

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 10, 1954.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Walter Duncan) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

THE HON. SIR LYELL MCEWIN.

The Hon. C. R. CUDMORE (Central No. 2) —I move—

That the members of this House extend to the Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin their warmest congratulations on the richly deserved honour conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. I have never moved a motion, either in this or any other House, with greater pleasure. My first recollection of the Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin was in the difficult early 1930's when Sir Walter Young, who was then financial adviser to the Government, said to me, "Keep your eye on a young fellow from Blyth named Lyell McEwin. He will go places politically if he gets the chance." The reason for that prediction was that Sir Lyell had proved himself as a member of an agricultural committee which had reported to the Government on agriculture and marginal areas. Not long after that, in 1934, as a result of a by-election in the Northern district, Lyell McEwin entered this Chamber. He has been here for 20 years. He made his mark at once, partly because of his exceptional knowledge of agriculture in all its forms and also because of his outstanding commonsense in his approach to all matters which came before Parliament. He had only been here five years when he was selected to become Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines. He has held these positions for a record term and it is not necessary for me to enlarge on what a wonderful success he has made of his administration. He has been a fair and completely fearless administrator, not taking any political side on questions relating to hospitals and such matters. He has done his utmost for the community as a whole. He has had, in his three portfolios, a very heavy task.

We all know to what peak our police force has been brought and we saw evidence of it during the recent visit of Her Majesty. Although we can give credit to the Commissioner of Police we must also give credit to the man at the top because he is the man responsible. We are all familiar with what Sir Lyell has done in respect of matters concerning health by way of examinations for tuberculosis and in other ways. It has been his privilege to be Minister of Mines when uranium was discovered here and in a period which may be the transition between one motive power and another.

Above all these things he is a mixer, a man of the world and admired and, I would dare to say, loved by all classes of the community from one end of the State to the other. He has been distinguished in rifle shooting and he can even play quite a good game of bowls. He is, I emphasize, so well-known and liked by all classes that the honour bestowed upon him by Her Majesty will be very popular. As members of this Council we are proud in the knowledge that his work has been recognized and that yet another member from among us has been honoured. We wish both Sir Lyell and Lady McEwin long years of health in which to enjoy the respect which this community has for them.

The Hon. F. J. CONDON (Leader of the Opposition)—The mover has adequately expressed the opinions of members of this Council. Yesterday I addressed a question to the Chief Secretary, Mr. McEwin; today I address him as Sir Lyell McEwin. We in this Chamber are the best judges of a man's ability, fair-mindedness and administrative powers. He will receive many congratulations but none will be more sincere than those extended to him by members of this House. My memory reverts to some 22 years ago when a young, robust man appeared before the Public Works Standing Committee at Snowtown. I said to the then chairman of that committee, "Here is a young man who will make his mark in public life." Two years later as a result of a by-election, Sir Lyell entered this Chamber. I then repeated my prediction and I leave it to members to judge whether there was any justification in it. During his association with Parliament he has accomplished much as an administrator, holding several Ministerial portfolios. I do not know of any man who is more capable of handling the affairs of State than our honourable friend. He is just a farm boy who started at the bottom, who had to educate himself, to fight against many things that young men do not have to fight against today, and has been right through hard times but has never forsaken his policy and above all his Christian principles. He has never forgotten where he rose from and it is because of his qualities, earnestness and straightforwardness that I personally received a thrill at the honour conferred on him. We are all proud of what he has accomplished, but he could not have done so if it had not been for a wonderful wife who, like him, has made many sacrifices in the interests of the public. A Minister's wife must make sacrifices to assist her partner in public life, and if it were not

for the assistance that we all receive from our wives no man could accomplish as much in public life as he has. It must be a proud moment for the McEwin family to know that Her Majesty the Queen has recognized the public service of a gentleman who has recorded such wonderful work in the interests of South Australia.

The Hon. R. J. RUDALL (Attorney-General)—I desire to associate myself with the motion that has been moved by Mr. Cudmore and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. I know that each of them has expressed the feelings of every member of this House. As a colleague of Sir Lyell McEwin, I wish to say how much I have always admired his work as a Minister of the Crown. I know probably better than any private member the influence that he has been in the Government of this country during the period that he has been a Minister. The work of his department has grown enormously since he first undertook it, but notwithstanding that, by reason of his great ability and tremendous capacity for work, he has held down the tremendous tasks involved in his portfolios and, of course, in addition to that he has borne his full share of the responsibilities of all those questions that must be decided as a matter of policy by the Government of the day. He has been a magnificent administrator and a wise and very learned counsellor and I know the immense debt this State owes to him for his work. I can assure him as a colleague how much joy it has given all associated with him in the Government to know that his services have been recognized by Her Majesty. I desire to extend to him and to Lady McEwin my most sincere congratulations.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Walter Duncan)—As one of the few present who was in the House when Sir Lyell first entered this Chamber, may I be allowed to endorse the remarks made in respect of Sir Lyell and his good wife, Lady McEwin. We all know, as has been well stated here this afternoon, the outstanding job that he has done. The people have much to be thankful for for the work that he has done and the members of this House appreciate it more because they know about it better than people outside. I will content myself with congratulating Sir Lyell, thanking him for all he has done and hoping that for very many years he will be able to do even more in the future.

Motion carried.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary)—One, of course, would not be human or natural if one did not feel somewhat overcome at this moment. One would be lacking in appreciation if one did not say at the outset how proud one feels at having received the honour at the hands of Her Majesty, but when I am asked to acknowledge what I feel are extravagant comments I find it rather difficult to express my feelings. Honourable members have given me credit for things that are really due to the efforts of others. For instance, at the outset I did not set out with any political ambitions and it was after rejecting the suggestion to stand for Parliament on two occasions that I finally said, "Oh well, I will give it a go" and that is how it all started. Any success that I may have achieved through the years that I have been a member of this honourable House and as a Minister is due to the goodwill and comradeship of members of this House and my Cabinet colleagues, although I have enjoyed the same goodwill, friendship and understanding from all sections of the community. The honour that has been conferred on me belongs to those associated with me who have helped me and at times have had to put up with me not only inside Parliament but outside and that applies to all I represent. I cannot say more than to express the appreciation of the friendship I enjoy here which means a lot to me, but there is one further matter. Of all the assistance I have had, the greatest is probably that referred to by the Leader of the Opposition, because I have had wonderful assistance and support from my wife. I have had the good fortune to be the head of a happy family, so that I have had nothing to distract me from the duties that I have had to perform. For all of that I am profoundly thankful, and I thank God for the assistance I have had which has brought me to this very happy occasion when this Council has done me this great honour.

QUESTIONS.

NON-RATABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Hon. F. J. CONDON—Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to the question I asked yesterday relative to the position of councils with regard to non-ratable Government property?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE—In the short time available to me I have attempted to obtain an answer, but I know the honourable member will appreciate that it must of necessity be

vague at such short notice. The matter involves Government policy because it affects numerous councils throughout the State and therefore I can only assure the honourable member that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

NEW RAILWAY SLEEPING COACHES.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH—I noticed some days ago a press report to the effect that the Railways Department was building more carriages with twinette and roomette berths to replace the old type sleeping coaches. Is the Minister of Railways able to say when these new coaches will be available for public use?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE—The question arises out of a report in the press with regard to present construction. I think the article stated quite clearly that the work in hand was expected to be completed by the end of the next financial year.

FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.

The Hon. F. J. CONDON—Is it the intention of the Government to confer with the Federal Government regarding the serious position of the flour milling trade, particularly in South Australia, with a view to appropriate action being taken to meet the present difficult marketing position in the interests of the farming, flour milling, poultry, dairy, pig, and other industries and of the taxpayers generally?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN—The Government will be pleased to co-operate in any effective measures to overcome the difficulties mentioned and will list this matter for the next Premiers' Conference.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 1).

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from June 9. Page 57.)

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary)—I wish to make only one comment by way of reply because I think that some of the remarks made during this debate have been misunderstood by the public and may possibly convey a wrong impression of the procedure of this place. The public may be led to believe that something has happened which is contrary to Standing Orders, and that in some way the Government has violated the statutes governing the conduct of Parliament because it has introduced certain Bills before the discussion on

the Address in Reply was completed. Two Bills have been presented to this Parliament, a Supply Bill and an Appropriation Bill, the latter covering the Supplementary Estimates. I point out that Supplementary Estimates have nothing to do with the new financial year, but are something to complete the financial obligations of the Government for the present financial year, i.e., until June 30, 1954, and therefore it cannot be said that such a Bill should have to wait until after the Address in Reply debate has been disposed of. Indeed, the very Standing Order that Mr. Cudmore quoted provides for such circumstances when it states that until the Address in Reply to the Governor's opening speech has been adopted no business beyond what is of a formal or unopposed nature shall be conducted. It has been the practice for years to pass a Supply Bill on the opening day of the session in order to carry on the functions of government. The only addition on this occasion was the Supplementary Estimates to provide for financial undertakings and obligations of the Government until the end of the year, and consequently there has been no violation of Standing Orders. Moreover, I know that you, Sir, in your capacity as President would not permit Parliament to do anything which violated Standing Orders and it was rather unfortunate that it has been published to the people at large that we are doing something in contravention of Standing Orders. Parliament is in control of its own affairs and it has sufficient authority under its constitution to decide what is necessary to meet circumstances such as we are meeting now. The very resolution which I have had to move at the commencement of each day's sitting has put the matter in Parliament's hands and the assent of this Council has constituted everything as regular and proper.

The Hon. C. R. Cudmore—You do not want us to take the business out of the Government's hands, do you?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN—I should be very sorry if there was any suggestion of that. The Government tries to consider the convenience of members, and even in this session I have done so as regards their movements. All members require the opportunity to move about their electorates and they make requests to Ministers to do likewise, and if we did nothing but sit on these benches three days a week all the year round we could not do that which both members and the electors expect us to do. That was the only thing I desired to mention because I felt that

the information that had gone to the public had not been understood in the way it is understood by members in this House. I thank members for the consideration they have given this measure and for facilitating its passage.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1).

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary)—I move—

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill provides for the appropriation of £561,530 under the headings set out in clause 3, and for the information of members I propose to mention briefly the purposes for which the authority of Parliament is being sought to incur additional expenditure this financial year. The first item, under the heading "Chief Secretary and Minister of Health, Miscellaneous," covers subsidies to various religious and other organizations towards the cost of providing homes for aged persons. These subsidies will be paid to the various bodies which run these homes, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The Government will find half the capital cost of any home or proposed home on the basis of moneys expended or commitments made (which are considered satisfactory by the Government) during the financial year 1953-54. The capital cost will include the cost of original furniture and equipment.

2. The Government will require a certificate from the Auditor-General as to the amount involved in respect of each home. To enable him to furnish this certificate, vouchers, contracts and other information will be required from the various bodies.

3. The Government will pay a subsidy only on premises used exclusively in connection with providing accommodation for aged persons.

4. The Government will require an undertaking from any religious or other body receiving a subsidy that the premises will always be used for housing pensioners or aged persons of limited means without further commitments to the Government.

5. In cases where a mortgage exists over real estate which is being used as a home for aged persons of limited means, and the Government is assured that the home will continue to be used as a home for aged persons, the Government will provide a subsidy of half the mortgage to the responsible body raising the other half of the amount and arranging for repayment of the mortgage in full before June 30, 1954. The provisions of this paragraph will not apply where the Government has already granted a subsidy in respect of moneys expended or commitments made.

In all, the amount of subsidy which Parliament is asked to authorize this year is £229,900. This is based on estimates supplied by the various bodies of the amounts which will be claimed by June 30, 1954. The estimated subsidies are as follow:—

	£
The Australian Lutheran Aid Society (Inc.)—The Australian Lutheran Aid Society's Home for Aged People, Fullarton	2,600
Central Methodist Mission, Port Adelaide—Wesley House	18,500
Central Mission, Port Pirie—"Lealholme" Old Folks Home, Port Pirie	500
Central Mission Old Folks Home Inc.—Payneham and Henley Beach Church of England—Social Welfare Committee—Diocese of Adelaide, St. Laurence's Home for the Aged, Grange	26,500
Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc., S.A.—Christian Rest Home, St. Georges	13,000
Little Sisters of the Poor (S.A.) Inc—"Lourdes Valley" Home for the Aged Poor, Glen Osmond . .	22,000
Mount Gambier Old Folks Home . .	5,500
North Adelaide Christian Community Centre—"Helping Hand Home for the Aged"—North Adelaide Home for the Aged and Riverton Rest Home Inc.	22,800
"Resthaven" Methodist Home for Aged Women, Inc.—Leabrook and Malvern	29,500
S.A. Baptist Home for the Aged Inc—"Illoura" Home, Norwood Sisters of St. Joseph—St. Joseph's Providence, Cowandilla	6,000
The Salvation Army—"Eventide" Home for Aged Men, Linden Park	35,500
The United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia—S.A. District Inc.—Lutheran Rest Home for the Aged, Tanunda	16,500

Under the heading "Publicity and Tourist Bureau and Immigration Department" £70,400 is provided. Included in this amount is £60,100 for the purchase of a large tract of land in the vicinity of West Beach which is to be developed as a pleasure resort. Later during this session legislation will be placed before Parliament to create a trust, which will be charged with the responsibility of developing this area as a pleasure resort and recreation centre. Funds are also provided in this line to permit additional grants to be made to a number of local government authorities for the development of tourist resorts, £8,500, and for necessary improvements at Kelly's Hill Caves on Kangaroo Island, £1,800. Districts for which subsidies have been approved are Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Christies Beach, Port Elliot, Port Noarlunga, Port Lincoln, Barmera,

and Summertown. These subsidies are additional to the £13,000 provided in the Budget appropriation for 1953-54.

The amount provided under "Treasurer—Miscellaneous" is £147,161, and covers four items as follows:—

	£
Contribution to Advances for Homes Insurance Fund towards meeting claims for earthquake damage	20,000
Contribution to the National Debt Commission as share of shortage in connection with a conversion operation in London	17,161
Further contribution towards working expenses of the Municipal Tramways Trust	100,000
Special gift to New South Wales Government for alleviating hardship suffered by individuals as a result of floods	10,000

As regards the first of these, members will be aware that the scheme of home purchase finance authorized by the Advances for Homes Act is administered by the State Bank. In connection with this scheme, too, a special insurance fund was set up many years ago whereby home purchasers paid premiums into the fund and were covered against loss by fire, storm or tempest, but not by earthquake. The Government has decided to assist persons, who have received finance under this Act and who suffered damage as a result of the earthquake, to the extent of meeting reasonable costs of repair from the insurance fund. Because of the difficulty experienced by home purchasers in obtaining quotations for repairs, and because also it will take some time for the bank's inspectors to check the extent of damage, it is not possible at this juncture to specify the total of claims for damage which will have to be met, but the bank estimates that the £20,000 provided under this heading will enable the insurance fund, which will then stand at £83,000, to meet all such claims. If subsequent events prove that this amount is insufficient further provision can be made on the Estimates for 1954-55.

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States provides that where a loan is converted at discount, and moneys from the National Debt Sinking Fund are used for redeeming any part of the loan, the State shall, from its consolidated revenue, repay such amounts to the National Debt Commission. As a result of a conversion operation in London earlier this year funds were made available from the sinking fund for redemption of debt, and £17,161 is now payable by this State to the National Debt Commission to recoup the sinking fund.

A further £100,000 is provided as an additional contribution to the working expenses of the Municipal Tramways Trust. A recent review discloses that the estimated cash loss on tramway operations this year will exceed £700,000, and as only £600,000 was provided in the Bill passed by Parliament last year it is necessary for the Government to provide this further amount to finance the loss. Tramway losses are not peculiar to this State; they are the experience of most cities in Australia and in many cities of the world. None the less, the Tramways Trust is not complacent about operating at a loss. It is making every endeavour to reduce the loss being experienced by exploring all avenues for economy consistent with maintaining reasonable services.

The other item I have mentioned refers to the disastrous floods which occurred in New South Wales earlier this year, when many individuals suffered severe loss. The Government made a gift of £10,000 to the Government of New South Wales towards assisting those persons who suffered from these floods. This was accepted, with gratitude, by the Premier of New South Wales.

An amount of £15,400 is provided under "Minister of Lands and Minister of Repatriation—Miscellaneous." Of this amount £4,700 is for reconstruction of the bridge over First Creek in the Botanic Park and for resurfacing roads within the park. The balance, £10,700, is being made available to the National Park, Belair, for road construction and repairs, and for widening and altering bridges within the National Park.

An amount of £18,669 is provided for Aborigines Department under the heading "Minister of Works," of which £7,600 is required for maintenance of aboriginal children at institutions and homes. The Government has agreed to pay £1 5s. a week in respect of each child boarded at a home. The balance of provision for this Department, namely £11,069, is required to make a payment to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia (S.A. District), which has undertaken the responsibility of caring for natives at Yalata Station, a property on Eyre Peninsula which was purchased by the Government. The company which operated Yalata is being wound up and all cash realized will be paid to the Government. In the meantime, however, the Lutheran Church has been involved in expenses for the care and maintenance of natives and will be involved in expenses for repairs and maintenance at the station property.

The £30,000 provided under the heading Education Department is required for purchasing additional motor buses for use by the department in conveying children to schools. The final amount shown in the Bill (£50,000 under "Education Miscellaneous") has been provided as a grant to the University of Adelaide to enable it to add a fourth floor to the Medical School. The completion of this work will give much needed additional space to the school and will also assist the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, as the institute has made part of its space, which it itself badly needs, available to the school. With the exception of clause 5, the Bill follows the form conventional with Appropriation Bills. Clause 2 provides for the issue of moneys totalling £561,530, and clause 3 summarises the purposes on which this amount is to be spent.

Clause 4 is a procedural clause and provides that the Treasurer shall only have available to him such amounts as are authorized by warrant given by the Governor. Regulations to the Mining Act have now been made to provide for payment of rewards to persons discovering uranium, but, at the time the discoveries mentioned in clause 5 were made, the regulations had not been approved by His Excellency the Governor. None the less, the Government considered that it should keep faith with the finders and should pay the rewards. Clause 5 now validates such payments. I commend the Bill to members.

The Hon. C. R. CUDMORE (Central No. 2).—In supporting the Bill, I have very little comment to make on individual items, most of which I applaud as desirable expenditure, if the Government has the necessary money. The fact that this Bill, as in previous Appropriation Bills laid before the House on the first day of sitting, in clause 2 says "... out of the moneys paid to the State by the Commonwealth of Australia" leads me to think that perhaps there was something in my contention that the reason why we must have this is not only that we have suffered inflation, but uniform taxation. In other years the last clause in the Bill has contained the following:—

If the moneys paid by the Commonwealth of Australia into the general revenue of the State are insufficient to make the payments authorized by section 3, moneys may be issued to make good the deficiency out of Loan funds or other public funds or by money raised by way of bank overdraft.

This year it has not been necessary to include those words because we have a surplus, but why do we not just say so and be proud of it

instead of saying, "We must get rid of this by June 30 so that we can still say to the Commonwealth Government 'we did not have a surplus; we are still hard up and want more money from you'." It seems to me very broadly that we have overlooked the fact that there is not a gold mine at Canberra and that the money has to come from the same body of taxpayers, no matter who spends it. We should not be so distinct in our ideas that we must get rid of this surplus instead of showing it. I am applauding most of the reasons for pushing this money out and passing this Appropriation Bill but in all these financial matters we forget that Canberra gets money from the same taxpayers as would be paying it to the State if we did not have uniform taxation. I do not retract anything that I said before. It would be a grand thing if we could get back to the responsibility of collecting and distributing our own moneys.

A wrong impression has been given by certain sections of the press in the report of the remarks I made yesterday, because they reported me as saying that we should not have a Supply Bill before the Address in Reply debate. I did not say anything of the sort; I said we always have a Supply Bill and that the proper procedure, if we are to have another Appropriation Bill, is to have the Address in Reply debate, the Appropriation Bill and then the Supply Bill. This is the first year that we have carried the Supply Bill for next year's finance before the second Appropriation Bill for this year's finance, and it could be improved by putting things in their proper order. I have no complaint about the items in this Bill and support the second reading.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN (Central No. 1).—As the junior member of the Chamber, not perhaps in knowledge but in years of service, I would like to add my personal congratulations to the Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin. Although my association with him has not been as long as that of other members of this House it has given me every confidence in our esteemed Chief Secretary. We in this Chamber can feel very proud to have such a member amongst us and of the honour bestowed upon him. I also congratulate Mr. Jude on his elevation to Cabinet rank. We are all acquainted with him and know that he will carry out his duties efficiently. I associate myself with the remarks of other members who congratulated the two members of the House of Assembly who have been elevated to the Ministerial Benches. I am sure they will carry out their duties in a

very able manner. I have already had occasion to approach the Minister of Education and he gave very prompt attention to the matter I put before him. If that is an indication of the promptness and efficiency of our Ministers no member will have any reason for complaint.

The measure before us provides for additional expenditure of £561,530 out of revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1954. I understand there is a healthy surplus still remaining, which indicates that our revenue must be very buoyant. I have no doubt that it will now be claimed as it has always been in the past that this position arises from the soundness of the Government policy in establishing economic stability, but after listening yesterday to the remarks of some members I wonder whether we are not now approaching the brink of a very dark abyss. Some of the contributions to the debate were very gloomy and we have a long way to go before we reach the position visualized by some members.

It is pleasing to see that the Government is at last realizing at least some of its responsibilities in providing grants to organizations to provide homes for the aged. These subsidies, totalling £229,900, will help to relieve the position. Although I understood there was slightly more than that amount available, that is the total that has been granted. According to a report in the *Advertiser* of June 8, the Government is fully alive to the needs of the aged and desires to help people who through no fault of their own are left to fend for themselves in the last years of their lives. This action appears to me to be rather belated, because if my memory serves me right a motion asking for provision for building homes for the aged under the Housing Trust scheme at a reasonable rental and for making homes available to the aged so that they would not be neglected in the declining years of their lives was defeated in this House. Fortunately for the whole community there are organizations that have attempted to house aged people who, as the Government has stated, through no fault of their own have been left with nothing and have been forced to call upon such institutions as are already established for aid. However, I feel that it is the responsibility of the Government to provide homes for those so unfortunately placed and it is therefore pleasing to note that the Government is now giving assistance to these organizations and is prepared to continue to do so.

The Hon. F. T. Perry—Does the honourable member read that into the Minister's introductory remarks?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—He said that where an organization is unable to redeem a mortgage the Government is prepared to make further assistance available.

The Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin—That is to assist in paying off mortgages.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—If that is not something in addition to what has already been granted, what is it? All these institutions have to rely on public support and benefactions for their income and they are doing a wonderful job. The whole of the money granted has been given without discrimination and I believe that the Government should adopt this principle in other matters. I have in mind now grants under the heading of Education Department, for which a further sum of £30,000 is to be appropriated. I do not criticize this expenditure for I feel that too little is being spent on education. School committees and parents' associations are doing wonderful work on behalf of their respective schools and every encouragement should be given them. The Government subsidizes on a pound for pound basis such organizations when they are associated with public schools and I feel that this principle should be extended to private schools of which there are a considerable number, commencing from the kindergarten. They all relieve the Government from expenditure of a considerable sum. Apparently, the Government has sufficient money available and could, I suggest, make these grants, but unfortunately nothing has yet been done in this direction. The erection and equipment of private schools costs a considerable amount. For example, a new private school is in the course of erection at Semaphore, the foundation stone having been laid on May 30, 1954. The contract price for this school was £35,819, but that does not include furnishings which will require a further considerable sum. This school will accommodate 400 pupils, mostly in the primary grades. Other similar schools have just been completed elsewhere and some are in the course of construction. All this relieves the Government of a considerable obligation. The cost of buildings, furnishings and maintenance is borne by the parents who send their children to these schools. It may be argued that they could send them to public schools, but does not the Declaration of Human Rights recognize the

right of people to select the type of education they desire for their children? That is a fundamental principle.

If the Government were faced with the necessity to provide accommodation and instruction for the pupils now attending private schools it would be more than embarrassed. A statement appeared in the *Advertiser* recently drawing attention to the conditions prevailing at the Walkerville public school, and there have been comments from other school committees on similar lines. The Government has neither the accommodation nor the teaching staff available to deal adequately with the pupils it would be called upon to educate if all private schools were forced to close their doors. I am therefore still hopeful that the Government will extend to private schools and the committees associated with them the same facilities as it extends to public school committees by subsidizing them on a pound for pound basis.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—The same as is done in other States.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—I have previously quoted from publications in other States and other countries where that procedure is followed, undoubtedly for similar reasons to those I have put forward this afternoon. The parent who sends his child to a private school pays twice for its education. In addition to taxation he must pay school fees which do not arise at a public school. Why should such a parent have that additional burden? The Government is responsible for educating children.

The Hon. Sir Wallace Sandford—The Government is the people.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—The Government is only elected by the people.

The Hon. N. L. Jude—Haven't parents any responsibility for the education of their children?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—Yes, and as a parent I consider that I have the responsibility of providing my children with the best education possible and I exercise my rights, as a member of a democratic country, in choosing the school my children should attend.

The Hon. Sir Wallace Sandford—Many parents do that.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—I agree, but assistance should be provided to those private schools. If there weren't private schools the Government would be required to spend millions more on education. The report of the Municipal Tramways Trust for the 17 months ended June 30, 1953, does not encourage optimism. The total revenue for that period

was £2,977,392, working expenses £3,829,299, and the total deficiency £1,121,866. After allowing for Government grants of £700,000, the deficiency was reduced to £421,866. For the year ended January 31, 1937, revenue was £698,274. It increased gradually, but the number of passengers carried has fluctuated. In 1937 there were 52,238,897 passengers carried at an average fare of 3.167d. There was a marked increase until for the year ended January 31, 1945, the peak year, 95,034,796 passengers were carried at an average fare of 3.2d. The increase in fares over eight years was only .033d. Since 1945 there has been a gradual decline in the number of passengers carried and for the year ended January 31, 1952, the number carried was 75,435,607 at an average fare of 5.753d. In other words in seven years the number of passengers carried annually decreased by 19,599,189. For the 17 months ended June 30, 1953, the number carried was 98,099,491 at an average fare of 6.986d.

It was suggested in the report that the decrease in the number of passengers was due to the increased number of people using motor cars, motor bicycles and bicycles, but what has caused the public to use other means of transport? Hasn't it been brought about by the trust's policy of continually increasing fares? Another factor is that there is general dissatisfaction with the services provided. The report also refers to the record number of motor registrations and cites that as a reason for a lessening in passenger traffic. The maladministration of the trust in increasing fares has been responsible for the present position. Instead of increasing revenue the trust has lost it. Revenue has increased but not to the same extent as costs. We were told that trams were becoming obsolete and that bus services should replace them because buses were better, cheaper, and quicker.

I have received numerous complaints from residents in the Findon area where the tram service was replaced by a bus service and those complaints do not agree with that contention. I have been told that in off-peak periods buses have been cancelled. A person secures a time table and arranges to board a bus at a specified time. If he goes to the terminus a bus is there but it does not leave for some time and inquiries reveal that the management of the trust has reduced services and that the bus consequently does not leave until the scheduled time of the next bus. The public is not notified of changes in the service and that does not lead to satisfaction. Can

the bus crews or the 40-hour week about which we hear so much in debates in this House be blamed? I suggest that only the administration of the trust can be blamed. The trust cannot blame increased wages or the 40-hour week.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall—Do you suggest that they have not increased the costs the trust has to meet?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—Only infinitesimally. How much has the basic wage increased in the last 17 months? If members have followed press reports about the recent application before the Arbitration Court they will realize that tramway employees have not enjoyed a 40-hour week.

The Hon. E. H. Edmonds—Then what is the reason for the present position?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—The maladministration of the trust.

The Hon. E. H. Edmonds—In what way?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—In all ways. Experts were brought from America to advise on the best methods of conducting the trust but how long were they here and what investigations did they make? I suggest that certain recommendations were put by the trust to the experts who accepted them without investigation.

The Hon. N. L. Jude—Do you think it would help the position if suburban train fares were increased?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—No, because the people who are using the suburban trains would be forced into using other forms of transport and not trams. Every time fares are increased the number of passengers carried decreases. I do not reflect on the honesty or integrity of any member of the trust but are those responsible for its management experts in this field of transport or are they experts in some other way? The answer to the problem is that the trust should be taken over by the Government and a Minister of Transport should be appointed with a body of experts to advise him adequately on tramways administration. In this way we would solve a lot of our problems. Are we to continue pouring money into the trust to liquidate deficiencies which now stand at over £3,000,000?

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Many tram passengers are now carried in motor cars.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—That is so. I know it is illegal but we must not deceive ourselves that it is not done; it happens every day of the week.

The Hon. N. L. Jude—Isn't that the answer?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—Why is it happening? People are not patronising the trust because all it ever does is to increase fares continually. Only a few years ago the fare from Torrensville to Victoria Square was 2d. but today the same journey costs 6d. and the service is not half as good as it was before. To eliminate the transport problems I have suggested the creation of a new portfolio. The old bogey of the socialistic objective of the Labor Party has been raised again, but I suggest that not socialization but proper administration would solve the difficulty. The official interpretation of the Labor Party objective does not provide for that at all, and with your indulgence I will read it:—

(b) That the Australian Labor Party proposes collective ownership for the purpose of preventing exploitation, and to whatever extent may be necessary for that purpose.

(c) That wherever private ownership is a means of exploitation it is opposed by the Party; but

(d) That the Party does not seek to abolish private ownership even of any of the instruments of production where such instrument is utilized by its owner in a socially useful manner and without exploitation.

If that means the socialization of the Tramways Trust, then I fully subscribe to it.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall—What; because it is exploiting the public.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN—There could not be any greater exploitation of the public than the present policy of the trust. Recently I visited Leigh Creek and was absolutely amazed at the advancement there. There is no better example of socialization than this coalfield; it is a miniature city, and as it was all done by the Government it must be socialization. The same thing exists, though perhaps on a smaller scale, at Radium Hill. Do we hear any criticism of that from members opposite, or do they support it? If they do not, it is about time they made some move to discontinue the policy of the Government. The Government cannot go on continually granting money to the Tramways Trust to eliminate deficiencies that are growing larger and larger. Whose responsibility is that? Who owns the trust? This problem has been placed at the door of the Government and therefore it should take over administration of the trust. I support the second reading.

The Hon. Sir WALLACE SANDFORD (Central No. 2)—Yesterday we dealt with the Supply Bill which is necessary to procure the funds to carry on the affairs of this State for

a portion of the year commencing on July 1. The Bill now before us appropriates further revenue of £561,530 for the year ending June 30, 1954; in other words, whereas yesterday's Bill was for the coming year, the measure now before us is to discharge our obligations for services rendered during the present fiscal year. I was very interested and pleased to hear the expressions of approval that Mr. Bevan extended to the Government for the way in which finances had been handled during the 12 months now drawing to a close. However, he seemed to have gained the impression from yesterday's debate that there was a degree of recession developing whereas, because of the achievement of the Government, the finances of the State and the outlook of a season that has been referred to by the Hon. Sir George Jenkins, until recently Minister of Agriculture, as the most propitious opening for the season in the history of the State in his memory, we thus reasonably expect that the next six months will enable the finances of the year to sail along in the same buoyant manner as in the past several seasons. Of course, there are risks ahead of us, but that will always be the case. In view of the knowledge we all have of the financial affairs of this State I do not think it is necessary for me to expound on the various sums. The amount required by the Chief Secretary and Minister of Health is £229,900 and, as it has already been referred to in detail, it is not necessary for me to repeat what has been said. We are closing our accounts for the year and although these figures are substantial we must realize that, with the steps that have taken place recently in developing our secondary industries, the substantial increase in migration and consequently the growth of producers of more wealth and consumers of production, we are approaching the coming year with approval and confidence.

Mr. Bevan referred at considerable length to the position of the Tramways Trust. Those who live in the city and immediate suburbs may be excused if at times they feel concern at what appears to be the drift of finances of this body. However, we hope to solve the difficulties that confront the trust in the coming years. The knowledge of an expert is required to discover how leakages or losses can be reduced, and profits substantially increased. I particularly rose in order to confirm what has been said by other speakers at different times about money Bills. We cannot amend them; we can only approve

or oppose them. However, the people of the whole State can always rest assured that this House of review scrutinizes most carefully every financial Bill that comes to it from another place. I support the second reading.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY (Central No. 2) —I endorse the congratulations already offered to the Chief Secretary on the honour just conferred on him by the Queen. I have already congratulated him personally, and I should now like to congratulate the new Minister, the Hon. N. L. Jude, on his assumption of office. I should think that his duties as Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads and Minister of Railways will keep him fully occupied, for he will have many difficulties to contend with. I do not know much about our country roads, but many of those in the metropolitan area are in a parlous state. Probably during the next 12 months or so he will have to meet many deputations from all parts of the State asking him to improve or repair our highways. I also congratulate the Leader of the Opposition on the honour bestowed on him by the Queen not long ago. He is an old friend and I trust he will live many years to appreciate that honour. I congratulate the Government on its generous gesture in giving assistance for homes for the aged.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—You voted against a motion of the Opposition on that subject.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I have never voted against any motion on those lines. I strongly advocated assistance such as this when I returned from overseas because I saw what the British Government was doing.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—But you voted against the motion.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I am talking about the present proposals, which I thoroughly approve. I am sure that not only those who will benefit from this assistance but everyone will appreciate the Government's action in helping institutions that take care of the aged.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—Those institutions were established for many years before being given Government assistance.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Yes, but they would not be able to provide the accommodation that they will now without the assistance of these grants. We all applaud their great work and trust that they will be able to take full advantage of the Government's offer. The Government is making money available for the improvement of various tourist resorts. A

recent deputation to the Minister drew his attention to the hostel at Marino that was formerly occupied by Charles Cameron Kingston. This old building does not adequately cater for tourists who go there in the tourist season. It is now being painted, but local people have asked that some of the dilapidated rooms be put in order. This building is in an excellent position on the heights overlooking the gulf. If more amenities were provided tourists and local people would be most appreciative.

I listened with much interest to Mr. Bevan's remarks about public transport. He quoted figures that could not be challenged because they were taken from reports. More than one report has been made by various bodies that have inquired into the affairs of the Tramways Trust, in recent years particularly, and we are all worried about the condition of the trust's finances. It is not easy to find a solution. Public transport all over the world seems to be in much the same position. One searches for a cure, but I am not at all sure that nationalization is the cure. The railways in Great Britain were run for years by private companies in competition. They were magnificent railways and were favourably commented on by all who patronized them for their service and efficiency. However, since they have been nationalized they compare most unfavourably with what they offered under private management. The rollingstock, equipment and service are certainly not what they were. Therefore, nationalization is not the cure for the serious condition of our tramway finances. Of course, there are many reasons why our trams and trains do not pay, but I should say the principal one was the prosperity of the people. Many are now able to afford their own transport. They come to town in their motor cars, and many pick up people they know.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—You said the tramways and railways do not pay. Do our water schemes pay?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Not all of them. The metropolitan scheme paid for a considerable time, but its profits are diminishing too. I should say as a general remark that our water systems do not pay.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—If you do not have the water you cannot have transport.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—That is true, and I suppose that, getting down to tinctacks, we could regard water as a transport system. I cannot remember when the railways paid.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—You should make them pay.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—The trust tried to pay its way by increasing fares, but that was not the answer.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—What is the answer?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I do not know, but when I spoke before on this subject I advocated private enterprise.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—They failed, too.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—Not in the field of transport. If the honourable member will examine statistics he will find that practically every private service in the metropolitan area carries millions of passengers a year and pays its way.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph—In Western Australia private buses had to be subsidized by the Government.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—I am talking about Adelaide, where I think all the private services are paying and are rendering a valuable service to the community. They are serving areas that public transport does not cater for, and it would be wise of the Government to adopt one of the recommendations of the committee of inquiry, namely, that branch lines be taken over by private enterprise.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Every service will pay if men work 12 hours a day.

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—The employees are evidently content, for these private services still have plenty of operators. Greater activity by private enterprise in the field of transport may be some solution of our tramway problem. We cannot go on year after year with the trust losing £1,000,000 annually. We have been told that it will take at least 10 years to rehabilitate the tramways, so we shall lose millions before they are on a proper basis.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—What about having a committee of inquiry or a Royal Commission?

The Hon. E. ANTHONY—We have had several, and we have received their reports, but every one says the same thing. Some have recommended the complete abolition of trams in favour of buses, and I think that will eventually come. Our present system has caused great losses to the taxpayer, and someone will have to find a solution. The management of the tramways is in the hands of a board, but all the members are completely inexperienced in transport, as one member said. It needs people who are accustomed to running

such services. Every conscientious public man must feel concerned about the great tramways losses and the sooner we face up to the whole thing the better. I have pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. L. H. DENSLEY (Southern)—I must take this opportunity to add my congratulations to Sir Lyell McEwin on the great honour conferred on him by Her Majesty. We are all very pleased and feel that he is very worthy of it. I would also take this opportunity to offer my very sincere congratulations to my colleague, Mr. Jude, on his appointment to the Ministry. I feel sure that as a young man it has given him a wonderful opportunity and that he will be an acquisition to the Ministry. I believe that the whole of the South-East is very pleased about his appointment.

The retirement of Sir George Jenkins is something which, I suppose, we must have expected. When I first came into this place I felt that if there was one department which could be improved it was Agriculture, and I believe that Sir George has lifted agriculture to a very high standard indeed. I pay him a warm tribute for the wonderful work he did on behalf of farmers and graziers in bringing agriculture into its proper place and laying the foundation for the future welfare of the numbers of settlers going on the land and giving them an opportunity to get a proper grounding in the development of their holdings in accordance with accepted modern principles. Sir George, I believe, was largely responsible for this and I would like to say thank you to him for his fine work. I also congratulate the new Ministers in the other place, Mr. Pattinson and Mr. Christian, who are both able and capable members of Parliament of long experience who will make extremely good Ministers.

I commend the Government on having made available to organizations caring for the aged the very considerable sum provided for in this measure. The principle adopted in subsidizing organizations already carrying on this work in a very good manner is a much better way of meeting the requirements of aged folk than the Government itself setting up institutions for the purpose. This a matter on which we can all commend the Government and I hope that the grants will enable many people to overcome the difficulties that have arisen through the depreciation of money and that they will enjoy a better eventide of life than would otherwise be possible for them. I have pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (Central No. 1)—I did not purpose speaking to this measure, having made a few remarks on the Supply Bill, but when I said yesterday that most of the revenue of the Government for the carrying on of public services is derived from uniform taxation and that this Parliament had passed enabling legislation the Attorney-General challenged me to produce the specific Act under which those powers were conceded to the Commonwealth Government. I find that in October, 1942, a Bill was introduced by the Hon. S. W. (afterwards Sir Shirley) Jeffries entitled "The Income Tax Suspension Bill," and he said amongst other things when introducing the measure that unless the Bill was passed in consort with similar legislation in other States the tax derived from South Australian taxpayers would not be payable to the Government of South Australia. That Bill was No. 25 of 1942 and the introductory remarks are to be found in *Hansard* of that year at page 1089.

I add my congratulations to those already conveyed by other speakers to Sir Lyell McEwin on the honour accorded him by Her Majesty. My sentiments were ably expressed by the mover and seconder of the motion that was carried, but I would like to assure Sir Lyell that I sincerely endorse every word that was said.

Much has been said concerning the Tramways Trust, and I was struck by Mr. Anthoney's statement that nationalization was not the panacea for the economic ills that confront the Government. He said that the various railway companies of England were paying concerns before they were nationalized. This was a surprising remark, for he should know, having but recently returned from England, that in many cases the railway companies of England were virtually bankrupt and were only too happy for the Government to take them over. Whether they be run by private enterprise or as a national project they need very astute handling by those in control and by the Governments that provide the finance. Most members in this Chamber are connected with some form of business and they know that if a business requires the constant sinking of further money to make up deficits it is bankrupt. I think it may be fairly claimed that the tramways are in a similar position to the railways, because they are a developmental project. It has been said that private enterprise has been operating road transport successfully, but when I was in Western Australia last year I was reliably

informed that the Metropolitan Bus Company, one of the largest concerns in Australia, was said to be seeking aid from the Government in respect of certain routes that were not paying. This problem must be astutely handled and carefully watched by those providing the funds so that the taxpayers' money is not sunk without any apparent return.

I compliment the Government on its education programme, as indicated in the Governor's speech. In no other State has the percentage increase in school population been so high as in South Australia, the increase over the last five years having been 47 per cent. I know the Government is confronted with problems of erecting schools and providing teachers and equipment, but similar difficulties confront private schools.

The Hon. F. J. Condon—Worse difficulties.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH—That is true. Our public schools are operated on revenue from the State, but the capital cost for private schools has to be paid by the parents sending their children to those schools. Private schools are doing an excellent service for the State. Parents' committees of State schools raise quite considerable sums for school work. They are rendering a very laudable service and last year raised £130,000, which the Government subsidized pound for pound, providing as a result £260,000 for school equipment and other amenities. It is just as much the Government's responsibility to give the same consideration both in regard to finance and amenities to private schools as for its Government-controlled schools. I have in mind a private school in my district of three rooms; with the necessary equipment the capital cost was £15,000, which has to be met by the parents. In this school, as in many other private schools, there is no distinction as to creed. The Government has done some very laudable things in education, but has merely copied the Labor programme. Although we must give it credit for that, I submit that this is one of the most important items it has neglected during its regime.

It is not many years since my Party submitted a motion to this Chamber asking the Government to build single unit homes for aged couples, who should not be separated in the eventide of their lives because, owing to economic circumstances, they cannot provide a home of their own. They should be permitted to rent a home especially designed for them. Members of my Party were laughed to scorn by Government supporters when this motion was submitted, and only one member of the

Liberal and Country League in this Chamber spoke on it; and yet the Government today is acting on the proposals previously submitted by Labor. In January it commenced the building of 108 single unit homes to house aged couples. Labor members have the satisfaction of knowing that the Government is basking in the reflected glory of the policy enunciated by the Australian Labor Party. It is sufficient for us to know that our policy has been acted upon by the Government and that the people we desire to help are being helped, perhaps not to the extent we would desire, but nevertheless a step has been made in the right direction.

I compliment the Government on the amounts it is providing to religious organizations to care for the aged. Such assistance is long overdue. Throughout the years many of these organizations have been struggling to keep their institutions intact and provide the necessary food, equipment, clothing and medical care for their inmates. I compliment the Government on advancing £229,000 to these institutions on a pound for pound basis, but the amount should be even more, taking into account present-day costs, as it will not go very far. The primary cost of establishing these institutions is still the responsibility of such organizations. The Government should be a little more lenient. Money does not buy health or happiness, and it often takes a long time for sick people to get back to health. We should endeavour to provide these institutions with sufficient money to remove from those in charge unnecessary worry. It is proposed to grant £50,000 to the University of Adelaide. I have always championed the cause of higher educational institutions, and I believe the Adelaide University is second to none in Australia. However, had it not been for a Federal Labor Government, the University would not have expanded as it has done, for that Government provided the necessary funds on a pound-for-pound basis, in conjunction with the State Government, towards the cost of the construction of the necessary buildings. It is refreshing to see that this Government has granted an additional sum for the completion of another floor at the Medical School. Like Parliament, the University has noble traditions and usages. On a recent visit to the University in Perth, I was pleased to see the following prayer inscribed at the entrance of the Law School:—

Prayer before the study of law—composed by Dr. Samuel Johnson on September 26, 1765.—Almighty God, the Giver of Wisdom

without whose help resolutions are vain, without whose blessing study is ineffectual, enable me, if it be Thy will, to attain such knowledge as may qualify me to direct the doubtful, and instruct the ignorant, to prevent wrongs and terminate contentions; and grant that I may use that knowledge which I shall attain to Thy glory and my own salvation. For Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Before a doctor commences practising he takes the oath of Hippocrates, and I was pleased recently to read in the press the following report of a change in the oath of Hippocrates:—

The Hague, Tues.: Five hundred and fifty doctors, representing 700,000 colleagues in 46 countries, decided at The Hague today to change the oath of Hippocrates which doctors take before practising their profession. The seventh annual meeting of the World Medical Association amplified the oath to ban explicitly crimes like those committed by German doctors in wartime concentration camps. One of the most important changes in the oath is that doctors swear not to permit race, creed, or political considerations to enter between themselves and their patients. It says further that doctors will always have the utmost respect for human life. Dr. Louis Bauer of New York, executive assistant to the secretary-general of the World Medical Association, told reporters the changes had been proposed with the Nazi concentration camp experiments on human guinea pigs in mind. The meeting decided that patients should have complete freedom to choose their doctors, while doctors should have the freedom to choose their patients, except in case of emergency.

We are living in a materialistic world, and it is well to remind those who are entering the various professions that they have a responsibility not only to themselves but to the community. It is refreshing to see that in those places where professional men and women are trained, the same as in Parliament, the blessing and guidance of Almighty God is invoked on their activities in the respective spheres. I support the Bill.

The Hon. F. J. CONDON (Leader of the Opposition)—The Bill provides for a handout to various institutions, and although I do not object to that, I object to the Government's refusal to tackle this problem thoroughly by building cottages for aged couples. It cannot be said that members have delayed the passage of this Bill, for, although it provides for the expenditure of over £500,000, the speeches on it have lasted for less than two hours. My two colleagues have dealt fully with the proposed grant of £229,900 for subsidies toward the capital cost of homes for aged persons, and I do not intend to repeat what they have said, but I congratulate Mr. Bevan on his fine speech

on this important matter. I draw members' attention to the treatment meted out to councils by this Government. Yesterday, I asked whether the Government would consider compensating the Port Adelaide council for losses that have totalled £450,000 since the acquisition of the wharves. Last year the loss was £25,000, and this amount must be made up by Port Adelaide ratepayers. It is time the Government considered making some return to councils in respect of Government non-ratable property, wherever it may be. This applies particularly to our coastal towns.

My friends, Sir Wallace Sandford and Mr. Perry, criticised my attitude in fighting for an industry and tried to explain why that industry finds itself in its present plight. Although I accept their criticism in all good faith, I point out that surely we are entitled to expect the captains of industry to support an industry. We have heard a great deal about the wonderful work done by the Government. It is said that everything is financial, and there is nothing but praise for the Government, but there is much criticism of the workers for wanting a 40-hour week and increases in the basic wage and margins. We cannot have it both ways. There has been criticism of the industry in which I am interested, but Conciliation Commissioner Morrison said that in the milling industry costs are very low. Mr. Perry has done much good for industry in Australia, and when he spoke he referred to the need for economies. He said that nothing could be done by going directly against the decisions of the Arbitration Court. I point out to him that I always accept decisions of the court. He also criticized the Labor Party.

The Hon. F. T. Perry—I mentioned the honourable member, but not the Labor Party.

The Hon. F. J. CONDON—The honourable member mentioned both me and the Party. We stand for the principles of arbitration more than the Party of which he is a member. The workers must go to the court for increases in the basic wage and margins, and the decisions must be accepted. There was no need for Mr. Perry to say what he did yesterday. It is well-known in private enterprise for profits to be accumulated in reserve funds and in many instances to use them as a basis for the distribution of further share capital, which makes it then necessary for the profits in the industry to be increased in order to pay dividends on the extra capital. Then there is inflation brought about by share dealings on the Stock Exchange. One needs only to refer

to the recent oil boom when it was estimated that £100,000,000 came from the public, not one penny of which will be spent in the development of resources, yet here and in another place workers are blamed for present conditions. I am trying to deny any suggestion that the workers are opposed to the Arbitration Court. I support the Bill.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary)—I thank members for the attention they have given to the Bill. Earlier this afternoon I omitted to say something which should have been said. I feel that all members in this place would like me to refer to the distinction conferred upon Mr. Condon by Her Majesty the Queen in the New Year Honours. Most of us have personally congratulated the honourable member. We were pleased that Her Majesty was able to

personally confer the distinction on him when she was in Adelaide. I feel I am expressing the view of every member when I extend hearty congratulations to the Leader of the Opposition. Since the honour was conferred great satisfaction has been expressed by everybody that Mr. Condon accepted it, because it was well earned. I know members of the Condon family very well, and they have a high reputation amongst all who come in contact with them. All members of this place must be proud that such an honour was bestowed on the Leader of the Opposition.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.50 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, July 27, at 2 p.m.