

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, August 1, 1962.

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

QUESTIONS.**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.**

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: In this morning's *Advertiser* appeared a statement by Mr. G. L. Fischer from his lecture, sponsored by the Commonwealth Literary Fund, at the University of Adelaide. As all honourable members know, he is the Archivist for South Australia. He has made certain suggestions about books in the Archives which would be available for a historian to write up the history of the State, none of which has been written since 1893. Will the Government consider his suggestion for the purpose of having a continuity of the State's history written up for the period since 1893?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I am sure that the Government would be interested in encouraging anybody who was competent to undertake this work by using the books and material in the Archives. Even if it is not done at present, the information is still preserved, and that is the whole function of the Archives Department. If some able person wanted to do the job he could do it, but I do not think we could appoint a public officer to do it. It is a matter for someone with a flair to undertake this kind of work. The Government will be sympathetic towards the proposal.

SUBSIDY TO MOBILONG DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Some time ago I led a deputation to the Premier, who granted a subsidy to aid the District Council of Mobilong to purchase an area to be used as a showground. I believe that the transfer papers are being drawn up and that at present they are in the hands of the Crown Solicitor. Has the Attorney-General any information as to the progress in this matter?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I have made some inquiries and find there has been some delay

in the completion of the transfer because several other small pieces of land in the vicinity are also being transferred at the same time, and it is necessary to delay the completion of the transfer the honourable member has mentioned until we know exactly the land to be included in the proposed transfer. I am informed that it is expected that the transfer will be completed towards the end of next week.

GLASSHOUSE TOMATO GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Earlier this year 46 members of the Glasshouse Tomato Growers Co-operative Society of South Australia approached the Registrar of Industrial and Provident Societies asking that an inspector be appointed and that an investigation be made, particularly into the loss of £34,500 of this society's moneys. Can the Attorney-General say whether an investigation has been made and an inspector appointed, and has he anything to report on the subject?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: As mentioned by the honourable member, earlier this year a request was made to the Registrar of Industrial and Provident Societies that an inspector should be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Glasshouse Tomato Growers Co-operative Society of South Australia, and on March 6 last the Registrar appointed Mr. J. I. N. Winter as an inspector to make that investigation. He went into the whole matter thoroughly and has now presented his report, which runs into about 10 pages, and which covers the whole situation, I think, very clearly and very thoroughly. I understand that a copy of the report has been made available to the people concerned with this particular co-operative society and in view of the recommendations that are contained at the end of the report I am considering the matter at present with a view to referring it to the Commissioner of Police for further investigation and, if necessary, further action.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: What are the recommendations?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Will the report be tabled in the Council?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: It was not my intention to table the report but I am happy to make a copy available to any member who

desires it. In regard to the matter raised by Mr. Bardolph, I think I might quote briefly from the conclusions of the inspector's report as follows:

I am of the opinion that Muir was not competent to handle the position he held and that as manager of the Melbourne store of this society he is responsible for the loss occasioned at that point whilst in his care. It is possible that someone connected with the Melbourne store acted in collusion with one or more of the customers to defraud the society by selling at a margin below the market price and sharing in that margin. This I have been unable to substantiate, but there is evidence of sales below the ruling market price.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING CENTRE.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Has the Chief Secretary received a reply from the Minister of Agriculture regarding the progress being made at the artificial breeding centre at Northfield?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Yes. As promised the honourable member, I referred his previous question to the Minister of Agriculture, from whom I have received the following report:

The Artificial Breeding Act was proclaimed on June 7, 1962. The board was appointed on June 14. The membership consists of—Chairman, Mr. S. B. Denton; Deputy Chairman, Mr. M. R. Irving; and members, Messrs. T. E. Downer, I. R. Elliott and S. L. Niederer. The Director of the board was appointed on July 26. He is Mr. W. K. Rose, M.R.C.V.S., formerly an officer of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Rose will commence employment by the board on August 1. The board's headquarters will be the semen collection centre at Northfield where buildings have been constructed, including office and laboratory accommodation and animal houses. The artificial breeding services of dairy cattle have been carried on by the Department of Agriculture. The conduct of the Northfield centre and all the field services now done by the department will be taken over by the board on September 1. It is understood that the board proposes to acquire six dairy bulls.

POWDERED BUTTER.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Last week I directed a question to the Chief Secretary regarding the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization developing a process for the purpose of making powdered butter. I asked about the possibility of seeking eastern trade markets when the butter comes into production. Has he a reply?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: This matter also affects the Department of Agriculture and I referred the question to the

Minister of Agriculture, who has supplied the following information:

Powdered butter is a spray dried product with the same fat content as butter (82 per cent), 15 per cent milk protein and a proportion of added minerals. Powdered butter cannot be turned into normal butter by adding water. Its main use is in products such as ice cream, cake mixes, white sauce and frying batter. It mixes readily with other ingredients and does not melt in hot weather, a point which could make it popular in tropical climates. Because additional processes are involved, powdered butter will not be cheaper than butter. Whether or not it becomes an important food depends on economic factors and effective promotion. The Australian Dairy Board is trying to find markets for its use. Powdered butter is not likely to affect the butter industry in this State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER: I ask the Minister of Roads or the Attorney-General, whichever Minister thinks he should reply, whether the Government intends to bring down a Bill amending the Motor Vehicles Act to deal with the rather difficult legal point that has arisen concerning claims against insurance companies following the death of an insured person?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: With the approval of my colleague, I wish to say that this matter has had consideration and I propose to recommend to Cabinet that consideration be given to bringing down a Bill which will clarify the law following on a recent decision of the High Court.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Last week I asked the Minister of Health a question relating to oral vaccine for the treatment of poliomyelitis. The Minister said he would obtain the necessary information and supply it to me at a later date. Is the information available?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: When the honourable member asked his question I summarized the position and promised to obtain further information regarding details. The report I have received from the Director-General of Public Health states:

Living attenuated vaccine for oral administration to prevent poliomyelitis is being used in a number of countries. It is proving successful especially in stamping out epidemics which have already begun. There is no reason to think it more effective than Salk vaccine in the South Australian population, where the latter has been completely successful. No person in South Australia who has had three doses of Salk vaccine has yet contracted

poliomyelitis. Dr. Duxbury's report was considered by the National Health and Medical Research Council in Adelaide in May, 1962. Dr. Duxbury attended and took part in the discussions.

The Council recommended as follows:

"Immunization against poliomyelitis. Recommendation: 1. (As amended by the Public Health Committee). That the National Health and Medical Research Council advise the Commonwealth that State immunization authorities be authorized to encourage and administer a fourth dose of Salk type of poliomyelitis vaccine a minimum of one year after the third dose of Salk vaccine. Recommendation: 2. That supplies of Sabin vaccine should be imported as soon as possible to be available either for use in possible emergency or for any pilot studies on administrative procedures that may be called for. Recommendation: 3. That a meeting of the Poliomyelitis Committee be convened at an early date;

- (a) to determine future requirements of Salk vaccine;
- (b) to indicate requirements of Sabin vaccine;
- (c) to study and evaluate the administrative and social problems involved in the use of Sabin vaccine in mass immunization campaigns, and to plan assessment and surveillance.

Recommendation: 4. (As amended by the Public Health Committee). That as the incidence of poliomyelitis is high in unvaccinated pre-schoolchildren, efforts to immunize this susceptible age group should be intensified using Salk vaccine alone or in combined antigens, depending on the requirements of the child, at the particular time. Recommendation: 5. (As amended by the Public Health Committee). That the immunization of infants up to 18 months of age against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis (Salk), should be routine procedure." The most important contribution to the prevention of poliomyelitis at present is to encourage all those who have not yet been immunized to complete the initial course of three injections of Salk vaccine as soon as possible. A fourth dose is already being made available to those immunized some time ago.

I summarize the report by saying that we should continue with the Salk vaccine programme, and that is the procedure that will be followed by the department.

FACTORIES REPORT.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Can the Minister of Industry inform me whether the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Steamboilers for the year ended December 31, 1961, has been tabled and, if not, when

will it be printed and when is it likely to be made available to the public?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The Leader was good enough to notify me that he would ask this question and I made certain inquiries. I find that the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year ended December 31, 1961, was tabled in this House on Wednesday, April 18 last. It is at present with the Government Printer for printing and I am informed that it should be ready in about two weeks. I understand that the Leader would like to have a copy as soon as possible, and I will do what I can to see that it is made available at the earliest possible date.

SOUTH ROAD.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: People living along South Road are pleased at the improvements made to the road. I suggest that possibly only two small bottlenecks now remain and I have noticed much work being undertaken on the one at the summit of Willunga Hill. Has the Minister of Roads any information as to the intention of the Highways Department regarding the straightening of the many curves on the road in that area?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Generally, Willunga Hill will take second priority after Tapleys Hill and the road through Reyenella. Firstly, the junction at the top of the hill will have to be improved.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 31. Page 294.)

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES (Southern): I support the motion and join with other honourable members in paying a tribute to those who have passed on and in expressing sympathy to their families and relatives.

I congratulate you, Sir, on your appointment as President of this Chamber. As a colleague representing the Southern District, your appointment affords me a great deal of pleasure, and I can think of no other person who has such an unbiased and fair-minded approach to the problems of the position you now hold.

I join with every other honourable member who has spoken in congratulating the Hon. Mr. Gillfillan and the Hon. Mr. Dawkins, the mover and seconder of the motion, on the high quality of their contribution to this debate. I endorse the remarks made by other honourable members regarding His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bastyan and their ability to get on well with people, especially outside the metropolitan area. My personal experience of them has been confined to one incident, but their sense of humour and great interest in all aspects of primary production will be of great value to them and the State during their stay.

I congratulate the Hon. Mrs. Cooper on being appointed the representative of this Parliament at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting to be held in Nigeria. She is extremely well fitted for this appointment to such an important conference. Nigeria is a wonderful example of a country emerging from its undeveloped state, and one of the problems of this transition is the change from the barter or subsistence agricultural system to a true cash economy. I have no idea to what extent this has taken place in Nigeria, but look forward with interest to hearing what the Hon. Mrs. Cooper has to say on her return. Nigeria is on the same latitude as Katherine in the Northern Territory, and in view of the possibility of alternate crops being utilized from one area to another, the information obtained by the honourable member may be useful. Her ability to note and absorb detail will be most valuable, and I, with other honourable members, will be interested in hearing her findings on her return from what should be a satisfactory and happy trip.

Although there are problems of assimilation, and of the changing of economic standards, methods of marketing, and living standards in Nigeria, it appears, from reading the newspapers, that there is an assimilation problem in our own State. I refer to the comments in newspapers about the projected housing of four aboriginal families at Port Pirie, and I might say I have admired the handling of this matter by the House of Assembly member for the district (Mr. McKee). Paragraph 19 of the Governor's Speech states:

While the policy of special assistance by way of grants, provision of housing, education, training and health services for aborigines will be continued, my Government proposes to direct its activities towards helping aborigines to help themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson drew attention to the phrase "help themselves", and I consider it the core of the problem. I represent the Southern District and cannot talk with the same authority as some other honourable members, particularly those who have had many years' experience of this problem; nevertheless, similar problems exist on a smaller scale in the Southern District. There is a settlement at Point McLeay and an aboriginal population in Goolwa, Meningie and other areas. Recently I flew over the Nullarbor Plain while searching for a missing Wackett aircraft and its pilot. On several occasions I landed at Yalata and Koonibba missions, and I asked many of the local people what they thought of this problem. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the problem of getting the aborigines to help themselves has not been successfully tackled. However well-meaning the Government and missions may be, I submit that it is on this matter of encouraging aborigines to work and enter into our form of society, for whatever good that may be, that the present scheme for the protection of aborigines has fallen down. Many instances of this were apparent to me. If food is supplied in reserves and good care and food are available in missions, the aborigines, being of a shy nature, have no incentive to develop and get out of their environment. If this is the case, I wonder what can be done to encourage ambition in them to achieve something for themselves.

I believe that the only possible start would be at the school level, and I hope that the Government Bill to be introduced dealing with aborigines will include provision for their education at a broader level in primary education as a start. I envisage that this could be done where a population concentration exists, and after the primary level had been achieved perhaps hostels could be established for the secondary level of education, particularly to meet the aborigines' needs. These hostels could be established at centres of population where, I hope, they would then become acquainted and mix with white children. By these means, the brighter members could become the nucleus of the aboriginal section at higher primary schools and high schools.

They could then start the process of proper assimilation with white children under a properly conducted hostel so that they could mix socially. In my view education is the only method we can adopt to instil into aboriginal children the desire to get on and mix in our society. This cannot be done in any other

way to the satisfaction of the people with whom they would work and mix. I suggest that that is the position at Port Pirie today. If education to both social and academic levels were achieved the aborigines would find that they would be acceptable to the society in which they found themselves. The whole problem is that the aborigines are not encouraged, perhaps because of their shyness, to get out and take their place in our society. The only way this will be done is by educating them on the human and academic side so that they will be able to compete in our society.

I do not intend to touch on the Aborigines Act, as there will be another opportunity later this session to do so but I would say this. When considering full citizenship rights to aborigines, we must think in terms of regions. At Goolwa and Meningie the aborigines, although in small numbers, are already in direct contact with the whites and most of them have reasonably good jobs. In these regions full citizenship rights could well be granted fairly shortly, with all the implications involved. I also suggest that in an area like that at Port Augusta the same opportunity does not exist yet for granting these rights. I agree that the granting of such rights may create problems. I consider there is a case for regionalizing these areas and perhaps setting target dates. I appreciate the difficulties involved, but fundamentally consider that the time is not far distant when it must be generally accepted that aborigines in contact with society, if they compete in it successfully, must have the protection afforded under the Aborigines Act removed. The protection under this Act has been successful and I doubt whether any honourable member would say otherwise.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion about the drainage of the South-East. I have never been impressed by arguments put forward, most of them by big landholders, that a certain amount of flooding in that country is necessary for successful primary production there. It may well be that such people own big holdings and therefore could afford several thousand acres to be flooded. Such an argument may be valid. They may have enough country for grazing without going on to the flooded country. The closer settlement in the South-East after the Second World War has been singularly successful compared with the position in other States. If we resort to this kind of closer settlement, drainage is a must. I am sure that all honourable members would agree

that the increase in productivity in the low-lying sections of the South-East has been achieved with marked benefit to South Australia. We all hate to see water going to waste out to sea, as occurs in the South-East. I do not want to make a song and dance about this aspect of the problem, but it is a fact that the South-Eastern drainage scheme is putting water into the sea.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Your Government has been in power for about 25 years.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: If it had not, I suggest that we would not have seen such development in the South-East. There has been a tremendous rise in the salt content of the underground waters in that area. The drains, in order to cut through the small ranges and valleys in the South-East, have been channelled through limestone into the water table, thereby allowing an intermixing of water. Members know that land between some of the ranges is too salty to clear and plant, whereas in the next ranges the water is fresh. In some areas the drains have been cut down to the water table in one gully, and this has allowed salt water to become mixed detrimentally to the water in the next gully. The drains are taking the water not exactly uphill, but not in the direction of the flow. It is generally recognized in the South-East that the underground water supplies come first from Victoria. They flow through the rich areas of the lower South-East, and then most of them go out to sea at Salt Creek. It is not natural for drains to be cut through ranges to take the water to the coast, and I wonder whether we would not do better by allowing the water to flow normally to the north between the ranges, even at the expense of deepening drains, and allowing it to empty itself into the sea at a spot a little south of Salt Creek. Because of the cutting of the drains through the ranges, and I use the word "ranges" with some reservation because some of them can hardly be seen 100 yards away, areas to the north of the drains are threatened with reduced water supplies. The areas near the Kingston end of the ranges have suffered a reduction in underground water supplies because the drains take the water from the middle section towards the coast at a lower level. A problem does exist in this matter and I ask the Government to take some action.

Section 23 of the Land Settlement Act, 1944, says that it shall not be lawful for any person to introduce into either House of Parliament any Bill dealing with a land settlement matter

unless the proposal has first been inquired into by the Land Settlement Committee. I ask the Government whether the committee could inquire into the matter of the possible over-drainage of the northern section of the South-East, having in mind that the drains might also have been cut into salt pockets to the detriment of the water passing through some drains into water in other drains. All of us believe that the South-Eastern drainage scheme has achieved a great deal. The committee could be instructed to inquire into the matter to ensure that Government action is correct. I feel that if it is done time will prove that the whole drainage scheme can be directed towards a better use and a better end.

I want now to refer to the matter of the sale in this State of South Australian produced cream. Members are aware that some time ago the price of cream to South Australian consumers was reduced, one reason being the influx into South Australia of Victorian cream produced in the Goulburn Valley area. It achieved a certain amount of popularity, for two reasons. Firstly, it is an artificially thickened cream. The thickening, if the chemical used could be analysed to identify it accurately, indicates that it contravenes the laws of this State. Secondly, the product is being properly handled at the retail level. The cartons are attractive and the sales side is excellently handled by ensuring that the supplies are fresh. I do not feel that the South Australian wholesalers are allowing a proper competition to exist between the Victorian cream, which is a threat to our product, and the South Australian cream. We have a 53 per cent cream, compared with the Victorian 35 per cent cream which again contravenes the Act. If a person goes into a shop for South Australian cream the shopkeeper dives into a cream can below the counter and ladles the cream into a carton, puts on the lid, and sells it over the counter. This does not permit proper competition between our cream and the attractive Victorian product. I take to task the wholesalers for their lack of enterprise. The time will come when their manufacturing industry will be penalized because of a lack of foresight in sales technique. I am not satisfied with the job done by wholesalers in marketing South Australian cream.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Other than criticizing, what action have you taken to counteract the position?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I believe I have probably taken a little more action than the

honourable member, but that point need not be debated now. In spite of the cream percentages that I have quoted—35 per cent in Victoria and 53 per cent in South Australia—South Australian cream has the texture of thick milk, but the Victorian cream has a heavy custard-like texture caused by chemical additives and contravenes the provisions of the Act. The Victorian product offers shopkeepers a bigger retail margin and this does not help the sale of our local product, and again contravenes the Act.

If the Act is worthwhile it should be enforced and if it is not enforced the position should be further examined. I appreciate the difficulties of enforcing the Act in the face of section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, which, originally, was enacted to allow tariff-free trade between States. That section probably never envisaged the problem involved in the sale of cream. It was never meant to cover a product not subject to proper supervision or inspection being sold in a State where these provisions are rigorously enforced. This is a case where the spirit behind section 92 of the Constitution has far exceeded the original intention.

The attitude of the dairying industry is that the increase in the sale of cream, resulting from the lowering of the prices, has not met expectations. A bigger issue—advertising—is involved, and the point is whether it should be carried out by the dairymen or their association or whether the Metropolitan Milk Board has any responsibility in the matter because it is the body charged with fixing milk prices. I do not intend to debate that point now. If we are to reduce the price of an article to benefit the State and to increase sales and consumer demands, obviously there are proper ways to achieve that position. That is not the position in this case.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Bevan took the Hon. Mr. Hookings to task. I believe that the trade union movement in South Australia is a great movement. I believe the Hon. Mr. Bevan when he points out that there are Liberal and Labor Party voters in the movement and I suggest, despite his contention, that it also contains a Communist voter or two. I see nothing wrong with that. I completely agree with the honourable member. This is a free world and I trust that at the trade union or any other level we shall always have adherents of various Parties. That is the healthy side of democracy and it would be most unhealthy if those conditions did not

exist. I suggest that many future fights to maintain our way of life will be fought at trade union level. The answer to the Communist problem in Australia is largely a matter for trade unions and that problem will largely be fought and settled at trade union level. I would adopt the view that all honourable members on both sides of the Chamber would help the unions in this fight.

We have a Miss Kelly here on a scholarship from England and she is interested in education at a union level. I believe many problems come within this ambit of thought. I believe that the aboriginal problem and the assimilation problem associated with New Australians and proper democratic relations will be decided at trade union level. I fail to see what relevance some of the issues brought up yesterday bear on the subject. I hope that over the years these important issues can be dealt with at trade union level, possibly by better trade union discussions or by treating trade unionism as a subject, in addition to teaching responsibility to people in the trade union movement.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: The trade union movement has played a big part in our economic development.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I heartily agree. Events occur almost every day which illustrate the honourable member's remark. The Hon. Mr. Bevan said:

Why doesn't his Party (the Liberal Party) declare the Communist Party to be illegal? His Party has been in Government many years and yet has taken no action in this matter. I trust that that was one of those rare occasions when *Hansard* was wrong when reporting an honourable member's speech.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: I don't think so.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: What a remark to make! I was under the impression that a referendum was conducted some time ago in anticipation of a certain Bill coming before the Commonwealth Parliament. I believe the Bill was to declare the Communist Party illegal. Members of the Party I represent were responsible for putting that issue before the people and it is quite wrong to suggest that any other Party has done more in relation to this problem. At least we were prepared to put the issue before the people and accept their decision, which was the correct procedure. I believe that the Communist Party should be allowed to function in the open, and was amazed to hear the honourable member make that comment I just quoted.

Later the honourable member said, "The honourable member (Mr. Hookings) thought he would get big headlines in the press on the morning after he made his speech but he did not get them." How small can a person be who makes a statement like that? I strongly object to it. My colleague, the Hon. Mr. Hookings, is the last person seeking cheap publicity in the press. The comment was in bad taste, particularly when coupled with insinuations that Mr. Hookings had been out of order in speaking on a subject in the way that he did. He had been overseas, and had returned after a brief look at Russia. He had arrived at certain conclusions and was entitled to tell us about them. I understand this Chamber is a house of review, in which honourable members may express properly considered opinions. I dislike the rude method used in referring to the honest opinions of an honourable member. No-one suggests that a person after a week's visit can become an expert on a country, but surely that person can express his opinion.

Later on the Hon. Mr. Bevan asked the question, "How does the honourable member reconcile his statement that there are Communists in the Labor Party, yet his Party receives Communists with open arms?" Frankly, I do not know what is meant by that remark. Mr. Killen, M.H.R., was returned at the last Commonwealth elections, and apparently Communist preferences had to be considered in the final count. I suggest that this must be so if for no other reason than that members of the Labor Party have been telling us about it so often. The honourable member yesterday suggested that this was due to some unholy alliance between the members of our Party and the Communist Party. How gullible does the honourable member imagine the people of Australia have become? If this were the state of affairs I would find it laughable.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: Communists are always shown last on our ticket, but are often shown second on the Labor Party ticket.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Yes, that is a valid point. It must be difficult on some occasions for Communists to decide to whom to give their preference votes. If, however, they did give their second preference to a Liberal candidate when they could have given it to his Labor opponent, then the answer is obvious. They are apparently always fighting in the trade unions for high positions—for example, in the stevedoring industry—and perhaps that spirit of competition is carried further than

in that particular sphere into the political sphere. If this competition is manifest at a lower level, then perhaps the same thing happens on a higher plane. The Hon. Mr. Hookings exonerated every member of the Parliamentary Labor Party, in fact he did not talk of the Labor Party but spoke of the Labor movement. The Hon. Mr. Bevan read *Hansard* accurately and quoted the words "Labor movement".

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Labor Party!

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: The honourable member read accurately from my colleague's speech. Sooner or later the truth of these matters will out. I congratulate the members of the Opposition on the good fight they put up in the last State elections. I noticed that the Leader of the Opposition had difficulty in describing how fairly the issues were fought.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: No trouble at all. What do you mean?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Someone once made a statement about fooling some of the people some of the time. The last election was fought on local issues, and the broad issues for which I and my Party stand were ignored. Over the years, however, these broader issues will become more important, and the insular and local issues will become less important. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3.25 p.m. the Council adjourned until Thursday, August, 2, at 2.15 p.m.