

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, July 24, 1962.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. L. H. Densley) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT: I have to inform the Council that I have received from His Excellency the Governor a commission authorizing me to administer the oath of allegiance or affirmation to members of the Legislative Council.

QUESTIONS.**INDUSTRIAL CODE.**

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether, when the Industrial Code is being dealt with this session, it is intended to print it in a consolidated form?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: We have not yet given detailed consideration to the matter and I should think it would depend upon the extent of the amendments made. When we have completed consideration of the Bill this year, I shall be prepared to consider the matter raised.

RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Can the Attorney-General say what progress has been made, if any, by the Commonwealth and the Crown Law Office of this State towards the passage of complementary legislation to secure uniform control over monopolies and restrictive trade practices, and specifically if and when finality in this matter will be reached?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The honourable member was good enough to give me notice of the question. Negotiations in this matter are not on a Crown Law Office level, but have been carried out at conferences of Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General. These matters have been discussed at various conferences but, unfortunately, we could not carry the discussions further at the last conference in Perth about six weeks ago because the Commonwealth Attorney-General, who is also Minister for External Affairs, was out of the country. I understand that he and his officers are working on this matter and perhaps he may make a further submission at the next conference of Attorneys-General. I am not in a position to say when finality will be reached.

TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: My question relates to the Town Planning Act. I believe that in 1957 an amendment was brought forward to cope with the resubdivision of farmlets in the Murray Bridge area. If I remember rightly the object of the amendment was to stop further resubdivision. It has come to my knowledge that all agricultural land under 20 acres in area is thus under the control of the Town Planner. In other words, if the owner of a small area wishes to build a house on it, and have a separate deed for his house apart from the other, say, 19 acres this matter must go to the Town Planner, who works back through the district council for local advice. All this takes about six months to put into operation. I doubt whether such agricultural land was meant to come under the jurisdiction of the Town Planning Act, and I ask the Attorney-General whether this anomaly can be removed?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I think it was in 1956 or 1957 that we provided that areas of more than 20 acres of land would be regarded as agricultural land and, therefore, would not be subject to control by the Town Planner, provided, of course, that the division of the agricultural land did not mean the opening up of a new road. With regard to areas under 20 acres, it was felt that if there were a subdivision it should be subject to the consent of the Town Planner, and application had to be made for the consent under section 15, I think, of the Act if there were more than one allotment, or under section 11 if there were only the one allotment. I know from personal experience that the application is a relatively simple matter, and once it is made to the Town Planner it is referred to the council for approval, and then returned to the Town Planner for final approval. I would not think it would take six months to obtain the consent; it would be, perhaps, one month or six weeks. I do not think there is an anomaly, nor that the difficulty in obtaining the consent is burdensome. However, if the honourable member has a specific case to bring forward I shall be pleased to have an investigation made.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Can the Minister of Health say whether it is a fact that oral vaccine for use in combating poliomyelitis is now being used in New Zealand

and in other countries, and, if so, is it proving more successful than other methods? What research is being done in Australia concerning this vaccine and when will it be available for use in South Australia? The vaccine is known as Sabin vaccine. Dr. Duxbury has returned from a world tour of investigation and it was stated that his report would be placed before the Epidemiology Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, which, I understand, met in May of this year. Has the Minister received any advice from the council as to whether this vaccine is recommended for use in preference to the Salk vaccine, or in combination with it?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The honourable member's question has been placed under a number of headings. I cannot memorize each one in right order, but the answer overall is that this matter has been considered by the National Health and Medical Research Council. A statement has been made by the Commonwealth Minister for Health and some press releases were made here on the question. The decision was not in favour of the oral vaccine superseding the Salk vaccine, which has been tried, and we know all about it. The general trend of the decision was to continue with it, but that the use of the oral vaccine should be investigated, and that perhaps the two could be used in combination, as suggested in the question. If the honourable member wants detailed information under the headings he mentioned and lets me have them, I shall be pleased to get a report from the Director-General.

EARLY CLOSING ACT.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I ask leave to make a brief statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: In previous years the operation of the Early Closing Act has been suspended to enable shops to remain open until 9 p.m. on Christmas Eve. This year Christmas Eve will be on Monday, December 24, and the previous Friday will be December 21. Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether representations have been made to him for the suspension of the Early Closing Act this year and, if so, in respect of which night was the application made? Does he intend to suspend the Act and, if so, on which night will the suspension take place?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I was asked to consider whether the operation of the Early Closing Act should be suspended on Friday night, December 21. Cabinet considered that request and the operation of the Act will be suspended on that night until 9 p.m. I specifically asked the people making the request whether they intended to ask for the suspension of the Act on Christmas Eve, but they did not. Even if such a request had been made, it would not be the wish of the Government for such a suspension to operate.

PETROL TAX.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Last week I asked the Minister of Roads a question relating to the recent conference of Roads Ministers. I asked whether the Minister supported the suggestion made by Mr. Bolte, the Victorian Premier, for the imposition of a petrol tax of 3d. a gallon. Has the Minister anything further to add?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: When the honourable member asked his question I did not fully grasp his meaning and suggested that this was a matter of Government policy. Actually the honourable member asked whether I, personally, spoke in favour of the imposition of such a tax. The minutes of the conference are now available to members and they will note that the move was made as an alternative suggestion to a road tax. I suggested that it might be better to impose a fuel tax and the New South Wales Minister said to me (and this is in the minutes), "You told me last night that I would not have a feather to fly with." We were merely expressing a personal point at the time. The imposition of a fuel tax, as suggested by the Victorian Premier (Mr. Bolte), was not discussed at that time. When our Premier attended the Loan Council Conference this matter was mooted and he said this State was not in favour of it.

ADELAIDE OVAL LEASE.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (on notice): As the agreement reported to have been reached between the S.A. Cricket Association and the Adelaide City Council for the leasing of the Adelaide Oval is required to be ratified by Parliament, is it the intention of the Minister of Local Government to withhold its presentation until a complete review has been made of the present method of control and the advisability of setting up a representative trust to control the oval similar to those in other States has been considered?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I have not yet received a copy of any agreement reported to have been reached between the South Australian Cricket Association and the Adelaide City Council regarding the Adelaide Oval. I am also obtaining further information regarding the set-up of trusts in other States. I will advise the honourable member when I have further information.

MOUNT GAMBIER STONE.

The Hon. A. C. HOOKINGS (on notice): In respect of the usage of Mount Gambier building stone, will the Minister of Roads furnish reports on (a) its use on public buildings now under construction, and (b) the future policy of the Government on its use in the construction of public buildings?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: It is departmental policy to use local materials wherever possible. Some time ago a design was prepared for a school at Millicent in Mount Gambier stone. This design was subsequently required for schools built near Adelaide to avoid the preparation of new plans and specifications. Tenders were called for this design, but some successful tenderers sought permission to change to bricks. During 1955 and 1956, when materials were in very short supply, Mount Gambier stone interests were approached, but were unable to meet our needs. The department was forced into new designs utilizing steel frames and precast concrete slabs.

ROBE-PENOLA ROAD.

The Hon. A. C. HOOKINGS (on notice): Is it the intention of the Minister of Roads to reconsider the possibility of an early completion of the sealing of the Robe-Penola Road, because of the evidence which was recently submitted by a deputation to the Beachport District Council?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: It is not planned to complete the sealing of the Robe-Penola road in the near future. The existing unsealed length of 26 miles between Clay Wells and the Penola District Council boundary is in good open surface condition, and is being maintained as such by the District Council of Beachport. The latest traffic count showed that less than 40 vehicles per 12-hour day are using this road, and for that reason sealing at this stage cannot be justified.

SUPREME COURT LIST.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER (on notice): What are the numbers of cases at present awaiting trial in the Supreme Court in the

following categories:—(a) Civil list; (b) defended matrimonial; (c) undefended matrimonial.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The numbers of cases awaiting trial in this court as at July 19, 1962, are as follows:—(a) Civil list, 235; (b) defended matrimonial, 78; (c) undefended matrimonial, 190. Of the cases in the defended matrimonial list, it is probable that 20 cases will proceed at the trial as undefended suits.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 18. Page 153.)

The Hon. A. C. HOOKINGS (Southern): In rising to support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply I associate myself with previous speakers in expressions of pleasure at the bestowal of honours on those connected with this Parliament, and particularly on our Governor, His Excellency Sir Edric Bastyan, on whom was conferred the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Recently I met some of His Excellency's friends and associates in Hong Kong and was glad to learn at first hand of the extremely high esteem in which both he and Lady Bastyan are held. We are indeed fortunate to have such excellent representatives of Her Majesty in our State.

I, with other speakers, look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the visit of Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh next year, and I trust that time and circumstances will permit of at least a short stay by them in the South-East. It may be possible for their aircraft to land at Mount Gambier *en route* to Adelaide. The people of the South-East showed their loyalty and appreciation a few years ago when Her Majesty called at Mount Gambier.

I note with great regret that the Hon. Frank Condon, the Hon. Harry Edmonds, the Hon. Ernest Anthony, Mr. J. E. Stephens and Senator Rex Pearson have passed on. Their respected, untiring and faithful service to South Australia will long be remembered.

My sincerest congratulations are extended to you, Mr. President, on your elevation to the high office you now hold. May good health and continued harmony in this Chamber enable you to preside for many years with satisfaction to yourself and benefit to all honourable members. Your many years of faithful and zealous service and the high esteem in which

you are held throughout this State are ample proof of your ability to fill the position with distinction. I previously expressed certain sentiments on the retirement of the Hon. Sir Walter Duncan, and I know that all honourable members join with me in wishing him many years of good health and great happiness.

This debate opened on a high plane, and I sincerely congratulate the Hon. Mr. Gilfillan, the mover of the motion, and the Hon. Mr. Dawkins, the seconder, on their excellent speeches. Their manner and the material they contributed indicated that they will be valuable members of this Chamber, and they have my best wishes for a long, fruitful and enjoyable term in the Parliamentary service of this State.

It is not my intention this afternoon to speak at any length on the excellent speech with which His Excellency opened this session, though I shall refer to one or two points after I have given honourable members something about my recent overseas experiences. Before doing that, however, I refer to a report that has been tabled by the Public Works Committee on its inquiry into a proposed boat haven at Robe. The news that this committee recommended the construction of a channel into Lake Butler will be welcomed by the fishing industry in the South-East, as well as by the sporting fraternity and those who enjoy visiting that excellent bay at Robe. I trust that the Government will proceed with this work at the earliest opportunity.

Recently I returned from a visit to the British Isles as the guest of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It was my privilege and honour to travel under the auspices of our branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and I greatly appreciate the opportunity granted to me by honourable members of this Chamber and of another place. I gained a rich experience of which I can never be deprived.

On arrival in London on May 2 this year, we were welcomed by the members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at Westminster, who made every British Commonwealth Parliamentarian feel he was amongst friends, and saw that everyone was comfortably accommodated. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness, efficiency and understanding of every member of the association's staff in London; not only the chairman and the members of the council, but also the secretarial staff. I purposely do not mention names, because not only would the list be lengthy but a name might be missed, but all have my deep gratitude.

Attending the eleventh Parliamentary course this year were 27 members representing nearly every country in the British Commonwealth of Nations. They consisted of speakers, deputy speakers and backbenchers like myself. I was the only Australian present, and this gave me an added responsibility, because reference was continually being made to me as the Australian representative. Whenever possible I spoke well of South Australia because of my pride in this wonderful State, which has made such great progress in recent years. The course in London was of about two weeks, and a very arduous programme was arranged. Lectures held in Westminster commenced at 9.30 in the morning, with a coffee break at 11 o'clock, luncheon was from 1 until 2.30, another coffee break at 4, and the lectures continued until 6 or sometimes 7 o'clock in the evening. Our lecturers were Clerks of Parliament, Members of Parliament, and sometimes Ministers. At the end of each lecture session, time was allowed for questions, but many thought that this time was not long enough. Everything was arranged with wonderful precision and each lecture seemed to be carefully planned so as to blend one into another, allowing us to learn all aspects of Parliamentary procedure both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. The programme also taught us much about the Party systems and the Whips, and we attended sessions in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The debates in both Houses were intensely interesting and of a very high standard. I noticed with interest the slight differences of procedure, particularly in the House of Lords, to that which we follow in this State.

Another valuable aspect of the lecture programme was that at luncheon members of Parliament from both the Commons and the Lords dined with the overseas visitors, and as honourable members will agree, it was pleasing and often fruitful to have these chats with members of a Parliament that we all respect and love. At these luncheons, political beliefs were discarded, and all members mixed freely and enjoyed one another's company. Not only were we well instructed on procedure and other matters affecting the Parliament of Great Britain, but we were shown how local government worked in the country areas. One visit of particular interest was to Wokingham New Town where we saw the town and met the mayor, who incidentally was a lady, and aldermen and councillors. Wokingham New Town is the name given to a developing small city operating along the lines

of Elizabeth, and therefore it was of great interest to me coming from South Australia, because throughout England there is a move afoot—and I am sure that my honourable friends opposite will be glad to hear me say this—to carry out a programme of decentralization. Some of the industries that are crowding London are being asked to shift to country areas with the help of local governing bodies, which are planning housing schemes around these industries. Reflecting on that particular procedure, one must remember the very dense population of England, their wonderful transport system and their many wonderful ports. Although one could wish that the same applied to South Australia, I fear there are many reasons which make this practically impossible to emulate. It was also interesting to be present at the counting of votes after local government elections. Not as in our country, but throughout the length and breadth of England, elections take place on very strict Party lines.

After two weeks in London, the members of the party flew to Northern Ireland, where they received a similar cordial reception, and I wish to pay a tribute to the people for the same warm hospitality shown by all sections of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association as was shown by members of the association in London. One of the objects of the Northern Ireland visit was to learn how a smaller Parliament works, such as our own in South Australia. The population of Northern Ireland is about 1,400,000. At the House of Commons in Westminster there are 627 members and approximately 900 names are listed of those who can take their place in the House of Lords. So, it can be said there was a very great contrast between the membership in the House of Commons and the number of 52 in the Northern Ireland Lower House and 26 in the Upper House. Members of the party found that there was a distinct difference at Stormont, the name usually given to the Parliament of Northern Ireland. It was a great opportunity for members to become acquainted with and learn more of each other and of the various countries from which they came. As an Australian, I found it most valuable, because after all we in Australia are an isolated nation. I say that because honourable members will realize that we are a long way from England (approximately 12,000 miles), and also a long way from the United States of America and from Europe, and we find that we do not get the same opportunity to mix and talk with people of all colours, creeds and beliefs. I found it most

interesting and of immense value, because although in Australia we have not a difficult colour problem, we do have a slight one with our own aboriginal population. I trust that during the session we shall see the introduction of legislation to improve the well-being of our aborigines and part aborigines and to provide them with further opportunities.

May I summarize the parliamentary course in this way—we in South Australia follow the procedure of the Mother Parliament very closely but I am sure that much benefit was derived by me personally, and provided that I enjoy good health I trust that I shall be able to impart some knowledge that will be of benefit to our Parliament. We made many friendships and met many people of various colours of skin and different creeds and beliefs and this must, even if in a small way, gradually tend to a better understanding between the countries; I sincerely hope so, anyway. Let me quote from a letter I received since my return recently from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Georgetown, British Guiana. Among other things he said:

Such gatherings as ours was, not only fulfil the specific purpose aimed at, but enable us to learn more of each other, our countries and our people. They help us to realize that after all we are all one and that external differences really have no place in the inner parts of man's mind.

I cannot over-emphasize how much I feel the importance of travel is to every individual who can possibly go overseas and I hold very strongly the view that more members of this Parliament should be sent by the Government to other countries. I offer my congratulations to the Hon. Mrs. Cooper on being selected to go to Lagos in Nigeria as our representative this year at the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I know that she will be a very worthy representative and that she will come back with a vast store of knowledge not only of Nigeria and its people and problems, but of people and problems all over the world.

While the course was taking place in the British Isles every member received an invitation from the West German Government to visit West Berlin. Unfortunately, or fortunately, whichever way one looks at it, it was not possible for me to accept the invitation and travel with the group of men with whom I had been associated in the British Isles, but I replied that provided the authorities could help me in some way I would be pleased to visit West Berlin and study the position existing

there today. I received a very cordial invitation in reply and on June 7 flew from London to the Tempelhof Aerodrome at West Berlin and was met by two officials and extremely well looked after during the time I was there. Unfortunately, I could not stay as long as I desired. After being conveyed to a hotel and provided with lunch I was taken immediately to see the Berlin wall, which divides East Berlin from West Berlin, and it must be seen to be fully appreciated. One reads of many things in this world and one can imagine many things, but I had no conception of what the wall was like until I saw it. I do not know whether all members are familiar with happenings in Berlin over recent years, but for some time there has been a flood of refugees from East Germany to West Germany. I have read in a magazine, and I think the same information can be found from other sources, that since the end of the war about 10,000,000 people have fled from East Germany to West Germany. This number is about equal to the total population of Australia. Most of the refugees have been absorbed in West Germany, and some have remained in West Berlin.

The wall was erected almost over night on August 13, 1961, not quite 12 months ago. I had no idea of the full significance of that happening until it was my good fortune to see the wall on June 7 last. Unfortunately, some of my papers and information have not arrived from Berlin, but about 23,000 people fled from East Berlin to West Berlin in 1953. It is apparent that as the number increased to a staggering number over the years the East German authorities became worried, and that was why the wall was erected. Along the frontier there is barbed wire, and in the streets if the boundary is a building on the right-hand side of the street every window and doorway in the building is completely bricked up. The barbed wire is a hideous sight, and so are these large buildings, some of which are of good architecture. The only entry into the buildings is from the eastern side, and from the inside of the building, no-one can look towards the west. Notwithstanding the wall, attempts are still being made to escape from the east to the west. The wall is along the footpaths just beyond these bricked up buildings. Small crosses, upon which there are always fresh flowers, mark the spots where the first four people lost their lives when jumping from upper floors in a building. They crashed to their death on the western side.

Not only did I see this sinister wall, but I was taken by Government authorities to a refugee camp. This was on the morning following an escape by 15 people, who captured the captain of a boat and guided it to the other side of a river. My visit to the camp was mainly concerned with hearing a commission examine people who desired to take up full citizenship in West Berlin. The commission was endeavouring to ascertain whether they would be reputable citizens, or whether they were spies. I could go on for some time telling stories about these people who attended that morning to give their reasons for coming from the east to the west, but time will not permit me to do so. Suffice to say that after I had seen the wonderful architecture of the buildings being erected in West Berlin, the wonderful progress being made in the sector, the bright and happy people, the motor cars and the thick traffic, I passed through the wall to the eastern sector, where conditions were completely different. I venture to say that even today if any of us were to be in Berlin we would see a bright and happy atmosphere on the western side, but on the eastern side, where there are 1,500,000 people, the streets would be almost deserted, the buildings drab, and the people walking calmly from one place to another but without happy expressions on their faces.

From East Berlin I passed into East Germany to an airport at Schonefeld to catch a Russian aeroplane going to Moscow, where we arrived after a flight of 2½ hours. I know that members will not mind my telling them what I saw because we are all interested in what is going on inside the Soviet Union. Moscow is a big city, with 6,000,000 people. It has wide streets, and the great number of huge apartment houses are being erected, as I was told, at the rate of 480 units a week. That is not the number of blocks, but the number of home units. The Moscow underground railway system is excellent, and the stations are some of the most ornate in the world. Some are of marble, and some of granite, and some have stained glass windows. We have all read of the achievements of the Soviet Union. We have read of her aircraft and her hydro-electric schemes. From what I saw I feel that this is only being achieved at the expense of the people themselves.

Although it was difficult to speak to many people in Russia because of the language barrier, those to whom I did speak conveyed undoubtedly the fact that they have no knowledge of what is going on outside their country.

Let me give one example. One evening, just outside the hotel, I was approached by two young men who asked if I wished to buy some paintings. After making one or two inquiries I said that I was not interested. They then asked me whether I had an overcoat or a suit to sell or would I leave it before I left the country. I asked them why this was necessary and they said they were studying accountancy; evidently they wanted more money. They even asked me if I had been to the United States of America and whether New York was as good as Moscow. I believe honourable members will agree that much is conveyed in that question of whether New York is as good as Moscow, because it was quite evident that they had no idea what New York was like. Anybody having had the good fortune to see both places will agree that there is no comparison between them in either architecture or greatness.

The Australian Embassy helped to arrange for me to visit a collective farm in the southern part of Russia in the Pyatigorsk area. On inquiring whether I would be able to see the Russian fleece farm in the Stravropol area I was informed that this would be rather difficult, but that a worthwhile visit could be made to the Pyatigorsk area. A programme was then arranged for me to visit Pyatigorsk to see the collective farm. This entailed flying 1,000 miles south of Moscow in a Russian plane again, and, in order to make the trip, I had to be up early in the following morning if I wished to see the October Revolution Farm. When I inquired why it was necessary to leave so early in the morning I was told that the farm we were to visit was nearly 100 miles away, and after travelling that distance almost to Stravropol and viewing the farm we returned again to stay at Pyatigorsk. It was strange not being able to go to Stravropol in the first instance. I concluded that Pyatigorsk was a place that many people visited and the atmosphere was probably much better there than in the large industrial area of Stravropol.

During the 100 mile journey I was able to see much of the country and it appeared to be high quality black soil. After the visit to the collective farm I returned to Moscow, where the in-tourist organization was most helpful and arranged visits to the exhibition of national achievements and to a talk that occupied a little over two hours during one afternoon with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and three of the chiefs of the Agriculture Department. This talk was difficult

and slow because of interpretation difficulties but it gave me an idea, in some small measure, of what they were doing. It also gave the Russians an opportunity to ask me about agriculture, machinery and animal husbandry in Australia.

I have mentioned many details of this visit because when I left Australia to attend the Parliamentary Conference I intended to get as close as possible to Communism to see how it worked. I wanted to know what was causing the break between East and West Germany and what was causing the flood of refugees into Hong Kong. I proceeded to Hong Kong and was taken to the frontier post. At Macao I went to the border and heard stories from those people coming from a country that is suffering grave shortages. After leaving Hong Kong I went to Formosa where, with the help of some of the leaders, I was fortunate enough to be flown in a military plane to Quemoy, only a few miles from the mainland. That little island could be called the Gibraltar of the east, because it has bottled up the mainland port of Amoy and is extremely well fortified.

I believe that I did everything I could to get as close as possible to the Communist world. I did everything I could to speak with people and to gauge the accuracy of the stories they could tell. I summarize my findings in this way. Before I left Australia I was anti-Communist: now I am extremely anti-Communist. We live in a democracy, and I know what democracy means, but this is 1962 and over the last 15 years, or a little longer—since the end of the Second World War—the world has undergone a great change. Communism has spread throughout the world and at this point I wish to commend the Returned Servicemen's League for the stand that it has taken in relation to Communism in Australia. I am disappointed that the Education Department, and some other people, are taking the league's attitude as a personal attack on the department, because from what I have seen it is not. The league is attempting to make Australians and South Australians aware of something that is far more dangerous than we have ever realized.

Let me revert to the refugee problem in Hong Kong and Macao. I have in my bag a newspaper cutting that indicates that even the Russians are becoming embarrassed because conditions are so bad in China that people are trying to escape to Russia to get more food. This problem is one that we must examine. I have often wondered why we are not more

aware of what is occurring in other places and I am able to speak only from personal experience. Earlier I said that to read is one thing, to see pictures is another, but to see with one's own eyes really means something. It is a bold move by the R.S.L. to awaken us to the dangers of Communism. We are so far from the things which are happening today in other countries that we often ignore them.

The fact that people are fleeing from some countries should make us realize that something is wrong. I do not say that the Soviet Union—I cannot speak of Red China—is not making progress. It is in certain ways, but its standard of living cannot be compared with that of Australia. Some alteration may have been necessary 40-odd years ago to give the Russian people a better way of life, but I shall not comment on that because I was not aware of all the circumstances then prevailing. I know we hate the word "revolution", but it did change the system there. That does not mean, however, that the present system is one that we in the free world should accept. The people who are criticizing the move by the R.S.L. should stop and think, and they may then realize that these dangers are real. It is because we are so far from these happenings and only read about them that we tend to ignore them.

After having seen many countries I am even more opposed to all forms of the Communistic movement in Australia. I would not allow the Communist Party to be legal, and would oppose any movement having anything to do with Communism or the Communistic way of life. I would support completely the way of life we have today in Australia, and particularly in South Australia. This Government, and the Party to which I belong, have never in any way associated with Communism. I do not reflect on Opposition members here or in another place, but can the Labor Party state that it has never run along with Communists or the Communist Party, or that there are not Communists in the ranks of some of the unions in Australia?

The standard of agriculture in Britain and Western Europe is extremely high. I visited a collective farm in the south of Russia which was established in 1930. There are 2,100 people in the village which houses people who work on this farm, which is an area of 41,250 acres. Up to 1,600 people, some of whom are seasonal workers, work on the farm, and 900 are employed permanently. The crops in 1962 were not up to the standard of crops which I saw in Great Britain or in Western Germany,

and the Russians themselves to whom I spoke admitted that the seven-year plan was lagging badly in relation to agriculture. Today meat prices have increased by 20 per cent and the reason given was that it was an incentive for the farmers to produce more meat. Other food prices have also risen, and a similar reason was given for these increases. Butter is sold in Moscow at the equivalent of 16s. a pound. Cosmetics are now sold in G.U.M., the departmental store. I met a representative of a cosmetic firm from the western world, who was selling to this store, and he told me that lipstick selling at 7s. 6d. sterling in London was being sold for the equivalent of £2 10s. in Moscow. It seems that the Communist people today are becoming more and more capitalistic.

In Formosa, which covers an area of about 14,000 square miles, there is a population of 10,000,000 people. Rice, fruit and vegetables are produced for the local population, and this island supplies half of Hong Kong's requirements in these products. This is done on an area about half the size of Tasmania, so different to what is happening on the Russian collective farm I mentioned previously. An interesting land reform programme was introduced between 1951 and 1953. As honourable members are aware, Formosa was under Japanese control for many years until the end of the Second World War, and when the Republican army of Free China was defeated on the mainland in 1948, many people crossed the 100 miles of the Formosan Strait and made a new life on Formosa. This island has a high average rainfall of about 100 inches per annum, falling throughout the year, which enables crops to be grown all the year round. Prior to the introduction of land reform, landlords held huge areas of the fertile valleys with a high rainfall and numerous rivers provided water for irrigation. The land was bought from the landlords and in return the owners were given shares in the industrial projects of the country. Among these many projects were concrete and cement works, oil refineries and ship building yards, where ships are being built of up to 36,000 tons. They were given shares in these industrial concerns and then the area of land was restricted to 5 or 6 acres for each farm. In all the Orient it is quite customary to see such small farms. I believe that the average size is about 2½ acres. With very fertile soils and excellent rainfalls, small farms are producing a vast quantity of food, so vast in fact that it is claimed that 4.7 tons of rice an acre

is the average yield in Formosa today. In passing through the country one sees the people working extremely hard, but everyone seems to be very happy. Free China is a country where the people are fighting for future production and fighting with that spirit of freedom that I noticed was so very different from those working behind the iron curtain. The whole journey was one of intense interest and I feel very grateful for the opportunity that was afforded to me, and if this afternoon I have passed on one or two things that will help members to understand some of the problems of the future, I will be rewarded.

During my speech I have not mentioned any aspects of the European Common Market because I feel that even many members of the British Parliament are still in a dilemma as to its outcome. It is something of very great importance both to the United Kingdom and the people of Australia. I am not personally concerned so much as to the actual financial results when a decision is finally made, but more concerned as to the political and historical relationship between wonderful Great Britain and her fellow members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I have very much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER (Central No. 2): I support the motion and congratulate the mover and seconder. The French have a saying, "C'est le premier pas qui coute". It certainly seems that we can look forward to many interesting speeches by the Hon. Mr. Gilfillan and the Hon. Mr. Dawkins during their Parliamentary careers, if we are to judge from their "first steps".

I should like to reiterate what has already been said—that all honourable members were very honoured by the opening of Parliament once more by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edric Bastyan. I feel that both His Excellency and Lady Bastyan have shown every citizen of South Australia a shining example of what can be achieved by unselfish devotion to duty, and I pray that they will both be given good health and strength so that they may spend many years with us.

I share with enthusiasm the joy that every citizen felt at the announcement of the forthcoming visit next year of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Speaking on behalf of the women of South Australia, I hope that this tour will be blessed with good weather and that Her Majesty will be able to meet many of her people under pleasant conditions.

It is a strange thing that every woman holds her head a little higher and walks a little straighter at the very thought of our beloved Monarch and in anticipation of her visit.

May I add my congratulations to you, Mr. President, on the assumption of your high office. You follow a very distinguished and much loved President, and you can be assured of the loyal support of all members of this Council and, indeed, a continuation of the deep respect that we have always had for you.

On a sadder note, I mention the loss this Council has suffered since the end of the last session in the death of the Hon. Harry Edmonds. He was my nearest neighbour, as it were, when I first entered the Chamber and he soon proved himself to be my true friend. He was generous in his advice, patient in answering queries, and sincere and honest in all his statements. It is no wonder to me that he was so greatly respected in his electorate by all classes of people. I shall always remember his kindness and his humour.

Turning now to His Excellency's Opening Speech, I think its key note was the emphasis he placed on developmental projects, and new works of varied kinds and the expansion of social welfare facilities. Paragraph 11 refers to the extension of water and sewerage facilities. Only last night I was privileged to hear an hour-long speech by the Premier, who was guest speaker at the jubilee meeting of the Liberal Women's Education Association. The occasion was one of great significance to the Liberal women of this State. This association, which came into being in June, 1912, has as one of its aims the education of women in public affairs. Two of the founders were able to take part in these festivities—one Miss Muriel Farr, by sending a message of congratulations, and the other Miss Gertrude Jude, by her presence, I am glad to say. It was on such an auspicious and important occasion that the main speech of the evening should be significant. The history presented by the Premier of the growth and extension of the State's water supply by the Government was fascinating and dramatic. There is no doubt that the metropolitan area will be able to look forward to ever increasing facilities once the new reservoir is built on the River Torrens at Kangaroo Creek. The new pipeline to service the foothills area will be a godsend to many people. Again, once the Chowilla Dam is constructed I feel sure it will result in a new era of water supply for South Australia.

Paragraph 17 of His Excellency's Speech refers to major works to be commenced or investigated. These include the junior boys' reformatory at Lochiel Park, the senior boys' reformatory at Magill, a remand home at Glandore and additional buildings at Vaughan House. The word "reformatory" has an unpopular connotation today and yet in its best and true sense it means something very fine—the reforming of character. That is, these young offenders are going to have a second chance. These new projects will make it possible for the staffs to operate these institutions truly as reformatories. There will be more room, more facilities for training in various ways and more space for the relaxation of staff; this is extremely important. The staff members of any institution of this kind must be 100 per cent efficient all the time they are on duty. He or she must be patient, yet strict, sympathetic and understanding, but determined. In fact, these people must be especially fitted for the work and devoted to their task. Cramped quarters make for unnecessary hardships. It is hoped that with the new and improved buildings, and the increased finance available, there will be sufficient staff for these onerous duties.

The opening of the new building at Vaughan House recently by Lady McEwin was a most interesting occasion, and it gave an insight into the progressive policy of the Government in matters such as these. Every room was a model of neatness, and every girl seemed to be taking a pride in the new quarters.

While on this matter of social reform of transgressors, I again mention the lack

of satisfactory accommodation for women prisoners in this State, and I hope that the time is fast approaching when the Government will be able to make arrangements for a more modern gaol for women.

Paragraph 24 of the Opening Speech is of great importance. To me it is a clear indication of the Government's general attitude, and in it I see the reason for the marvellous development of South Australia. It states:

During the current financial year record expenditures have been made for the provision of capital and developmental works financed from loan account. In the original Loan Estimates presented to Parliament in August last it was anticipated that expenditure would exceed funds currently becoming available by approximately £1,400,000 against which nearly £900,000 from the previous year's revenue surplus was to be credited, leaving the loan account in deficit at the end of the year to the extent of about £500,000. The objective in planning this record expenditure was to combat the unemployment problem as effectively and quickly as possible.

I congratulate the Government on having so rapidly and effectively taken steps to combat the recent nation-wide recession in business activities. South Australia has long had the best record of employment in the Commonwealth, and it still has, thanks entirely to the policy of the Government. I support the motion with much pleasure.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3.39 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday, July 25, at 2.15 p.m.