

Mr. TEMPLETON (Mentone).—I support the motion for the adoption of an Address-in-reply to the Governor's Speech, which was moved by the honorable member for Warrnambool and, as has been stated by previous speakers, so graciously seconded by the honorable member for Mitcham. On the floor of this House, I have sworn my loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and I should first like to reaffirm that loyalty, and also the loyalty of the electors of Mentone. In so doing, with no less sincerity, I shall recall what I believe are some of the debts we owe to Great Britain and to the Sovereign. At a time when so many people and so many organizations are attempting to degrade and destroy the affinity and the loyalty which we owe to the Monarch and to Great Britain, I recall, first of all, that we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain for the British Parliamentary system of which we are a part. Our legal system also emanated from that country. A debt is also owed for the humour which has been handed down to us, and, in all respects, for the British way of life which I honour and follow and which I hope, in spite of the attacks that are being made on it now, we will never surrender.

As a pharmacist—and the only pharmacist to have been elected to this House for many years—I feel honour bound to make some reference to the profession of pharmacy and to recall briefly its history in the State of Victoria. The Victorian College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 as an organized school for the teaching of pharmacy. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria had existed since 1857, just two years after the opening of the University of Melbourne. In 1884, it occupied premises at 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, and until 1960 there conducted the only school of pharmacy in the State.

Prior to 1960, the college operated on an apprenticeship system whereby the students spent half

of their time with a master pharmacist and the other half at the college. Approximately fifteen years ago, universities throughout the world investigated the teaching of pharmacy and the added responsibilities then being faced in training pharmacists throughout the world. In 1960, along with most other countries which were teaching pharmacy at the tertiary level, the Victorian College of Pharmacy abandoned its apprenticeship course and replaced it with a three-year full-time course of tertiary standard.

This decision coincided with the college being re-named the Memorial College of Pharmacy and being moved to new premises in Parkville, which were built with a contribution of \$2,000,000 from the pharmacists of this State. The standard for entrance to the new course was matriculation which, as all honorable members know, is the entrance standard for the universities of Victoria. In 1960, realizing that pharmacy had been upgraded by world standards and by Victorian standards, and that for 87 years the Society had conducted its own affairs, the Government made a grant to the college of \$40,000 for recurrent expenditure. This grant has been increased to \$220,000 this year. With the help of this money, the college has been able to attract to its staff teachers who have graduated not only from the University of Melbourne, but from overseas universities.

For teaching purposes, the college is now divided into three autonomous sections—pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, and pharmacology. I desire to make particular reference to pharmacology and the desire of pharmacists that there should be a degree of pharmacy. Over the past three years, there have been three separate professorial investigations into the establishment of a degree of pharmacy from the Victorian College of Pharmacy. One investigation was made by Professor Wright of Sydney, one by Professor

Cook of London, and one by Professor Elliot of Singapore. Each of these independent surveys and investigations into the Victorian College of Pharmacy declared that the college was conducting a course at graduate standard. Despite these findings, university recognition has been extremely slow.

One small break-through has been achieved in that any body who has completed Pharmacy III at the end of the three-year full-time course is now permitted to be credited with four unit subjects in a Bachelor of Science degree course at the University of Melbourne. This virtually cuts in half the number of units a student is required to have passed at the University of Melbourne in order to receive a Bachelor of Science degree. It also permits a student who has obtained a Bachelor of Science degree to undertake a post-graduate course. This is the primary purpose of pharmacy courses in Victoria. Earlier this year, an appeal was made to the pharmacists of the State for the money to equip a new College of Pharmacy, and within two months a total amount of \$280,000 was promised. An appeal is now being made to industries associated with pharmacy to match this amount \$1 for \$1. An amount of \$670,000 has been promised to enable the building of a new five-storied post-graduate building.

There are post-graduate students working at the pharmacy college. They are conducting research into coronary, anti-viral, and anti-depressive drugs. However, none of those post-graduate students are graduates of the College of Pharmacy of Victoria. They come from one of the three States where pharmacy colleges grant degrees, New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland, or they are pharmacological students from either the University of Melbourne or Monash University. Until such time as the Victorian College of Pharmacy is able to grant its students a degree in pharmacy to enable them to undertake

post-graduate study, this position will hold. This study and teaching is becoming more and more the responsibility of pharmacy students, instead of being the responsibility of members of the medical profession who just do not have the time to engage in major post-graduate pharmaceutical research.

In this State, the old tradition of a school of pharmacy with no recognized graduate course continues. This year, the College of Pharmacy became affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and it is hoped that with the assistance of that institute the college will at last be permitted to grant a degree of pharmacy.

Another field with which I am pleased to be associated is that of co-operative housing societies. I was pleased that in his policy speech prior to the last general election, the Premier announced that, if returned to office, it was the Government's intention to legislate to allow co-operative housing societies to make loans to purchase houses up to ten years old. The necessity to do this has concerned the Co-operative Housing Societies Association for some time. The election promise to this effect is now to be kept, and housing societies look forward to its implementation. As honorable members learnt yesterday, the first co-operative housing society was registered in 1948, and there are now more than 1,070 such societies. There are thirteen societies in the electorate of Mentone, of which I have control of four. In the past five years, those four societies have been responsible for the building of 125 homes within the electorate.

As a municipal councillor, I direct attention to one problem, among many experienced in local government, which is becoming of paramount importance and concern to most municipalities within the metropolis of Melbourne. It is the problem of disposing of industrial and household garbage and waste. The problem becomes more apparent day by

day. In the inner suburban areas, almost all land is now occupied by homes. On blocks on which one house would normally be built are sited five, six and sometimes ten flats. Sufficient land is not now available for use as municipal tips. One of the provisions of the Health Act charges municipalities with the responsibility of collecting and disposing of waste in a tip inside or outside its boundaries. It is becoming increasingly difficult for municipalities to do this. Perhaps advantage should be taken of the holes created by the removal of sand in the electorate of Heatherton, which were referred to by the previous speaker.

Although many separate investigations have been made in trying to solve this problem, there has been no comprehensive study of the type instituted by the Minister for Local Government, at the request of the Town and Country Planning Board of Australia and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, on the future growth of Melbourne, the recent metropolitan transport study, or the even more recent Refuse Disposal Seminar held in New South Wales in August of this year. This is a matter for such a study and report, perhaps with a view to grouping together, by legislation, a number of municipalities, for the purpose of using a single disposal area for the construction of equipment to compress garbage into suitable blocks to use in filling land, perhaps even as far south as the open cut at Yallourn.

As a representative of the new Mentone electorate, I could not conclude my remarks without mentioning the former member for Mentone, the Honorable E. R. Meagher, who represented the electors of the old Mentone seat for twelve years. During those twelve years, the people in that electorate were faithfully and well represented in this House and, on behalf of myself and of the electors of Mentone, I express gratitude to the honorable gentleman for the service he gave the electorate. As previous

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speakers have done, I express the hope that, no matter for what period of time the electorate of Mentone wants me as its political representative, I shall be able to contribute something to the deliberations of this House, and I trust that, at the end of each session, we who are members of this Assembly will feel that we have been able to do something to advance the welfare of this sovereign State of Victoria.

Mr. SCANLAN (Oakleigh).—I support the motion which has been so ably moved by the honorable member for Warrnambool and seconded by the honorable member for Mitcham. The contributions to the debate by the new members of the House augur well for the Parliament just commencing its term. The new members directed their attention to subjects appropriate to the debate on the motion for the adoption of an Address-in-Reply to the Governor's Speech instead of, as many have done in the past, straying from the traditional aspect of the debate to the broad field of politics. I congratulate the new members on their first speeches in this House. It is the hope of all honorable members that they will continue to contribute to debates and bring much good and benefit to the Victorian community.

The Address-in-Reply is a traditional address relating essentially to the institution of government. Surely, therefore, some time must be spent in analyzing our relationship with the Crown, in examining the relationship of this State with the Commonwealth, and in examining the traditional constitutional structure of our government. The people of this State have, over more than a century, evolved a constitutional structure closely linked to the Crown. This structure has been strengthened by good government, wisdom, and tradition. It is a great pity that in this Parliament the Opposition is unable to appreciate the great value that flows from respect for tradition.