior department and should speak

on behalf of the Government of Queensland in the field of industrial development and in attracting industries to the State.

Mr. F. P. Moore: Education is an industry.

Mr. TUCKER: That may be true. The Department of Industrial Development is not, in my opinion, allowed to play its rightful, leading role. In my view it is forced to be subservient to many other departments, including the Treasury. We look for statements from the Minister for Industrial Development, only to find that the Treasurer makes them.

Mr. Sherrington: And the Acting Treasurer is making statements for the Treasurer.

Mr. TUCKER: That is right. That goes on and on, and we do not know where we will finish.

The Department of Industrial Development is subservient to the Department of Transport. I will enlarge on that later. The Minister for Transport makes statements on various matters relative to industrial development. I am thinking now of the Greenvale project on which the Treasurer and the Minister for Transport were making statements. The only Minister who was not making statements about the Greenvale project was the Minister for Industrial Development. Other Ministers should have been feeding data to the Minister for Industrial Development so that he could make the statements.

From last week's debate it would appear that the Department of Industrial Development is now going to be subservient to the Co-ordinator General's Department. If time permits, I will enlarge on that.

The Department of Industrial Development is confined to a narrow role. It is forced to continue in its narrow role because of lack of Government funds. If the department is to perform its proper function and its leading role, it should be given a large yearly allocation of funds, but, unfortunately, the Department's Estimates never disclose that. I am talking in terms far beyond a few hundred thousand dollars. If Queensland is to progress, the funds allocated each year to the Department of Industrial Development should be sufficient for its purposes.

Mr. Chinchin: What department could these funds come from?

Mr. TUCKER: At the moment, that is the honourable member's worry. He sits on the Government side. All the time he has sat on the back-benches, he has never been able to make a worthwhile submission. That is probably why he remains on the back-benches.

If the State is to progress, there will have to be a re-shuffle of departmental seniority, with a large allocation each year to the Department of Industrial Development. It can be done in the other States, so there is no reason why it cannot be done here.

Mr. Chinchén interjected.

Mr. TUCKER: It is obvious that the honourable member never moves around the other States. If he comes to Townsville in December, I will introduce him to the Honourable Colin Jamieson from Western Australia, who will certainly be able to increase the honourable member's knowledge.

The department is confined, inhibited and frustrated by the fact that it is never able to obtain the kind of money that would allow it to operate as it should. To men of vision like Sir David Muir it must be galling and irritating to a point almost beyond endurance. He and other men below him realise what they could do with an adequate allocation. I know that Sir David would never admit it, being a loyal public servant, but it must be galling to him and his junior officers when they see what others are achieving while they, in Queensland, are restricted to narrow confines because a substantial allocation is not made by this Government to their department.

Mr. R. E. Moore: It is not dollars spent but goods obtained.

Mr. TUCKER: I am not very worried about the honourable member's knowledge.

Mr. Chinchén: Tell us about your industrial experience.

Mr. TUCKER: I suppose it would be on a par with the honourable member's, which is nil.

I was speaking about Sir David Muir and his dedicated staff who, I believe, do a grand job, confined as they are to the limits of a very low governmental horizon. I want to say that the department has produced some splendid films, as well as some very fine brochures, one of which I received at the week-end. I went through it and I thought it was a very fine presentation. I have also been able to view certain films, one of which I saw in North Queensland, titled "A Change of Scene, a Change of Pace" I think it is an outstanding example of what can be done to depict North Queensland's industrial development.

I will not "knock" these at all. The department has gone out of its way to do a very fine job in this regard and I should like to see more of it. However, one always has the uncomfortable feeling that the developments depicted in these brochures have been achieved not because of this Government but in spite of it. Certain things have happened in Queensland despite the Government's efforts, not because of its leadership.

The issuing of brochures and films and the compilation of statistics now seem, on the surface of things, to be the main functions of this department, apart, of course, from the acquisition of certain land for industrial estates. I think a total of something over 10,000 acres has been acquired for this type of development. At the moment, these

seem to be the main functions of this department. I am not reflecting on any member of its staff but its activity does seem to be confined to this sort of thing.

On the subject of industrial estates, I ask: How many businesses have, in fact, been attracted to them up to date? Looking at Townsville, I do not think there have been very many. One can go through Queensland and look at the estates—sometimes on very unsuitable land—but not many businesses have been attracted to them. In addition, how often has the development of this land been held up because of lack of funds? One has only to go to the Gold Coast to see an example. What is happening there? The land has not been properly developed and the establishment of the businesses themselves has been held up because of lack of funds.

I have claimed that the department operates within narrow confines, but the Minister's outlook is even narrower. I hoped to hear him speak broadly on the economy and demonstrate that he had a firm grasp of world economic trends. I believe that these matters are inextricably tied up with Queensland's industries and industrial development. I hoped to hear him at least allude to meat and to wool which, although both are considered to be primary industries, have many other secondary industries dependent on their buoyancy. This is especially so in our northern and western areas where there is a growing need for industrial development to stem the exodus to the cities which has been taking place because wool prices have fallen alarmingly. Many people are leaving the west because industry that is dependent upon wool has almost ceased to exist. I hoped to hear the Minister deal with that matter.

Has he told us whether or not there is any chance of a reduction in the massive duty imposed on imports of raw wool into the United States of America? After all, surely this is one of the things about which the Minister should be concerned. High import duty is keeping Australian wool out of the United States of America and, as all of us know, it was imposed as a result of lobbying by the American textile industry. I waited to hear the Minister say something in that regard. At present Queensland's wool industry is in the doldrums and, similarly, all industrial undertakings that are dependent upon it are in a sorry plight. We are aware that the massive duty on raw-wool imports into the United States has been increased by a surcharge of 10 per cent, and I very much doubt whether it will be withdrawn. In the present neo-isolationist climate that prevails in America is there any hope of that country offering selective tariff cuts to Australia? Surely this is an important factor in industrial development of this State and one that should be exercising the minds of the

Minister and his Cabinet colleagues. After all, America is the greatest single consumer in the world.

I turn now to beef. Will Queensland's share of the American market decrease or increase next year? Will Mr. Nixon's domestic political tactics of trying to keep prices down play into our hands? Next year will our quota of meat be shaved, or will the American President believe that imports of Australian beef can help him keep prices down? Surely this matter is an important one that affects the industrial development of this State and should, therefore, warrant the attention of the Minister.

On the British front, the days of hiding behind Britain's skirt are gone for ever. The Queensland Government appears to be hoping that if it waits long enough its worries about Britain's entry into the European Economic Community will blow away. I believe that the Government is being completely unrealistic, because they will never disappear. Should we not be expending our energy on lobbying in other countries to ensure that we can sell our goods and commodities? I look to the Minister for some statement on this vital issue. The officers of his department should be endeavouring to come up with the answer today. A section could be created within his department to devote itself entirely to the matters that I am raising. Such a section should have its finger always on the world pulse so that it can tell at a glance what is occurring in other countries, and give leads and directions to industry, as well as advice as to where there should be a shift of emphasis, a change in direction or a change of pace.

I wish to deal now with decentralisation of industry. The present decentralisation results from the historical development of our rural industry rather than from the planned development of our secondary and manufacturing industries. I do not believe that there has been any planned development or decentralisation of secondary industry in this State. Freight rates are securely tied to efforts to decentralise, yet the Department of Industrial Development exercises no control whatever over them. It is merely subservient to the Transport Department and its every effort can be frustrated by that department.

There is no doubt that the freight-fixing policies of the Railway Department are at variance with the objective of decentralisation. The present policy of the Railway Department has retarded, and continues to impede, the progress of North Queensland. South Queensland industries always receive an advantage stemming directly from freight rates. Concessions granted show a bias in favour of consignments from Brisbane. Industry in the metropolitan area is subsidised so that it can successfully penetrate provincial markets. Decentralised industries are handicapped in this way. The North

Queensland steel-fabricating industry, about which I have talked a score of times, has been seriously affected. Fabricated steel from Brisbane can be sold in Townsville cheaper than the local product. We cannot import and fabricate steel and compete for contracts against Brisbane-based industries. The Railway Department's policy has virtually brought about the demise of the steel-fabricating industry in North Queensland.

I believe the first duty of the Department of Industrial Development should be to ensure that all parts of the State are developed on equal terms. The department should strive to promote a climate in which established provincial manufacturing industries can compete and flourish in their market areas. It should be trying to create an economic market suitable for the establishment of new provincial manufacturing industries. The granting of private and secret contracts to metropolitan manufacturers by the Railway Department can determine the success or otherwise of provincial manufacturers. That is completely wrong, and the Department of Industrial Development should be deeply concerned about such a state of affairs. But it does not appear that it can be.

Liaison should exist between the Department of Transport and the Department of Industrial Development so that the latter can grapple with this problem and clean it up. The Railway Department should not be asked to bear the cost of assisting decentralised industry or its development. The subsidising of decentralised industry should be the function of the Department of Industrial Development, and a fund should be established for this purpose. Whether the subsidy on freights should be paid to the specific industry or to the Railway Department can be argued, but a fund administered by the Department of Industrial Development, should be provided. In this way the department could play its proper part in fostering decentralised industry.

(Time expired.)

Mr. BIRD (Burdekin) (2.58 p.m.): There is no doubt that, thanks to this free-enterprise Government, the right climate has been created throughout Queensland in providing incentives for companies to establish their industries here. That is obvious, in the light of the tremendous upsurge in the level of capital investment in this State since the present Government came to power. We are fully aware that increased employment opportunities have been provided throughout the State.

I should like to trace briefly some of the more important points outlined by the Minister in introducing his Estimates. It is very interesting to note that in the six years from 1956-57 to 1962-63 the manufacturing growth-rate was 5.2 per cent a year, whereas in the next six years to 1968-69 it was 12.7 per cent a year, which was well in excess of the national average.

It is also worth mentioning that since this Government came to office two oil refineries have been established here at a total cost of \$64,000,000, with a further \$8,000,000 to be spent on expansion in the very near future.

General Motors-Holden's has established a plant at Acacia Ridge at a cost of \$16,000,000, and the Ford Motor Company has also undertaken a tremendous expansion programme here. We have also seen the development of the Weipa bauxite deposits, followed by the opening, in 1967, of the Gladstone alumina plant, which cost \$115,000,000. The investment there is to be increased to \$213,000,000, and future expansion will lead to a total investment of \$345,000,000 and will provide employment for 950 people. This is an indication of exactly what has happened under this free-enterprise Government. In addition, there has been an investment of \$57,000,000 in fertiliser production. As well, there are many other investments, too numerous to mention.

No-one in this State would deny that industrial development is of the utmost importance to Queensland.

Unfortunately, however, most of this development has taken place in the South. The North, and particularly the Burdekin electorate, has not enjoyed this upsurge in industrial development. The Burdekin area depends almost entirely on primary production. The sugar-cane crops per acre there are the largest in the world, and the sugar return per acre is the highest. It is unfortunate that the plant to produce pulp from bagasse is not to be established in that area. It is to cost \$80,000,000 and will employ 300 people. However, a very detailed study was made of this matter, and, taking all factors into consideration, the decision to establish the plant in Mackay was probably a wise one.

There is to be an outlay of some \$180,000,000 to mine nickel-ore at Greenvale and process it at Townsville. This project is expected to be operational by 1974. The establishment of such an industry in North Queensland is welcomed, but I hasten to add that many people in the North are very concerned that the processing plant near Black River will require a large volume of water. It is obvious that, if there is to be future industrial expansion near Townsville, a large volume of water will have to be made available.

The Minister is no doubt aware that in December 1970 the Townsville Harbour Board prepared a report on the development of an outer port in Cleveland Bay. I congratulate the board on its forward thinking, but I share the general concern that the processing plant will require a large volume of water, which is not available at present. We in North Queensland welcome industrial development throughout the State, but we would welcome it more in the vicinity of Townsville. The future of Townsville as

the centre of huge industrial complexes will be restricted unless something is done to provide water.

Those who have seen the Townsville Harbour Board's report will appreciate that the board is looking very much into the future—although probably the not too far distant future—and that the present port could not cope with the volume of shipping and the tonnage of ships required to transport overseas the various products both won and manufactured in the vicinity of Townsville. The board is also aware that if further industries are to be developed in the vicinity of Townsville, they must be situated some distance from the city proper to avoid contaminating the living areas of that fair city.

I know that the Minister is already aware of the concern being felt about water supplies in Townsville. I understand that his department has been advised that a large industrial concern is very interested in setting up an industrial complex somewhere in the vicinity of Townsville, for which water in large quantities will be required. I know, too, that the Department of Industrial Development has requested information from the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission on the possibility of establishing a storage site at Mt. Piccaninny, on the Haughton River. Those who are familiar with the Haughton River know that it is not very large, and it certainly does not collect water from a very wide area. In fact, its catchment area is quite small, and it is not subject to a particularly high rainfall. I, and many others, therefore doubt if a storage facility in this area would store more than the quantity of water required for the Giru district. In the past there have been water problems at Giru, and it is well known that the investigations presently being carried out by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission were initiated for just that reason. I am sure all would agree that the storage of water on a small river such as the Haughton would not do very much to create the right atmosphere for the setting up of huge industrial complexes in Townsville.

I should also like to mention the concern felt by the Thuringowa Shire Council about the water requirements at Black River. I am not now referring to the 5,000,000 gallons a day that will be required by the Greenvale nickel project, but to the water required by the people who are at present living in the area and who will be domiciled there during the construction of the nickel plant. So concerned is the Thuringowa Shire Council about the availability of water at Black River that it engaged McIntyre & Associates to carry out a study. That study, which was completed in September 1971—only two months ago—and is entitled, "The Estimated Safe Yields of the Black River", does not do very much to relieve the concern of this council over the amount of water that is in that area and will be required for future developments there.

Briefly, the report shows that the present water demand in the Black River area is 35,000 gallons a day, and that the committed demand is 100,000 gallons a day. Future developments, which include stage 1 of the Mt. Low scheme, will require another 150,000 gallons a day. The Black River caravan park will require 30,000 gallons a day. Saunders Beach will require 86,000 gallons a day, and Metals Exploration, for their construction phase, will require 166,000 gallons a day. Those figures represent a total committed and future demand of 531,000 gallons a day. The Thuringowa Shire Council is deeply concerned about where that quantity of water is to be found.

This morning the honourable member for Townsville South asked a question about where the 5,000,000 gallons of water a day required for the Greenvale nickel project was to come from. In reply, the Minister said that investigations were being carried out on both banks of the Black River upstream from the railway bridge, and that officers of the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission were confident that they would find that quantity of water. I do not want to be the one to put a damper on proposed development—as I said earlier, I welcome it—but I share the concern of the Thuringowa Shire Council that such a large supply of water will not be available. Thuringowa is not a prosperous shire, and the council will have great difficulty in obtaining the finance needed to develop larger water storages in this vicinity.

The report to which I referred earlier gives some possible sources of additional supply. The first is the presently undeveloped areas of the Black River. The Thuringowa Shire Council already has a source of water supply in the Black River, and it could increase that and provide a little more from it. The second source is other rivers and creeks in the area. Anyone who knows the area north of Townsville is aware that Blue Water Creek, Leichhardt Creek and other similar creeks cannot be expected to yield a great deal of water. To the best of my knowledge, there are no additional sites at which storages could be developed to provide the huge quantities of water that will be needed in the area. The third source, of course, is underground water. As all honourable members appreciate, that is an unknown quantity, and I shall be looking forward to reading the final report of Metals Ex on the investigations it is now carrying out.

Mr. Jensen: There will be many problems.

Mr. BIRD: I can foresee many problems. However, I believe that there is a solution, and I shall come to it in a few moments.

I mentioned the possible ways in which water supplies could be increased in the area. The report says that, of these, the first two would have a very limited capacity when taken over the whole of the year. In

view of that, I believe that, in the long term, if we are to ensure that industrial development takes place in Townsville, there is only one answer, and that is to get supplies from the Burdekin River.

It has been suggested that the Townsville City Council and the Thuringowa Shire Council might look to the Herbert River. However, it is known that the Herbert River does not lend itself to irrigation, and any storage scheme there would therefore only provide water for human consumption and industrial use at Townsville, not for primary production.

A huge storage developed on the Burdekin River would have a threefold purpose: Firstly—I think this is probably the most important—it would provide water for human consumption in Townsville and the surrounding areas; secondly, it would provide water for industrial use; thirdly—and probably equally importantly—it would provide water for primary production.

Townsville is one of the most rapidly growing cities in Australia. Its present population exceeds 72,000, and it is increasing at the rate of more than 4 per cent per annum. It can be seen, therefore, that large quantities of water will be needed to meet its future demands.

Along with many others in the North, I have some doubt about how long the Ross River scheme will be able to provide water for Townsville's needs. When it was initially planned it was intended to provide a scheme that would look after Townsville's needs until about 1995, but already the possibility is being acknowledged that it may not meet the requirements beyond 1985. At Townsville's present rate of growth, I believe that before long the estimated date will be much earlier than that.

In conclusion, let me say that future water-supply schemes should be based on human consumption and the industrial and primary production needs of Townsville and the surrounding area, and that there is no alternative but to go to the Burdekin River for a guaranteed water supply.

Mr. MARGINSON (Ipswich East) (3.16 p.m.): I should like to bring to the notice of the Committee some factors relating to the workings of the Department of Industrial Development.

The estimated expenditure of the State for the current year is \$571,400,000, but the total allocated to the Department of Industrial Development under the two headings of "Chief Office" and "Immigration" is \$900,000, something like a mere 1/700th of the Crown expenditure for the year.

Mr. Sherrington: It is like the petty cash of the Government.

Mr. MARGINSON: Exactly.

According to the Budget figures, the number of workers for the Government this year is 37,356 of whom this department

employs 116, including 57 in the Chief Office. The allocation is the lowest for any department under ministerial charge. In my opinion that is not the true place for such an important department.

When the Department of Industrial Development was established some years ago, I thought, as did many Queenslanders, that it indicated at least an attempt by the Government to bring about a degree of decentralisation and so spread the population more evenly and more equitably throughout the State, an attempt to get some of the population out of the metropolitan area and provincial cities and into country areas. I believe that that should be the prime purpose of the department in its efforts to establish industry outside of Brisbane.

The department was set up to promote the establishment of industry outside the metropolitan area and the larger provincial cities. If that was the intention of the Government in attracting industry to Queensland, it has failed miserably. This afternoon I hope to be able to show why it has failed. First of all, by the very actions of the Government—mostly by departments other than the Department of Industrial Development—it has prevented the Department of Industrial Development from carrying out what we had all hoped for.

As a result of legislation introduced by this Government, people have had to leave country areas to obtain work in the provincial cities and the metropolitan area. Population is decreasing in almost every country area, and, although it might be said that this is the result of some adverse weather conditions in parts of the State, it was going on before those adverse weather conditions took charge. A tremendous increase in population is occurring in the metropolitan area and in provincial cities, and those people are coming from country areas. The decentralisation about which we talked and for which we hoped, has not occurred and is not likely to occur while this Government continues to bring before Parliament the type of legislation it has been introducing.

Industrial estates are being, and have been, established in many areas of Queensland—and later I will refer particularly to the one established in Ipswich—but, apart from the industrial estates established in the metropolitan area, very little, if any, building activity has taken place on them. I claim that this is because of legislation introduced by Ministers in charge of other departments.

Many Ipswich transport operators run daily services between Ipswich and Brisbane. I know of one truck that makes as many as seven trips to Brisbane each day. I have previously spoken about the weighbridge at Gailes, between Ipswich and Brisbane, which, I must admit, was recently extended by the provision of a further weighbridge on the inward run. But many hours are still wasted by transport drivers in waiting for their turn at that weighbridge. It must be remembered that transport

trucks operating between Ipswich and Brisbane are exempt from transport fees, but they still have to go across the weighbridge and thus lose many hours a day in waiting time. When a number of trucks are involved, honourable members can imagine the serious loss of time.

Mr. Davis: It is petty bureaucracy; that is all it is.

Mr. MARGINSON: Probably.

Established transport firms in Ipswich are complaining about the position. One of the main reasons why industry is not being established in Ipswich is that all this wastage of time can be avoided by establishing at the Wacol centre, 100 yards on the Brisbane side of the weighbridge.

In addition, the question of permits comes into the matter. In March I raised this matter in this Chamber, and I thought I had the sympathetic understanding of the Minister, but I have recently received a letter from the Minister for Transport stating that there will be no change in the position. I cited the case of an industry desiring to establish in Ipswich, and I should like to bring the matter forward again this afternoon. Transport between Ipswich and Brisbane, Brisbane and the Gold Coast and Brisbane and Redcliffe is exempt from permit fees, so the picture is that anybody who establishes an industry in the metropolitan area of Brisbane can transport his manufactured goods, exempt from permit fees, to Ipswich, the Gold Coast, and Redcliffe. That is one reason why industry is being established in the metropolitan area instead of Ipswich and Redcliffe and on the Gold Coast.

If a manufacturer set up business in Ipswich, he could send his goods only to Brisbane free of permit fees; however, if he established himself in Brisbane, he could send his products to Ipswich, the Gold Coast and Redcliffe without paying permit fees. Manufacturers in Ipswich are forced to contend with exemptions granted by another department under the State Transport Act, and in view of that fact other industries are not very keen about setting up in Ipswich.

Throughout the State the Railway Department is closing down depots and is either throwing men out of work or offering them employment in the provincial cities or metropolitan area. The result is that the population is being drained away from the country areas. If the Government is sincere in its desire to maintain and retain population in areas outside Brisbane, it should ensure that the Railway Department plays a greater role in industrial development than at present by having its work done in its own workshops instead of by private enterprise, which, largely, is established in the metropolitan area. Both the Redbank and Ipswich railway workshops are very well equipped and, if provided with sufficient staff, could cope with

all orders from the department, which presently, are being let out to metropolitan companies.

The Government boasts about the industrial development that it has achieved on the coalfields of Central Queensland. Last year Queensland exported a total of 6,900,000 tons of coal worth \$71,000,000; yet the recompense to the people of this State, who own the coal, was a paltry \$343,000. The Government tells the people that that is industrial development. Maybe it is, but it certainly is not for Queensland or the people of this State.

I wish to refer now to an article that appeared in yesterday's "Courier-Mail" under the headline, "State's road tax causing losses". I believe I know the gentleman concerned.

It reads—

"Queensland manufacturers were losing contracts to interstate because of the State's road permit fee tax of 3c a mile a ton, it was claimed yesterday.

"An Ipswich manufacturer said southern companies were reaping a harvest of fabricated products for the Queensland market.

"Interstate carriers could travel on Queensland roads without having to pay the tax.

"He said he could not allow his name to be published because he was still negotiating with the State Government over the anomalies.

"The manufacturer said southern companies could take an order from their Queensland subsidiary and freight it from the south up to \$15 a ton cheaper than any local manufacturer to western, central, or northern districts.

"Goods could be delivered to the big Collinsville power station construction job from Sydney at \$15 a ton cheaper than the same goods could be from Brisbane.

"The manufacturer said: 'Our company lost a contract at Gladstone to a Melbourne company who delivered components cheaper than our company could by \$8 a ton, even though Melbourne is 900 miles farther away.'

"He said the Industrial Development Department should share the blame."

I, too, believe it should, even though spokesmen for the department may say that another department is making the regulations and issuing the Orders in Council that are retarding industry in Queensland.

The article continues—

"Although the Minister (Mr. Campbell) was aware of the problem facing Queensland development because of this situation of road permit fees, he had done little more than offer sympathy.

"The manufacturer said a State Government plan to reduce road permit tax fees for development projects was not working in practice.

"All requests to the Commissioner for Transport have to be made in writing, and there can be long delays before getting a reply.

"Then it is too late, and another interstate manufacturer has the contract.

"Mr. Campbell said last night he had no comment to make on the manufacturer's claims."

That is the basis of my argument today, as it has been for the past two years. That is the sort of thing that is affecting the establishment of industries in the provincial cities and, from my point of view particularly, in the city of Ipswich.

I also claim that the assistance is not being given in the right places if the department wants to ensure decentralisation of industry and a more equitable spread of population throughout the State. On this point I refer to the report of the Director of the Department of Industrial Development under the heading, "Industries Receiving Financial Assistance". One column of the table bears the title, "Amount Approved". The total of all sums approved is \$11,659,129. A closer examination of the figures reveals that, of the total sum, almost \$9,000,000 was advanced to industries established in the metropolitan area, which left \$2,600,000 for other areas in the State.

A further examination based on Southeast Queensland discloses an even worse position. The total sum shown under the heading, "Amount Outstanding" is \$7,717,013. Of that amount, \$5,806,000 relates to industries established in Brisbane. It would have been far better if this department had been named "The Industrial Development Department for Brisbane". The Government is not giving this department proper recognition. If it did the department could do a great deal to improve industrial development and equalise the population throughout the State. I believe that is why it was established, but, if those were its objectives, it has been a failure.

Mr. CHINCHEN (Mt. Gravatt) (3.34 p.m.): I am very pleased to speak on the Estimates for the Department of Industrial Development. In doing so my mind goes back to 1963, when I spoke of the necessity to have such a department. It was not very long afterwards that the department was established, and I am indeed proud of what it has achieved.

On looking at the Estimates for the various departments, this one shows up as relatively small. At present it employs 51 people, and it is pleasing to see that the number is to be increased to 57. In addition, the Vote has been increased.

This is a very efficient department. For some reason or other, the Opposition seems to think that industry can be pushed and shoved into any part of the State. Opposition members evidently think we are in Russia

or some similar country. We are not. We are in a free-enterprise State, and we can be very proud of that fact.

This department has limitations, and this fact must be recognised. It has identified the areas in which industry can be established, and it has published this information. Its publications are excellent, and they are very professional. They contain the type of information that anyone wishing to establish industry here would want. The department has done a good deal of work overseas. People I have met have told me that in their dealings with the department they have been received and treated with great courtesy and have been shown and told everything they wanted.

I stress that the place where an industry is to be established must be decided on pure economics. It is quite impossible to decide that, simply because it suits our decentralisation programme, an industry will be established in a certain area. Everybody is interested in decentralisation, but there is a limit to how far we can go in this direction. The bureaus in provincial areas are fully aware of the types of industry that are of use to those areas and could be expected to be established there, and they have the responsibility of endeavouring to attract those types of industry. If the people in a particular area feel that it is possible to establish a viable industry there, they should provide the incentive, and perhaps the money, to establish it. It is wrong for them to say to the department, "Find us an industry. Bring one to our area and establish it here."

Generally speaking, an industry can be established in two possible areas where it can carry on successfully. One is the point of availability of a certain product. For instance, it is only natural that Mount Isa Mines Limited was established at Mt. Isa because the copper is there. The other area is the area of consumption. If an industry is established at some isolated spot away from the source of the product or from the area of consumption, the payment of a subsidy is necessarily entailed so that it can compete with similar industries placed more sensibly. This must be realised. It is ridiculous to suggest, for example, that a manufacturing industry be established at Birdsville. The raw material would first have to be transported there, and then the goods would have to be transported to other centres. These are practical considerations.

I agree with the honourable member for Toowoong that industry must play its part in serving the community. I am aware of the possibility of pollution—I am a conservationist at heart—but in this respect we must be practical and pragmatic. If we want industry to be viable, there are only certain areas where it can be established. For instance, there is every reason for establishing light industry on the Gold Coast.

The labour is there and transport is available. But in other circumstances it is ridiculous to say to the department, "It is up to you to find a big industry for our area." Such an industry could survive only if it were subsidised for five or 10 years. What would happen after that? Of necessity, it would fail.

A member of the Commonwealth Parliament who investigated the New South Wales subsidy scheme has told me that he is of the opinion that that State is spending money on industries that would have established themselves where they are in any case. There are, of course, one or two exceptions. In addition, we know one or two industries that have transferred from Queensland to New South Wales because of the possibility of obtaining subsidy. Generally speaking, a person with money to invest will invest it in an area in which an industry will be viable and lasting. Surely that is all we can expect of industry.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! If the honourable member for Brisbane wants to carry on a conversation with himself, I trust he will remain inaudible. He is the only one who seems to be interested in what he is saying.

Mr. CHINCHEN: The Minister has pointed out that Queensland is the most decentralised State in Australia. There are a number of reasons for that. Queensland is fortunate in having a number of major ports along its coastline, and it also has a west-east railway system. This State is decentralised, and that trend will continue. Merely asking a department to provide ready-made industries in areas where they cannot survive is of no help either to the State or to the people whom those industries will employ. Opposition members must realise that fact. I know full well that if they were on the Treasury benches that would be their attitude, and they would thus frighten industry away. People with money to invest must make their own decisions on where they will invest it. They can have pointed out to them the advantages of certain places in the hope that they will be attracted to decentralised areas, but that is as much as any Government department can do.

It is interesting to note the important part that Queensland has played in Australia's financial position. The value of Queensland's overseas exports last financial year was \$791,000,000. That represents an increase of 20 per cent over the last two years, and of 130 per cent over the last nine years. It is interesting to note, too, that this is one-fifth of Australia's total export earnings. Queensland should be very proud of its record.

Queensland's imports last financial year amounted to \$267,000,000. That means, in effect, that Queensland had a favourable trade balance of over \$500,000,000. Queensland is therefore playing its part in ensuring

that Australia remains in a sound financial position. I think everybody recognises that if this Government had not introduced the firm backbone of industrial development as early as it did, Queensland would today be in a parlous situation because of the problems being experienced in primary industry.

Nine years ago Queensland's mineral exports represented 10 per cent of total overseas exports. Last financial year they represented 30 per cent. In the last five years, factory production in Queensland has risen by $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. This is remarkable for what, only a few years ago, was essentially a primary-producing State. This figure is double that for the previous five years, and 2.4 per cent more than the national growth rate. Queensland should be very proud of its industrial development, and also proud of the department that has helped to influence people to invest in this State.

Mr. Low: It has a very creditable record.

Mr. CHINCHEN: It has an amazing record, and we should be very proud of it.

One major problem facing everyone in business today is inflation. I should like to spend a moment or two on this subject, as it is of the utmost importance. I feel that in any consideration of inflation there has been a concentration on symptoms rather than on causes. In the four years to the December quarter of 1969, consumer prices rose steadily at a rate just under 2.8 per cent. This could be called "controlled" inflation. During 1970 prices rose by 5 per cent, and in the last quarter of 1970 they rose by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1971 the rise has been even higher, although I cannot quote exact figures.

As I say, attention is usually concentrated on the symptoms of inflation. Let us now look at the causes. There are only three possible causes—an increase in production costs, an increase in profit margins, and a reduction in efficiency. Those, in my opinion, are the only three causes of this problem.

The components of costs are again three—labour, Australian-produced materials and imports. They are surely the only three components of costs. It has been established that wages and salaries form the largest component in costs of production and distribution. They amount to approximately 65 per cent of the total income derived by persons, companies and Government bodies from productive activities. In the four years to December 1969 the average weekly earnings for each employed male rose at an annual rate of 7 per cent, while the wholesale price index for basic materials and foodstuffs rose by only 1.7 per cent and the import price index rose by less than 1 per cent. These are important figures.

It is only natural that employers must increase prices to cover increases in labour costs. Price increases have been lower than increases in employees' earnings. This is

because, firstly, the cost of imports and basic materials was quite small, and, secondly, because there has been a steady but moderate rise in the productivity per member of the work-force. However, in the last four years the increase in labour productivity averaged only about 3 per cent per annum, and to that extent it has been possible to increase average earnings without raising labour costs per unit of output.

However, recognition must be made here of the effect of wage and salary increases over the recent period, and that is what is causing enormous difficulties in the absorption of these costs. It must be recognised that the man on the land cannot pass on his costs, that people on fixed incomes cannot do anything about rising prices, and that pensioners are similarly affected. This is where I believe that both unions and management must show some responsibility. There must be complete understanding between them.

As is seen from the figures I have quoted, management has taken care of the increased costs, because price increases have not nearly equalled the percentage increase in wages. Of course, incomes must be considered as a cost of production, and, of necessity, total costs must rise if total incomes rise. In addition, the money demand for goods and services grows as incomes increase.

That is the problem facing industry today, and it must be recognised that it is a very big problem indeed. If profits are not adequate, where is the money to come from for capital expansion, research and the additional benefits that employees demand and require? Everyone wants to work for a successful organisation, but organisations are finding it difficult to absorb the cost increases and still allow the people's money to buy the goods they require. What the people want is not more money but greater purchasing power. Everybody wants that. However, certain areas of society seem to be saying, "If we keep on getting more money by ridiculous demands, that will overcome our problem." In fact, it will only add to the problem.

Some honourable members opposite believe that price control is the answer. I am amazed at their attitude. Price control attacks the symptoms rather than the cause, and it reduces the scope for increases in real incomes in the future. Price control, in itself, is a form of restrictive practice. I am one who believes in the competitive system; but I believe also that when the competitive system breaks down—and there are two or three areas in which it has broken down—a State restrictive trade practices Bill should be introduced. I have mentioned this before in the Chamber, and I am quite sincere about it. Unless we have a free and open competitive system, there will be breakdowns. I do not hide behind anything when I say that I believe that such a Bill is essential.

Once maximum prices are established, they are treated as minimum prices. That eliminates competition and removes the incentive

to improve the quality of goods and services. It is the ultimate end of price control, of course, and prices must be fixed high enough to cover the costs of the less efficient producers. This results in inhibiting the movement of the community's resources towards those who could use them more favourably. These are the things that happen under the restrictive system advocated by Mr. Egerton and his sycophants who sit on the other side of the Chamber and mouth these words because they are thrown to them. Let them analyse the position and see what will happen in the ultimate.

When labour costs rise, of course, controlled prices have to rise also. There is no other possibility. If they do not, businesses will go out of production and, of course, there will be a drop in the demand for labour. Price control will achieve very little. There is a possibility that it may work for a limited term—a very limited term—but the ultimate result will be less efficiency in industry because of the lack of competition and the impossibility of attracting capital to a State that has such a system. Believe me, South Australia is suffering because of that today, and Queensland is gaining as a result. Possibly it could work in the short term, but over all it would be disastrous to the State.

Mr. Bromley interjected.

Mr. CHINCHEN: There is no need for the honourable member to be sorry for me. At this moment I am speaking on a subject that I know something about. I was surprised at the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. When I challenged him on his industrial knowledge he said "I have none, the same as you." I agree with the first part of his reply, because he has none at all, but this is an area that I know something about.

For the State to progress we need the atmosphere that will attract the person with money to invest. That type of person looks for an area in which there is political stability and a competitive system where he knows that employees can be happy and can gain from efforts to develop his industry.

I am violently opposed to the type of restrictions that the Opposition keeps mouthing from time to time. The reason we are successful now is that Queensland is a free-enterprise State. Let us hope that it stays that way. If the Opposition attains the Government benches, not only will there be no inflow of capital; there will be a capital outflow, with immediate retrenchments and restrictions, including price control, direction of labour, direction of industry and direction of everything else—the old socialist system, which does not work in a free-enterprise country. Fortunately, we are free of that at the present time, and I hope that position will continue.

I congratulate the department on what it has done. It is good to know of the successes it has obtained for the State up to now. We are progressing, and progressing

well. The figures indicate that. The criticism from the other side of the Chamber staggers me. We must remember that when the Opposition was on the Government benches not one ton of coal was leaving Queensland. Look at what is happening today. Why is this? It is purely because we have developed an atmosphere which has attracted people who have the money that is necessary in this State. Australia has not the money even to develop Queensland. Every cent in this country is being used. Some honourable members opposite say, "What about the money in the savings banks?" That is being used—every cent of it. To develop the major industries in Western Australia and Queensland we need overseas capital. America was built on overseas capital, and now she is financing half the world. We are going through that early stage. The day will come when we will be able to stand on our own feet, but we have not reached that stage yet. We are in the development stage where we badly need overseas capital. Nobody can deny that.

I am very proud of what this State has done in the industrial field, and I wish the Department of Industrial Development well in its future endeavours.

Mr. BLAKE (Isis) (3.53 p.m.): I am not unmindful of the beneficial implications of industrial development in Queensland as a whole. That is illustrated in the annual report of the Department of Industrial Development where it refers to minerals, manufacturing, tertiary expansion, and other activities in the industrial sector.

Early in his speech the Minister stated that the objective of the department was to secure better balance in the economy through integration and expansion of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. That is an admirable objective, but I wish to see added an even more admirable objective, that is, better distribution of the benefits of industrial development in my electorate and the adjacent areas that are closely associated economically with it.

In fairness to the Minister I am bound to state that better distribution of industrial development would not be easy to achieve in the face of Government policies practised by departments other than his own. It would not be possible for him to carry out what he wished by way of decentralisation of development without the assistance and co-operation of other departments. Incentives to assist or to encourage secondary industry to distribute its activities in a decentralised concept are sadly lacking from the Transport Department and others. Until we get co-operation in extending incentives according to an integrated, inter-departmental concept, I am afraid that cold economic analysis will stop industrial estates provided in country areas from fulfilling their purpose, at least in the near future. This realisation surely manifested itself during the recent debate on regional planning when great stress

was given to the obvious need for regional planning if decentralised projects are to reach fruition in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Jensen: Do you realise that in last year's Estimates the department had an allocation of \$300,000 in the Assistance to Industries Fund and spent only \$1,300-odd.

Mr. BLAKE: I did notice that in the Estimates. I thought that it must have been a misprint or that I was reading it wrongly, and I turned to other departments to see if they had underspent their allocation to an equivalent degree. I then realised that my first conclusion was correct; that the money had hardly been touched. Is that the matter the honourable member is referring to?

Mr. Jensen: It is also reported in the Auditor-General's report.

Mr. BLAKE: A subject emphasised not only in the annual report but in the Minister's introductory speech was secondary and tertiary development associated with the utilisation of the State's vast mineral resources. This, of course, is natural and good, but decentralised areas that are not blessed with significant mineral resources must receive immediate attention from the Minister and his department if we are to succeed in attracting manufacturing and processing plants to what will otherwise become vacuum areas of population and economy.

The provision by the Minister's department of an industrial estate in my electorate is not unappreciated, but the fact remains that it is unoccupied and there is no indication at all that it will be occupied. It has apparently been boycotted by industry, proving that the cost disadvantages facing industries that attempt to decentralise need mitigation by way of concession and assistance from the Government if these country industrial estates are to further decentralisation and stop the rapid drift to the city. Many of the necessary concessions, of course, are beyond the resources of the Minister's department. However, it is not beyond his province to impress upon the Cabinet that the cost of these concessions would be offset, or almost offset, by eliminating the high cost of servicing populations of cities above an economic size. There would also be savings by simplifying pollution problems, traffic control and other costly facilities in over-populated cities.

Mr. Hinze: How do you decide the economic size of a city?

Mr. BLAKE: It has been decided by many not influential, but knowledgeable people in many countries of the world as being around 100,000. That is accepted as a sensible size for a city. I do not hold myself up as an authority in this regard. It could be argued that, as cities like Tokyo and London have many millions of people, Brisbane with its population is only a village. Even if that argument could be won in

this Chamber, which I doubt, it certainly would not be won against well-informed and qualified people in many parts of the world. While many developed areas of this State are becoming vacuums and an increase in a town's population to 20,000 is regarded as a notable achievement, it certainly could not be contended that the population of Brisbane should be increased.

In seeking major industrial development in a particular region, we must all be realistic about the feasibility of such development, and I do not propose to be the exception. On many occasions I have referred to the present value of the timber resources in the Isis electorate and the almost unlimited potential for reforestation. Before continuing along that line, once again I emphasise the fact that, thanks to technological advances that have been made, the market for timber is very secure. Each year Australia imports timber products worth as much as \$300,000,000, so there is no question about finding local markets for our own products. Even though Australia imports large quantities of timber, great interest has been shown in the establishment of timber-processing factories for export purposes. The Isis area encompasses large tracts of forest containing softwoods, and its potential for expansion is almost unlimited. Although I believe the Isis land-use report has been completed, I have not yet had the privilege of reading it; however, I understand that it refers to the very large areas of land that are available and suitable for the expansion of forestation.

In saying that we must be practical and not fanciful when thinking in terms of industrial development in a certain area, I draw attention to the proposal to establish a timber-pulp mill in the Gympie-Maryborough area.

Mr. Jensen: Not at Geebung.

Mr. BLAKE: In answer to that interjection, the establishment of a match factory in Brisbane using timber grown near Gin Gin could hardly be referred to as a prime example of industrial decentralisation. I have no doubt that the company concerned has sound economic reasons for establishing a factory in Brisbane, but certainly the Government cannot cite it to prove its claim that it is providing proper incentives to industry to decentralise. After all, a bulky product that is produced near Bundaberg will end up in Brisbane and provide employment only in this centralised metropolitan area.

Certain problems have arisen in the use of hardwood as a base for timber pulp. Investigations and scientific tests are being carried out with a view to overcoming those problems, and it is possible that there will be a breakthrough in the use of hardwood pulp in paper-pulp mills. If this breakthrough is achieved, the value of production of the whole area from Bundaberg, through

Isis, to Maryborough will increase tremendously, because vast quantities of hardwood are grown there. A great proportion is useful for the lumber trade, but as well a large quantity that is not presently of any use and would otherwise be destroyed in the clearing of land could be used as feedstock for a pulp mill in the area. It could lead to the establishment of such a mill.

I do not know the technology of using bagasse and other cane products in a timber-pulp mill, but I know that the manufacture of paper products from bagasse is an established fact, and that it is proposed to establish such a factory further north. If, by chance, the hardwood resources and soft-wood resources of my area could be combined with the bagasse resources of the sugar mills in the area, very little incentive or persuasion by any Government would be required to interest someone in establishing a timber-pulp mill there, because the material would be available in virtually unlimited abundance.

Another requirement which perhaps is outside the scope of the Minister's department would be an improved water supply. A storage facility such as a tidal barrage on the Mary River would be necessary. No great problem would be presented. If it were overcome, we could, with proper incentive, readily substantiate the establishment of a commercial venture in the Maryborough-Hervey Bay area.

Mr. Jensen: In that area it would not pollute the reef, as it could at Mackay.

Mr. BLAKE: Pollution would be easily controlled. That is an important point when we are thinking of economic size, which the honourable member for South Coast asked me about. We must be concerned with pollution problems and the cost of combating them. When industrial complexes are established in the country, the cost of controlling pollution is less than it is in densely populated areas, and the industry naturally becomes the nucleus of a population centre that needs its own servicing industry.

The pulp industry would be mainly export oriented. With or without any upgrading, the port of Urangan, which is a serviceable port used extensively by oil companies, could be used to handle the products of any pulp mill.

I think it was last week that I was accused of having a policy of "two bob" each way on the sand-mining issue. That is not so, but sand-mining on part of Fraser Island has already been approved by the Government.

Mr. Hinze: Don't you agree with it?

Mr. BLAKE: I said that I am not qualified to decide whether sand-mining should be allowed on Fraser Island. No doubt I could call on the expert opinion of the honourable member for South Coast for enlightenment.

If it is decided by a competent authority, or by the Government, that sand-mining should be carried out on Fraser Island, I should certainly like the Minister for Industrial Development to intercede and ensure that the mineral sands are not shipped away, with all the requirements of the sand-mining companies being brought from other areas as back-loading. If the Government decides to allow sand-mining on Fraser Island, a mineral sands dry mill should be established at Urangan, and any co-operation or inducement from the Government for this project would be greatly appreciated. This would be of some benefit to the area, in contrast to the immense but intangible benefits which the Government extravagantly claims are derived from sand-mining.

Mr. Low: Do you want some help in that regard?

Mr. BLAKE: To have a mill established there?

Mr. Low: Yes.

Mr. BLAKE: If the Government permits sand-mining, I will be happy to receive help from any quarter. With reference to any help from the honourable member for Cooroora, I point out that, in recent events concerning sugar matters, while he was giving assistance in one direction, he was neglecting matters in his own electorate.

I have referred, with due respect, to the limited financial scope of the department. I realise that there are limitations. However, the Minister knows what he wishes to achieve in industrial development. I appreciate his approval of assistance for a small industry in my electorate, which was something of a pioneering effort. I hope that in the future he will consider the facts I have produced on the feasibility of establishing major works or industries within my area, and that, in addition to using the facilities of his department, he will seek incentives and concessions from other departments to make decentralisation of industry a reality in the Burrum Shire and surrounding district.

I do not think it is fully realised that the cost of incentives and assistance to decentralise industry is negligible compared with the saving that can be made by eliminating the extravagant and proven per-capita cost of establishing industry in over-populated areas.

Mr. HINZE (South Coast) (4.13 p.m.): I do not intend to take up much time. I am contributing to this debate for one very important reason. Over the week-end I took the trouble to read the Minister's remarks in introducing these Estimates, and I was impressed with the fascinating story of industrial development in Queensland since the advent of this Government.

I listened attentively to the speech of the honourable member for Isis, who always makes a valuable and sensible contribution to any debate. What interested me most was

his reference to mineral sands. It is widely known that the mineral-sands industry started shortly after the war, in my electorate. In 1950, 14,710 tons of mineral-sands concentrate was produced; in 1969, the production was 178,728 tons. That indicates the tremendous development that has taken place in the mineral-sands industry in a very short period.

The honourable member referred to having "two bob" each way. What do we do? Do we continue to approve the mineral-sands industry, or do we go to the other extreme and restrict the operation of sand-mining companies to such extent that we make them uneconomic? I think the honourable member will appreciate that in my area Associated Minerals is a large company employing about 500 people and, with an investment of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000, it is making a valuable contribution by providing employment in the Gold Coast area and export income from its product.

Another matter referred to by the honourable member was an economic size for a city. He referred to a population of 100,000. I think every member would like to see the development of cities of that size. However, when one sees Brisbane with a population of nearly 800,000, one wonders how it would be possible to develop cities with the very desirable population of about 100,000. Frankly, I do not think it would be possible. It seems to me that the present situation is something we have to live with as, with the passing of time, Queensland, which was originally predominantly a primary-producing State, is now becoming industrialised.

I rose mainly to congratulate the Minister. He is one Minister who goes about his work quietly. We do not hear much from him.

Mr. Bennett: He doesn't do much, either.

Mr. HINZE: The honourable member for South Brisbane would not give credit to anybody.

Mr. Bennett: I gave credit to you once.

Mr. HINZE: That would be the first and last time.

As I said, I want to congratulate the Minister on the way he administers his department. I also congratulate Sir David Muir, who was overseas for a number of years and is now putting to great use for the State the knowledge that he gained in the United Kingdom, and another member of the department, Mr. Bensted.

As I said, I took the opportunity at the week-end to read the whole of the Minister's speech. It was a fascinating story of great expansion in the mining industry, and of the development of many industries that once it would never have been thought possible to attract to Queensland.

Mr. Bennett: Would you call it a self-serving statement by the Minister?

Mr. HINZE: No. It was a statement outlining to Parliament the true record of achievement of a department of which the Minister is extremely proud. The honourable member should know that anyone who is concerned with the management of a company has to give an account of his activities at the end of each year. The Minister is so proud of his department that he told us that since 1957 \$1,000 million has been invested in Queensland by the private sector. That very large sum of money is an indication of the interest in Queensland of the investing public.

I should also like to say how proud I am that Queensland continues to balance its imports and exports. In 1950-51, Queensland's overseas exports totalled \$320,600,000, and its interstate exports \$91,800,000. In the same year, imports from overseas represented \$134,800,000, and, from other States, \$174,700,000. The figures for 1969-70 show phenomenal growth. Overseas exports totalled \$773,500,000, and interstate exports \$547,700,000. Overseas imports were valued at \$294,100,000, and interstate imports \$935,600,000.

Those figures show that Queensland can take considerable pride in the fact that it is one State that always balances its receipts and payments. If all States could make such a claim, Australia would be very much the better for it.

Mr. Bennett: Queensland is the second-lowest wage State in Australia.

Mr. HINZE: The honourable member for South Brisbane is always making peculiar statements. I do not know where he gets them from. Probably he dreams them up. Apparently he tells himself so many stories that he has begun to believe them himself.

Mr. Bennett: Are you denying it?

Mr. HINZE: No.

Mr. Bennett: I will give you the figures later.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order!

Mr. HINZE: I was very interested in the Minister's reference, when introducing these Estimates, to the numerous large industrial estates that are available throughout the State. You know as well as I do, Mr. Lickiss, that if an industrialist comes to an area he first looks for a sizeable block of land and then begins thinking of building a factory. He has, of course, to obtain sufficient working capital to enable him to "get cracking" on the project. The Department of Industrial Development has acquired 10,375 acres of land—3,568 in the metropolitan area and 6,807 in country areas throughout the State—for industrial estates. I believe that it is doing a wonderful job in that field.

Some honourable members opposite have criticised the provision of industrial estates. I remind them very quickly that the estate at Rocklea is already completely taken up, and Wacol will not be far behind it. At Molendinar, next to my own South Coast electorate and the Albert electorate, daily one sees evidence of development. A couple of overseas companies intend setting up industries there. In my opinion, it is very desirable that one can take it for granted that industrialists who come to Queensland can go to any part of the State and only have to make inquiries at one of the regional offices to be taken to one of the industrial estates that have been set up by agreement with the local authorities concerned.

I turn now to the increase in employment in manufacturing industries over the past five years. The figures are—

Monthly Employment Averages	
Year ended	('000)
30th June	
1967	119.9
1968	121.8
1969	125.0
1970	126.8
1971	129.2
July 1970	129.5
July 1971	133.9

Because of the swing from rural industries, which have a low employment requirement, and because it is accepted that in the 1970's Queensland must become industrialised, employment figures in this State show a steady increase. That is why one hears very little about unemployment in Queensland.

I shall now make a comparison between the net value of production in primary and secondary industries. In 1964, the net value of the production of manufacturing industries was \$389,000,000; in 1970 it was \$760,000,000—it virtually doubled in six years. The value of mining production increased from \$74,000,000 in 1964 to \$215,000,000 in 1970—another fantastically large increase. The total value of non-rural production was \$463,000,000 in 1964 and \$975,000,000 in 1970. In the rural industries, the net value of production was \$534,000,000 in 1964, and in 1970—this indicates the trend—it was only \$531,000,000. The total net value of production in Queensland was \$997,000,000 in 1964, and it had increased to \$1,506 million in 1970.

I wish to refer very briefly to the Gold Coast area and say how proud I am of some of the industries that I was able to attract to the area when I was chairman of the Albert Shire Council. The people concerned were settled in Tweed Heads—

Mr. Bennett: Hollindale and Hinze!

Mr. HINZE: If the honourable member for South Brisbane could demonstrate that he had done for Brisbane what Hollindale and Hinze, as he referred to them, have

done for the Gold Coast, he would have something to talk about. He has done nothing. He is just a great big bag of wind. Let us see him do something for a change. Then he will be able to talk about it. We set up an industry on the Gold Coast with an annual turnover of \$6,000,000 and 200 employees. It is a very good industry. It is a co-operative that the honourable member for South Brisbane would be proud and pleased to be a member of.

Mr. Tomkins: You wouldn't have him, though.

Mr. HINZE: No; we would not accept his application for membership. We would have to blackball him.

Mr. Bennett: I know you would fleece me.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order!

Mr. HINZE: I now wish to refer to the Central Engineering Co., which took over Thompson's engineering works. It has a staff of 100 and a weekly wages bill of \$8,000. I know it has approached the Minister for assistance through the department. I am happy to hear that the Minister, through his officers, is examining a proposal that will shortly assist Mr. Terry McColm, the principal of the company, to establish what he calls a hot-mix asphalt plant. It is an approved design that he has purchased from Italy. He intends to distribute in Australia, New Zealand and South-east Asia. It will be the only plant of its kind in Australia, and I am very proud that it will be in my electorate. I think Mr. McColm is a "goer". He is certainly a trier, and I hope the department can see its way clear to assist the Central Engineering Co. In the immediate vicinity—in the Currumbin area—there is another major works owned by a Mr. Kemp. It is a foundry that employs 220 people and has a weekly wages bill of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The honourable member for Isis spoke about decentralisation. It is decentralisation at its very best when you can get little industries setting up in an area like mine. They have to bear all the increased costs of transport on the raw materials they use. As there is no railway line servicing the Gold Coast, they have the added cost—

Mr. Bennett: Did you agree with the closing of the railway?

Mr. HINZE: How could I? There are no other two cities in the world the size of Brisbane and the Gold Coast that are not connected by rail. It is only a matter of time before a modern railway line is provided.

Mr. Bennett: When Bill D'Arcy is the member for the area you will get the railway line back.

Mr. HINZE: The honourable member will have to wait a long time to see Bill D'Arcy as a member of this place. It is wishful thinking on his part.

The Minister referred to the first carpet-manufacturing plant in Queensland. That is something the people at Miami are very proud of.

I have previously mentioned the South Coast Dairy Co. and Associated Minerals. I do not like to forget the old-established companies, which are doing a great job and are continually growing. They are successful companies that employ a large number of people. It is decentralisation at its very best.

I refer now to building approvals on the Gold Coast. For the first three months of this year the value of building approvals in the area was \$14,000,000, compared with \$28,000,000 for the whole of 1970. It can be readily appreciated that approvals for all types of buildings on the Gold Coast—flats, residences and multi-storey units—are increasing at a fast rate. Obviously the investing public referred to just a short time ago—the private sector—realise the benefits of developing the Gold Coast area and spending their capital there. It is a safe and sound investment in one of the best parts of Queensland.

The Minister said that leasing arrangements for sites covering 23 acres on the Molendinar Estate, which occupies 110 acres at Southport have been completed. Some honourable members opposite were criticising industrial estates, saying that there was not much development on them. Why don't you jump in and do a bit yourself? Why don't you jump in and attract some industry into your areas instead of crying about it? If you have the estates there, and if you have the land, why don't you buck in and do something instead of whingeing and whining and crying about it?

Mr. Bennett: You would have to get a bit of weight off before you could jump anywhere.

Mr. HINZE: I would like to jump on your funny head.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! The honourable member will address the Chair.

Mr. HINZE: Yes, Mr. Lickiss. I have been rudely provoked more than once.

An offer has recently been made to an organisation engaged in the furniture trade—this is something new again—for the lease of a 3-acre parcel of land. Another application, also for a 3-acre site, is under consideration, and moves are under way for a Government-financed factory to house Crystal Craft Pty. Ltd., which manufactures decorative gifts from polyester resins. These are all new industries, something that a decade ago would not have been given any consideration in Queensland. Now, of course,

we are very proud to have such a variety of industry that it would be difficult to find anything that we do not manufacture in this State.

A contract was also awarded recently for the construction of another Government factory to accommodate Sunshine Vinyl Pty. Ltd. This company, a joint Australian-Japanese venture, will manufacture a range of synthetic leathers for national and export markets.

Mr. Bennett: You aren't proud of that, are you?

Mr. HINZE: Why not?

Mr. Bennett: They are killing natural industries in this State.

Mr. HINZE: I will bet the honourable member's suit is synthetic.

Mr. Bennett: It is a woollen suit. I won't have that.

Mr. HINZE: The honourable member would have to be joking.

This project is estimated to cost about \$375,000, and provision has been made for an expenditure of \$36,000 at Molendinar next year.

A matter that concerns me greatly is the number of children going through our high schools. I contacted the principal of one high school this morning to get an accurate figure, and he told me that 1,500 young children will be leaving school this year. We have the Miami State High; the Southport State High; I have been successful in having a new high school built at Palm Beach-Currumbin; and we also have the church schools. I have been told that, from all these schools, 1,500 young people are likely to leave this year.

I am quite sure that it is the worry of every parent after having educated children to the standard of education we set in Queensland that these young people will find the place in industry for which they have been prepared. There is a variety of industry within my electorate and, as I say, there is decentralisation to such an extent that we have employment for these young people. I asked the principal what proportion of the young people he thought would be making themselves available for industry, and he said, "About two-thirds." He thought there would not be any more than one-third going to the university and other means of higher education. It is therefore to the lasting credit of this department, under the control of the Minister for Industrial Development, that it has done so much to decentralise industry throughout the State that we are able to say that we will probably find employment for these young people in their own areas when they leave school. Thus they will avoid having to go to the city, which, according to the honourable member for Isis, is already not only overpopulated

and polluted but is also afflicted with traffic problems and the lack of many necessary facilities.

(Time expired.)

Mr. BENNETT (South Brisbane) (4.34 p.m.): I have said before, and I am even more convinced now, that this particular portfolio created, if my memory serves me correctly, in 1964 was designed because in Queensland we have not a House of Lords; we have no opportunity to kick somebody upstairs. When the Government wants to get rid of a Minister, it makes him Minister for Industrial Development. Every occupant of this office has been in the twilight of his career and on the eve of his retirement, when he can use the available money on overseas trips and, generally speaking, entertaining himself, and so keeping out of governmental trouble.

Mr. Hinze: That is nasty.

Mr. BENNETT: That is what has happened without exception.

Mr. Hinze: You are not a bit charitable.

Mr. BENNETT: It is unfortunate, I suppose, that we had two aspirants for the position of Agent-General this year, otherwise the Minister for Industrial Development would have taken on that task. However, he has to remain in the present portfolio until something else is found for him prior to his retirement, after being tutored no doubt by a director with vast experience in that field. This will be an avenue where there should be a man like the erstwhile Agent-General, well trained and qualified, rather than a former politician who would use the position merely as a refuge like the paddock to which a racehorse is retired.

The honourable member for Mt. Gravatt described members of the Opposition as sycophants. I assure him that, unlike members among the Government ranks, we are not industrial idiots and imbeciles but are fully aware of how this State's industrial development is slipping badly. Any conscientious parliamentarian must have great anxiety about the future. Government members should not be sitting back complacently, eulogising and commending the Minister for Industrial Development for having written a self-serving, flowery report that, when correlated with the figures on industrial development published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, means absolutely nothing.

I refer to publication No. 129 of September 1971, in which it is reported that for the year 1969-70 the value of Queensland's interstate exports was \$547,784,000, whereas, in contrast, the value of its interstate imports was the astronomical figure of \$935,694,000. Those figures show clearly that Queensland is not measuring up to, or keeping abreast with, the industrial development that has been achieved in other States. Instead, it has to go cap in hand to them for many of the essential products

that could be manufactured in Queensland. For instance, in 1960-61 the value of interstate imports of lubricants for motor vehicles and other purposes was \$25,360,000. In 1966-67 it had sunk to \$4,904,000, but in the year 1969-70 it rose again, to \$12,519,000. Whereas in the year 1960-61 Queensland imported chemicals worth \$32,681,000, by 1969-70 the value of chemical imports had increased by more than 100 per cent to an astronomical \$78,841,000.

The Government has boasted about its achievement in the establishment of factories that manufacture motor vehicles and spare parts. To refute the Government's claim, I point out that in 1960-61 the value of road motor-vehicle imports from other States was \$44,033,000, whereas by 1969-70, instead of maintaining the status quo, this Government allowed the value of road motor-vehicle imports to attain the colossal figure of \$124,954,000.

As to farm machinery and transport equipment, Queenslanders have proved that they possess the expertise and skill to manufacture those items. In 1960-61 we imported \$73,519,000 worth of goods but, again, we have not maintained the status quo. By 1969-70, the value of imports in that field had increased to \$161,014,000.

Mr. Miller: What about our exports?

Mr. BENNETT: I have read out the export figures. In 1960-61 the value of exports was \$240,025,000, but by 1969-70 they had increased to \$547,784,000. However, the value of our imports in the same period increased from \$455,000,000 to £935,694,000.

In the field of other manufactured goods, where the little man could get a chance, by the end of 1969-70, we were importing goods worth \$367,860,000. That does not indicate salubrious results flowing from the appointment of a Minister for Industrial Development. His position is purely and simply a sinecure, which is not designed to help industry at all, as the figures prove. I am not reflecting personally on the present occupant of the office, but prior to his appointment in 1964, our comparative interstate trade balance was much better. We now have a completely adverse trade balance with the other States. That is why we have become the second-lowest wage State in Australia. The figures support that.

The honourable member for South Coast—

Mr. Miller: Are you going to quote those figures?

Mr. BENNETT: If I had the time I would do so. If the honourable member moves an extension of my time, I will quote them.

I was about to deal with the submissions made by the honourable member for South Coast who, with great adulation, pride and personal satisfaction, bragged about the introduction to his locality of a Japanese company. It has vast interests in Japan, but has been encouraged by the Minister for

Industrial Development to establish its industry there and manufacture synthetic goods that will compete with the output of the State's primary producers. I was somewhat horrified that a man like the honourable member for South Coast, who comes from the land, should quickly desert his erstwhile colleagues. Now that he has secondary industry interests, he is prepared to advance the cause of industrialists manufacturing synthetic—synthetic meat, synthetic rubber and synthetic anything—goods that will compete with our primary products such as genuine leather and calf. As long as a dollar can be made out of a project, the honourable member is prepared to desert the men on the land whom he was originally elected to represent. He has now been lured by the filthy lucre—the big corn available to him. Like his colleague in business—Hollindale—he is prepared to sell anything to overseas investors and interests, whether they are going to undermine or sabotage Australian industries or not.

Mr. Hinze: You have been a margarine eater all your life; you look like a margarine eater to me.

Mr. BENNETT: My wife would assure the honourable member that the only time I ever got sties in my eyes, was when I had to eat margarine during war rationing, and I have never eaten any since. The honourable member for South Coast does not worry any longer about butter, milk, or his dairy herd. He has been on a farm most of his life and that is where he gained most of his knowledge. He has now forsaken all of that for the quick dollar that he can get with the assistance of American or Japanese interests. He is doing this at a time when our wool industry, meat industry and other primary industries are in a state of anxious uncertainty, when our economy is depressed, when there is rapid inflation and when statisticians are prognosticating or predicting that by January next year unemployment in Australia will be at a record level.

What do we find? We find that the Minister is not prepared to join in discussions with the successful leaders of other States to avert this crisis in industry and in industrial development. He has agreed with the Premier's submission that, as a State, we will boycott any conference between Premiers and the Federal authorities to discuss finance for industrial development and the creation of job opportunities. There are only two statesmen among the Premiers of Australia. They are the Leader of the Western Australian Government (Mr. Tonkin) and the Leader of the South Australian Government (Mr. Dunstan), who organised this conference and are prepared to do something to create employment and develop industry. As I said, the Minister is dictated to by the Premier and has been reported in the Press and has gone on record as saying that he will boycott any such meeting and will go

it alone. How can we go it alone when we are the second-lowest wage State and the highest cost-of-living State?

In spite of the effect on our timber industry, we are encouraging, through the agencies of the Minister and the honourable member for South Coast, the manufacture of synthetic timber products on the Gold Coast and we are handing over that market to Japanese interests. In addition, the Minister has encouraged the establishment of a Japanese vinyl industry on the Gold Coast, at the expense of decentralised industrial development in the Queensland timber industry.

Mr. Campbell: In what way?

Mr. BENNETT: The only industry the Minister encourages or advertises is this vinyl industry on the Gold Coast.

Mr. F. P. Moore: Centralised industry.

Mr. BENNETT: The Minister agrees with the policy of centralisation rather than decentralisation.

I am extremely disappointed that, because of political bias and hatred, the Government is not prepared to attend the conference being organised by the Premiers of South Australia and Western Australia. The Government has not the "guts" to say to the Prime Minister that Queensland is not getting a fair go. The honourable member for Mt. Gravatt referred to sycophants. The Government is prepared to give the Prime Minister an accolade for his overseas efforts and interests. But what did he do overseas? Apart from getting bashed in the face with a squash racquet now and then because of his clumsy footwork, he created an image that the main attraction in Australia is the split skirt worn by his wife.

Mr. F. P. Moore: And he didn't travel by Qantas.

Mr. BENNETT: He did not travel by Qantas. He did not encourage a home industry, which needs assistance and succour at the moment.

The Government is not prepared to state what should be done in the national as well as the State field. We have discussed overseas capital. In that regard, Mr. McMahon's visit has been a flop.

There has been a crash in the mining industry in this State. I do not know what is being done to restore confidence in that industry and divert the necessary finance to it. Overseas investors are prepared to invest only when returns are good, and, when difficulties arise, they withdraw their interest and their money. As recently as yesterday, one of Queensland's leading manufacturers said in "The Courier-Mail" that Queensland was losing contracts to interstate interests because of the State's road permit fee of so much a ton-mile. What is the Minister doing about that? He has become a professional sympathiser or mourner for industries

that are fast dying in this State. He said that he has every sympathy for Queensland firms, but he is not prepared to readjust the road permit system to prevent unfair competition from interstate hauliers and manufacturers.

Queensland manufacturers are being placed in great jeopardy because of Government policy on freight rates and road permit fees. Manufacturers say that, although the Minister is aware of the problem facing Queensland industries as a result of the road permit system, he has done little more than offer sympathy to them. But sympathy does not get anyone very far, and it does not rejuvenate an industry. I challenge the Minister to say what he is prepared to do to protect the interests of Queensland manufacturers. In fact, he is encouraging the importation of manufactured articles to Queensland, because the iniquitous road permit tax allows southern manufacturers to compete unfairly with local manufacturers.

Mr. Sherrington: Perhaps that is why Sir Gordon Chalk was sent overseas—to drum up some business in Buckingham Palace.

Mr. BENNETT: I do not know what business he could drum up there. In fact, I do not know if he is capable of drumming up any business except monkey business. With the Treasurer and the Minister for Justice away together, heaven knows what might happen in London.

Mr. F. P. Moore: God help Queensland!

Mr. BENNETT: Exactly. There are two Ministers and two back-benchers away. Today there are actually four Ministers missing, but the State must struggle on.

(Time expired.)

Mr. MILLER (Ithaca) (4.54 p.m.): The honourable member who has just resumed his seat said that Queensland was the lowest wage State in Australia.

Mr. Bennett: The second lowest, I said.

Mr. MILLER: I thank the honourable member for the correction. As he did not tell the Committee the actual weekly wage rates, I should like to quote from the October 1971 issue, the latest available, of the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The figures are very interesting, and I should like to inform the honourable member that, far from being the second-lowest wage State, Queensland is in fact the highest. I hope, Mr. Lickiss, that you will allow me to quote the figures as they appear at page 33 of this booklet, under the heading, "Weekly Wage Rates and Hours of Work, Adult Males". The figures for the various States are—

	\$
New South Wales	58.34
Victoria	57.81
Queensland	59.25
South Australia	56.49
Western Australia	57.97
Tasmania	58.62

Mr. F. P. Moore: When was that compiled?

Mr. MILLER: It is the latest review. The honourable member may look at it after I have finished with it.

Mr. F. P. Moore: When was it compiled? 1969?

Mr. MILLER: 1971.

Mr. F. P. Moore: You will find that the base figure was for 1969.

Mr. Chinchin: June 1971.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order!

Mr. MILLER: I can only assure the honourable member—I hope he will take my word for it—that on page 33, under the heading "1971", these figures are given for the month of June. I remind the Committee that the lowest two State average wage rates in Australia are those in South Australia and Western Australia, where the Governments are under Labor control. Perhaps the honourable member for Mourilyan may care to see these statistics later.

The Estimates for the Department of Industrial Development must surely be recognised as perhaps the most important to be discussed during the present session of Parliament. I am particularly pleased with the resources and industry surveys that have been carried out in the Central Queensland and Far North Queensland regions by officers of the Queensland Department of Industrial Development and of the Northern Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The officers concerned are to be congratulated on the excellent results of their efforts. However, I look forward to the printing of the results of the resources and industry survey of the Moreton region, which has been carried out by the Department of Economics within the University of Queensland.

Research projects such as those to which I have referred will establish a fund of information for investors, developers and industrialists who are interested in establishing or expanding industries in these regions. However, their greatest value lies in their capacity to keep the Government informed of the development that is taking place, or that could take place, and of the services and amenities that are required to develop an area in an orderly fashion.

They also enable a close watch to be kept on the possibility of pollution of these regions as a result of the expansion of existing industries or the establishment of new industries in particular areas. It is interesting to note from the records of the Bureau of Census and Statistics that in the Moreton region there has been substantial growth in many industries that must have an effect on the environment, and I trust that the results of the survey, when printed, will enable the Government to control pollution in the area much more readily.

The Government has shown, by introducing the State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation and Environmental Control Bill, that it is concerned about the environment and the effect that industry could have if not controlled in a sensible manner. The surveys to which I have referred, which were instigated at the request of the Department of Industrial Development, will play an important role within the framework of the State and Regional Planning Bill. If industries are to be encouraged to extend into the Moreton Shire, instead of congregating in and around Brisbane, planning for the future must be undertaken now.

As I said earlier, there has already been substantial growth in most industries in the Moreton Shire, and it is interesting to note some of the growth rates in these industries. For example, from 1957-58 to 1967-68, factories responsible for the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products have had an average annual growth rate of 32.6 per cent. Cement goods have been dominant in this field, and the number of workers in the industry has increased from 15 in 1957-58 to 111 in 1967-68, while the value of production has increased from \$27,468 in 1957-58 to \$1,014,945 in 1967-68.

Class 2, which includes industries such as brick-manufacturing and pottery and glass-manufacturing, has had an average annual growth rate of 14.3 per cent, and has accounted for an increase of workers from 250 in 1957-58 to 415 in 1967-68, with the value of production rising from \$673,850 to \$2,584,835 in the same period.

Class 3, which includes chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils and greases, suffered a decline in the number of workers—it dropped from 112 in 1957-58 to 38 in 1967-68—and the value of production dropped from \$1,459,002 to \$264,820. Those industries showed an average yearly decline of 18.6 per cent.

Class 4, consisting of industrial metals, machines and conveyances, shows an average annual growth rate of 6.6 per cent, while class 7, consisting of textiles and textile goods, showed an increase of 13 per cent. Clothing showed an increase of 12.9 per cent, while food, drink and tobacco enjoyed an increase of 11.6 per cent; sawmills, joinery, etc., an increase of 8.5 per cent; furniture of wood, bedding, etc., an increase of 20.3 per cent; and paper, stationery, printing and book-binding, an increase of 13.9 per cent. Every class, with the exception of class 3, showed steady expansion and progress.

I am concerned for the future, as huge increases in population must occur in the Moreton region. We must do everything possible to encourage people to settle there by providing the amenities and services needed for future expansion before it takes place. I do not want to see in the Moreton region—or, for that matter, in any other part

of Queensland—the type of development that happened in Gladstone. In Gladstone, amenities and services were supplied only after the population had increased substantially. That not only gave rise to problems for the local authority in supplying the necessary services, but also caused industrial unrest because of the lack of housing and other amenities necessary for a happy and contented community. Such a lack of planning has also been responsible for workers on certain projects, such as the Gladstone alumina plant, receiving high pay packets, while other workers employed at that town receive only the normal wage for the district. Unfortunately, the town's economy is geared to the high wage paid to the project workers—at the expense of the ordinary working man. The high wages have been granted because of the lack of planning prior to the work-force arriving in Gladstone. Because of the lack of decent amenities, the Industrial Commission granted huge pay increases to offset the conditions under which the project workers are required to work. This was a fatal mistake on the part of both the industry concerned and the Government. Industry in particular should have ensured that services and amenities were of a suitable standard prior to the commencement of work on the Gladstone alumina plant. High wages never satisfy people for very long. Their main concern is environmental control.

Mr. Bennett: A living wage is a big help, though.

Mr. MILLER: A living wage is a big help; but if the honourable member claims that \$135 a week is only a living wage, I feel sorry for many other people living in Australia.

Mr. Bennett: Can you live on your income?

Mr. MILLER: I have been able to manage so far.

Preliminary work is already under way for a huge power station in the area capable of supplying the power required by new industries, such as an aluminium refinery, a chemical plant, steel works and other industries. What will be the result of a wage claim by employees of those industries when they commence production? Can the Industrial Commission refuse to grant substantially the same wage to these workers as the alumina-plant workers are now receiving? Many workers at the alumina plant receive \$135 a week plus a living-away-from-home allowance of \$30.25, and the lowest-paid employee, a fitters' assistant, receives the princely sum of \$109.65 a week.

Mr. Davis: Don't forget that that is for a 52-hour week.

Mr. MILLER: It includes four hours' overtime.

This must have an important bearing on whether new industries will go into the Gladstone area. The old inhabitants, such as council workers, who are at the other end of the pendulum with a wage of \$56 a week, which also includes four hours' overtime, are suffering. Because of a lack of strength in their unions, these men are suffering, and will continue to suffer, the disparity between the two levels of pay that exist in Gladstone today.

In recent years the role of over-award payments in particular has tended to increase. In 1967 and 1968 above-award wages contributed approximately 15 per cent to the increase in the average weekly wage; in 1969 their contribution increased to about 30 per cent, and in 1970 they accounted for as much as 40 per cent of the increase in average weekly earnings.

Whatever their source or origin, the wages increases of the last few years have been well in excess of our economic capacity and it is no wonder that we have strong upward pressures on prices. Gladstone is a typical case in point, and should serve as a warning for the future to the Department of Industrial Development. We should not endeavour to retard industrial growth, but this growth should take place only in an environment that is planned for progress. Because of the lack of prior planning, industrial development has turned Gladstone from a sleepy coastal town with a population of approximately 4,000 into a busy town of some 14,000 people, for which it is virtually impossible to provide the usual essential services.

The militant attitudes of the unions at the Gladstone alumina plant could also be responsible for a change of heart by industrialists who might otherwise be keen on initiating new industry in Queensland. In 1971 Kaiser Engineering said there had been over 230 stoppages in the 270 days since the agreement reached in November 1970 with the unions, even though it offered perhaps the highest construction-work wages in Australia. Industry cannot afford the type of stoppages that have occurred in Gladstone, and investors will be loath to invest in Queensland if some sense of sanity does not prevail.

Apparently the workers in Gladstone like to receive huge pay packets but do not believe that the local people, who are forced to put up with the discomfort caused by additional population, should also share in the town's prosperity, because, of the 100,000 man-hours lost during 1970-71, 22,000 were lost as a result of the protest against increased rentals in Gladstone. A total of 19,500 man-hours were lost as a result of the strike in support of improved amenities; 14,000 man-hours were lost through strikes over demarcation disputes; the Vietnam moratorium and anti-conscription rallies accounted for 5,700 hours; and 3,100 man-hours were lost as a result of stoppages in support of

wage increases. These unnecessary stoppages must have an important bearing on the number of industries that will come to Queensland.

There is a need for the Commonwealth Government to provide funds for the development of an area like Gladstone so that it can take place in an organised manner before industries are set up in the area.

Mr. Sherrington: Do you know that this State lost 320,000 man-hours in the past week because of unemployment?

Mr. MILLER: I point out that, at present, unemployment in Queensland is at the level of 1.05 per cent.

Mr. Sherrington: That is what I am telling you.

Mr. MILLER: A comparison between Australia's rate of unemployment and that of any other country will show that ours is the lowest.

Mr. Bromley: You don't care if there is unemployment, do you?

Mr. MILLER: I care very much, and I have shown my anxiety over the time that I have been in Parliament. However, I think the honourable member will agree that, at certain times, a number of people in the community are unemployable. Provided the necessary industries are established, all people, over a period of time, are employable. Of course, people such as those who are crippled in accidents simply cannot be employed.

Organised industrial development is as important to Queensland as the Snowy Mountains scheme was to the southern States, so I trust that the Minister will endeavour to induce the Commonwealth Government to grant finance at very low interest rates to bring about decentralisation.

(Time expired.)

Mr. BROMLEY (Norman) (5.14 p.m.): Unlike Government members, I am concerned about unemployment. It worries me a great deal if any of my neighbours or, for that matter, anyone at all is out of work. As a member of the Australian Labor Party, I believe in full employment.

With interest I noted the Minister's remarks about the shortage of staff in his department. This shortage was obvious from the dearth of departmental officers in the lobby when he introduced his Estimates and again today, in sharp contrast with the number present when the Labour and Tourism Estimates were under debate. At one stage during the debate on those Estimates, apart from officers in close proximity to the Bar of the Chamber, no fewer than 22 departmental officers were in the lobby. During the discussion on the Industrial Development Estimates, the Minister has had, at the most, only three of his departmental officers in attendance at the one time.

Mr. Murray: Why not congratulate him?

Mr. BROMLEY: I will congratulate the Government and the Minister when they deserve congratulations. I have done that at times, as the honourable member for Clayfield well knows.

Mr. Murray: Do it again now and show how gracious you are.

Mr. BROMLEY: At one time I referred to the honourable member for Clayfield as a "white tornado". Unfortunately, a slight blurry grey is showing through the whiteness.

I should like to make a comparison of the number of staff to be seen in the lobbies while the Estimates of the two departments were under discussion. I do not know if numbers are indicative of the competency of the two Ministers; the Minister for Industrial Development, sitting on his own in the Chamber, can draw his own conclusions. I notice that he smiled and winked at me, and said nothing more.

The difference between the number of officers in attendance was certainly noticeable and remarkable. I believe that the members of the erstwhile ginger group who, fortunately, are no longer referred to by that term, as the bite from the ginger has faded, would agree with my remarks about the number of officers present. I do not mind if they say, "You are quite right," because I know I am.

Mr. Chinchin: I don't think it's very important.

Mr. BROMLEY: It is strange that the honourable member for Mt. Gravatt should say that it is not important. Perhaps it is not, but it is important enough for me to know that the Minister for Industrial Development is obviously sufficiently competent to control his own affairs and those of his own department. It is important that we should realise that.

Mr. Murray: Congratulate him now.

Mr. BROMLEY: Without congratulating him I have indicated my thoughts on the subject.

While talking of capabilities, I should like to refer to a subject that no member, other than the Minister, has referred to in discussing the Estimates. Without detracting from any Australian-born students, I should like to refer to migrant students. The numbers of Australian and migrant students and their respective capabilities are somewhat comparable, and it is pleasing to me to note the good percentage of students with names not normally associated with English names who appear to do very well at school. In my electorate the degree of competency of migrant children is very noticeable. That is obvious at both primary and secondary levels. I raise this matter today because it is particularly noticeable at speech nights and prize-presentation nights, which, no doubt, many honourable members have attended recently. A great

number of migrant names appeared in the list of awards in the programme for the recent Coorparoo High School speech night and for the sake of posterity I should like to include them in my speech.

Mr. Chinchin: Also for votes.

Mr. BROMLEY: I believe that getting votes is important. If the honourable member and I did not obtain a majority, neither he nor I would be in Parliament. However, I am sincere in paying this tribute. The honourable member for Mt. Gravatt may not have as many migrants in his electorate as I have in mine. However, I realise that there were too many names to list all of them.

These children received academic, general proficiency, special and sporting awards as well as special prizes. I am happy about this, and no doubt all other honourable members are. I am proud of all students attending schools in my electorate.

One out of every five persons in Australia was born overseas. That is a high percentage of our population, and I venture to suggest that this percentage gap will widen under the economic and industrial policies of this Government and of the ultra-conservative Federal Government. The average Australian now accepts the inflow of legal migrants as an everyday occurrence. This is a desirable trend.

The scheme to bring migrants to Australia was pioneered by Mr. Arthur Calwell and was implemented by two great Prime Ministers, namely John Curtin and Ben Chifley. I want that fact recorded in "Hansard" to refresh the memories of those who claim that the A.L.P. is opposed to migrants. Although our policy has been modernised, it has not been changed. Irrespective of what Government members say, this Government, with its apathy towards migrants deliberately attempts to discourage them because of its policy of keeping unemployment at a high level, and continuing to ignore inflationary trends and upward price spirals, as well as low wage rates.

Mr. Davis: Social Services have been poor, too.

Mr. BROMLEY: Apart from Social Services, rises in the cost of living, coupled with low wages, are affecting our migrant inflow.

The Government will not provide homes for rental by Australians, and it will not provide them for migrants. It is therefore no wonder that migrants will not come to Queensland in the numbers in which they should, and that many of those who do come here soon leave for other States.

That I am not alone in saying these things can be seen from this brief extract from an article headed, "Queensland job boost 'needed as migrant draw'" in "The Courier-Mail" of 15 June 1967—

"Queensland needed to create more jobs if it wanted to attract its fair share of European migrants, Mr. Don Cameron, M.P., said in Brisbane yesterday.

"He returned from spending five days on the migrant ship Fairstar between Fremantle and Melbourne questioning migrants.

"Mr. Cameron, Liberal member for Griffith, is a member of the Government's immigration committee."

I do not want to continue reading what Mr. Cameron said. He stated *inter alia* that, apart from providing jobs, Queensland should concentrate on the "Buy Queensland-Made" campaign to induce companies to set up here. I shall deal with that later in my speech. He also stated that of 1,500 migrants on the "Fairstar", only 150 were bound for Queensland. There were 300 going to Western Australia. That was in 1967, and if one studies the figures for the four years since then, as I have done, one sees that similar percentages of migrants have gone to the other States, and for the same reasons that I have outlined.

The Government and the Minister, who has now left the Chamber, have a policy of "talk but no action." In fact, theirs is a hot-and-cold-air policy. The Federal Government will not even allocate money for the building of flats and other suitable accommodation for migrants.

Whilst I am speaking about legal migrants, I might refer also to the attitude of the Federal and State Governments to illegal migrants. Their attitude to these persons is far softer; in fact, they are ignored. It is well known by all who have travelled throughout Queensland that many illegal migrants land in the northernmost parts of the Commonwealth. Nobody seems to take any notice of them. Certainly the Government does not worry about them.

The State Migration Office does a good job. I pay a tribute to Mr. Sheehan and his staff, as I do, too, to all the departmental heads and staff under the control of the Minister for Industrial Development. I should like to mention whilst the Minister for Labour and Tourism is asleep—this might wake him up—that when I was out West I heard some people refer to him as "Beep beep, the road-runner", because of his various safari sallies into the West. He has not awakened yet! The State and Federal Governments must be for ever condemned for their masterly inactivity on Britain's entering the European Economic Community. Neither Government has done anything for the future of this country, simply because of incompetence.

Mr. Davis: The Country Party talks about it.

Mr. BROMLEY: It is all talk and no action. It is not as if both Governments did not know the effect that Britain's joining the Common Market would have on Australia. It seems to me that they have just hoped for the best. In one of the first speeches I made in this Chamber, I warned that Queensland would suffer because of the

lethargic attitude displayed by the Government of the day—the attitude of the present Government is equally lethargic—to Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

Mr. Wharton: Why didn't you stop them?

Mr. BROMLEY: I did my best by bringing the matter up year after year in this Chamber. I said at the time—and I have repeated it many times since—that Australia, and Queensland in particular, should be working towards the establishment of a South-east Asian common market. If such a market had been established, everything would now be all right, but absolutely no action was taken to that end.

In a speech in Hawaii recently, the Prime Minister said—no doubt he will be in touch with the Minister for Industrial Development in this State to reassure him on this point—that Great Britain will look after us. What a lot of hooley! What a lot of rot! Of course it will not look after us; nor will the United States of America ensure that the financial and industrial situation in this country is secure. When Great Britain enters the European Economic Community, Australia faces a very bleak future in both its economy and its export earnings. The rate of exchange of our currency is already falling, and Australia will not survive if the Government continues its present policy of allowing foreign investment without a large measure of Australian equity.

All we hear from the Government is talk of the potential of this area or that area, but no action; prospects here and there, but no assistance. I ask the Committee: When was the last real town built in Queensland? The Minister does not know; I do not think that anybody else knows.

Mr. Campbell: Is Moranbah a town?

Mr. BROMLEY: Not completely.

Mr. Miller: What is your definition of "real"?

Mr. BROMLEY: The last real town that was established in Australia was Elizabeth, in South Australia.

(Time expired.)

Mr. LOW (Cooroora) (5.34 p.m.): It gives me a great deal of pleasure to participate in this debate. At the outset, I sincerely congratulate the Minister for Industrial Development on his presentation of the Estimates for his department for the year 1971-72. The very kind remarks made by honourable members about the Minister and his staff are well deserved, and I add my commendation of their efforts.

As honourable members know, the Minister is a primary producer—a well-known and very successful poultry farmer in the Aspley district. In the presentation of his departmental Estimates, he certainly has something to crow about. I say, "Well done, Fred." But Labor has nothing to crow about, because

it did not have a Department of Industrial Development during its term of office, nor did it see the need for one. I was quite surprised to hear the Deputy Leader of the Opposition complaining today about what Country-Liberal Governments have not done in the field of Government investment. When Labor Governments were in power, they did not even recognise that industrial development was a worthwhile ministerial portfolio. What a shocking state of affairs!

Mr. O'Donnell interjected.

Mr. LOW: Admittedly through its Department of Labour and Industry the previous Government made a certain amount of money available by way of guaranteed Government loans, but it never tried to tackle the position as we are tackling it today. That is the point. It is surprising that it did not think of setting up a Department of Industrial Development in Queensland.

As I say, the Department of Industrial Development has been established during the life of the present Country-Liberal coalition Government, and what a success it has proved to be in the interest of all Queenslanders! Workers all around the countryside are saying, "This is the best Labor Government we have ever had! Jobs for all!" Honourable members opposite must admit that.

The housewives are "crooked" on strikes, and Labor is certainly losing ground. The wharfies put themselves out of business through strikes, and in all probability the coal-miners are about to do likewise. I say, "Wake up, Australians, before it is too late! Don't be led by a bunch of hot-heads."

The Minister's opening remarks were something to be proud of.

Mr. Bromley: What were they?

Mr. LOW: I had the very great pleasure of having a copy of the Minister's speech which, like the honourable member for South Coast, I studied over the week-end. I thought to myself, "What a remarkable achievement over such a short time!" It clearly demonstrated that this Government has faith and confidence in the future.

The late Sir Alan Munro was the first Minister for Industrial Development, and Sir David Muir, who is now in the lobby, was the first Director of Industrial Development. The Department of Industrial Development was established in 1963, the Bill to establish it being given royal assent in December 1963. That was all during the life of the present Government.

Mr. Sherrington: What about Alec Dewar? Are you going to give him a mention?

Mr. LOW: Yes. He was the Minister for a period between the late Sir Alan Munro and the present Minister.

Mr. Bromley interjected.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! The honourable member for Norman has had an opportunity to make his contribution. I hope he will allow the honourable member for Cooroora to make his.

Mr. LOW: Thank you, Mr. Lickiss.

One of the main objectives of the Department of Industrial Development is the encouragement and establishment of secondary industry outside the metropolitan area, thus providing local employment and decentralisation of industry and population. In furtherance of that policy, the Queensland Government is providing fully serviced industrial land ready for immediate occupation. Many industrial estates have already been established in various provincial towns, cities and centres, and development of those estates is well under way. This is a very healthy sign, and the development of industrial estates should be actively encouraged in all parts of the State.

Honourable members probably would have received a copy of the booklet "Incentives to Industry". I recommend to those who read my speech in "Hansard" that they obtain a copy of that booklet from the Department of Industrial Development. It covers such matters as "Land", "Factory Buildings", "Finance", "Freight", "Housing" and "General". It is a very important document, and if I had time I would read it all for inclusion in "Hansard".

The greatest scream in country areas today is, "How can we stop the drift to the cities?" Labor's policy started that drift. It was a policy of centralisation, and honourable members opposite know it. It was a well-organised plan of cluttering up the large cities and herding people into swarms like seagulls along the coast. I have been here for a number of years, and I know exactly the policies that have been administered by the parties represented on either side of the Chamber.

Mr. Sherrington: If all the people are on the coast, as you say, how is it that Labor encouraged Mt. Isa development?

Mr. LOW: That is where the necessary minerals happened to be.

Mr. Sherrington: You just said the people were all along the coast.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order!

Mr. LOW: I should also like to thank the Minister for the industrial estate establishment at Gympie, near the northern end of my electorate. This estate is 215 acres in area. Recently the department took the opportunity to establish an industrial estate covering 77 acres on the Nambour-Maroochydore road, at the southern end of my electorate.

An Opposition Member: How many industries have been attracted to them?

Mr. LOW: The estates have just been established. Work is in progress, and there are quite a number of very favourable and worth-while applications for the establishment of industries.

Although the Minister cannot do everything at once, I suggest that a small industrial estate be established at Yandina, in my electorate. There is an ample supply of water that could be gravitated onto the estate. I should say it is the cheapest water in south-eastern Queensland. The area has rail and road facilities, electric power, an outlet for waste water and so forth.

We have heard a great deal today about water, and I agree that this is an important factor in the establishment of secondary industry. In addition to the supply already available in the Maroochy district, a soundly based finding has been made on a further dam site on the South Maroochy River. The existing dam is 100 to 120 feet above sea level, and it has a holding capacity of 1,000 million gallons which could be reticulated to Yandina without pumping or any treatment cost at all. A further dam site that has been favourably considered is located on Rocky Creek. It is 1,000 feet above sea level and has a holding capacity of between 3,000 and 4,000 million gallons.

Mr. Sherrington: What about Wappa Falls?

Mr. LOW: Wappa Falls is already full and holding 1,000 million gallons. This extra supply, which is further up the South Maroochy River, could be gravitated down to the Sunshine Coast. This is a very desirable undertaking, and I hope we will be able to push on with it on a Government-local authority basis.

Another site which, at the request of the Noosa Shire Council, I suggest could be given consideration is in the Tewantin-Noosa area on Crown land on the Noosa-Eumundi secondary road. This area is mainly associated with the promotion of the fishing industry. We have a lake system there extending over a distance of 30 miles with ample supplies of fish. A processing factory could be established, together with other subsidiaries, in that locality. It would help local employment and provide worth-while industries in the area.

Last night I had the great pleasure of being with the Minister for Lands attending a big meeting at Imbil, where there is a huge body of water in Borumba Dam. This is another place where an area could be set aside for the development of secondary industry. The huge hoop pine plantations there are probably the largest in Queensland.

Mr. Sherrington: That is not right.

Mr. LOW: It is quite correct. The raw materials are there and, furthermore, with the water supply available from Borumba Dam and the ginger-growing industry expanding to that area, it is only a matter of time before the ginger-processing plant is shifted

from Buderim to the Imbil district. This movement will be hastened because of the better use to which the land on Buderim could be put. It is a highly regarded residential area, and the ginger-processing plant creates a pollution problem. These things should be brought to the notice of the department and considered because of the future development that will result. Industrial development brings with it contamination of the environment and pollution of rivers and streams, and it is essential that all these problems be overcome.

I have heard a great deal of criticism levelled at the rail-freight schedule. I certainly agree with those who have said that the schedule needs to be reviewed to encourage decentralisation of industry into country areas. I have had a great deal of experience with the schedule, and I know that over the past 50 years it has not been altered one iota. It is the same now as when Labor brought it into operation.

As an example of the anomalies that arise, I point out that a joinery and furniture works in Nambour receives by rail huge quantities of sawn silky oak, maple and black bean from D. Hardy & Sons in Cairns. The rail-freight rates on that timber are charged on the distance from Cairns to Brisbane and then back to Nambour. Brisbane being a port, the rate from Cairns to Brisbane is \$15 a ton, and that charged for the journey from Brisbane back to Nambour, that is, A-class less 15 per cent, is \$5.81 a ton. The total freight rate is \$20.81 a ton. However, the anomaly is that the timber does not come beyond Nambour because the wagons in which it is carried are detached there. Although the timber does not come the further 65 miles to Brisbane and then back to Nambour, freight is charged for that extra distance of 130 miles that is not travelled. Month in and month out, the joinery works is required to pay an additional charge for a journey that is not made.

Furniture and joinery are two important aspects of home-building. Therefore, the freight rate on northern timber used for that purpose should be reviewed. If the destination falls short of a port, the rate should not be any more than that to the port immediately beyond its actual destination.

Mr. R. Jones: Wouldn't it be better to manufacture the joinery and furniture in Cairns and then transport it to the South?

Mr. LOW: Possibly that could be done. I am aware that up to a point the problems have been tackled, and I can see that the Minister is thinking pretty hard about this matter. However, the rail-freight schedule should be completely reviewed to encourage industry to country areas. If the Government needs assistance in reviewing it, I will gladly give it a hand.

A number of Government-guaranteed loans have been made to industry, and the assistance rendered has been greatly appreciated. The Government can feel proud of its achievements, which have led to the establishment of manufacturing concerns on industrial estates.

Dealing with migration, I draw the Minister's attention to the fact that there has been a serious decline in the number of naturalisation ceremonies held in Queensland in the last year or two. In fact, they have virtually come to an end. We should encourage migrants to take the oath of allegiance and citizenship.

Something has gone wrong somewhere along the line. We should be encouraging these people to accept their full responsibility as Australian citizens.

I conclude by wishing the Minister and his department well. We are proud of our policy "Queensland Unlimited" relative to industrial development.

Mr. BOUSEN (Toowoomba West) (5.52 p.m.): Much has been said by Government members about the great industrial development that has taken place throughout the State of Queensland, but their remarks are not in accord with fact. My contention is supported in that almost every Opposition speaker has stated that there is a lack of industrial development and industrial planning in his area. Some industrial development has taken place in and around the city of Brisbane, but that is not decentralisation of industry. It is centralisation of industry, although many Government members have said that they believe in decentralisation.

I do not intend to quote a lot of figures concerning the number of acres resumed for industrial estates or the money spent on industrialisation, because other Opposition speakers have already done so and I do not want to repeat their remarks. However, I wish to speak about Toowoomba and the Darling Downs. I think everyone recognises that Toowoomba is the centre of the Darling Downs, and the gateway to the Downs, the West and the South-west. This area is also recognised as the salad bowl of the State. From time to time approaches have been made—I have made them myself—to have a food processing plant established in Toowoomba, or close to it in the Darling Downs area. It is well known that some of the richest and most fertile soil in the State is found on the Darling Downs, and I say, without fear of truthful contradiction, that the Darling Downs has some of the best soil in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Davis: The best in the world.

Mr. BOUSEN: It probably ranks with the best in the world. It will grow almost anything, yet the Government has failed to establish a processing industry on the

industrial site resumed a few years ago for the purpose. What industry would be more ideal or appropriate than some form of food-processing plant in this area?

The Government has referred to the industrial development it has undertaken. I admit that it gave assistance to a firm which manufactures microwave ovens in Toowoomba. However, this industry was already established. Because of the orders it received, it had to move to larger premises. It was then that it sought advice and assistance from the department. That assistance was forthcoming. The point I am making is that this industry was already established in Toowoomba; it was not a new industry established by the department.

Mr. Casey: It did not get much support from the Railway Department by way of orders.

Mr. BOUSEN: I was about to mention that. Despite the fact that this company had established this local industry, was employing local people, and had its product on the market, the Railway Department saw fit to purchase overseas the microwave ovens installed in the infamous "Sunlander" griddle car, which nobody patronises. Because of the cheaply prepared, heated-up meals, it runs at a loss.

Mr. Sherrington: The Government will "Buy Queensland Made" as long as it can get its material from overseas!

Mr. BOUSEN: That remark is quite apt.

I was pleased that the honourable member for Cooroora referred to rail freight rates. I dealt with this matter in my Budget speech. If the Government was prepared to come to the party and give favourable consideration to reducing freight rates, it would assist the establishment of industry in country areas. The honourable member for Cooroora said that the A.L.P. had done nothing in this regard. It was a Labor Government which was responsible for establishing Mount Isa Mines Ltd. by guaranteeing certain freight rates, etc. However, nobody is prepared to recognise this fact.

The honourable member made much of the fact that the Labor Government did not have a Department of Industrial Development. However, it gave this type of assistance through the then Department of Labour and Industry and the present department is virtually the same department wearing a new coat. Therefore, the Labor Government did assist to decentralise industry in accordance with its policy.

In the past few years a cotton industry has sprung up in the Cecil Plains and Clifton areas on the Darling Downs and in the Lockyer Valley. It is a very lucrative industry. It uses some of the best land in Queensland and produces some of the best cotton in Queensland.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.15 p.m.]

Mr. BOUSEN: Prior to the recess, I was speaking of the growth of the cotton industry on the Darling Downs. Recently it was announced in the Press that a new cotton refinery would be established in Brisbane. This is pertinent to my earlier statement that very little has been done for the decentralisation of industry in country areas. Although the cotton is grown on the Darling Downs and in the Lockyer Valley, the cotton refinery is to be established in Brisbane.

I well appreciate that the Cotton Marketing Board is not a State Government instrumentality. At the same time, if the Government is so concerned about establishing industry in country areas, it is its responsibility to approach the Cotton Marketing Board in an attempt to have the refinery set up on the Darling Downs where the cotton is grown. I believe that establishing a new cotton refinery near Brisbane would be a retrograde step. I feel that every effort should be made to have the processing operations carried out in the region where the cotton is grown. Exception must also be taken to further capital investment being made by the board in Brisbane when it should be seeking ways and means of moving some of its operations to provincial cities.

I should now like to deal with another matter that is of some importance to the Darling Downs area. I refer to the failure to expedite completion of the road known as the Landsborough Highway. I want to draw to the attention of the Committee the adverse effect that the state of this highway has on trade and industry on the Darling Downs. Markets have been found for Darling Downs goods and services in the consumer markets of Darwin and Katherine in the Far North-west. However, there seems to be no enthusiasm for building what is called the missing link in the Kynuna section of the Landsborough Highway which goes through Central Queensland, and the failure of the Main Roads Department to carry out this work is seriously affecting the maintenance of a regular supply of goods from the Darling Downs to the Far North-west. This can only result in the loss of the trade that has been won for the Darling Downs.

South Australian goods are already displacing the products of the Downs in the Darwin, Mt. Isa and Katherine areas, and the situation will undoubtedly worsen with the forthcoming standardisation of the rail link between South Australia and Alice Springs and a \$15,000,000 works programme on the Stuart Highway. In addition, the Commonwealth Railways now operate an excellent rail-air parcel service to Darwin, Kununurra, Mt. Isa, Katherine and other places. That, of course, also affects adversely the sale in those areas of goods that have been produced on the Darling Downs.

As I said earlier, the Minister for Mines and Main Roads has not been able to give any indication of the time-table for the work on the Landsborough Highway or

when it will be completed. It is obvious, therefore, that the Darling Downs will lose the trade to another State of the Commonwealth because of the failure of this State Government to recognise its responsibility to the people of the Downs.

In his contribution to the debate, the honourable member for South Coast mentioned that all the main provincial cities had the potential for, and should strive to reach, a peak population of 100,000. The City of Toowoomba expects to increase its population from the present 60,000 to the round figure of 100,000 in about eight or 10 years. However, its ability to do that will depend mainly on the attitude of the State Government to fostering industry on the Darling Downs. If it is prepared to co-operate with the existing industries—

Mr. Chinchin: You know it is.

Mr. BOUSEN: I have yet to find that it is. To my knowledge, it has assisted only one industry in the 96-acre block of land that has been resumed for industrial estate development.

Mr. Chinchin: What are you doing locally?

Mr. BOUSEN: If I had sufficient time, I would tell the honourable member. Quite a number of small industries have grown up in Toowoomba and in adjoining areas of the Darling Downs. They have done much to boost trade and employment both in the city of Toowoomba and in country areas. But they are being hamstrung by the failure of the State Government to co-operate with them. If the honourable member for Mt. Gravatt had been listening a few moments ago, he would have heard me refer to the fact that a certain section of the Landsborough Highway will not be completed in time to save the small industries that are exporting their products to north-western areas.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! There is too much audible conversation on my left.

Mr. BOUSEN: On your right too, Mr. Lickiss, if I may say so.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN: Order! I take it that the honourable member wishes to continue his speech?

Mr. BOUSEN: I hope so, with your indulgence, Mr. Lickiss; but I also hope that you will keep—

Mr. Sherrington interjected.

Mr. BOUSEN: What the honourable gentleman says might be right, too. I am suggesting to you, Mr. Lickiss, and to the Committee, that the assistance of the State Government is needed to enable these small industries to maintain and improve their markets. Possibly the most essential action at this point of time is a feasibility study into the standardisation of rail gauges. For the Darling Downs the most important part of

such a project would be the standardisation of the gauge between Wallangarra and Toowoomba. That would speed up the delivery of goods from the Darling Downs to overseas markets.

(Time expired.)

Mr. KAUS (Hawthorne) (7.26 p.m.): It is indeed a pleasure to enter the debate on the Estimates of the Department of Industrial Development. I congratulate the Minister and his staff for the wonderful work that has been done in the past years.

The Department of Industrial Development was established in 1963. Within two years of its establishment the production of manufacturing industries exceeded that of the rural sector for the first time in the State's history. Following that, their growth gathered so much momentum that by 1970 manufacturing was firmly established as the sector making the largest contribution to the State's total production. It must make the hearts of honourable members opposite bleed when they travel around the State and see the development that is occurring. That must apply particularly to the commencement of operations at Goonyella and Hay Point. The establishment of industrial estates in their own cities must make them very envious of the good work that this Government has been able to achieve through this department.

Queensland's dramatic progress in the last decade will be dwarfed by the magnitude of the advances during the next decade. With the development of Gladstone, particularly when the new power station is operating, numerous new industries will become established in that centre.

Under the policies of this Government the economy of the State will remain dynamic. The State has all the elements necessary for its rapid growth. Queensland will continue to benefit from the high rate of capital inflow, its skilled labour and management, and advanced technology. It is very good to see the inflow of capital because without it, and without the State's industrialisation, particularly in view of the recent drought, there would be a great deal of unemployment.

With all the wonderful development taking place in this State, one might ask whether management education is producing results commensurate with the concentration of effort and resources devoted to it. This is the main theme of my speech tonight. Business management will be vital to Queensland in the future because, with all the development taking place, we must have good managerial staff to carry on in the future. There has been growth in education for business leadership through universities and other advanced management courses at the institutes of technology and possibly staff colleges of various firms.

Is there any direct relationship between success in school or training programmes and the records of practical achievement

in business management? Is business management training paying off with improved performance? This is what we must look for in the future. What a student learns about management in school, as measured by the grades he receives, does not equip him to build a successful career in business. Graduates may acquire first-rate powers of analysis and reasoning, but this tends to be at the expense of their ability to take action and to get things done. Their ability can be developed only by doing what needs to be done.

Results in business clearly depend upon being able to understand other people and to inspire them to give of their best. Personal leadership and example are all important, and training in business techniques and methods does not necessarily equip people with the qualities needed. Rational solutions to the problems are not enough. Management must also, in this day and age, cope with human emotions in order to get results. It is an art that can only be learned by practising it.

Adlai Stevenson, the famous American statesman, once said, "You have to live life to know it."

Opposition Members interjected.

Mr. KAUS: Honourable members opposite should travel more extensively in Queensland and see the industrialisation and development that are taking place. Any who do get around keep their eyes closed. The thought expounded by Adlai Stevenson is something that is overlooked by many young people who decry experience, and by those who place too much faith in professional qualifications.

In quite another place, and in quite a different mood, Stevenson expanded on this theme. He said—

"The knowledge man has acquired with age is not the knowledge of formulas or forms of words but of people, places, action—a knowledge not gained by words but by touch, sight, sound, victories, failures, sleeplessness, devotion, love—the human experience and emotions of the earth and of oneself and other men, and perhaps, too, a little faith and a little reverence for things you cannot see."

Unlike Opposition members who are simply "knockers", this Government has faith in the things it is doing and in the development of this State.

Another famous American, Vannevar Bush, the eminent engineer and former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, affirmed that "the technique of management may be learned from books, but the art of management must be learned from life. The art is far more important than the techniques." In other words, management must eventually be learned in the tough, and sometimes rough, school of experience, through doing things rather than

through learning how to do them. This, of course, applies not only to business management but to most pursuits in life and is not, of itself, a condemnation of management education.

I do not decry the need for management training. In many respects, university and other business training are giving valuable service. In their own interests, and in those of the community, management must look critically and frankly at what it is doing, and ask itself whether it is achieving the results at which it aims.

I wonder whether management education is keeping pace with events. The type of education appropriate in the 1950's could be quite inadequate for the 1970's, and even more so for the 1980's. Times change and education for all professions must adjust, sometimes radically, to meet new demands and new conditions. The emphasis on techniques and methods in some management education seems to be designed for a world in which productivity and profitability are virtually the only objectives of business management. At present we should try to improve our productivity.

These objectives will always remain important, but business firms even now, and certainly in the future, will need to satisfy much broader principles if they are to meet new community needs and if they are to survive. These business leaders of the future will need to be trained in the broader humanities. Managerial expertise is necessary to growth, but society in future will demand more than mere efficiency from business leaders. They will be required to make an increasing contribution to the solution of problems for which modern industrialisation has itself been largely responsible. The problems to which I refer are pollution and others that threaten our environment.

In fact, it is difficult to see how the businessman can be a leader in the world today, and even more so in the coming years, unless he can bring to bear on the problems of industry much more than a knowledge of technology or organisational methods. His first concern must be people, not merely the people who work for him, but all people, and business organisations in the future are going to be judged on the contributions they make towards a better life for all people. Top business leadership is clearly going to require new approaches and attitudes of mind. May I finish on this quote from Vannevar Bush, which is closely related to the management problem—"The hallmark of the true profession is ministry of the people, exercised with pride and dignity."

Mr. HANSON (Port Curtis) (7.39 p.m.): Having been absent from the Chamber for a few weeks, I rise with a good deal of trepidation to address the Committee. I would have remained silent but for the sycophantic rubbish that has been inflicted upon us by Government members.

Mr. R. E. Moore interjected.

Mr. HANSON: As well, we have heard absolute rat-bag ramblings, principally from the honourable member for Windsor, who, after the next election will no doubt be retired to a position on the Law Reform Commission and succeeded in this Chamber by his predecessor.

If it had not been for the erudite submissions by members of the Opposition during this debate, I would have left the Chamber in disgust. It is very refreshing, and also very encouraging when viewing the electoral prospects for 1972, to be associated with men who obviously have dedicated themselves to a study of matters associated with these Estimates.

Mr. Hinze: We knew you were sick last week.

Mr. HANSON: The very vocal member for South Coast advocated jumbo-size beds and chairs on the Gold Coast, associated with a furniture business in which he has more than a pecuniary interest. As the honourable member for South Brisbane said, it is indeed disgusting that this former champion of rural industry on the Gold Coast, who had pride in its beautiful dairy cattle, should have deserted the primary producers and joined the ranks of the synthetics-producers. I have no doubt that he was imbued with a superficial interest in the region he represents, which depends for much of its prosperity on the money that flows from southern and international tourists. It is amazing that he should now be finally caught in the web of this notorious, nefarious, capitalistic project, so that he finds himself today—and he will continue to do so—without friends in the rural electorate that will be allotted to him.

Mr. Hinze: I saw you down there.

Mr. HANSON: As a matter of fact, I looked better in a bikini on the Gold Coast beach than the honourable member for South Coast did. It is obvious that a sauna bath certainly does not merit his presence, but there are other places where kerosene has certainly given a fair amount of illumination to his great disadvantage.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wharton): Order! I ask the honourable member to deal with the Estimates of the Department of Industrial Development.

Mr. HANSON: I am very sorry, Mr. Wharton. I was side-tracked by Government members who should know better.

It is to the detriment of the Government and many of its Ministers that the non-activity of the Government should be eulogised and served up in various glossy brochures and periodicals. If we examine the Government's administration, we see that it is badly lacking in performance. Throughout my speech I intend to draw attention to certain pertinent points so that the people of

this State are made aware of the Government's inadequacies. The Treasurer is at present in London to be specially dubbed by Her Majesty. A few years ago, on returning from an overseas visit, he received the approbation of the Minister for Industrial Development when he said that he had returned after making three noticeable achievements. The first was that he was associated with, and responsible for, negotiations for further extensions at Weipa associated with the calcination plant that was eventually built there. Secondly, he was proud to announce that he and the Government were responsible for getting Dow Chemicals to come to this State after prolonged negotiations. Thirdly, he said he was responsible for getting the large American firm, White Trucks, to enter into a partnership with the Thiess organisation for assembling and selling its trucks here. An examination of these three allegedly notable achievements reveals that the decision to establish the calcination plant at Weipa was made before the Treasurer left these shores, so he could hardly claim credit for that achievement. We are still awaiting the advent of Dow Chemicals, although at various times we are served up absolute garbage in the Press by claims from Ministers that it will not be long before Dow Chemicals comes here. The alumina plant at Gladstone is consuming about 100,000 tons of caustic soda a year, and other industries that rely on the chloride process will consume more caustic soda. However, Dow Chemicals is further away than ever.

Mr. Sherrington: Is there any truth in the claim that they are flying over on the F-111?

Mr. HANSON: That could be true.

Over the years, we have seen in "The Australian" and in almost every other newspaper the claim that this great State is on the move and that the Government is encouraging large industry to come here. How much is Queensland on the move? As I said, Dow Chemicals is thousands of miles away and is not likely to be established here until a Labor Government assumes office and we can return to some sort of sanity in negotiations with international consortiums.

The Treasurer claimed White Trucks as a notable achievement of his. Mr. Thiess has told that company to go jump in the lake, and that partnership has already been severed. Therefore, that company is no longer around the place. In other words, the Treasurer's overseas trip was a "fizzer", or a dud. It was typical of the many overseas trips undertaken by Ministers.

Mr. Blake: Didn't the Director report that Thiess claimed there was no profitability in the venture in the foreseeable future?

Mr. HANSON: That is true.

It is obvious that unless there is a change in administration resulting in some sanity in these matters, this situation will continue.

I realise that my remarks refer to the Treasurer and that perhaps I am not ethical in saying this. But the Treasurer can read my speech. As a matter of fact, on the last occasion he went overseas he came back and told Parliament he was awfully short of money because of a financial crisis in Switzerland. By interjection I said, "If you are short, I will stake you to a few 'quid'." I have not heard from him since, but the offer still stands.

I was not able to hear all the Minister's remarks when he introduced his Estimates. However, he told a great tale about the factory buildings that are to be erected on industrial estates. This move is in line with what is being done in other States and countries. Of course, certain riders are attached. Assistance is being given to encourage pioneer industries or industries that are completely new to a region. That is an escape clause. I should like the Minister, in his reply, to indicate what factory buildings have been constructed on these estates, which industries the Government is encouraging to establish in a particular region, and the likelihood of encouraging to certain areas new industries that will be able to take advantage of the assistance. It is all right to serve this matter up at election-time, but I should like to know the result of the Government's performance.

Government members have criticised the performance of previous Labor Governments. Quite a number of Opposition members have given them a decisive answer, and have countered many of the assertions made. I remind honourable members that in the 1930's a Labor Government guaranteed a bank loan of over \$1,000,000 to Mount Isa Mines Limited to assist that project.

Mr. R. E. Moore: Don't pat yourself on the back.

Mr. HANSON: The honourable member was in political napkins in those days, and he will soon be back in them. He should see his undertaker, because he will be the last man to let him down.

These are facts. Within a few years of the time I mention, Mount Isa Mines Limited was able not only to repay the loan guaranteed by the Government but also to pay dividends. The honourable member for South Brisbane referred to Tableland Tin Dredging N. L. Sir Thomas Hiley was a director of that company, to which a sum in excess of £300,000 was lent by a Labor Government and that loan was subsequently repaid. Mr. Bruce Pie, the former Leader of the Queensland People's Party, which was the forerunner of the Liberal Party in this Parliament, was given a bank guarantee of £6,000 to launch his enterprise. Under the Industries Assistance Act, a considerable amount of assistance was given, by bank guarantees and other means, to industries in this State. During that period, the State was in the throes of the darkest days of the worst depression

in history. Then came World War II and the shortages of the period that followed it. The Labor Party has nothing to be ashamed of in the assistance it gave to industry.

I say quite emphatically that southern interests have tried, and are still trying, to destroy industry in this State.

Mr. Lane: You are living in the past.

Mr. HANSON: The honourable member for Merthyr is certainly vocal, but I doubt whether he has much intelligence. Seeing that he still has Johnson's Baby Powder on his political napkins, might I tell him that while claims may be made by some Government members about the trading results of this State, what they say is revealed as completely untrue by the contents of a report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The document that I have in my hand, which arrived here this afternoon, shows adverse interstate trading balances for this State over a number of years and also in respect of a number of commodities, including chemicals.

It is very distressing that, although there is today in this State the largest alumina plant in the world, and the largest reserves of bauxite, we still do not have the third—and the most profitable—stage of aluminium production. If we study the information sent to the news media through various Government departments, we find, for instance, that the Minister for Mines announced that the Pechiney Company of France had secured an option to acquire an interest in the Australian Bauxite-Alumina Consortium of Tipperary Land and Exploration Corporation and Holland Aluminium. That consortium aims to build an alumina plant and associated infrastructure costing in the region of many millions of dollars. A pilot plant was under way in Gardanne in France, and it was to determine the economic feasibility of the project.

Mr. Lane: Mr. Hanson,——

Mr. HANSON: I am trying to make my speech.

Mr. Lane: Will you tell me what you think of Hughie Hamilton's book entitled——

Mr. HANSON: I say to the honourable member "For God's sake, show some sense"

Royal Dutch Shell and others have more than a small pecuniary interest; their interest represents a significant percentage indeed. If one considers the alumina sent from this State to Bluff, in New Zealand, it will be found that there is there a consortium of Comalco, which has a 50 per cent interest as well as the leases at Weipa, Showa Denko of Japan, and Sumitomo Chemicals Co. Ltd. They all have an interest in that enterprise. Already the production at Bluff is being increased. I have informed honourable members before that much of the bauxite

from the Weipa leases will go towards assisting the alumina plant in the Mediterranean area and building up that enterprise. This Government has contributed over \$14,000,000 towards the cost of a port and other enterprises here; but is the Government of Sardinia, or any other foreign Government, interested in assisting the Government of Queensland financially to launch this enterprise? Certainly not!

I do not for one moment begrudge an Australian company that has the necessary expertise the right to go into other countries and establish industries. It is wonderful to think that we will get a kick-back from them. For example, Comalco Ltd. is going into business in Hong Kong and expects to get a share of the container business there. It would be better, of course, if it established a container business in this State and we exported goods to Hong Kong. I sincerely hope that such an industry will be established here one day.

The Government has got away from the original premise, which is simply that all the various stages of processing the minerals that come from the earth in Queensland should be undertaken in this State. I have harped on this subject continually, as have other Opposition members. I was very interested recently to hear a question by the honourable member for Logan about a further investigation into steel production in this State and the progress that has been made by the Government towards the establishment of a steel industry. The Minister concerned replied that the Government was anxious to see a local iron and steel industry in Queensland, and that for some time it had made very strenuous efforts in this connection. He also said that those efforts would be continued with the utmost vigour. I do not doubt that the Government wants a steel industry in this State. I believe it is right behind such a move. However, it seems to me that it is at Beenleigh—about 18 miles behind it—or at Alice Springs—many hundreds of miles behind it.

Apparently the Government believes, because of the trend of events in the world and because of the temporarily depressed world market as a result of President Nixon's decision on imports to the United States of America, that there is a depression in mineral and steel production. That is not so. One has only to look at "The Australian Financial Review" today to see that Mr. McNeill, managing director of Broken Hill Pty. Ltd., says that the demand for steel in the next 10 years will continue at a rate not far behind that of the last decade. It is significant that in the last 10 years steel-*ingot* production has increased from 2,500,000 tons to 6,600,000 tons a year. If that rate of increase continues, the plants at Port Kembla, Whyalla and Kwinana, which are expanding, will be able to cope with it. On the other hand, Queensland is lying back in the shadows and certainly does not appear to be making any aggressive

move to get an iron and steel complex in this State. I have put this thought to many members of the Government over the last five, six or seven years, but all I have received from them is some sort of a nod, as if there was some secret planning behind doors.

Mr. Charles Court, who was a member of the former Liberal Government in Western Australia, advanced the idea of iron pellets being sent to this State and Queensland's coking coal being sent back to Western Australia. That idea has been pursued with considerable vigour by the present Labor Government of Western Australia, which is standing up strongly to many of the mining interests and is not bowing to pressure. It will ensure that a good iron and steel complex is built in Western Australia. I say to the Minister and the Government, "Get on your feet and get cracking! What about seeing that Queensland participates in Australia's great future in the field of steel production?"

The B.H.P. reports show that pig-iron production has increased from 1,900,000 tons to 5,700,000 tons. The steel industry, which normally supplies most of Australia's requirements, will soon play an important part in this country's export trade, and it will play an even bigger part in the years to come.

(Time expired.)

Mr. LICKISS (Mt. Coot-tha) (8 p.m.): There is probably nothing so incongruous as a bloated capitalist advocating socialism. But what was even more amazing was that the honourable member for Port Curtis became so confused in his own advocacy that he used abuse rather than argument to sustain his submissions. Had I not been aware of the honourable member's malady, I could have been excused for believing that he had some chronic liver complaint which had aggravated his spleen. Nevertheless, at least he caused some amusement to the Committee.

The honourable member was very critical of the Government's efforts to promote industrial development. As one who should be very pleased about what the Government has done for his electorate, and particularly what it has done for his own purse, he should not be making the sort of statement that he made tonight. Indeed, a very good barometer of the industrial progress and improved economy of Gladstone would be the inflow of cash into the till of the honourable member's hotel in Gladstone. Although he suggests that southern interests are taking over Queensland and condemns their activities, I wonder whether he would reject a southern offer of \$2,000,000 for his interests in Gladstone. It is all very well to grandstand in this place, but it is another thing to be judged by one's own actions.

Getting back to the Estimates before the Committee, I personally congratulate the

Minister, the Director of Industrial Development and the department for a job well done. Wherever one looks, there is development at hand. Often the type of development depends to some extent on the availability of capital and labour.

When the regional-planning legislation was before us the other day, the Minister was accused of speaking of the benefits of that legislation more or less to cover up the shortcomings of his department. That is the type of shallow thinking that one becomes accustomed to hearing from honourable members opposite. The Director of Industrial Development, Sir David Muir, has been in very close liaison with the Co-ordinator-General's Department ever since he became director. That is nothing new. Sir David Muir is recognised as a very efficient, high-ranking public servant. He has had overseas experience, and he realises the benefit that can be derived from a central source of information.

The Minister was the first to acknowledge the benefits that would flow to Queensland generally, and to his department, from the implementation of legislation on regional planning. His department has initiated a number of regional studies. It originated many individual studies on projects that have proved very worth while to Queensland. Again we see the Opposition being critical of a Minister who realises the benefit that can be derived from a Government innovation such as the passing of that type of legislation. Of course, the only acknowledgment the Minister receives from the Opposition is more or less abuse. We are accustomed to that type of "knocker" attitude. Unlike some other States of the Commonwealth, Queensland can absorb a greater population, but to do so we require added job opportunities and people gainfully employed on an ever-increasing standard of living. Industrial development is the only means of fulfilling that need.

As we see the situation at the moment—and I would say in the foreseeable future—Queensland will largely depend for increases in population and living standards and its contribution to the national economy on the exploitation of our natural resources. When we look at the topography and general layout of Queensland, we find that, of all the States, we are naturally blessed with diversified and decentralised natural resources which, when developed, can compete on the competitive international market. It is for this reason that I again remind the Committee that the Minister can see the benefit to be derived by the obtaining of this information and the utilisation of it by his department. Queensland's contribution over the years to the overseas balance of payments has been such that we have, in fact, virtually financed much of the industrial development of southern States. As far back as 1956, when speaking in a debate on industrial development, I pointed out the benefits that would be derived from well-presented reports on regional development

concepts and the viability of developed industries when we approached the Commonwealth Government with a firm case for financial support.

I am not at all ashamed to go to the Commonwealth Government and say that we believe Queensland not only requires this but is entitled to it. By creating an overseas balance of payments, we have, in fact, enabled the southern States to become as industrialised as they are, and I believe that, having fulfilled that role in the past through the viability of our rural industries, we now have grounds for claiming assistance in the industrialisation of Queensland, particularly when we direct our activities towards export development of internationally competitive resources.

Here again I am sure—and the department realises this—that we do not want to export our minerals indefinitely in their raw state. I believe that there will be moves to upgrade the value improvement, if I may use that term, in exportable commodities. This, in its turn, will not only increase the earning capacity of Australia generally and of Queensland in particular, but it will also require the additional labour that can be employed in these fields. We can say that the Department of Industrial Development, although relatively young in years as a Government department, has made a very great contribution to Queensland to this point of time. I feel sure that, in partnership with free enterprise and other Government departments, it stands to contribute vastly to the future and I have every confidence in it.

Much has been said about decentralisation and I believe that here again much confusion exists. If six people are asked what they believe decentralisation means, I am sure that six different answers will be given. For a start, Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth, but up to the present this has not always been to its advantage. It should be fairly obvious to those who have involved themselves in any type of planning that, whilst our forebears made an excellent job of decentralisation, at the same time they certainly overstretched themselves. Instead of being able progressively to decentralise in the strictest definition of the term, the State had the mixed blessing of over-decentralisation a little too early. When we use the term "decentralisation", we really mean regional planning and development as well as the employment of the population in industries that are viable and will provide a better standard of living for the people. An examination of the present financial position in Australia will reveal that, whereas inflation may appear to have been tackled on the basis of excess demand (and this is not so), if we are to maintain a high standard of living and reasonable profitability so that sinking funds can be created, with a renewal of industry from within industry, our efforts should be directed towards the type of resource development that I have mentioned.

There is one other point that has concerned me for a number of years and been brought to my notice in latter years while I was considering certain aspects of regional planning. Probably one of the greatest industries in Queensland—and it is truly an industry—is tourism. A good deal of consideration that needs to be given to regional concepts of development must also be given to the tourist industry. Some attention should be paid at this stage to including the portfolio of tourism, as an industry, within that of industrial development, because one goes hand in hand with the other. In fact, in the Estimates we see that large contributions are made by the Department of Industrial Development towards boosting the tourist industry. In the years to come, with a continuation of the present trends in working conditions and with more leisure hours falling into the hands of the people, which is probably a good thing, the population will need to be educated in the best use of its spare time. I envisage in the future a separate portfolio, probably entitled "Tourism and Recreation", because it will be of great importance to the social standards and social order of the nation to ensure that recreation time is spent in such a way that all mankind will benefit.

A great deal can be expected from the combination of tourism with other departments. I believe that there must be greater liaison and co-operation between departments with an eye to Queensland's future development. The Department of Industrial Development has already given the lead to others to operate efficiently for the benefit of Queensland. I congratulate the Minister and Sir David Muir as well as the staff of the department on a job very well done. As has been said, they are short in numbers; but what they lack in numbers they certainly make up for in quality. The Department of Industrial Development is one of which all of us can be very proud.

Mr. O'DONNELL (Barcoo) (8.15 p.m.):

It seems to be rather a coincidence that this is the third time I have made a speech in this Chamber towards the end of a debate on a matter on which I have had to remonstrate with Government members for not realising the duties of an Opposition. They always appear to resent criticism from this side, but, after all, that is the Opposition's role. They also appear indignant that their beloved Minister should be so upset because somebody has a complaint to make or a point to raise.

It is somewhat amazing to me that those who are supposed to be governing the State do not understand the roles of the various sections of government in this Parliament. It is obvious that they lack experience in this field. Had some of them been in Opposition for a few years before becoming members of the Government, they would really understand how Parliament operates. Had they been placed in that position tonight, or on any other occasion of a

debate of this nature, they would have had a lot to say. If we, as the Government, had a Minister for Industrial Development, the very first thing we would talk about would be State-owned factory premises to be leased to business firms. Government members, in Opposition, would describe such a service as an act of socialism, and they would find fault with making loans to certain firms and say they were undesirable. However, because they are the Government—they took over work initiated by Labor and simply carried it on—they feel that we have no right to be critical of what they are doing. Of course we have that right!

Nobody at all doubts the efficiency of Sir David Muir and his staff. He was a good and faithful servant of Labor Governments for a number of years, and he performed his duties well overseas. He is no less a good public servant because he serves the present Government. We are not finding fault with him and his staff personally. If anything, we are finding fault with the Government. We are here to suggest to it how improvements can be effected.

Anyone who is interested in industrial development would no doubt have read the annual report of the Department of Industrial Development. It is a very good report but, like most reports, it presents only the good points—the achievements over the years. It puts all such things before people, whether they be members of this Assembly, of the general public, or of commercial and business interests. We can find no fault with the report other than that it does not spell out any project that has come undone through force of circumstances.

We see very little reference in the report to future projects designed to develop the State on certain lines. These reports, in themselves, are inadequate because they outline only what has been done. They highlight achievements, but they are not comprehensive enough to spell out the tragedies that have occurred over the years and how they might be remedied or circumvented in the future. That is a very important point. It means that there is one side of its activities that the Government is not publicising. As well as presenting its successes, the Government should outline where, through some fault on its part—I do not say it would be a purposeful fault—something has broken down. Such matters should be thrown open for discussion by the people of this State.

Mr. Low: You must admit that the Minister has a creditable record.

Mr. O'DONNELL: With due deference to the interjector, he knows very well that I never make personal attacks on Ministers, private members or public servants. I am not being in any way personal in what I am saying.

Twenty years ago, in the western areas of Queensland, people were talking about

different forms of industrial development, such as the establishment of engineering works, printerries and service stations.

Mr. Wharton, I would appreciate a little assistance. There are so many conversations going on in the Chamber that I cannot think properly.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wharton): Order! There is far too much noise in the Chamber. The honourable member for Barcoo is trying to make a speech, and I would appreciate it if honourable members would listen to him.

Mr. O'DONNELL: I was pointing out that 20 years ago a number of industries were establishing themselves in western areas. At that time, affluent conditions prevailed. However, we have since experienced drought and a recession in the wool industry. I go among these people and I know that, regardless of whether it is the local newspaper, engineering works, cafe, service station, or hotel, the people are confronted with a twofold problem. Firstly, in a recession, there must be dismissals. An employer in a large city or a provincial town does not feel it very keenly if he has to dispense with some of his staff, because he believes that others in the community are not cursed with his bad luck and that other jobs will be available for any staff he dismisses. However, an employer in a country town is a personal friend as well as an employer of his staff. He realises, for instance, that although he should discharge an employee whom he has known for years because of the economic circumstances of his industry, he hesitates to do this because the employee might have a wife and a family or be a young man whose wife is expecting a baby. These are important considerations in the situation that has developed in the western areas of Queensland.

Employers have come to me and said, "I do not know what to do. My business is declining. I should be reducing my staff, but I would be a 'heel' if I dispensed with certain of my employees. They have made their homes here and are paying them off. If I discharge them, they have nowhere else to go. They cannot dispose of their homes." The Department of Industrial Development will have to face up to these problems.

It is no use Ministers digressing on regional development, tourism and other matters when there is a depressed situation in the community. This is not decentralisation or industrial development. We have to look at the situation from a more purposeful angle. I know that there has been development in the mineral sphere, but that has come about because the State has natural resources of minerals and they are now becoming marketable.

It is said that the State needs decentralisation. The honourable member for Mt. Coot-tha said that Queensland had too much

decentralisation too early. This decentralisation came about through the need to satisfy the development that was then proceeding in the western areas. Who can deny that? What was wrong was that we were prepared to go along with it while everything was bright and rosy, but, once the recession came, we simply said that it was too much, too early. That is not good enough. This is a situation that we, as intelligent people, should be able to deal with. We, who represent the electors of Queensland, are supposed to be intelligent people—in fact, more intelligent than those of 20, 30, 40 or 50 years ago, because we are supposed to have had much better educational opportunities. We are therefore supposed to be capable of dealing with the present situation. But, I ask, are we? Has our education equipped us to deal with the present situation? I feel that we have to do more than we are.

When the rural reconstruction schemes were put forward, one by the Federal Government and the associated one by the State Government, I criticised them—not in any hateful way, of course—and asked how much assistance would reach the business people in depressed centres and their employees. I asked how successful the scheme would be in holding these people and their employees in decentralised communities. If we are prepared to assist primary industry, why should we not go a little further and assist this allied section of the community, which also needs assistance?

I refer again to unsecured debts. Recently a dentist left one of the towns in my electorate. He told me that he had written off \$6,000 in bad debts. He is going to Tasmania, where there is an opening for him. To make matters worse, he had leased his equipment, and it has been returned to the supplier. That means that in that town there is now just an empty room where once there was an active dental surgery. That community, separated from other centres by 70 or 80 miles, needs a dental service. I am not speaking of a small community such as Jericho or Rolleston, but the large centre of Blackall.

Dr. Crawford: What is its population?

Mr. O'DONNELL: About 1,000 voters.

Dr. Crawford: About 2,000 people?

Mr. O'DONNELL: Roughly that. I do not know the exact figure, as some of the population spills over into the Gregory electorate. That is one industry that has left my area.

The Minister for Labour and Tourism took an official of the Ansett organisation around the Queensland countryside on an extensive safari. And what did the people of my area get out of it? The air service between Clermont and Longreach was cancelled. That was another set-back to the district. Television has been provided at

Blackwater and Moranbah by the Utah company, but the people of my area cannot get it. There is no appreciation by those living in luxury and affluence of what industrial development and decentralisation really mean. I am shocked at the present position, and I have risen tonight to speak about it because I know very well that, unless recognition is given to these people and their needs, the decline will continue until very few people are left to service industries.

All honourable members know how important it is to hold the people in these areas. Once they come to the city and obtain jobs, they will never return. The temperature in Blackall last Friday and Saturday, at this early stage of the summer, was 110 degrees in the shade. The climatic conditions in the areas to which I am referring are very hard, amenities are lacking, and there are virtually no opportunities today. People who own properties or who have invested money in property have no chance of realising even 40 per cent of their investment.

Mr. Low: I should have thought it would be about 75 per cent.

Mr. O'DONNELL: I say that it is about 40 per cent, and I know what I am talking about. It is all very well for the honourable member to speak about Nambour and other lush areas of the State. I am speaking of areas that are semi-desert and are occupied by dispirited people who are suffering hardship, which to a great extent has been caused by a lack of support for the wool industry from city dwellers and others in the community.

Mr. Chinchin: They are providing a lot of money, you know.

Mr. O'DONNELL: I do not know what they are providing.

Mr. Chinchin: You should know.

Mr. O'DONNELL: I do not know what they are providing in real value, but a tremendous debt of gratitude is owed to the outback areas of the State for their past productivity. Improvements in Queensland, and Australia, have been based largely on the prosperity of the areas to which I am referring.

Mr. Low: Gladstone is a booming industrial town.

Mr. O'DONNELL: The honourable member cannot stop interjecting. Everyone knows that Gladstone has been developed by Comalco; but we cannot ask Comalco to go to Blackall, Isisford or Muttaborra. Let us be sensible. I am not talking about towns such as that. The honourable member is endeavouring to annoy me and bring some facetiousness to the debate to satisfy his own nonsensical mind. I resent that.

What I read in the annual report of the Director of Industrial Development is good. I have no reason to doubt the value of the work that is being done, because I and

other members of the Opposition know that the people who are carrying it out are intrinsically good Queenslanders and good Australians. However, honourable members on this side of the Chamber must constantly draw attention to what they consider to be defects. It is no use producing a booklet listing all the firms that have been set up in business in this State. After all, anyone picking it up might say, "What did the Government have to do with this?" Unless it is pointed out specifically that Government assistance was given, people will simply shrug their shoulders and say, "These people would have come here anyway. Why did they come? The profit motive is obvious."

Encouragement is needed. It has already been given in certain areas of my electorate, where feasibility tests have been carried out, research has been done, and helpful advice has been given. However, if we look at the report, we see that only one project in my electorate, as far as I know, has been assisted. It has not been assisted to a great degree, but it is an important one—the Carnarvon Development Co. Pty. Ltd. Anyone who has been in the area would know the project to which I am referring and would agree with me, I am sure, that it is a worthy one.

The list of assisted companies shows quite plainly that a number of debts have been owing for many years and that progress has been slow. Members of the Opposition appreciate the fact that a number of firms have been given an opportunity, but it is necessary to resolve the situation that certain areas in the State attract industries. How are we to devise means of taking those industries to areas where they are sadly needed to bolster up what still remains? That is the problem we must attempt to solve. I believe it can be solved to some extent. Special freight rates are agreed upon for certain people who need assistance in favourable locations. I state that special freight rates should also apply to depressed areas.

(Time expired.)

Mr. HUGHES (Kurilpa) (8.35 p.m.): I will not detain the Committee long tonight, and certainly not until after midnight. In considering these important Estimates, it is appropriate that we should analyse the situation as it exists today, scrutinise ourselves and, at the same time, try to find guide-lines for the future. We need to look where Queensland is going and how the Government can guide it in the interests of citizens and the development of the State as a whole. It is also worth while to review some of the achievements of the past. It is rather unfortunate that with few exceptions honourable members opposite throughout the debate have engaged in a tirade of political abuse against the Government. Instead of constructive criticism, there has been ill considered—

Mr. Bennett interjected.

Mr. HUGHES: The honourable member has never had a constructive thought in his life. He has never expressed anything worth while. It is nice to know that the honourable member is here from the "sin city square" of South Brisbane.

Mr. Bennett interjected.

Mr. HUGHES: I am not jealous of the honourable member. He can have it all to himself.

In most of their ill-considered and unwarranted criticism Opposition members have played the role of "knockers" of private enterprise, "knockers" of initiative and "knockers" of the inflow of capital and development.

Mr. Chinchen: "Knockers" of profit.

Mr. HUGHES: And "knockers" of profit, as my colleague the honourable member for Mt. Gravatt interjects in a statesmanlike way. In doing so they try to stultify the interests of overseas investors who, to a tremendous extent, have helped us to help ourselves and to develop our mineral resources. It would have been better if Opposition members had concentrated on a proper analysis in a purposeful, objective way, and made contributions indicating to the people of Queensland that they are prepared to do something constructive and use their influence to prevent unnecessary, heart-breaking, economy-damaging and budget-damaging strikes.

We have just listened to the honourable member for Barcoo.

Mr. Bennett: You won't stay here after midnight.

Mr. HUGHES: That is right. I know that the honourable member and most other members agree with me. He has expressed that sentiment. I am not saying that the honourable member is not without some intelligence.

We need an inflow of capital to develop the State. Incentives have to be offered to private enterprise. Consider the achievements throughout the British Empire. From the early days England has been known throughout the western world as a nation of small shopkeepers. Such people built the greatness of the West. It was done through incentives and rewards for initiative, hard work and investment.

Mr. Bennett interjected.

Mr. HUGHES: I know that it was once said that the sun never sets on the British Empire. I must say that today it does. There are some unfortunate aspects about that. Let us say that we cannot, will not and should not tend to rely on the British Empire. We should be mindful of the effects of the E.E.C. Probably we should have the political courage to say, "It may be better for us now to link arms more with New

Zealand and our near neighbours in the Pacific area, as we are so closely tied to Japan." We should probably decide to cut out the subsidies—\$500,000,000-odd—paid by the Federal Government to the dairying industry and subsidies to the wool industry, and, instead, re-establish people on the land and in other vocations in other areas, and import our milk and butter from New Zealand. It would probably be cheaper to do that. But where do we find the man in government, in this or the Federal Parliament, with the political courage to espouse that sort of suggestion? That is another question for another day.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the inflow of private capital into Queensland, and that has done a great deal for the State. This State, under Labor, was a Cinderella State. Industries were taxed out of the State when Forgan Smith and Hanlon were at the helm. When they had their own income tax, with private company tax, they taxed industry out of the State. There was just no place in Queensland for private enterprise. And then, like a fresh, clean, Spring breeze, this Government came to office and swept aside all these socialistic ideologies and stultifying policies of Labor. One of the first things we did was brush the dust off the Weipa file, and what happened? Today we have this smelting plant at Gladstone, costing hundreds of millions of dollars, providing jobs for thousands of people.

Mr. Bennett: It was only because of Marty Hanson that they went there.

Mr. HUGHES: Forgive him for he knows not what he does!

This Government, by virtue of the confidence people had in its ability and statesman-like manner of running the country, was able to attract private capital to the State. Investment commenced to flow in and has continued to do so. In fact, quoting from "The Australian" of today's date the banner headline reads—

"Overseas investment pouring into Australia Total reserves pushed to a record \$2626.3m."

The article, among other things, says—

"Foreign investors are pouring huge amounts of capital into Australia."

Such is his lack of confidence in the State, the honourable member for South Brisbane tends to invest his savings outside Queensland. The article continues—

"The Reserve Bank's figures coincide with a brighter picture of job prospects. The Minister for Labor, Mr. Lynch, announced last night that unemployment was down by 2 per cent and job vacancies up by 13 per cent.

...

"A large part of the foreign money is believed to have been aimed at investment in mineral and other natural resource projects—as well as property.

"But an air of mystery hangs over much of the heavy capital inflow, even to officials of the Reserve Bank."

This, of course, can be associated with such things as an aluminium smelter, a steel industry or a plastic industry. Some mention was made earlier of Dow Chemicals. Many weeks ago I had conversations with leaders of the Chamber of Commerce and other industrialists in this city on matters associated with the inflow of capital and trade, and they are confident that the Dow Chemical Company will come here with a multi-million-dollar plant in the not-too-distant future. I have confidence in the work that this Government, the Minister and the department have been doing in this regard, and I believe that it will not be long before we see such a plant. I believe that private capital expenditure on secondary industries has accelerated in recent years. There has been a marked and substantial trend in this regard and thank God it has been so! Had it not been so, unemployment in this State would have been rife. There would not be the job vacancies and the opportunities that exist today, and our economy would be on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Murray: It would have been overripe; it would have been rotten.

Mr. HUGHES: I would not go so far as to say that. At least it was prevented under the administration of a clear-thinking body in the Country-Liberal group, so there would have been some hope for it. I would say that had the economy of Queensland, job opportunities and vacancies been based solely on primary industry, as they were for so many years, we would have been bankrupt today. With good husbandry, good management and stewardship, and by going out and selling Queensland and providing security and incentive for capital, this Government has been able to do something from which everybody receives directly or indirectly great benefit, not only in security of employment and home but in all the other indefinable advantages to the private citizen. Everybody gets something out of investment in our mineral and other resources. Had we not tapped those, we would have been in a sorry plight.

One has only to look back over the last few years to see the new motor assembly plant that was mentioned today, the oil refineries, the fertiliser works, and a 100 per cent increase in small secondary industries. Look at the available job opportunities. Queensland's building industry expansion is second to none in Australia. In terms of the growth to population ratio, this State is acclaimed as the fastest growing in Australia. If members of the Opposition read Press reports and statistics, they would know that this is so. The latest figures released show that at present Queensland's population stands at 1,800,000. This State is probably the only one that is encouraging the inflow of migrants from the United Kingdom and at

the same time actively engaging in a programme to take all technicians and tradesmen who can be employed here. Although the Federal Government has a somewhat restricted migration policy, this Government's policy suffers from no such restriction and the Government is actively seeking a greater number of migrants. The Government of this State is in the hands of the Country and Liberal Parties, who will not permit any great reduction in the number of migrants to Queensland, as this will only result in industrial anarchy.

Mr. Murray: Would you agree that the Minister for Industrial Development and his Director should travel for a couple of months every year both at home and overseas to keep abreast of the latest developments?

Mr. HUGHES: Certainly, because such overseas visits are the best investment we can make. I applaud the Minister and his Director on having undertaken these visits, because on them they can establish personal contacts. They have taken a leaf out of the book of Playford, Bolte and Brand, who have made many successful overseas trips. I would go further and suggest that the Minister and one or two other members of Parliament—

Mr. Bennett: You want a free trip?

Mr. HUGHES: No, I do not want a free trip.

Mr. Bennett: You have already had one.

Mr. HUGHES: If the honourable member means that this Parliament sent me to represent it at a conference—which I did so ably—and report back, yes, I have had a trip. But if it appears that, as the honourable member believes, it is a perk to be in public life for 17 years and in Parliament for almost 11 years, I shall need to re-assess my thinking on what perks are. But I do compliment Sir David Muir, Mr. Baker, Mr. Power, Mr. Bensted, and Mr. Trovas of this department. They do a good job.

To revert to the point that I was trying to make, I suggest that at least twice a year the Minister or his delegate and one or two members of Parliament should go overseas. And I do not restrict my remarks to members on this side of the Chamber; the Labor Party, too, should be included in these "Sell Queensland" trips. Selected leaders of trade, industry and commerce could accompany the members of Parliament to sell this State—and it has plenty to sell.

I compliment the department on the brochures and literature that it has produced. They offer a tremendous incentive to people to establish industries in this State and, as well, provide the facts. I mix with many people from other parts of the Commonwealth, and I was overjoyed by a compliment paid to me recently by a number of reputable business people from New South Wales who said, "Your department does more in the

presentation of industrial facts in Queensland than any other department in Australia." It is well that the department should know this.

In addition to expansion in the building industry, other industrial growth has occurred and been stimulated by the inflow of capital. All this adds up to more jobs, security, people and projects—and certainly some profit for those who engage in it; but, as they are risking their investment capital, I say, "Good luck to them." The number of factories being built is on the increase. All round the Government is providing an incentive and stimulus to industry.

The 25 per cent subsidy on rail freights allowed by this Government to help inland industries in their export drives is a wonderful incentive. Up to \$5,000 is allowed by way of rail freight rebates on machinery to allow businesses to be set up in other parts of the State. As I have said, Queensland is recognised as the most decentralised State of the Commonwealth. The Department of Industrial Development has shown by its research section, Industries Assistance Board and first-class publications that it is second to none in Australia, and it deserves commendation. If Labor wants to do something worthwhile, it should brush away the cobwebs and dull thinking and get behind this Government and the department to help encourage more industry to Queensland. Instead of "knocking" what has been done, Labor should help provide a further sense of security. If it wants to do something worth while, let it act in matters such as that referred to in these terms in "The Courier-Mail" of 21 January 1971, "Gladstone rail strike. It is the decision day for Wide Bay." That brought the Wide Bay and Moreton area industries to their knees.

If Opposition members want to know how they lose elections, they should analyse their own attitude and try to put an end to these political strikes in which people are used as pawns in a political game with resulting loss of wages that they can ill afford. If they want to do something to help Queensland industry, they should take a good, long, hard look at themselves and their policies and prevent rather than foster the inciting of political strikes. That would re-establish some degree of confidence in their party.

Last year \$1,500,000 was provided by the Industries Assistance Board, 98 per cent of which was given to decentralised industries. The spotlight should be thrown on this achievement so that the public may know of it. Unfortunately the department is modest in these matters. An investment of \$30,000,000 has been made at Blackwater to promote an export industry from which in the next decade 21,400,000 tons of coal worth \$180,000,000 will be flowing. At Goonyella, which is the most recent development, almost \$200,000,000 has been invested, with an additional \$36,000,000 on the railway line. In 13 years, 50,500,000 tons of coal worth \$500,000,000 will be exported.

At Peak Downs \$45,000,000 has been invested to permit the export of 34,500,000 tons of coal a year, with an envisaged 341,000,000 tons exported over 12 years. These are telling facts that cannot be disputed.

An amount of \$27,200,000 is to be spent on the North Pine River dam and treatment works. This expenditure will provide additional water for industry growth, which has already started in the Burpengary area. We should not forget the developments at Moura, Lakeland Downs, West Moreland, and the uranium projects. The Collinsville power station story is one of achievement. By generating the electricity at a cheaper rate, there is a real chance of our getting an aluminium smelter, which can only be run economically with a large supply of cheap electricity. That aim is likely to be achieved in the immediate future.

I ask honourable members to consider the total expenditure on all these projects, which amounts to billions of dollars in the past few years. I could talk about the developments at Gladstone, with the expenditure of \$198,000,000 here and \$200,000,000 there, but we become almost blasé about such figures because others take their place so quickly. I could refer in detail to the expansion at Mt. Isa, Weipa and Greenvale. I could go on and on, but I do not need to because it is there in brick, mortar and steel; it is there in blood, sweat and tears; it is there in people, security and jobs; it is there in real money and development, and in terms of dollars in our economy. All this has been done under free enterprise. It would not have been done if the job had been left to a Government of the socialistic ideology of honourable members opposite. Such a Government would not have allowed Weipa to get off the ground because there would have been profit in it for somebody. Labor had the file gathering dust; Opposition members do not want private enterprise.

There is every reason for us to be confident in this country. If Australia is beaten in an economic sense, it will be beaten because we beat ourselves—because we show a lack of confidence. Maybe we can believe in miracles, but in my view miracles are brought about by a combination of factors—a mixture of hard work, faith and confidence, which we have. We have achieved miracles before and we are doing even better. There is no reason for anyone to show any lack of confidence in this State or in Australia. I have never known anyone to drown in perspiration but, believe me, there is a lot more to be shed. I only hope that Labor members do something about these matters. In that way they will be doing a far more constructive job for Queensland than just sitting here filibustering, and wasting time.

Opposition Members interjected.

Mr. HUGHES: If they did something worth while, I would recognise it.

I believe that pioneer-tax concessions should apply in Queensland. The Federal Government should co-operate because it is not only desirable but necessary. If we had an alkaline plant at Gladstone, it would provide caustic soda for an aluminium plant there. I have been told that for every ton of caustic soda produced a ton of chlorine is obtained, and that, by marrying ethylene to chlorine, an ethylene dichlorine product is produced, which could be sold to Japan, thus furthering our exports. I believe that it is necessary for the Commonwealth Government not to charge duty on this but to provide tax concessions for industry. It should allow tax concessions such as those given in Taiwan, Malaya and Singapore. Those are the places to which we are likely to lose industries.

We have raw materials, manpower, security of Government and investment of capital. People want to invest more capital here. Let us get the best from our minerals and use them to establish a secondary industry. Let the Commonwealth Government come to the party and provide tax concessions for this pioneer industry in Queensland. The whole of Australia, and Queensland in particular, would benefit if the Commonwealth Government provided this necessary form of co-operation.

(Time expired.)

Mr. NEWBERY (Mirani) (8.56 p.m.): I express my appreciation and that of the Mackay district generally for the part played by the Department of Industrial Development. The Minister is a dedicated man. He has done an excellent job and has displayed great leadership of his department. I also pay a tribute to the Director, Sir David Muir, and the Deputy Director, Mr. Graham Baker, on the tremendous job they are doing.

For some time keen interest has been displayed in setting up a steelworks and a paper mill in Mackay. I thank the department for the interest it is taking in Mackay. The paper-mill project is well to the fore, and it is possible that it will be established in the Mackay area. The history of this project goes back many years, to the days when this department was established. Sir Kenneth Morris set up an advisory committee in Mackay under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernie Wood. I can remember the tremendous interest displayed by American companies in setting up a paper mill. Mr. John Hayden, chairman of the Mackay District Development Bureau, also played a part in this proposal 10 to 15 years ago.

I must also refer to Mr. Lester Hansen, manager of the Mackay District Development Bureau. He is a dedicated man and is doing an excellent job for that bureau. He plays a tremendous part in anything that will make Mackay a better place.

Last year a symposium was held in Mackay under the leadership of Sir David

Muir and his then Deputy Director, Mr. Bill Young. No-one could argue with the statement that it was one of the best such symposiums held in Queensland. It was well organised. After attending it, I was completely convinced that a paper mill could be established in the area. The only disturbing feature about its establishment was that an Irrigation Commission officer said there was insufficient water in the area. To allay the fears of people in the Mackay area, I assert that we do have sufficient water. I am sure the honourable member for Mackay would agree with me.

There is enough water in my area not only for a paper mill but also for a steel mill and any other industry that cares to set up there. At the moment, the Eungella Dam supplies the Goonyella field and 35 cattle stations as well. After supplying the Goonyella field, 4,500 acre-feet to Collinsville, and 870 acre-feet to graziers, there is still about 20,000 acre-feet being let flow down the river to supplement the water supply of the Burdekin Delta area.

Let no-one say that there is insufficient water in the Mackay area, as water sufficient for any industry can be supplied. There is another site 42 miles up the Pioneer River, with a holding capacity of 125,000 acre-feet, the same as the Eungella Dam, with a daily guaranteed outflow of 25,000,000 gallons. I understand that a paper mill would require 10,000,000 gallons a day, and a steel mill would also require 10,000,000 gallons. That is a total of 20,000,000 gallons, which still leaves 5,000,000 gallons available from only one dam. There is also the proposed Funnel Creek Dam, the Dennison Creek Dam, and the Suttor Creek Dam. In fact, there are dam sites everywhere, and there is enough water to meet any type of development in the area. If the coalfields in the area develop to the extent expected by 1980, there will still be plenty of water for their needs.

We hope that a paper mill will be established in Mackay, as this is the only area in Queensland with so many sugar mills in close proximity. The paper mill could be situated in the centre of four sugar mills, each of which would be within 6 to 8 miles of the paper mill. There are another two mills a little farther away, and the Proserpine mill is 80 miles distant. There is also the excellent port at Mackay for the shipment of products from the Mackay area. Cheap coal is available in millions of tons. I do not know whether those interested in the paper mill have any specific site in mind, but one between the Eton, Pleystowe, Marian and Racecourse mills would be ideal. Of course, the selection of the site is a matter for the companies concerned and the Department of Industrial Development.

The Mackay area can also supply electricity to any company that wants to become established in our area. Electricity supplies are not being made available ahead of time, but without any shadow of doubt electricity can be supplied to any company that wants to

come to Mackay. If there had not been forward planning and the building up of Collinsville and the Eungella Dam, the Goonyella field would not have been operating today. We have power available, and it can be made available at the price applying in Central and South Queensland.

Until last week or the week before I was concerned at the lack of approach to the sugar industry by the Department of Industrial Development and the companies interested in the paper-mill project. That situation has now been overcome. I understand that the companies and the department met the sugar-millers in Mackay, and it seems that everything has been ironed out to enable the companies to take further steps in the project. I feel that the sugar industry must have some interest in this matter. I would not think that it would freely give up bagasse and use some alternative fuel. It should share in whatever might come out of this project. Both sugar-millers and growers should receive some financial benefit from the establishment of the paper mill. The sugar-milling industry at present enjoys complete security, because it uses its own fuel and there is never a shortage. It would want to know what security it will have in the future if it changes to some alternative fuel.

There are other benefits to be derived from the setting-up of a paper mill in Mackay. One very important factor is that such a mill would employ about 280 men, who would have a very large weekly paycheck. That would be of benefit to Mackay not only because of the additional money that would be circulating but also because a larger population would bring more amenities to the area. In addition, the burning of pith and oil together would bring with it the benefit of cleaner air.

Although the establishment of a paper mill is not an accomplished fact, the news is very encouraging to the people of the Mackay district. They are always looking for alternative industries, and they welcome the move by W. R. Grace & Co. and Peadco and offer them every co-operation and assistance to bring the paper mill into production.

The Goonyella-Hay Point project has given the Mackay district a bright future. It has already been of benefit, because the 1,000 men working on the coal project are bringing about \$200,000 a week to the area. The project is proceeding very well, and other possible projects have been mentioned. There is talk of establishing a steel mill in the Mackay area. It is a suitable site for such a mill, because plenty of water is available, electricity is available at the right price, and we have a port for the movement of the finished product.

Last week I heard the honourable member for Mackay ask, "What is the source of future power supplies for the developments that are about to take place?"

Mr. Casey: I asked where the major power station would be.

Mr. NEWBERY: The honourable member also doubted whether there would be enough electricity to supply the area.

Mr. Casey: No; I did not say that.

Mr. NEWBERY: I assure the honourable member that the State Electricity Commission has proved over the last 15 years that it can increase supply to keep ahead of developments. At the moment, a fourth generator is being installed at Collinsville, and planning is already under way for the installation of two further 60MW sets. Whether a steel mill or a paper mill is established in the area, the electricity industry will be ready to supply it with power at the right price.

The establishment of a power station is up in the air at the moment, the reason being that such tremendous development is taking place at a number of places in Central Queensland that it is very difficult to come to a firm decision on a site that will meet the needs of future development. The electricity-supply industry is investigating the matter very thoroughly to ensure that a power station is finally established on the correct site.

As a Mackay representative, I should like to mention that intense development is taking place in the Mackay area, and, if we can get the paper and steel mills, we have the site for a large power station, we have coal in millions of tons and we have all the water that may be required. Mackay's potential development is tremendous. I can assure honourable members that the Mackay area is ready to take up any development that is offered to it.

Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL (Aspley—Minister for Industrial Development) (9.11 p.m.): In this debate we have been treated to quite a range of views and opinions on how Queensland's industrialisation might best be shaped. Although the contributions of quite a number of honourable members were indeed constructive and helpful, some of the discussion tended to submerge the real issue, which is that industrialisation is undoubtedly the key to Queensland's economic progress.

My opening speech was designed to induce a healthy, interesting and thought-provoking debate. As the debate proceeded, a number of honourable members opposite made it abundantly clear that they are singularly uninformed on the all-important subject of industrialisation. Obviously, we are not going to acquire a network of relatively small, market-orientated secondary industries throughout the State until we get major resource-based operations established in the various regions. Again, I stress the point I made earlier that the pattern of industrialisation which has recently emerged in Queensland is the one that will continue throughout the next decade.

The need for, and indeed the importance of, resource-based development is, of course, not restricted to Queensland. Indeed, the economic well-being of the nation as a whole depends on this form of future industrialisation. Why? Because the nation as a whole must urgently expand its operations within the manufacturing sector. No longer can we rely solely on import-replacement industries to maintain an acceptable growth rate in the secondary field.

I am sure that those who have seriously considered the question will agree that manufacturing in Australia can achieve its long-term objects only as long as the present domestic-orientated industries are supplemented by an ever-increasing number of resource-based operations. Clearly, a greater allocation of capital and other productive factors must be directed in the future to manufacturing operations based on natural resources. If this does not happen, the growth of the manufacturing sector will be inhibited, and this in turn must inevitably result in an unacceptable rate of national growth.

To elaborate, it is absolutely vital that we expand our national manufacturing sector. This cannot be achieved on the scale required if industry is geared merely to satisfy small domestic markets. The only way to forge ahead is to increase the size of the market by engaging in international trade. Admittedly, the volume of exports of manufactured goods is increasing, but it is nowhere near the magnitude required. Everybody is aware that international trade is highly competitive, and so it follows that we must have the types of industries that have economies of scale and the comparative advantages necessary for successful entry into international trade.

The industries in Australia that possess these characteristics are, of course, those based on natural resources. Exports from these undertakings are essential to strengthen our external balance-of-payments position. In relation to export activity, costs naturally are a vital determinant. Generally, in this field higher costs cannot be passed on to the outside world. This highlights one of the advantages of the type of large-scale undertaking we are seeking in Queensland. At the same time, these operations will result in a very significant increase in productivity.

All thinking people would agree that, by world standards, Australia's performance in the field of productivity leaves much to be desired. Increased productivity would certainly go a long way towards offsetting the cost-inflationary pressures with which we are now being plagued.

Fortunately, there is a growing national awareness of the need for this change in the composition of our existing manufacturing structure. Because of Queensland's attractive array of natural resources, there is no doubt that this State will continue to forge firmly ahead during the current

decade, and for many years thereafter. Clearly, this State has a vital role to play in improving the welfare of Australia and its people. The Government's policies for economic advancement are based on the integrated and balanced growth of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Emphasis has been, and will continue to be, directed towards accelerating the development of regions to attain a more even distribution of population and industry. As I have pointed out, the principal basis for industry location in Queensland has been the availability of local natural resources. And fortunately, the State's natural resources are so located that many regions are quickly reaching the stage where further growth will be self-reinforcing.

There can be no doubt that Queensland's economy has benefited in recent years from a dramatic expansion in mining operations, a tremendous growth in mineral exports and, of course, a substantial inflow of overseas capital. Accelerated industrialisation and the related upsurge in mining operations in the last decade have considerably strengthened the State's non-rural sector and produced a much better-balanced economy. As a result, the manufacturing sector has now become one of the vital determinants of Queensland's prosperity. The annual rate of increase in Queensland's factory production during the last six or seven years has been running at about 12 per cent. This compares most favourably with the Australian trend.

In my opening speech I went to some trouble to emphasise the basic forces which originate from the establishment of large-scale industries. I pointed out the subsequent chain reaction which is set in motion and which produces an ever-increasing volume and variety of smaller-type operations. Indeed, I emphasised that the Department of Industrial Development undertakes the vital role of endeavouring to hasten this process.

I have been speaking about Queensland as a whole. Now let us examine it on a regional basis, and, in so doing, let us be realistic about it. Clearly, no-one could expect every region to grow at the same rate. Some regions must progress faster than others because of the natural attributes prevailing at the time. Again, time has shown us that some areas must pass through a phase when they appear to stand still.

Let me correct another misconception. Industrialisation is not the "open sesame" for growth and development in all cases. Certainly, manufacturing will be the principal factor in the development of many regions. In others, the lead will come from the further consolidation and expansion of agriculture, tourism or some other growth catalyst. The important point, of course, is to appreciate the existence of regional growth differentials. We already have a number of regions in the State which are

growing rapidly. And it can be confidently predicted that these will be strongly reinforced by the exciting prospects in a number of other major areas in the State.

Regional development of this magnitude has a tremendous impact on the State's over-all rate of growth. It should be clear to all that the resultant rise in the levels of income benefits Queenslanders generally, irrespective of where they live. This, of course, is one of the foundation planks of this Government's developmental policies. What, then, are the regions of the State which will grow industrially? The governing factor in this assessment is the economic availability of resources at any given time. The stock of resources does not stand still. Rather, in Queensland, it is continually expanding.

There is no doubt that Central Queensland will attract a very important range of industrial complexes. Again, in North-west Queensland, for similar reasons, other manufacturing undertakings of a different nature will emerge to further strengthen and diversify the State's industrial structure. North Queensland, too, finds itself in the same situation. These three regions stand out as areas of future rapid development. In South-east Queensland, development is well beyond the take-off point and self-sustaining growth is assured.

To sum up, from an industrial standpoint Queensland has an extremely bright future. This reaches out, as I have said, not only through the current decade, but to the turn of the century. There is no doubt that we can look forward to the future with confident anticipation.

Dealing briefly with some of the points raised, I refer firstly to the matter introduced by the honourable member for Ipswich West on the closure of the Ipswich woollen mills. As honourable members know, for a number of years three woollen textile mills operated in this region—two in Ipswich and the other, the Morris Woollen Mills, at Redbank. Whilst the Redbank mill continued to expand, the two Ipswich mills experienced financial problems and individually found it difficult to maintain their competitive positions on the woollen textile market.

Over a long period my department has taken positive steps to endeavour to ensure the continuation of the woollen textile industry in Ipswich. Indeed, the decision of the two Ipswich mills to amalgamate under the name "Australian Fabric Manufacturers Ltd." was to some extent the result of discussions between the department and the companies concerned. To assist the two companies and, later, Australian Fabric Manufacturers Ltd., the department was instrumental in arranging for the Government to restrict the purchase of its woollen textile requirements for Government services to these Queensland mills. The Government orders were shared among the three of them, and a special price was agreed upon. There

is no doubt that without this action the Ipswich mills would have been forced to close.

In 1970, Australian Fabric Manufacturers Ltd. was acquired by Max Frost and Co., of Sydney, which has substantial assets outside Queensland. The object of the take-over was undoubtedly to secure taxation advantage resulting from the accumulated losses of Australian Fabric Manufacturers Ltd. However, after consulting with the department and reviewing future prospects, Mr. Frost decided to keep the plant in operation. It was realised that the ensuing six to nine months would be critical, and in these circumstances, on the recommendation of the Department of Industrial Development, the Government decided to continue the arrangement whereby the State Stores Board would purchase its wool and woollen textile requirements from the two woollen mills on the basis that orders would be divided equally. Again a special price was applied. These arrangements were later extended to include purchases by the Railway Department. Again in order to assist the company, approval was given for deliveries to be made well ahead of schedule. In fact, in the case of the Railway Department, orders that normally would have been due for delivery in March 1972 were accepted in the first half of 1971.

Mr. Frost freely acknowledged the assistance rendered to him by the State Government, and in a letter to me dated 9 December 1970, he said—

“I am most grateful for everything you have done and what you have achieved for Australian Fabric Manufacturers Ltd.”

The honourable member for Mackay said we should be moving towards the processing of more raw materials. Naturally he referred to the proposal to manufacture paper pulp from bagasse. I am happy to say that negotiations have reached such a stage that it could be regarded as almost a going concern.

The honourable member for Toowong predicted that at some time in the future half the Australian population will be located in Queensland. As well, he put forward some very interesting views on the evergreen subject of industrialisation, and suggested that there seems to be a growing scepticism concerning the policy of growth and profit motive by those who believe that more emphasis should be placed on social betterment.

I know that this is a fairly current theme, but anybody who has read the book entitled “The Greening of America”, by Charles Reisch, must feel concerned at the extremes to which this philosophy can be extended. I really think Australians present a more balanced view of society than that expressed by writers such as Reisch. It must be remembered that the community's life-blood is derived from its productive capacity, be it in primary, secondary or, in some cases, tertiary industries. I am amazed at the

eagerness of many people, both here and abroad, to ignore this vital fact and to attempt to belittle the heavy social responsibility that productive industry shoulders.

I should like to quote the remarks of the Federal president of the Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Mr. N. H. Herford, reported in the “Telegraph” of 9 November, as follows—

“Manufacturers spoke from a base of employing about 1,500,000 wage and salary earners; contributing directly \$8,000 million to the gross national product; having a direct responsibility for the economic welfare of 5,000,000 men, women and children; producing a fifth of the country's exports of more than \$4,000 million controlling an astronomical investment in the processes of production and marketing; and paying taxes without which the country would come to a halt.”

I think it is time that some honourable members—I am not referring to the honourable member for Toowong in this sense—who seem to denigrate the role that industry, be it primary, secondary or tertiary, plays in the community took stock of these things.

Apart from other comments by the honourable member for Townsville North, one claim by him was that industrial estates are not adequately developed. He referred particularly to the Molendinar Estate. I remember the publicity that surrounded his visit with Mr. D'Arcy to that estate. I think he might have been misled, in some of the comments he made, as a result of a discussion with one of the gentlemen down there because, in a subsequent discussion with him, I discerned that the position was not as presented by the Gold Coast Press. Because of the manner in which he approached the question of development at the Molendinar Estate, I shall indicate what has taken place there. I think it will be in sharp contrast to the picture painted in the newspaper report.

The following lessees are now functioning on the estate—Golden Sun Hosiery Pty. Ltd., United South Coast Baking Co., Allied Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd., and Lobegeier Pty. Ltd. Three leases are under offer to Coastline Fashions Pty. Ltd., C. Vetsich and M. Reiner & Co. Pty. Ltd. There are two factory buildings in the course of planning or construction for Crystal Craft Pty. Ltd. and Sunshine Vinyl Pty. Ltd.

Lease negotiations are taking place between the department and the following—R. N. Jones and Co. Pty. Ltd., A. R. C. Engineering Pty. Ltd., D. A. Story Pty. Ltd., and Nova Craft Boats. General inquiries have been received from J. J. Williams (Murwillumbah) Pty. Ltd., John Stephens Joinery, M. H. Considine, Colin Sinclair Pty. Ltd., Key Industries, L. C. Fleming, and E. McPherson. Inquiries for factory premises have been received from Diamond Air Conditioning. Those are the main inquiries

received. There have been other casual inquiries, particularly through the Gold Coast City Council, but they have not been recorded.

The honourable member for Burdekin expressed disappointment that the Burdekin area missed out on the plant to produce paper pulp from bagasse. The department has been looking at the prospect of using bagasse for other purposes, for example, the production of furfural, which is used, among other things, in oil refining. Indeed, the Government is currently negotiating with a company that could be interested in such a project.

The honourable member also questioned the adequacy of water for the Greenvale nickel smelter and other projects. One of the problems associated with these large developing proposals by private enterprise is that of keeping pace with their infrastructure. We have been able to keep abreast so far, and I believe that we have the capacity to do so in the future.

The honourable member for Ipswich East referred to a businessman in Ipswich who has been having difficulty in tendering for contracts because of road permit fees. A Government decision made on 9 March 1970 states—

"1. That all applications for a reduced fee for the carriage of goods for the construction of a developmental project be dealt with by the Commissioner for Transport on their individual merits.

"2. That, where the Commissioner is satisfied, he be authorised to reduce the fee payable to 1c a ton mile.

"3. That the situation be reviewed prior to 31st December, 1971."

One of the problems encountered in these matters is the difficulty of getting people to supply adequate information to the Commissioner for Transport to enable him to make a decision. After all, he is dealing with public funds, and all the facts must be made available to him before he can make a decision. Unfortunately, the information in this case reached the Commissioner only this morning. I had hoped, as a result of a discussion with the gentleman concerned yesterday morning, that the information would have reached the Commissioner yesterday. Had it done so, and had sufficient information been provided, the Commissioner could have made a decision before nightfall. However, in the view of the Commissioner, the information supplied was inadequate for him to come to a decision, and in view of the lack of detail in the letter, he is arranging for his officers to obtain the information necessary to enable the submission to be further considered.

That honourable member claimed that the Railway Department gave its work to private enterprise, mostly in the metropolitan area. He overlooks that most of the work Scotts of Ipswich Pty. Ltd. has at present came from the Railway Department,

that Walkers Ltd. of Maryborough has participated handsomely and benefited greatly from the Government's policy and that Napier Brothers Ltd. of Dalby is sharing in these ventures.

He also said that, of the \$11,000,000 guarantee, nearly \$9,000,000 was spent in the metropolitan area. He overlooked the fact that \$5,700,000 of this was a guarantee to Associated Pipelines Ltd. He obviously included that as an amount spent in the metropolitan area. That guarantee enabled Roma natural gas to be used for domestic and commercial purposes. As a result, natural gas is available not only in Brisbane but also in a number of major provincial centres, and only a small length of the pipeline is in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Bennett: I think the Minister should get a job in Shakespearean drama.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I should hate to employ the honourable member for South Brisbane.

The honourable member for Mt. Gravatt pointed out in a practical manner the various aspects of the location of industry. He emphasised the great importance of selecting the right location for an industrial plant. He pointed out the pitfalls of the New South Wales policy which has resulted in, as he sees it, unnecessary subsidisation of some New South Wales industries, and he spoke at some length, from his own personal experience, of the need for a proper understanding of the problems confronting industry, and also the need to avoid becoming mesmerised by hollow catchcries.

The honourable members for Isis and Bundaberg made reference to the Assistance to Industries Fund. They both showed complete ignorance of the operations of that fund. An amount of \$300,000 is provided each year in that fund, but we hope that we will not have recourse to it because it is associated with the guarantees given to industry. The fund is established for the purpose of meeting losses incurred on guarantees given under the Industrial Development Act, and it is to the credit of the department that, despite the diversity of the industries that have been assisted, so few have failed.

The honourable member for Isis also referred to the fact that the match factory was not established near the source of supply of raw materials. I remind him that till recently matches were manufactured only in Victoria. The Government can certainly claim some credit for attracting such an industry to Queensland. If the honourable member had his way, these operations would still be carried out in the South. The Government would have liked this industry to become established in a decentralised area, and we went to great pains to impress upon the joint venturers the relative merits of the various areas available. However, they decided, on purely economic grounds, to establish their plant at Strathpine. Whilst giving every encouragement to industry to

establish in decentralised areas, the Government is not prepared to direct industry to any specific place.

The honourable member for South Coast referred to the cost benefits of a policy of siting industries in decentralised, rather than urban, areas. All I can say is that the various economic tables that have been produced to justify the advocacy of such a proposal have simply not been proved to be correct. There seems to be a tendency to minimise the enormous cost of providing the infrastructure inherent in this philosophy.

The honourable member quoted the advantages of being able to offer to potential investors a wide variety of locations of industrial estates throughout Queensland. He indicated also the great variety of industry that is being established on the Gold Coast and referred particularly to the proposed franchise hot-mix bitumen plant. The department is particularly pleased to have been instrumental in attracting that Italian franchise to Queensland.

Mr. Sherrington: It is no good looking at the clock. You won't be saved by the bell.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I am not worried about being saved by the bell. I am only trying to be kind and considerate to honourable members opposite.

The honourable member for South Brisbane and another honourable member referred to what they called the imbalance in Queensland's trading account.

Mr. Bennett: That is interstate.

Mr. CAMPBELL: It is a pity that the honourable member did not qualify his remarks earlier.

Mr. Bennett: I did.

Mr. Sherrington: Why don't you listen?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order!

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member for South Brisbane cunningly disguised the fact that in the over-all trade account Queensland has a substantial credit. For the benefit of the Committee, I point out that, although we import \$935,000,000 worth of goods from interstate and export \$547,000,000 worth of goods, which gives a trading loss of \$387,000,000, in overseas trade we import goods worth \$294,000,000 and export goods worth \$773,000,000, which gives a credit in our trading account of about \$479,000,000. That is not really a bad effort.

Mr. Bennett: It is a pity that we do not manufacture our own chemicals.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member should be patient.

The honourable member for Ithaca quoted from the report of the Bureau of Census and Statistics to show how erroneous the claims

of several honourable members opposite were that Queensland is the second lowest State on the wages scale. He not only demonstrated that that was fallacious, but was able to show that Queensland is up amongst the leaders in that field. What is even more significant, as he pointed out, is that the two States at the bottom of the table are South Australia and Western Australia, which have Labor Governments. He also dealt in detail with the dramatic increase in industrial development in the south-east region, again quoting the statistician's figures to prove his point.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN: Order! There is too much audible conversation in the Chamber.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member for Norman, apart from being quite complimentary, said that the Government should be pursuing the question of establishing a South-east Asian common market. I point out that the European Economic Community, which connotes political unity in addition to economic unity, has been possible only because all participants have many things in common—social, economic, religious, and ethnic. Even with these great advantages, the current desire of these nations to live and work in harmony and as a homogeneous unit will need great patience and understanding. I believe, therefore, that any proposal to introduce a similar concept into the South-east Asian region, desirable though it might be, is not to be bandied about lightly, because the nations in this region do not possess the unifying characteristics that have made the European Economic Community possible.

The honourable member for Toowoomba West, pleaded for a study of the needs of the Darling Downs. I should like to repeat what has been said previously: the Department of Industrial Development has commissioned the Darling Downs Institute of Technology to undertake a comprehensive study of the Darling Downs-Roma-South-western region of the State. The honourable member said that we did not attract Gourmette Industries Pty. Ltd. to Toowoomba; that we only helped it to expand. That is the Government's policy. Our first aim is to encourage existing industry to expand and, concurrently with that, to attract new industry to the State.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! There is too much audible conversation in the Chamber.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Does the honourable member suggest that we should have ignored the request from Gourmette? He is in conflict with his colleagues in the Opposition who say that the Government helps only overseas interests and does nothing for local manufacturers. It is good to have the honourable member's acknowledgement that those arguments are not well founded.

The honourable member for Hawthorne pointed to the need for good management, and for management training to that end. He asked whether management education was keeping pace with changing trends.

It is pleasing to have the honourable member for Port Curtis back in the Chamber. He is one of the few honourable members opposite who can speak in a lighter vein. All I want to say to him—he is usually well informed—about the projected aluminium smelter and the alkali plant is that if he is patient, as I am, before many years those two major industries will become a reality. I feel sure that he knows that, but I want to reassure him that that will be so.

The honourable member asked what factory buildings the Government had provided. I do not know if I will have time to read them all. The factory buildings on the Acacia Ridge Industrial Estate include premises for W. H. Bailey Ladders Pty. Ltd. and Micro Packaging Engineers Pty. Ltd. On the Rocklea Industrial Estate we have Gold Coast Textiles Pty. Ltd. On the Dalby Industrial Estate there is M. D. Fountain, and on the Wilsonton Industrial Estate we have Gourmette Industries Pty. Ltd. Does the honourable member want all the information?

Mr. Hanson: Since you inaugurated the scheme.

Mr. CAMPBELL: That is so, with the exception of Gold Coast Textiles Pty. Ltd. in that we provided a new building on the Rocklea Estate. Buildings are under construction at the Wacol Industrial Estate for Blowpak (Qld.) Pty. Ltd., and at Molendinar Industrial Estate for Crystal Craft Pty. Ltd. and Sunshine Vinyl Pty. Ltd. Buildings have been approved, although contracts have not yet been let, in respect of the Lytton Estate for Laymeer Associates (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., and on the Maroochy Industrial Estate for Rosdon Engineering & Manufacturing Pty. Ltd. Buildings approved and proposed to be erected during the financial year 1972-73 include premises for Hall Industries on the Wilsonton Industrial Estate, and for Industrial Machine Sales Pty. Ltd. at Wulkuraka. Applications currently being considered are: at the Bundaberg Industrial Estate, from R. J. Stephenson and A. J. Panozza, these are programmed for the financial year 1971-72, at the Dalby Industrial Estate, from Sokol Automatic Gates, which is programmed for the same year; at the Narangba Industrial Estate, from R. C. Masters (Boat Builders) Pty. Ltd.

Mr. Hanson interjected.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I do not know, but perhaps Southport is not country; perhaps Toowoomba is not country; perhaps Maroochy is not country; perhaps Bundaberg is not country and perhaps Dalby is not country.

The honourable member for Mt. Coot-tha indicated the close liaison which exists between Government departments. This is

one of the reasons for the Government's successful record. He said various regional surveys initiated by D.I.D. would be useful tools for regional planning legislation.

The honourable member for Barcoo, of course, dealt with a matter which does not directly concern the Department of Industrial Development but which is one of great concern to the Government—the problems which are peculiar to the West.

Mr. Bennett: The honourable member for Port Curtis mentioned the steel industry.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The honourable member's own colleagues want to hear this information. He dealt with problems peculiar to the West, and the social problems that flow therefrom, and asked for a greater effort from the Government to meet these distressing problems of his region. I think that is a summary of his particular plea.

The honourable member also questioned why we produce a publication listing existing industries. He said that this seemed to serve no useful purpose. This is a valuable publication for anybody contemplating investment in Queensland. Firstly, it shows that Queensland has a broad industrial base; secondly, it shows possible cross-linkages for the supply of components; and, thirdly, it shows the confidence of other industrialists in the State of Queensland.

The honourable member for Kurilpa acknowledged the extremely high quality of our promotional material. His opinion is shared by many businessmen, both in Australia and overseas. He waxed enthusiastic about the prospects of future development in Queensland.

The honourable member for Mirani also referred to the paper-pulp project. Firstly, I take this opportunity to compliment the officers of the Department of Industrial Development on the tremendous amount of positive work they have put into this project. I am gratified that it is within an ace of being completed. Secondly, I should like to express my appreciation to the sugar industry for its co-operation, without which it would not have been possible to make the progress that has been achieved. As well, other people and industries made worth-while contributions to this study. Like the honourable members for Mirani and Mackay I, too, feel that the establishment of this large project in their area will utilise a raw material in a much more efficient manner than at present and will also be of great benefit to the social and economic welfare of the Mackay region. Who knows? It could be the forerunner of a different type of operation in another sugar-growing area where there is sufficient raw material to justify the establishment of another mill.

At 9.55 p.m.,

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lickiss): Order! Under the provisions of the Sessional Order agreed to by the House on 19 October, I shall now put the questions

for the Vote under consideration and the balance remaining unvoted for the Department of Industrial Development.

Department of Industrial Development—

	\$
Chief Office	711,408
Balance of Department, Consolidated Revenue, Trust and Special Funds and Loan Fund Account	4,310,073

Progress reported.

The House adjourned at 9.56 p.m.