

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, September 4, 1963.

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

QUESTIONS.**EDUCATION FEES.**

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I desire to direct a question to the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Education, on behalf of my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Kneebone, who unfortunately is absent because of illness. Some time ago Mr. Kneebone asked the Minister a question concerning adult education fees; has the Minister a reply to that question?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I am sure we all regret the indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Kneebone. My colleague the Minister of Education has informed me that he was asked a question on this matter in another place last week. In his reply he said:

In January I approved a substantial increase in the fees charged for adult education classes conducted by the Education Department to commence as from the beginning of this year, with the object of bringing them into line with the scale of fees charged for courses conducted at the Institute of Technology. Several factors, however, have since convinced me that, in so doing, I made a mistake. First, because the departmental classes are not parallel with the courses conducted by the institute, as the latter are on a higher plane. Secondly, no fees were increased for the courses conducted by the Adult Education Branch of the university and by the Workers' Education Association, although I have been assured from time to time that there would be proper liaison between all the various bodies with no unnecessary duplication of effort or uneconomic competition. Thirdly, I received numerous protests from members of both sides of this House, and my colleague (the Attorney-General, who represents me in another place) received similar protests. I have received widespread protests from adult education centres throughout the State, and from many individuals, particularly from those who lacked formal education in their youth, who are now trying to remedy the deficiencies, but who cannot afford the increased fees. I take full responsibility for having increased the fees, but I did not wish to take the personal responsibility for any reduction or reversion; therefore, I consulted my Cabinet colleagues who agreed to my recommendation that the fees should revert to their former scale. That has been decided upon, and they will be restored to their previous scale as from the beginning of the next term, which will operate about the middle of September.

FARM PURCHASES.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Has the Chief Secretary, representing the Premier, a reply to a question I asked on August

28 regarding a statement by the Premier concerning a scheme enabling persons with suitable qualifications but lacking capital to purchase farms for more intensive cultivation? Can the Minister indicate whether it will include irrigation properties, particularly fruit-growing?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Yes. I previously replied that I did not anticipate any restriction but I have ascertained since—although I did say that when the whole matter was finalized full details would be placed before members—that it is anticipated that irrigation properties, particularly fruitgrowing, will be included. I think that was the main point of the honourable member's question.

CONSTITUTION ACT.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yesterday I directed a question to your good self, Mr. President, regarding the amending of the Constitution, and what constituted a constitutional majority. Whilst I appreciate the answer you gave, it appears to me that it leaves the matter open for some ambiguous interpretation. I would appreciate it if you would now amplify your ruling of yesterday and make the position quite clear.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the honourable member for the opportunity of further elucidating the answer I gave yesterday to his question. The question asked was:

Is it necessary on all legislation amending the Constitution Act to have a constitutional majority—in other words, a majority of all elected members of either House?

The Constitution Act, Section 8, reads:

The Parliament may, from time to time, by any Act, repeal, alter, or vary all or any of the provisions of this Act, and substitute others in lieu thereof: Provided that—

(a) it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor, for His Majesty's assent, any Bill by which an alteration in the Constitution of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly is made, unless the second and third readings of that Bill have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly respectively;

(b) every such Bill which has been so passed shall be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Following a ruling I gave on October 11, 1962, (page 1400 of *Hansard*) that a constitutional majority of the Council of which there are 20

members will be 11 members, I took the opportunity of seeking the advice of the Crown Solicitor on the point of what constituted "an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the Council". Although the point was raised on an interpretation of Standing Order No. 464, I feel the definition given by the Crown Solicitor on October 15 last covers this point, and the second and third readings of any Bill altering the Constitution of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly would require to be passed by not less than 11 members out of 20 members of the Legislative Council.

TIME BOOKS.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Under the Industrial Code there is provision for an employee to keep a time book in which he shall enter the number of hours worked per day, time off (if any), the number of hours worked for the week, and the amount of wages received in his pay for that week. This must be signed by the employee and the employer is legally justified to act upon it. The employer is under an obligation to supply the time book to the employee. No person other than the employee concerned shall enter the times or wages paid. It is illegal for any person to erase or alter the records contained in the time book. It has come to my notice that although time books are supplied by the Public Buildings Department, the time records and wages paid are not kept by the employee but are entered by the foreman of the particular branch in which the employee is working. Will the Minister of Labour and Industry inquire into this matter and if my information is correct will he alter the circumstances so that the employee shall enter in the records the time worked and wages paid?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I am not aware of the difficulties of which the honourable member complains, but I shall certainly ask my officers to make a detailed investigation of the matter and if it appears that action should be taken, I shall see that it is.

FREE RAIL PASSES FOR STUDENTS.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Has the Attorney-General representing the Minister of Education a reply to a question asked some weeks ago by my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Kneebone, regarding free rail passes for country apprentices?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: My colleague, the Minister of Education, has informed me that, since the amendment to the Apprentices Act to provide for correspondence courses for country apprentices, approval has been granted for any correspondence apprentice to attend a metropolitan trade school to carry out a fortnight's intensive practical work to make up for his lack of practical classes in his course. In this time of acute shortage of skilled tradesmen, particularly in country areas, any reasonable action to increase their number by encouraging employers to take on apprentices and to give them the best possible technical training should be taken. Cabinet, therefore, has approved of granting to apprentices studying by correspondence from country districts free transport by rail to and from Adelaide when they desire to attend the two weeks' intensive training in metropolitan trade schools.

FOOTBALL.

The Hon. L. R. HART: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. R. HART: There has been a great deal of publicity given lately to the necessity for promoting Australian rules football and encouraging migrants to play our national code. Does the Attorney-General consider that the photograph on the front page of today's *Advertiser*, which depicts the Minister with a ferocious outlook putting everything he has into kicking the ball to open the Australian Rugby Union Carnival, may discourage interest in Rugby football?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: There are certain rules about what one can say and about what one cannot say when answering questions in Parliament. I think it would be wiser for me to decline making any comment about the photograph myself. I think it would be better to leave it to other people to make their own comments, which I ask them to do not in my presence. I am in favour of encouraging all sport and anything I can do towards that end will have my keen support at all times. My youth permits me to give such encouragement.

RENTAL-PURCHASE HOUSES.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Has the Chief Secretary representing the Premier obtained a reply to my question of August 29 regarding whether the Housing Trust's new system of rental-purchase houses would be extended to country areas, and, in particular, to Upper Murray towns?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Yes. I referred the matter to the Chairman of the Housing Trust, who has reported as follows:

A prime essential of the rental-purchase scheme, where a house can be sold on a minimum deposit of £50, is that the capital cost of the house must be such that the weekly payments by the purchaser should not exceed about £4 a week. The recent experience of the Housing Trust is that it is difficult to obtain tender prices in country towns, which will satisfy this requirement. In almost all country areas the contract must be for a small number of houses, which does not permit of the low prices obtained in large scale contracts, whilst the freight component helps to keep up prices. Thus, in order to keep weekly payments by a purchaser down a deposit greater than £50 is necessary. However, the trust is still able to sell houses in the country on favourable terms and with relatively low deposits. Some houses removed from Radium Hill to country towns, including River Murray towns, have been sold on £50 deposit, and the trust, wherever it can secure suitable tender prices, will sell other houses in a similar manner.

FOUR CORNERS.

The Hon. R. R. WILSON: Following on last weekend's *Four Corners* television programme on ABS Channel 2, there has been much biased criticism concerning the Returned Servicemen's League. Has the Chief Secretary, who controls the Police Force, any comment to make on the conduct of the State branch of the league in Angas Street, or of the 230 sub-branches of the league in South Australia?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I think the question relates to the television broadcast of the *Four Corners* programme, or some such programme, which dealt with the activities of the Returned Servicemen's League. I saw the television programme, which I took to concern somewhere other than South Australia. It did not convey any impression at all to me as having any relation whatsoever to the activities of the league in this State.

The honourable member asked whether the police have any opinion regarding the league. I have had no occasion to ask for a report from the police regarding the league. Its conduct of the club and everything concerned with State activities has always been on a very high plane and I would not consider it necessary even to ask for an opinion, which I know would be that of everybody else: that the conduct of the league in its club affairs in this State is in strict accordance with everything that represents good behaviour and exemplary citizenship. I think that is probably the reason why so many people in this State have been incensed at the programme which indicated rather different conditions than apply to the league in this State.

SOUTH PARA RESERVOIR.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: On August 27 I asked the Minister representing the Minister of Works a question about the lowering of the level of the South Para reservoir in order to reduce the risks of flooding in the low-lying areas, about which some of my constituents are concerned. Has the Minister a reply from the Minister of Works?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Yes. I discussed the matter with my colleague, who appreciated, by virtue of a question asked in another place on similar lines, that the problem was somewhat worrying to the representatives of the district. He told me that there was a possible problem of wasting valuable water, but, at the same time, if it were possible to let down an increased amount more gradually the matter would be looked at from a technical standpoint.

STATE CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Following on the reply given by the Chief Secretary to the question by the Hon. Mr. Wilson about the *Four Corners* television programme, I point out that last year I asked the Chief Secretary whether the State censorship committee on films was in operation. He replied that it had a working arrangement with the picture theatre proprietors, which was working satisfactorily. In view of the criticism of recent date in connection with television programmes, will the Minister re-establish, or set up, a film censorship committee regarding programmes portrayed on television screens?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The matter of television is somewhat different from that referred to in the honourable member's question last session, which I think applied to local film programmes in places of public entertainment. Television is something that is under Commonwealth legislation. Programmes can be given in one State and relayed to another, so that it is outside the ambit of anything that State legislation can do about it. As regards the part of the question relating to matters under State jurisdiction, I repeat that only recently, in the last fortnight, I had a conference with local exhibitors regarding the programme of advertising that has been objected to from time to time. There are practical difficulties for the city exhibitors. They are, I think, doing a very good job on their committee.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I quite agree, but I am talking about television.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: But this is a problem that even they run up against with matters that are approved or with advertising material that comes in from overseas and is passed by the Commonwealth censor or is permitted in another State. That material is sent on here and is altered by the committee by reason of the trust and responsibility vested in it. Immediately it is shown in a metropolitan theatre, it can then go to a drive-in theatre where other material is used. That is the handicap they suffer. I say, on behalf of the committee that has been formed among the exhibitors themselves, that I have no reason to question its decision whatever. Material is sent over—

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I quite agree but it is the television programmes I am referring to.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I know. I was referring to the honourable member's previous question. I consider television programmes as something outside the legislative powers of this State.

MINORS' MARRIAGES.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: Over the years there have been a number of unfortunate and very unhappy cases of minors wishing to marry without parental consent. With the new uniform marriage legislation becoming law, I believe this position has altered. In the past the Chief Secretary has been noted for his wisdom, kindness and sympathy in these matters. Would he be prepared to comment on the present situation?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I do not know whether what I would say would be considered a comment or a disclosure of fact. The position is that we are now to accept Commonwealth standards—for better or for worse, and that is best left to the judgment of those concerned. From the first of this month no further approvals will be given by the Chief Secretary of this State: they are now subject to consideration by a magistrate. The present cases will take the form of either a meeting with a solicitor or else a direct approach to a court. The only cases that are not dealt with in that way within the provisions of the Act are those where no parents are living. Then the Registrar, who is the same gentleman who reports on cases now, in those cases can give permission. I think that is the position under the new set-up.

P.A.B.X. TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: Recently I had the privilege of introducing a deputation to the Minister of Health from the Thyne Memorial Hospital in Millicent with reference to the installation of a P.A.B.X. telephone system at that hospital. This system allows extensions in the hospital to dial direct to the exchange, and also allows internal dialling in the hospital. Obviously, this relieves the telephonist of much strain as she is not worried about out-going calls and can give prompt attention to all in-coming calls. In the interests of efficiency, will the Government consider the introduction of such a system in Parliament House?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I thought the question was to relate to hospitals, but it finished up by dealing with Parliament House. In regard to that, I think the honourable member should make representations through you, Mr. President, or through the Speaker in another place, who, in turn, will make representations to me.

FLOODWATER DAMAGE RELIEF.

The Hon. L. R. HART: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my question of August 27 about relief being made available to those people flooded out in the recent Gawler River floods?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The Premier has supplied me with the following reply:

Government policy has been to provide relief in the case of major disasters through flood, fire, storm and the like, and the assistance given has been limited to relieving personal hardship in necessitous cases rather than to make good damage suffered. If there should be any persons in straitened circumstances as a result of the Gawler River flooding they should put their cases individually in writing to the Minister of Agriculture.

DEEP-SEA LOADING FACILITY.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: Last week, as I mentioned to the Council yesterday, I had occasion to visit southern Yorke Peninsula for the Warooka 75th local government anniversary. Many of my constituents there are keenly interested in the progress of investigations into a deep-sea loading facility that the Minister of Marine is having made. These

people are somewhat anxious about the outcome as a result of suffering a considerable differential in freight. Although I am aware that the Minister is carrying out these investigations, on behalf of these constituents and in response to their queries I ask the Minister representing the Minister of Marine whether his colleague is in a position to give any further information about this project; and, if not, when he thinks something will be forthcoming.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I shall certainly take up the matter with my colleague and let the honourable member have a report.

MURRAY VALLEY DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Has the Attorney-General anything to report in reply to my question of August 27 about the Murray Valley Development League's application to the South Australian Government for financial assistance to continue the promotion of work in the interests of the State?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The reply that I have is that provision for a grant to the Murray Valley Development League is being made in the Estimates of Expenditure for 1963-64. Since the honourable member asked the question the Estimates have been given and an inspection will indicate the nature of the grant.

ARDROSSAN LOADING FACILITIES.

The Hon. L. R. HART: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. R. HART: It is reported that the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd. has decided to enforce an agreement whereby ships of up to only 8,000 tons can berth at the bulk handling jetty at Ardrossan. It is feared that ships above this tonnage would damage the fenders. In view of the fact that it will be a record harvest this year some congestion could be caused at this loading facility. Can the Minister representing the Minister of Works and Marine say whether negotiations have been taking place with the B.H.P. with a view to not enforcing the agreement this year or whether his department can strengthen the fenders at the bulk handling facility to permit the loading of vessels over 8,000 tons?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: With the consent of my colleague, the Minister of Roads, and the consent of the honourable member I shall answer this question because I know something of the negotiations. Immediately this difficulty

was raised some time ago my colleague the Minister of Works and Marine took the matter up with the B.H.P. and negotiations have been proceeding which I think will prove satisfactory and will enable larger ships to use the installation pending the strengthening of that portion that requires it. Whilst those negotiations are not quite finalized at present, I believe there will be no difficulty with regard to shipping at that port during the coming season.

HACKHAM CROSSING.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL: My question is directed to the Minister of Railways. I recently asked him a question about the Hackham crossing. Other questions have been addressed to the Minister recently and he gave two very definite answers to questions yesterday on railway matters. In reply to my previous question about the Hackham crossing he gave what I thought was a broad hint about what might be the destiny of this crossing. In view of the fact that he said the matter was under further consideration can he say whether the department—particularly as it has been so busy in answering other questions—has yet had time to resolve something about this important crossing?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Owing to the lack of surveyors in our department we are not able to proceed as far as that portion of South Road at the moment.

PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from September 3. Page 781.)

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (Central No. 1): I support the second reading of this Bill. In doing so I want to avail myself of the opportunity to express my regret and extend my condolences to the relatives of the late Sir Walter Duncan. I was associated with the late honourable gentleman for 22 years. I came here during the period when he was Leader of the Liberal and Country League on the floor of this Chamber and before his elevation to the high office of President of this Council. He had the longest term of Parliamentary life of any member who has ever been elected to the Legislative Council. He always displayed, both as a leader of the Liberal and Country League and afterwards

as President of the Council, the highest integrity and was a guardian of members' rights and privileges, always upholding the traditions of Parliamentary procedure. He was endowed, as we all know, with an abundance of natural wisdom, and with his kindly disposition he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; he has set a standard in the political life of this State which could well be emulated by those who are to succeed him. I extend to his sorrowing relatives my deep regret and condolences on the occasion of his demise.

The late Mr. W. W. Jenkins, who was a member of another place, did not have a Parliamentary career as long as the honourable gentleman to whom I have just referred, but in his services to the people of this State and in the Parliamentary firmament he displayed all the attributes of a kindly nature and was one who was highly esteemed by all his Parliamentary colleagues, irrespective of Party. I, too, extend to his sorrowing relatives my condolences on his passing.

The Bill before us is one which deals with certain expenditure out of Loan moneys. I am not going to traverse the whole of the schedule contained in the report and in the explanation given by the Chief Secretary. I propose to deal with only one or two items. The appropriations that we are asked now to pass will be money that will be expended from Loan funds; in the Bill it is frequently mentioned that it is in accordance with the terms of the Financial Agreement. Honourable members know that I have always taken a stand on this matter and explained to honourable members of this place that the Financial Agreement has been something—I think it was passed in 1927—which has hamstrung the development of the respective States of the Commonwealth.

By that I mean that all Loan moneys borrowed, whether they be internally or from overseas, have to run the gamut and receive the support of the Loan Council. It comes to my mind that there is a great surplus of taxation which is garnered from the States and which goes into the Commonwealth Treasury and that surplus, after adoption of the formula which has been arrived at by the various State Treasurers for remission of taxation back to the respective States, is lent through the Loan Council by way of loans to the various States.

In other words the people are paying in the respective States interest on money which they have paid by way of taxation into consolidated revenue. We find now that the Commonwealth

Government is the primary borrower. It has borrowed large amounts from the World Bank, which has its headquarters in America (and I do not want it to be inferred that I am opposed to the American people; I am not), but we are reaching a stage with regard to the gold standard parallel to what we reached in 1931, which resulted in wrecking the economy throughout the States and throughout the world. The American economy is now in a parlous state. America held the gold reserve of the world and carried out some laudable actions by lending money without interest to backward countries and providing equipment and so on in order to assist and feed them. The financial position in America has now reached the stage where the Kennedy Administration has clamped down so as to achieve economic stability. I say that any country should develop if the internal economy is properly administered and sustained, as was exemplified during the last war.

The Loan Council, by reason of its restriction on the development of the States, is something of a barrier to progressive Governments, irrespective of their political make-up.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: You do not think that applies to South Australia? We are in a good position.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I think Divine Providence has endowed South Australia very well.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: We have a good amount provided by the Commonwealth.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I don't think so. That is only in regard to some of the allocations. As the honourable member knows, because of the formula that has been developed it is only by the benevolence of the Commonwealth Treasurer that South Australia gets larger amounts from time to time from the moneys allocated to the States.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: I think you will find this laid down in the Financial Agreement.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: No, they have a formula.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: That is right, and it is favourable to South Australia.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: It is not laid down in financial agreements at all. It is agreed to by the State Treasurers. We should give credit to the various members of the State Treasury Department, for it is due to their astuteness and adroitness that we have been able to obtain a fair amount of the Loan moneys. They have managed to put up a strong case on behalf of this State since we

ceased to be a mendicant State. These officials deserve the credit for the large amounts of money the honourable member says we obtain from time to time. I want to make it abundantly clear that whatever developments we decide to embark upon in South Australia we must have sufficient finance to carry them out. The feeling in Canberra has always been that the smaller States do not need the same assistance or financial backing as do the larger States. Perhaps that is because it is considered that smaller States have smaller interests than larger States.

I wish to make a few comments about student hostels. This session I directed a question to the Chief Secretary as to whether further money would be made available for the purpose of building hostels. I received a reply which indicated that further amounts would be allocated in the Loan Estimates. In going through those Estimates I find that only £200,000 has been allocated for student hostels. The report is as follows:

The Student Hostels (Advances) Act is designed to enable the State Bank to make advances to appropriate persons or bodies to finance the erection of boarding houses, hostels, or similar accommodation to cater for the needs of country students at schools, the University of Adelaide, or other educational institutions. The Act empowers the Bank to make advances of up to 90 per cent of the reasonable cost of the land and buildings and to grant loans repayable over periods up to 40 years. Advances by the Bank under this Act amounted to £80,000 last year, but commitments were made and work commenced upon a much larger programme than hitherto. £200,000 is provided for 1963-64.

When the advances for student hostels are analysed it is found that there is only one large college that received finance. They need considerably more money to complete their project. I know of cases where independent non-profit schools are paying for loan money for developmental purposes and the capital cost of extensions is as high as 8 per cent interest.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry: What age students are these hostels for?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: They are for any student who comes from country areas to take up higher academic training, and under the Act I believe 30 per cent of the allocation has to be for country students in Adelaide.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry: For high schools?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yes, and for the university. There is a system in operation today, as the honourable member

knows, in regard to university residential colleges. These are the Aquinas College, St. Mark's College and St. Anns College. The grants are £2 for £1 for capital construction and also about £1,500 for administration.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry: What about the Lincoln College?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yes, that is included also. I think *Hansard* would prove that I was one of the first members who advocated that there must be residential university colleges for the University of Adelaide. I would like to see more money given to the people providing expansion for university living quarters. However, that does not alter the fact that outside of the university level there are laudable institutions running non-profit, independent schools who find themselves in a very difficult financial position. One example comes readily to my mind and that is an organization that bought three properties, in one instance with a £20,000 loan from a lending institution (not a bank), and it is paying 8 per cent interest on a first mortgage. It decided to extend the premises to provide amenities for students and went to the State Bank to seek further money for capital expenditure and offered as a collateral the security of a second mortgage on the property.

Under the existing Act the State Bank or any lending authority is not empowered to take a second mortgage as collateral for the purpose of any capital expenditure. I also want to make it clear that the State Bank is tied down by the exigencies and interpretation of the Act. It was proposed to the State Bank authorities that they should take the first mortgage and consolidate that with the new extensions proposed to be carried out, but they were unable to do this. If this scheme is to be a success, and I think every honourable member desires this, I submit that the £200,000 provided in the Loan Estimates is insufficient for carrying out the purpose for which we originally passed the Bill. I was somewhat surprised to read, in view of the statement by the Chief Secretary, that only £200,000 was allocated for the purpose in 1963-64.

I come now to hospital administration. The additions at the Royal Adelaide Hospital are to cost £8,444,000, and stage I will cost £2,046,000. The health of the community is paramount at all times. The more we can extend our hospitalization the greater will be the expansion of the ability of our citizens to carry out the work ahead in all spheres. I pay a tribute to the people who control our hospitals. Dr. Rollison (Director-General of

Medical Services) has done a magnificent job over the years. He has had consultations with the Minister of Health, and tendered evidence to the Public Works Committee, on the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. He has had much to do with the administrative duties of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. It was a wise move when an administrative officer (Mr. Rankin) was appointed to the hospital. He deals with matters that are outside medical care and attention. In most instances a medico is not an administrator on the business side, but as a healer he is in his realm. I do not say this uncharitably, and I think all members will agree with me. The appointment of a lay administrator has worked well at the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

The sum of £127,000 is to be spent on the Parkside Mental Hospital. Now, instead of having a high stone wall like that around a gaol, and instead of people going there feeling they have been sentenced to penal servitude, there is a different picture at the hospital. It can be said to be the result of the fine work done by Dr. Birch and the able officers who have followed him. Some people voluntarily go to mental institutions to become boarders for a period, but if they are moved to the Parkside Hospital the Commonwealth Government ceases to pay them for their pension, and the State Government does not receive any money, as it does in connection with the Royal Adelaide Hospital. This is a matter that could be reviewed by the Minister of Health.

Now I come to the Railways Department. Lately the Minister and the Railways Commissioner have had a torrid time in connection with questions that have been asked in this Council, but perhaps not so much the Minister who has an able administrator in the Commissioner (Mr. Fargher). The answers we have received have not fully covered the purport of the questions asked, but nevertheless they referred to railway administration, and sometimes showed how money had been spent. I think these answers could be called "railway sputniks", because they are still floating around and have not come down to supplying solid information. I want to deal with the possibility of a car park being placed over the Adelaide railway station. This debate enables me to go more fully into the matter than I can when asking questions. It seems to me that there is some delay on the part of the Government in making up its mind on this matter, or changing the opinion of the Railways Commissioner. I understood from the Minister of Railways some weeks ago that the Commissioner was

opposed to any scheme for car parking over the station. I could say that he was irrevocably opposed to it, but perhaps I should say merely that he was opposed, because he could change his mind.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: He frequently does.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yes. In Adelaide the station is in a unique position. In Sydney the station stands miles from the centre of the commercial activities. In Melbourne it is on the banks of the River Yarra, where there is little possibility of commercial expansion on the southern side. The Adelaide railway station stands in 16½ acres of land and is in the centre of the commercial activities. The Adelaide City Council is spending £30,000 in making inquiries about where people park their motor vehicles, why they come to the city, where they are going, and what their business is, yet there is space for car parking over the Adelaide station. I have been told that there could be 300 motor vehicles per acre, allowing for ingress and egress of vehicles, in a three-tier building which need not be elaborate. The Minister says that such a building would cost millions of pounds. The land is owned by the Government and not by the City Council. It is as much a Government responsibility as a council responsibility to see that the economic equilibrium of the city is advanced and not retarded.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: There was some doubt about the smoke problem in this matter.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: According to a reply given to a question recently, the smoke is the real reason for destroying the look of the concourse ceiling at the station.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: Would not the parking area upset the pristine appearance of the present building?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: No; of course it would not. My friend has only to stand on the Morphett Street bridge and what does he see?—only railway yards; he does not get a good view of the railway buildings.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: I was referring to smoke disposal.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I understand that in most cities of the world the main railway stations are underground. I wonder how they get rid of the smoke.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: They are electric trains in Manhattan.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Not all. I am saying "in other parts of the world"; the Minister is specifying. There is probably an answer to that problem. I suggest that the

Government is lagging in not assisting the Adelaide City Council and may cut across the revenue of the council. Anyhow, it has a responsibility to see that the city of Adelaide does not become a ghost city, where all the trade and business is relegated to the suburbs and Adelaide itself will consist only of banks and insurance offices. The Adelaide City Council does not desire that. There should be closer co-operation between the Government and the Adelaide City Council for the purpose of providing this much-needed parking station for those using cars. We have only to look at the statistics of motor car production and of those owning motor cars to appreciate that they are not static. There will be an ever-increasing volume of motor traffic in Adelaide, presenting problems that must be solved.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: It is not static this year.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I am saying that it will not remain static this year. I come now to roads and bridges, which do not come within the department of the Minister of Railways. I notice that in the Loan Estimates a sum of £670,000 is allowed for road construction. It will be interesting to know what amount is returned to the State Government from the petrol tax which was levied originally for the purpose of returning to the States that tax for the purpose of main arterial road construction.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: Approximately £6,000,000.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: It would be interesting to know what proportion has been returned to the States of Australia—

The Hon. N. L. Jude: About 73 per cent.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: —also, what effort has been made by this Government to have a greater amount returned to this State.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: Is the honourable member referring us to the Loan Estimates?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yes, and I want the honourable member to understand that I did not bring politics into it, either: I was speaking of it from a South Australian point of view. I do not propose keeping the Council any longer. I support the second reading of the Bill and shall have something to say when the Budget debate takes place on the separate items.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS (Southern): I should like to support the Bill and, with other members, pay my respects to the late Sir Walter Duncan and express my sympathy to

his family. I had the privilege of meeting Sir Walter on only one or two occasions, so my respect for him has been gained from the expressions of people who knew him very well. As a new member of this Council, it is quite obvious to me that the spirit of Sir Walter Duncan is still a moving force in this Chamber. I am certain it will remain so as long as members are here who served with him and under his presidency.

I also pay my respects to the late Mr. W. W. Jenkins. During the nine months I have been a member for Southern District, I got to know him very well. He rendered excellent service to his district of Stirling. He served overseas in the First World War and was also a member of the forces during the Second World War. He was rather badly wounded and after the First World War did not enjoy very good health; yet he farmed actively and found his way into the service of the community both at a voluntary and local government level and at Parliamentary level. I express my sympathy to his family.

I associate myself with the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Story about housing in country areas. Although in country towns a considerable number of rental houses have been constructed or already exist, emphasis should now be placed on the speeding up of the building of rental-purchase houses, as these houses encourage people who have come to the country and taken employment in industries there to become a part of the local community. Some criticism has been made of the Housing Trust, particularly in regard to faulty workmanship and inefficient design. Whilst in some cases there may be grounds for complaint over the whole scheme, it is a scheme that reflects much credit upon those concerned.

Since the inception of the Housing Trust, building costs have inevitably risen but in Australia today with one exception (that being Western Australia, where the comparison can be only in relation to timber frame houses) the construction costs of Housing Trust houses are lower than those applying anywhere else in the Commonwealth. I have some figures of the construction of houses in each State by the respective State housing authorities. In the year 1961-62, in Victoria, 2,400 houses were constructed; in New South Wales the figure was 4,722; in South Australia it was 3,258; in Queensland it was 2,006; and no figures were available for Western Australia. So, by comparison, we are constructing a large number of houses here through the instrumentality of the State Government Housing Trust.

Rent collection in South Australia has been conducted satisfactorily, with only small losses sustained. During my service in local government I always appreciated the attitude of the Housing Trust and the co-operation given by it in mutual problems affecting both the council and the trust. During that period, if I ever had any criticism to make of the trust (and this was referred to in a question answered today) it was its tendency to negotiate a price for its houses with a private contractor rather than to call for public tenders for the work. It may be that in country areas it is difficult to get a contract price for a small number of houses but I always feel that in this regard it is better to call for public tenders, that being the only way of ensuring the best possible price at a particular time. Very often a negotiated price with a private contractor may appear enticing and it may seem the right thing to accept it, but in all these matters public tenders should be called for in work of this nature.

I was interested in the remarks of my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Giles, about a Bill that is foreshadowed dealing with a scheme to help young people own their own blocks of land. I have no intention of placing before this Chamber any lengthy arguments on this matter except to say that in matters of this nature one's mind naturally turns to how they affect one's own district. During the speech made by Mr. Giles, the Hon. Mr. Story interjected, which indicated that he was applying the matters under discussion to his own area and experience. In the lower South-East, which has over the last few years enjoyed much industrial expansion, many of the people employed in industries there have a farming background.

Not only has the husband of the family a farming background but often his wife has, too. Such a person engaged in an industry with an assured job and capable and willing, possibly with his wife, to manage a small farm, in all probability dairying or fat lamb production, is in my opinion a good risk for such assistance. A number of farmers in my district received their start in farming in this way; they had been engaged in one of the industries in the district, began with a small area of 10 to 50 acres and then moved on to a living area. Many of the most efficient mixed farmers in my district began in this way.

Criticism of this approach to this matter may be that the economics of farming today are tending to point to the necessity of having large areas rather than small areas. This may well be so theoretically, but I am placing this

case before the Chamber in the light of my personal experience. I believe that this approach is reasonable in its application to my own district. I shall examine this question a little more closely: I should like to imagine a person financed on a 60-acre farm in my district, a person who is already holding a job in one of the industries established in the district. The capital required to establish a 60-acre farm would be about £6,000. This would be capable of carrying 200 ewes for fat lamb production and could be adequately handled by a person with a job in one of the industries to which I referred; it could be handled in his spare time.

With an assured job in one of the established industries there is very little chance of financial failure and if the person engaged in this type of farming is financially successful the ground is then well laid to expand on to a living area. On the other hand, any attempt to finance a person on to a living area with limited original capital is, in my opinion, fraught with difficulty. A farm living area in my district would need a capital outlay of at least £25,000 and possibly more. On a loan of £25,000 on a credit foncier system, with repayment over 40 years at 5 per cent, the repayments would be between £1,300 and £1,500 a year. In this category I think there is a large possibility of financial failure. In other words, financing a person under those conditions is risking financial failure.

The Hon. C. R. Story: What would be the income from your first illustration—an area of 60 acres?

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: The income from 200 ewes could be around £600 or £700 a year. I turn now to the item for afforestation and timber milling. The output of logged timber from State forests in 1962-63 was in excess of 225,000,000 sup. ft. and on present indications the figure will increase in 1963-64 to about 235,000,000 sup. ft., of which about 115,000,000 will be processed in departmental mills and about 120,000,000 will be treated at private mills. Compared with other countries Australia is practically devoid of any economic forest areas. Less than one per cent of Australia's total area carries economic forests. This figure can be compared with that of Japan, where 64 per cent of the total area carries economic forests, and that of America, 39 per cent.

I have a table showing the figures of various countries in relation to the areas carrying economic forests: in Europe 352,000,000 acres, 98 per cent of which is accessible forests; in

the U.S.S.R. 2,827,000,000 acres of which 100 per cent is accessible. The percentage of land covered by economic forests is: Europe, 30 per cent and U.S.S.R., 51 per cent. In North America 1,832,000,000 acres represents 39 per cent of the total land area covered, 60 per cent of which is accessible.

From those figures we can see that the Australian area covered with economic forests of only 1 per cent of her total area is extremely small in comparison with the economic forest areas carried by other countries in the world. The per capita consumption of softwood and timber products can be directly related to the standard of living in any particular country. In other words the more timber consumed the higher the standard of living. The United States consumption is at present about 437 lb. of timber per head per annum; Sweden, 232; Japan, 88; Australia, 177; Russia, 32; Hungary, 37; and Hong Kong, 47 within certain bounds. The higher the standard of living the higher the consumption rate of timber and timber products.

In Australia the annual consumption of timber, excluding fuel timber, is about 47 cubic feet per person. To meet this demand we are importing large quantities of timber into Australia, both in processed form and in the form of pulp, dressed and undressed timbers. Timber, as far as our imports of agricultural produce is concerned, presents by far the biggest amount of money involved. For example, according to the table presented by Mr. J. M. Fielding at the Third General Conference of the Institute of Forestry in Australia in Melbourne in 1962 our timber imports represented a figure of £23,000,000 or over; tea £13,500,000; tobacco £13,000,000; rubber £10,000,000; raw cotton £6,000,000; cocoa beans £3,500,000; and coffee and chicory £3,000,000. Those figures are to the nearest £500,000. It can be seen that in our imports of agricultural produce timber represents the greatest item. We have to import some of this agricultural produce because for climatic or economic reasons we are unable to produce it in Australia. This does not apply to timber, and in particular to the production of softwood. It must be remembered that Australia is the poorest continent in regard to natural timber resources. We will have an increasing population and increasing consumption of timber per capita. We must ask ourselves what acreage of softwoods we should be planting now to cater for the demand in 40 years' time without attempting to reduce our present imports. Many figures have been given on this question.

At the moment in Australia about 500,000 acres of softwoods are planted. Many foresters give the figure required to supply our need in 40 years as 5,000,000 acres, but some go as high as 9,000,000 acres. To reach self-sufficiency South Australia is capable of growing in some areas the highest yielding softwood forests in the world, and we take a great pride in our softwoods production and our achievements in regard to our pine forests. I believe we must look at this problem with the view of reaching somewhere near self-sufficiency. This position would be desirable from many points of view: first, from the point of view of overcoming the need to import a large amount of our requirements. These requirements may not always be available from elsewhere. With the rising living standards overseas the cost of the imports must rise and if we can produce sufficient softwood for our own need in Australia it must assist in our balance of trade problem.

Self-sufficiency in softwood requirements would be followed by an increase in industry in the use of raw products and be of very great assistance to the decentralization of industry. This may be seen in the lower South-East of South Australia where the whole or nearly the whole industrial expansion has occurred with the establishment of our softwood forests. I should like to read the summary and recommendations of Mr. Fielding in the paper he gave at the conference in 1962. He said:

Australia's imports of wood and wood pulp cost much more than the imports of any other crop. The only other crop products that are imported on a large scale are those that for climatic or other reasons are difficult to grow commercially in Australia, or those that require the cheap labour of countries with low living standards for their economic production. Softwood does not get into either of these categories. Just because the country is naturally deficient in softwood is no reason for this position to be accepted. Australia was naturally deficient in all agricultural products when the first white settlers arrived, but, except for a few crops that it has not been possible to grow commercially or economically, the country is not merely self-sufficient agriculturally, but it is a major exporter of agricultural crop products.

Softwood is a crop particularly suited to growth in Australia, because, in contrast with most agricultural crops, the yields of which are low by world standards, softwood yields in Australia are high by world standards. The Australian balance of trade, which is a matter of concern to the Commonwealth Government, is severely affected by the imports of wood and wood products. Estimates are given of future Australian wood needs based on Australian and United States rates of consumption.

These estimates indicate that at the existing rate of establishing softwood plantations in Australia, not only will the deficiency of softwoods continue, but it will greatly increase. At present the department is planting at the rate of about 6,000 acres per annum. Last year I believe the figure was 7,300 acres. If the new pulp mill that may be established in the South-East comes to fruition it is expected that the total area in the South-East will not be sufficient to maintain the demand that the mill will make on our pine plantations. We shall need to draw on supplies from western Victoria.

The area that the department holds in this regard is limited and it cannot continue planting at the same scale as it has in the last year. It is necessary from the department's point of view to have areas large enough and able to be economically managed. By this I mean it is not possible for the department to handle relatively small areas of timber scattered over a very wide area. In the lower South-East, from a very rough survey I have made, I estimate between 80,000 and 100,000 acres are economically suited to forestry and softwood production. This area of land falls into several categories and I shall mention two of these.

They are, firstly, total areas of land already used for agricultural pursuits, such as dairying. Secondly, there are established farms with only a small percentage of the whole property being suitable. In other words, there are areas or farms as a whole that can be devoted to forestry, and also isolated areas of farms capable of growing trees economically. In the first category I shall deal with the percentage that is used almost exclusively for dairying and this land represents some of the best dry land dairying in South Australia. Yet, if one looks at the economics of the two pursuits, softwood production on the one hand and dairying on the other, it will be found that forestry presents a better return than dairying on this land. Let us relate this fact with the fact that we are exporting dairy produce below cost of production and at the same time importing large quantities of softwood. It should also be kept in mind that the dairying industry is subsidized.

Are we justified in maintaining a subsidized industry in an area that could be put to better economic use? The answer to this question depends on one or two factors, including the ability of any industry to play its part in providing employment and in the development of the State. The forestry industry is capable

of engaging in gainful employment more people than most other primary industry. This statement may be challenged, but in the lower South-East I am sure it is true. The area of economic softwood forests is capable of employing one worker to every 20 acres, and from the point of view of primary production that is a very high rate of employment.

The second category to which I referred was the isolated areas of varying sizes forming part of the present agricultural and pastoral holdings. These areas are not attractive to the department because of their isolation and their scattered nature and they are not attractive to private forestry either. However, they are capable of increasing the overall area devoted to afforestation in the South-East. In the first category, any purchase of land by the department is resisted, and in the second, people are not interested in afforestation for obvious reasons. The answer to it may be the recognition of the problem that faces all Australia. Action should be taken on Commonwealth-State level to encourage afforestation. The State could investigate the possibility of encouraging tree farming by the provision of forestry extension services to advise and assist in the development of small private forests. The system exists in New Zealand and to a great extent in America. So far I have established three key points in this matter. There is a need for a greater area of softwood plantations; the economics of established afforestation are sound; and there is a great need for the provision of forestry extension services.

In America in 1941 a move began to establish a tree farm system. It was in a small way, but in that year 120,000 acres of softwood plantations were under the scheme. In 1959 there were 13,935 tree farms, covering a total area of about 50,000,000 acres. If we compare that with the 500,000 acres in Australia we can see the size of the American scheme. It may be advisable to consider a more embracing scheme, where a farmer interested in tree farming has his area inspected by officers of the Woods and Forests Department and planted under departmental supervision, all the work being controlled by the department. Every five years a payment could be made to the farmers and the payments would continue during the rotation period of the stand. The department would control the matter completely, and the final payments would be made when the trees were felled. One important feature would be that the department would control the flow of the timber to the mills. One

of the difficulties in establishing the new mill at Mount Gambier has been that several organizations, private and Government, control the trees, and that has made it difficult to get a controlled supply of timber for the mill over a long period. The scheme I suggest may have many drawbacks. It can be criticized, but it would overcome the difficulties associated with tree farming in the State. A further deterrent to the growth of the industry is that at Commonwealth level taxation is difficult to overcome. It is not enticing to grow trees, from the farmer's point of view. In 40 years the farmer will get an income, but he will lose most of it in taxation. At Commonwealth level there should be some assistance in this regard to enable more tree farming to be established.

I am certain that in Australia, and in South Australia in particular, there is a need to investigate this matter so as to find a workable scheme for the encouragement of tree farming. With the Woods and Forests Department the position is reversed. The department holds in the South-East considerable areas of land not suitable for planting, because most of it is too wet for the purpose. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of the department to venture into the development of areas for pastoral purposes. Sometimes I wonder whether it is a departmental reluctance or a political reluctance. Perhaps I should say that there is a lack of direction at political level. There is an opinion that these areas should be allotted or sold to be developed by private enterprise, but I do not agree with that because many of the areas are surrounded by Government forests. The department should develop the areas for pastoral pursuits, which I think would be a profitable venture. If the department were so engaged, not only could it develop the land it holds, which at present is unsuitable for afforestation, but it could make use of stands of pine for grazing in certain periods of the growth of the trees, which used to be done some years ago. The development of these areas, which at present are too wet for pastoral activities, would give the department the right to hold the areas for future afforestation pursuits, if the land became able to grow trees.

The sum of £30,000 is to be spent as a further contribution to the National Sirex Fund. This concerns the wasp that found its way to Victoria in 1962. It is a native of Europe and found its way to America many years ago. It appeared in New Zealand in 1900, and in 1952 was found in Tasmania, which is the first recorded infestation

of the wasp in Australia. It attacks and kills living softwoods, and is one of the most destructive insects in the world. As yet, there has been no known infestation in South Australia, so we can appreciate the value of doing everything possible to prevent its coming here.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: What is the closest it has got to South Australia?

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: The infestation was found 17 miles from Melbourne.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: How close to South Australia?

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: It was 250 miles from our forests. I do not think there is any possibility of preventing the wasp from reaching South Australia. This should be the approach in the utilization and management of our forests. We must expect that our South-Eastern forests will be infested with the insect, which attacks mainly the weaker trees in the plantations. These trees are those normally thinned out for the pulping industry. They are the breeding ground for a rapid infestation. In this regard it can be seen that the proposed pulping industry in the South-East will play an important part in the control of this pest. As far as the forests in the South-East are concerned, the next five years will be vital in relation to this pest. If in five years a new pulping industry can be established, even an infestation of the wasp will not produce a very grave economic result because the thinnings from the forests can be taken out rapidly, and no speedy build-up of the pest could take place in the forests. Actually, it is not the siren wasp that kills the tree: it is a fungus associated with the life cycle of the wasp. Recently this fungus has been identified, I think in France, but also as a result of some work done at the Waite Research Institute. The department's protection service includes fire protection, vermin control, fencing, etc. The department would be well advised to place all these services under one control. Of the total cost of the various maintenance services, about one-half is taken up on these protective services. I compliment the fire services of the Woods and Forests Department in the South-East. They are a most efficient and well-equipped unit. We are happy to have them in our area, from the farmers' point of view, because they are a protection for us as well as for the forests. Vermin destruction takes up £11,000 a year, and fencing £20,000. There are other items in these Loan Estimates upon which I could

comment, many concerning the Southern District in particular—education, hospitals, etc. I support the Bill and feel certain that these Loan Estimates will promote the further development of South Australia and of the Southern District.

The Hon. R. R. WILSON (Northern): I desire to refer to the two honourable members of Parliament who have passed away during the last fortnight. I support all the sentiments and tributes expressed in this Chamber by the Hons. the Chief Secretary, Mr. Shard, and Mr. Story, and by you, Mr. President, and other honourable members.

Sir Walter was President when I was elected to Parliament in 1949. As a new member I always appreciated and remembered his sound advice and assistance. He was one of the greatest men in South Australia, active in political, commercial and social life. When we look at his career we can see that very few, if any, South Australians can claim to have held such a high position as the late Sir Walter Duncan.

The death of Mr. W. W. Jenkins last week was indeed a great shock to us all. He told me just before he went into the Repatriation Hospital that it would be only a minor operation, that he would be away for only a very short time, and that he had arranged with the Opposition members for a pair if needed during his absence. Mr. Jenkins was a keen and enthusiastic individual in all his undertakings. Since his appointment as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Land Settlement, he conducted splendidly all meetings and interviews and the hearing of evidence. The report placed before us yesterday was the last effort of our late member, who put much time into it to present it to his committee. He skipped our rink at bowls at Hobart last February and showed the same keenness and enthusiasm in sport as he did in everything else.

Reference has been made to his service in two world wars. He was in great demand in the Second World War because, as Mr. Story has already mentioned, he was an excellent instructor in the Vickers machine gun. Also, he was a soldier settler at Streaky Bay after the First World War. I join with other members in expressions of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved of both our late members.

I wish to refer to a few items in the Public Purposes Loan Bill, which contains a large programme, and this augurs well for the future development of South Australia. For water-works and sewerage there is an amount in

excess of £12,000,000, a huge sum of money but it is one of the most important projects, as practically everything depends on water; and proper sewerage is essential to good health, especially in the closely settled towns in the country as well as in the metropolitan area.

The Tod River service on Eyre Peninsula covers over half the area served by Government water. It totals 10,771 square miles, while the whole reticulated area of South Australia is 20,498 square miles. The Tod River scheme has cost, to 1961, £7,116,000. Under this Bill, £425,000 is allocated for work on 80 miles of large trunk main which has to be enlarged and replaced at a total cost of £4,098,000. This work will take several years to complete. Besides the main pipeline expense, money is necessary for the making of tracks, roads, camps, and other things necessary for that huge undertaking.

The new main from Morgan to Whyalla and Iron Knob is estimated to cost nearly £18,000,000, and £2,363,000 is allocated for this year. This will cover the cost of the construction of a large reservoir at Lincoln Gap and the installation of additional pumping plants between Morgan and Hanson at a cost of £88,000. The grant of "Advances to settlers, £125,000" is greatly appreciated. Last year £112,000 was advanced by the bank, of which £76,000 was used for farm buildings and houses, £28,000 for clearing and pasture development, and £8,000 for water improvements. The increase of £13,000 this year will greatly assist primary producers.

Advances of £200,000 were made to the State Bank last year, which were used for normal trading services to primary producers and secondary industry; and £250,000 is intended to be used for the same purposes this year. As regards hospital buildings, at Port Lincoln this year £340,000 is provided altogether to continue work on major additions, which comprise a new hospital block of 50 beds and extensions to nurses' accommodation, kitchen block and service buildings. The total estimated cost of this is £844,000. With the increasing population of Port Lincoln and the surrounding districts this expenditure is most welcome. The population of Port Lincoln at present is over 7,000.

With regard to the Leigh Creek coalfield, it is estimated that for the current year coal production will reach 200,000 tons. This is an output that requires additional plant and vehicles and in coal winning the most important appliance is the loading excavator, which has a bucket capacity of eight cubic yards. The

cost of the six vehicles to be purchased this year totals £170,000. These vehicles will replace existing vehicles that have been in operation for 15 years.

The coalfield greatly contributes to the State's progress in providing vital power to industry and primary producers. It would be hard for anyone to assess its benefit in money, especially since the single wire earth return system has been used in serving country districts. It has been a real boon to landowners over most of the State, affording them an assured supply and the convenience of electricity and power.

School buildings is an item for which £5,400,000 is provided. Last year it was greater still: £5,955,000. Whilst I am glad that many school buildings are receiving large sums of money, particularly in my own district, I should like to refer to the Cummins Area School, which is comprised mostly of buildings that served as schools many years ago, perhaps in the early 1940s. They were very old structures when they were moved to Cummins. I am disappointed that no item of new classrooms has been included for Urrbrae Agricultural High School.

As a member of the council of the Urrbrae school for 14 or 15 years I know that the objective for many years has been to have new classrooms of solid construction. Last November I was one of the three who comprised a deputation to the Minister and Director of Education in regard to the promises made in the past for new classrooms. I understand that as a result of the deputation the matter was taken to Cabinet, which approved of the classrooms being placed on the Loan Estimates this year. However, the item does not appear, but we are assured by the Treasurer that he will do all in his power to have these buildings erected as soon as possible, but it is a case which the Public Works Committee must investigate first. Much has been said during this debate about small farms. It depends much on the locality, the rainfall and the soils, but I believe that we have to intensify our production in the parts of the State which are suitable. I have vivid memories of the marginal lands; an Act of Parliament was passed I think in 1938-39 which provided for many large properties to be converted into smaller ones. Nevertheless, our population has grown since and I believe that large holdings must still continue in the dry areas. I think the larger land holdings are necessary in those areas, but where we have good rainfall I

think we can intensify our production by having smaller farms. This is in contrast to what we read in the recent report of the Land Settlement Committee on the area around Keith, Lameroo and Pinnaroo.

It was recommended that 3,000 to 5,000 acres be the minimum area to be allotted to an individual. This report has been tabled before us and I think there are wonderful possibilities in that area. I saw a farm at Tintinara within a couple of miles of the very country that the Land Settlement Committee inspected and it was one of the best pastoral holdings I have ever seen, belonging to Mr. Rodda. He has 2,000 acres of lucerne unirrigated, and it shows what can be done in that country. Mr. Rodda attributes his success to the introduction of lucerne and lime, and he has carried out many experiments. It is obvious that the country that the Land Settlement Committee has inspected requires much finance and energy to get good results, but I think that the adjoining landowners could develop this country. I now turn to the problem of South African daisy, which is a noxious weed. We have had experience of it at Wanilla in the soldier settlement scheme, and we know what it cost to eradicate the weed there. We know what a problem this weed has been; occupants of a large area that was affected by South African daisy had to postpone meeting their commitments for 12 months because of extra expense in dealing with this pest. The Stirling District Council only a fortnight ago carried out experiments by spraying South African daisy at Devil's Elbow. I notice that the bushes have already shown some effect of the spraying. They grow to a height of six to eight feet and completely obliterate all sun from grasses; they grow densely and shed millions of seeds. However, the Stirling council has indicated to landholders in its district that it proposes to strike a special rate to control the daisy. Unfortunately this will mean that those who have kept their properties free from this weed—and it has been quite an effort for many people—now have to be rated to help those who have not helped themselves in controlling this menace. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER (Central No. 2): I rise to support the Bill. As this is the first time I have spoken since Sir Walter Duncan's death I should like to say just a few words about him. I am glad that I entered this Chamber during his presidency. We all have our own private memories of Sir Walter; my own I recall with a certain ruefulness when.

during a division, I had difficulty in distinguishing my left hand from my right. Sir Walter enjoyed my predicament and, indeed added to it, but it was done with the kindest humour and I remember that occasion now with pride and affection. Sir Walter was beloved by people in all walks of life; he was loyal to his friends, kindly to everyone, and in fact epitomized the characteristics of a Christian gentleman. Let us not forget, however, that his genial manner hid a mind of great stature and that his wit concealed much wisdom. We are all the poorer for his passing.

Turning to the Loan Estimates, I am happy to see what is provided for advances for houses. Our Government is to be commended for the outstanding effort it has made not only by allocation of funds but by the use of Government instrumentalities such as the Housing Trust to give South Australia new housing areas and to revitalize country areas. In other words, it has not only caught up with the housing lag caused by the war but has also produced more fine modern homes per head of population than any other State. This is most essential, as South Australia is attempting to develop secondary industry faster than any other State and to absorb a greater percentage of migrants. It is indeed a pleasure now to drive through many country towns and see a small group of very fine houses that have been put up by the Housing Trust. It has always been a pleasure for me to drive at 35 m.p.h. through Elizabeth (despite the comments of other honourable members) because it has given me a chance to see the development of this ideal town. I have seen the bare, dusty plain on which it first began turned into a place of great beauty. There is no question that the person who designed Elizabeth was a man of vision. At the instigation of this Government the Housing Trust has accomplished great work and this should give people confidence in the Government, which is doing everything in its power to assist the decentralization of the population.

For student hostels I notice that the proposed expenditure is £199,000, and I support the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Bardolph on this subject. With the growth of population a particularly heavy demand has been made on secondary education for young Australians. We get into the habit of thinking of education as being so essential for the professions, but we forget its importance as the first requirement for the development of secondary industry and for the production of educated people necessary to make the best possible use of

our land in primary producing areas. The problem of classroom accommodation has been mostly overcome. Classrooms have been provided by the State on an equivalent in utility and service with anything in the world, and better than in most countries. The only outstanding requirement in education is for suitable residential accommodation for country children. When it is provided on a wider scale State school children will then have accommodation with services and facilities equal to those of any system of education in the world. When these hostels are established it is to be hoped that those who are in charge of them will devise a system whereby the children will be taught ethics, and that a high standard of Christian principles will be insisted upon.

I turn now to public buildings with reference to expenditure on schools. The amount of money being spent on some of our new schools is very great. While I believe that the growing generation should not be stinted of anything that is going to be of value to them subsequently, my mind has recently been exercised on the apparently elaborate provisions being made in some of our new schools: the provision of space, equipment and air-conditioning on an extremely generous scale. One wonders sometimes whether these new establishments are meant to be monuments to their architects for display purposes or whether they represent the most efficient use of the finance available, and I say this deliberately because I think that if honourable members saw what was done in the independent schools with their limited finance they would be very surprised. Every penny should be spent to its best possible advantage. I point out that the independent schools get their money the hard way. I am caused to develop this query because I often see schools where new accommodation has immediately been supplemented by rather shabby temporary accommodation. I have been to the opening of several schools where, between the actual first enrolment of pupils and the official opening, the schools had already outgrown the new buildings, and temporary classrooms of a shabby type were put on adjacent lots or even across roads, with no toilet facilities provided. In other words, the new building had been made lavish but not extensive enough. It appears that the answer should be for modern school accommodation to be less elaborate but more extensive.

Under the heading "Sheriff and Gaols and Prisons Department" there are quite a number of items listed—for instance, the Adelaide Gaol alterations, £14,000—but I am sorry to

see that at this stage there is no mention of £156,000 for the projected women's prison. Ever since I have been in this Council I have emphasized the need for a new women's prison. I am well aware that the plans for the prison are now in the hands of the Public Works Committee but I stress that this is an urgent matter. I shall not reiterate what I have said about the conditions in the women's prison in the Adelaide Gaol. This is extremely hard on the prison officers, and it is impossible to rehabilitate women under these conditions. The projected prison is going to be worth while. It will be a separate unit altogether and will accommodate 46 inmates, which is more than have ever been accommodated to date; the biggest number so far has been 27.

The new building will be erected on land half a mile east of Yatala Labour Prison and directly north of the Northfield Mental Hospital, which is a good position. I believe the new plans are excellent. However, dormitory accommodation is provided and I do not believe this is ideal for women. Ten single rooms are provided and if I am sent there I hope I shall occupy one of these rooms. This matter is extremely urgent, but it is obvious that the Government is treating it as urgent and something will be accomplished soon. The nomenclature of the women's prison shows that the Government is aware of the need for rehabilitation and the necessity not to treat it merely as a punishment centre.

The highways of the State are under constant comment from overseas travellers who find that the quality of our roads is of a high, uniform level. There is no question that we have every right to compliment our Minister and his department on our roads. An amount of £22,000 has been provided for the Wilpena Pound Chalet. I believe much more could be done for tourism in South Australia. The Tourist Bureau does an excellent job with the funds allocated to it and on every occasion I have had dealings with it I have found the officers excellent, but there is no question that more could be done. No doubt members saw a notice in the press recently that the Wilpena Chalet is full. If you wish to travel to the Flinders Ranges just now, and I believe they are magnificent this year, there is no accommodation available and, like the snail, you must take your home on your back. Wilpena Pound needs more development and more accommodation.

I had an example of what tourism can mean to a country and the money it can bring in

when I travelled through Canada last year. I saw thousands of Americans who had gone to Canada because of the favourable dollar exchange. In all the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels there were thousands of Americans and money was flowing fast. Despite the fact that Canada has much natural beauty, certain gimmicks were adopted to entice tourists to that country. At Lake Louise they had a piper lowering a flag at dusk, for no known reason (there were no Scottish people about) but it brought thousands of Americans to the lake every day to see this world-shaking event. In Ottawa, during the summer months, they have the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard outside Parliament House. Two guards go up to the House. One is the old guard and the other the new, and they make a change. In point of fact, they have no position at Parliament House because the guard is provided by the Canadian Mounties. Again it is a gimmick to influence tourists. It seems to me that the Canadians make the summer holiday period pay, and South Australia could give much thought to this phase of tourism. We have beauty in South Australia and features not common to other parts of Australia. I feel that the Government should bear this matter in mind.

I am sorry that I did not see in the Loan Estimates reference to the rejuvenation of our jetties around the coast. I have spoken on this matter perviously, and there is a field for development here, again in the interests of tourism. On the whole, the Loan Estimates make fascinating reading. They show the continual development of utility projects for increasing population and production. I commend the Government for its programme.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL (Central No. 2): I support the second reading. The proposal this year is to spend about £33,000,000 under our Loan allocation, whereas the figure for last year was about £30,500,000. I say "under our Loan allocation" because unlike what the Honourable Mr. Bardolph said it is an allocation that is out of our hands. It is regulated by the unanimous vote of the Loan Council. If there is no unanimity on the matter, it is based on a formula set out in the agreement. As I said in 1958, one can hardly expect unanimity on the matter. The allocation is in accordance with the formula, and there is a provision in the agreement that if a State does not take all its allocation its inflow of money from that source is reduced in future grants. Obviously, each State takes its full allocation, unless there is a major

economic reason why it should not be done. I believe that South Australia has always taken its allocation, and I regard that as the right policy. As I said in an interjection when the Honourable Mr. Bardolph was speaking, our allocation under the agreement is a good one when compared with the allocations to the other States. I believe the money has been well spent by our Government, and that is the position in relation to the Loan Estimates.

My main reason for speaking was to make a small suggestion about the form of the Loan Estimates presented to this Council. There is a summary on one page and then later there is more information about the allocations under various headings. A few years ago the Public Buildings Department was established, and as far as I know ever since then, and in any event this year, there has been one item in the summary under "Public Buildings". It is "Government Buildings and Land" and it comprehends the whole expenditure of that department. I realize the need for brevity in some ways, but I do not think we need to be brief in this matter, because the summary gives the ordinary reader the key to the whole situation. In the summary for the other departments there is more than one item. For instance, under "State Bank" there are seven items, and under "Lands" four, and so on. It would not increase the magnitude of the summary if there were a few items under "Public Buildings". The expenditure shown under that heading does not contain many clues. I am conscious that we can find the rest of the information, but it is nice to have in the summary something to provide a key to the remainder. I make the suggestion, with due respect, that instead of having the one heading "Public Buildings" there be four headings for the expenditure of £9,000,000. They could be "Hospital Buildings and Land £1,100,000", "School Buildings and Land £5,400,000", "Police and Courthouse Buildings £1,100,000", and "Other Government Buildings £1,400,000". If the suggestion were adopted, without lengthening the summary to any extent, it would be an improvement. I commend the suggestion to the Minister responsible for that department. I think the Loan Estimates are completely satisfactory and I support the Bill.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE (Minister of Roads): I want to refer to one or two matters that call for a reply. First, I refer to remarks

by the Hon. Mr. Shard about the amount of money made available to the State for the purpose of reducing unemployment. At short notice I could not get much information, but the Minister of Works told me that large projects were set in hand, which could not have been done if the additional money had not been available. Proof of this is shown by the fact that at the end of the financial year the number of persons employed in the Engineering and Water Supply Department was the greatest in history. I want also to refer to the problem at Hampstead Road, as indicated by the Hon. Mr. Shard. I pointed out to him that the matter was under consideration by the council, and he suggested that it might be difficult. On Friday last the engineer explained to the council the reason for the design and it was considered that there was a need for some restriction. It was said that there would be a further investigation before a final decision was made.

It is hoped that the Blanchetown bridge will be opened towards the close of the calendar year, not the financial year, but I cannot give the exact date for the moment.

As regards the question of lighting at Elizabeth raised by the Hon. Mr. Story, I can say that conferences have already been held on the matter, and it seems it is more a question of finance because it entails the erection of a number of poles at a cost of £70,000 or £80,000. There is also an increased danger of accidents. On the Hon. Mr. Bardolph's point about parking facilities at the railway station, I remind him that that is rather a matter of town planning in general. It is only natural that the Railways Commissioner should try to protect his asset and, if possible, increase the use of railways by suburban travellers rather than encourage motorists to use the area. I know that the Chief Secretary wishes the debate to close—

The Hon. A. J. Shard: Is the Minister going to say anything about the high tension poles that I have so often asked about, or is he going to ignore that?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: If the honourable member chooses to be difficult, that is all I have to say.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 13 passed.

First Schedule.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I do not know whether I am in order, but I want to raise the question of the amount under "Highways and

Local Government: Roads and Bridges'—£670,000. If the Minister of Roads wants to get short, others can get short too. I have been on the roads that I have so often referred to. The high tension poles have been discussed for twelve months and the Minister has side-stepped the question every time. I spoke my piece during my second reading speech. Yesterday the Minister was good enough to show me a reply to what I said. All he has said today is just passing the buck. It is the first time, to my knowledge, that the Enfield council has been concerned. We tried to ascertain the position from the Electricity Trust, because we could not keep up with things. Now it appears that the fault lies with the Enfield council.

I do not want to go to the Enfield council to find out whether it is its fault unless I have something to take to it. It would appear that one department is passing the buck to another. It is wrong to have those poles stuck out in the road at least six feet from the kerb. It is a dangerous situation and fatal accidents will occur. All I ask is: Why are they left there? Why can't they be shifted? Who is responsible? It has got away from the Highways Department, which has blamed the Electricity Trust, which in turn says it is the fault of the council. If it is the fault of the council, I want it officially stated in *Hansard* so that I can take the matter up with the council.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE (Minister of Roads): As the honourable member has said, I gave him a report yesterday and he had the opportunity to read it. There was no mention whatsoever of the council's being associated with this matter.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I ask that the Minister read that report so that members will then know who is responsible. I take it that it says that the whole of the responsibility for the poles being left there is the council's. If the Minister will read that report, that is all I want in *Hansard*, so that we shall know where we are going. I have not a copy of it.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: If the honourable member wishes it, I shall extend that courtesy to him, but can assure him that, if he listens, he will appreciate that what I said was correct. The report reads:

The roadwork in Hampstead Road and Bakes Road has been carried out by the Corporation of Enfield with funds provided by this department. Prior to commencement of the work, the Electricity Trust of South Australia was requested by the council to move the poles back to the new alignment on each road. The trust subsequently advised that the line would

be removed entirely in the near future. Therefore it was arranged that the poles be left temporarily, and the posts were suitably painted to obviate any danger to traffic.

The poles are not in the through traffic lanes, but are only in the area normally occupied by ranked vehicles. It is understood that the trust has commenced to move the old transmission lines, and it is anticipated that the poles will be removed within the next few months. The trust will be approached with a request that the work be expedited.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: That is all right. Now we shall take it up with the council. We know where we are.

First Schedule passed.

Second Schedule and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary) moved:

That the Council at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, October 1.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I second the motion.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD (Leader of the Opposition): I move:

To strike out "October 1" and insert "September 17".

The motion was not unexpected because with the knowledge of this Government's desire to cling to office one would expect it to be moved. Irrespective of what has happened, the Australian Labor Party would need a clear-cut majority to gain control of the Treasury benches. Ever since the election of March, 1962, this Government has stooped to any resort or practice, irrespective of how low it might be, to retain the reins of office. I do not propose to reiterate all I said in last year's Address-in-Reply debate, but if anyone wishes to know my feelings on this subject I would advise him to read *Hansard*.

I do not think I could describe the position any better than I did on that occasion. One would have expected that the Government, having publicly announced that Parliament would adjourn just for the Royal Show, as is the usual custom, would keep its word. Because of certain recent events I do not see any reason for the lengthy adjournment, for the proceedings of the Council could be kept going in the normal way without any controversial legislation being introduced. However, the Government does not see eye to eye with that view. It wants to be in a position to say that unless it has members to do what it wants to do the Chamber will not sit. It says, "We want to keep the Chamber in session as has been the practice and custom over

the years. You will do as we say and the people of this State will take our legislation whether it pleases or offends them." In effect it says that we shall adjourn in one of the busiest months of the year from a political and Parliamentary point of view and then be under the control of the Executive.

I do not think this can do the Government any good; I think that in the long run it could be another nail in the coffin which will seal the fate of this Government when at last we get to the people. The Government is really afraid to face the people and of what might eventuate after September 17 and before the result of the by-election is known. I do not think there is a chance of forcing a general election before the by-election.

Why all the worry and ill-considered move to adjourn until after the by-election is beyond my comprehension and I think it is typical of the Government's practice of treating the people of this State as schoolchildren. It amounts to a dictatorship, from my point of view, that the voice of the people, through their representatives in this Chamber, should be silenced for at least a month when we could at least have debates in Parliament which might do some good for the State.

I enter my emphatic protest at the closing down of Parliament during its busiest period. If things had been normal we would have been urged to deal with business on the Notice Paper, as we were urged today—and I take no exception to that—to pass the Public Purposes Loan Bill because it was necessary in the interests of the State to do so and to keep public works going. Under normal circumstances the same position would have applied in another place in connection with the Budget: it would have been important and essential to pass the Budget. The members of another place would have been asked to sit in the evening to expedite the passage of the Budget through the House. It comes back to a dictatorship because the Government is afraid that something might happen which could force a general election, and it is afraid to face the people.

I would not have worried because the Government, irrespective of what happens in another place, has the numbers here to defeat any Bill that comes from another place, if it so desires. Why the Government should lock up Parliament during the by-election campaign is beyond my understanding. For the people at least—and let it be clearly understood that the Labor Party represents more than 50 per cent of the people of this State in

Parliament—I enter on their behalf and my own my emphatic protest to the closing down of Parliament because the Government is one short in numbers in another place. That does not give it the right to think that Parliament cannot go on, because we are overwhelmingly defeated in this Chamber no matter what happens in another place. Maybe the business could be taken out of the Government's hand on some minor matter, but this only emphasizes the fact that this Council is merely a rubber stamp for another place and that it would be better, possibly, if it were closed altogether.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (Central No. 1): I rise to second the amendment. I support the statements made by the Hon. Mr. Shard and I want to say emphatically that the subterfuges being indulged in by this Government will react against the Parliamentary institution and the prestige of Parliament. I submit that the adjournment of Parliament until October 1 is merely a political camouflage. The Government is using a very sad circumstance for the purpose of remaining in office in perpetuity. Parliament not only has rights, but has a responsibility to the people, and by virtue of that feature of the British system of government Parliament cannot be constituted unless it has Her Majesty's Opposition.

We are charged with the responsibility of preserving all that is best in Parliamentary procedure and usage as we know them. I enter my protest that Parliament is being used today for the purpose of maintaining a majority for a Government which was returned as a minority at the last State general election and not with a majority of the electors' votes, because the Australian Labor Party received 60 per cent of them, or somewhere near that figure. This Government, by manipulation and a political manoeuvre, is remaining in office. Honourable members know that, with all the various "isms" in Australia today which are opposed to the institution of Parliament, the Government's action will further promote their activities in decrying the British system of government. So I say that Labor now challenges the Government to go to the people of this State on this issue, and let the people determine whether they are prepared to allow a Government to remain in power for the purpose of propagating its particular policy under the conditions which they are attempting to maintain.

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I support the motion of the Chief Secretary and in

doing so I take strong exception to remarks such as those made by the Hon. Mr. Shard about the Government stooping so low as to hang on to power. The facts are quite clear. When this Government was faced with the situation at the beginning of this Parliament it called the Parliament together at the first opportunity and Parliament itself decided who the Government of this State should be. Threats of the Government's buying people do not hold water at all. I remember just after the last election people were going around to various workshops, such as Islington workshops, collecting money to oust the Playford Government. We are well aware that that is the Labor Party's one object in life. In my experience in this Parliament I have seen a number of by-elections conducted when the House was sitting and the point Mr. Shard made about the people elected to Parliament representing their constituents is the one I wish to make.

During this coming by-election the Labor Party will be directed whether to take part in the campaign. It will be directed in what it does not by an inside organization here, but by the major outside organization. How are people to be represented in Parliament during the time honourable members are scattered all over the State? Everybody is entitled to proper representation and it is my belief that Parliament cannot be worked when a by-election is being held. There is the question of members coming to Parliament to speak on odd days and then being away when they should be here attending to their business. It is far better that this by-election should be held and then members will be able to go on with the business of governing the State. I do not agree with the Labor Party's contention, nor do I agree with the wild remarks that were made. I have pleasure in supporting the motion for the adjournment.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN (Central No. 1): I support the amendment. It has been the practice since I came to this Chamber in 1951 that on the occasion of show week Parliament adjourns and then returns to conduct its business. We have a motion before us to adjourn the Council until October 1. The Notice Paper before us contains 18 Bills, and 17 of them are yet to be debated. They will occupy this Chamber until such time as we have other measures from another place. The reason for proposing this long adjournment is quite obvious. Government members are stampeding because of the position in which they find themselves. Today the Government still has a majority in this place. If that

were not the case there would be no adjournment to the date proposed in this motion. The supposition is that if this Parliament returned before the proposed date the Government would be defeated on the Budget and be forced into a general election.

There is no doubt that the Government is afraid to face up to its responsibilities. It is not fit and proper to govern this State, and I say that without any reservations whatever.

The Hon. Mr. Story made reference to by-elections being held whilst the House was in session. I know that this has happened and since I have become a member in this place I have participated in every by-election held. Members of the Labor Party are not the only ones who participate in by-elections. Since he has been a member in this place Mr. Story has participated in at least one by-election. He asked what happened to the representation of the people in this Chamber whilst members were away conducting a by-election? The same position applies to members of the Liberal Party as applies to my Party. Why not on this occasion adopt the same principle as has always been adopted when the House is in session and go ahead with the by-election? Is the Government afraid that if members of the Labor Party go out and campaign and do what Government members should be doing it will lose the district of Stirling? It looks to me as if the Government is afraid and is being stampeded by the filthy publication contained in the *News* recently.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: It was stated in the press the other night that a long adjournment was one way the Government could get over the difficulty it is in. I can see no reason why this Council should adjourn for the period suggested, especially in view of the state of the Notice Paper before us. Much business has to be disposed of. Why do we not do the right thing and discuss these measures? Are we to hand them over to executive control in the interim period and dodge the business that we are sent here by the people to do? Is the Government afraid to face the people? Government members have said that they have a mandate from the people. I say they are afraid they have not the mandate and I believe that if they faced an election at this stage they would find they have no mandate, and that is the reason we have this motion before us this afternoon. This Chamber has plenty of business before it and we should push ahead with it.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): Members of the Labor Party would try to suggest that there is something unusual about this proposed adjournment and that we have never adjourned for more than the period of the show. I remember that a number of years ago Parliament was adjourned for a week at the request of the Opposition because of a Labor Convention. We adjourned for an extra week for a convention and not for an election campaign. This was done to enable Labor members to discuss problems within their Party. It is cant and humbug to come here with extravagant language and to use the terms used by the Leader of the Opposition, who can never control his tongue when he gets worked up in an argument. Members opposite talk about people getting low. It is a wonder they did not say as low as a snake. If the honourable member understands those terms, I do not. Perhaps he is better able to understand their use than I am.

We have adjourned in this way previously. There is nothing new about it, and what is more, at the request of the Opposition, we have adjourned Parliament for a by-election campaign, so that their members could take part in it. That was after we had carried on with a thin House for probably two or three weeks. Honourable members opposite suggest that they belong to a purity Party and that they are the only people who know which is right, proper and fair in the administration of this State. This is all I desire

to say. It has been said that this is political skulduggery to work a trick at the expense of the Opposition, but that is not so. There is ample precedent for it, and I ask members to support the motion.

The Council divided on the Hon. Mr. Shard's amendment:

Ayes (3).—The Hons. K. E. J. Bardolph, S. C. Bevan and A. J. Shard (teller).

Noes (14).—The Hons. Jessie Cooper, M. B. Dawkins, R. C. DeGaris, G. O'H. Giles, G. J. Gilfillan, L. R. Hart, N. L. Jude, Sir Lyell McEwin (teller), Sir Frank Perry, W. W. Robinson, C. D. Rowe, Sir Arthur Rymill, C. R. Story and R. R. Wilson.

Pair.—Aye—The Hon. A. F. Kneebone.

No—The Hon. F. J. Potter.

Majority of 11 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived.

The Council divided on the motion:

Ayes (14).—The Hons. Jessie Cooper, M. B. Dawkins, R. C. DeGaris, G. O'H. Giles, G. J. Gilfillan, L. R. Hart, N. L. Jude, Sir Lyell McEwin (teller), Sir Frank Perry, W. W. Robinson, C. D. Rowe, Sir Arthur Rymill, C. R. Story and R. R. Wilson.

Noes (3).—The Hons. K. E. J. Bardolph, S. C. Bevan and A. J. Shard (teller).

Pair.—Aye—The Hon. F. J. Potter. No—The Hon. A. F. Kneebone.

Majority of 11 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

At 5.16 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, October 1, at 2.15 p.m.