

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. 1.

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1958.

1. The House of Representatives met pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the eleventh day of February, 1958, which Proclamation was read at the Table by the Acting Clerk, as follows:—

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of
Australia to wit.
W. J. SLIM
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth
of Australia.

WHEREAS by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia it is amongst other things provided that the Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also, from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament:

Now therefore I, Sir William Joseph Slim, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Constitution, do by this my Proclamation prorogue the Parliament until Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, or (in the event of circumstances arising, at present unforeseen, which render it expedient that the Parliament should be summoned to assemble at a date earlier than the said Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight) to such earlier date as may be fixed by a Proclamation summoning the Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of business:

Furthermore I do appoint the said Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, or such earlier date (if any) as is fixed by Proclamation, as the day for the Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of business. And all Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly in the building known as Parliament House, Canberra, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon on the said Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, or, in the event of an earlier date being fixed by Proclamation, at three o'clock in the afternoon on the day so fixed.

(L.S.) Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth this eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight and in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES
Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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2. Mr. Speaker (the Honorable J. McLeay) took the Chair, and read Prayers.
3. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BY THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.—The following Message was delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod:—
Mr. Speaker,
His Excellency the Governor-General desires the attendance of this honorable House in the Senate Chamber forthwith.
Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the Members of the House went to attend His Excellency:—And having returned—
4. RESIGNATION OF MEMBER AND ISSUE OF WRIT (PARRAMATTA DIVISION).—Mr. Speaker announced that during the adjournment he had received from the Honorable Howard Beale, Q.C., a letter resigning his seat as Member for the Electoral Division of Parramatta, in the State of New South Wales, as from the 11th February, 1958, and informed the House that he had on the 14th February, issued a Writ for the election of a Member to serve for the said Electoral Division. The dates in connexion with the election were fixed as follows:—
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|------------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Date of Nomination | .. | .. | .. | Friday, 28th February, 1958. |
| Date of Polling | .. | .. | .. | Saturday, 8th March, 1958. |
| Date of Return of Writ | .. | .. | .. | On or before Saturday, 12th April, 1958. |
5. DEATH OF THE HONORABLE H. C. BARNARD.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) referred to the death, on the 6th December, of the Honorable H. C. Barnard, and moved, That this House expresses its deep regret at the death of the Honorable Herbert Claude Barnard, a former Member of this House for the Division of Bass and a former Minister of the Crown, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service and tenders its profound sympathy to his family in their bereavement.
And Mr. Evatt (Leader of the Opposition) having seconded the motion, and other honorable Members having addressed the House in support thereof, and all Members present having risen, in silence—
Question—passed.
6. DEATH OF MR. G. J. RANKIN.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) referred to the death, on the 28th December, of Mr. G. J. Rankin, and moved, That this House expresses its deep regret at the death of George James Rankin, a former Member of this House for the Division of Bendigo and a former Senator for the State of Victoria, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service and tenders its profound sympathy to his widow in her bereavement.
And Mr. Evatt (Leader of the Opposition) having seconded the motion, and other honorable Members having addressed the House in support thereof, and all Members present having risen, in silence—
Question—passed.
7. MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) informed the House that, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Beale, Mr. Townley (Minister for Immigration) had been appointed Minister for Supply and Minister for Defence Production and would represent in the House the Minister for National Development, except for the administration of the War Service Homes Division in which respect the Minister would continue to be represented by Mr. Robertson (Minister for Social Services). Mr. Menzies stated that these arrangements would be subject to review very shortly.
Mr. Menzies also announced that Senator Paltridge (Minister for Shipping and Transport) had been appointed to the Cabinet.
8. OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE—CHANGES OF STAFF.—Mr. Speaker informed the House that Dr. Reid, Serjeant-at-Arms, had resigned. It was proposed that Mr. Blake would be promoted in his place.
9. JUDICIARY BILL 1958.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill for an Act to amend the *Judiciary Act 1903–1955*.
Question—put and passed.
Mr. Menzies then brought up the Bill accordingly, and moved, That it be now read a first time.
Question—put and passed.—Bill read a first time.
Ordered—That the second reading be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.
10. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Speaker reported that the House had that day attended His Excellency the Governor-General in the Senate Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker had received a copy, which read as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

You have been called together to deal with matters of national moment. The second session of the Twenty-second Parliament having been prorogued, I am now opening the third session of that Parliament.

When I last addressed Parliament, I was able to speak of the happy visit to Australia by His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. It is more than pleasing to us all that this present occasion should coincide with the visit to Australia of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. Australians everywhere have looked forward to her second visit to this land. We have a special and personal interest here in the national capital, because of Her Majesty's particular association with the first sitting of the Australian Parliament in Canberra 31 years ago. It is the warm hope of all that Her Majesty may derive as much

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pleasure from her visit as her presence in Australia gives us. We remember with pride and thanksgiving the historic work of Her Majesty's late husband, the great King George VI., to which the Commonwealth and the world owe so much.

We congratulate the British Empire Service League on the honour Her Majesty has paid it in consenting to open its important conference here in Canberra.

Her Majesty's visit allows us to demonstrate once more our affectionate loyalty to Her Majesty The Queen and to our Royal Family.

In addition to this, the visit of the Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, has evidenced and strengthened our practical unity with the United Kingdom. By their reception of Mr. Macmillan, Australians everywhere have expressed their appreciation of his visit—the first by a British Prime Minister in office—which was made too at a time when world conditions might reasonably have dictated a postponement.

While our ties with the United Kingdom, and with the Commonwealth of Nations, have been strengthened, we have demonstrated further our neighbourly interest in Asian development. Last year, we were paid a most happy visit by His Excellency President Ngo Dinh Diem of the Republic of Viet Nam. More recently, His Excellency Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the Prime Minister of Japan came to Australia to repay the visit made to Japan by my Prime Minister—visits which have greatly assisted in restoring co-operative relations between the two countries.

Delegations from this Parliament have recently visited India and Japan, and at this moment preparations are being made to receive a delegation from the Japanese Diet. My Government will continue the policy of friendly co-operation in Asia, and we may hope to receive many visits by distinguished citizens from Asian countries.

While we may take some satisfaction from the consolidation of our friendships in Asia, the international scene in general is no less complicated than when I last addressed you. The "cold war" against the unity of the free world continues, and my Government will maintain this nation's contributions to the security of the democracies.

My Government considers that the disarmament proposals submitted last year by the Western Powers offer a basis for settlement of outstanding issues, and will, therefore, continue to give the fullest measure of support to these and similar efforts to achieve a controlled disarmament; for herein lies a major aspiration of the people of the world. While we may congratulate scientists upon their remarkable achievements leading towards the conquest of outer space, my advisers believe that it is necessary to point out that these advances make all the more urgent an understanding which may ensure that all activities in space will serve the purposes of peace.

The scope of the work being done during the International Geophysical Year demonstrates that scientific research can be conducted on a truly international basis. It is a matter for pride that Australia has made, and continues to make significant contributions to the success of the International Geophysical Year, not the least spectacular being the use of special equipment at the Woomera Range for observing and tracking the artificial earth satellites.

Until there is agreement on disarmament, adequate defence measures of the free nations will continue to be a major factor in world stability. The meeting of Mr. Macmillan and President Eisenhower in Washington and the subsequent meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council in Paris, have strengthened the common purpose and defensive capacity of the democracies. These consultations have, however, demonstrated a purpose beyond the preservation of collective military strength, for they have enabled the heads of member governments to formulate principles upon which agreement—great or small—may be sought with the Communist powers.

Last year, my Prime Minister outlined the programme whereby Australia would make her contribution to the defence preparedness of the free world. The programme is proceeding satisfactorily. The Royal Australian Navy continues its ship construction and conversion scheme; the Army Infantry Brigade Group has commenced training as a composite force; and defence forces mobility will be greatly improved by the re-equipment later this year, of the air transport element of the Royal Australian Air Force with modern four-engined turbo-propellor transport aircraft.

Meanwhile, the defence scientific establishments will maintain their efforts. In this sphere, the more spectacular work is performed, in collaboration with the United Kingdom authorities, in the development of deterrent weapons; but impressive work is being done in the whole field of defence science.

Outside Australia, components of the three Services continue to serve in Malaya as part of the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, and later this year the Royal Australian Air Force component will be increased by two fighter squadrons and a Canberra bomber squadron. Our forces in Malaya are assisting in the action against Communist terrorists at the request of the Malayan Government.

We have been delighted to welcome Malaya into the Commonwealth of Nations as a free and independent partner, and while it is good that we should give assistance with armed forces, my Government looks forward to a continuing policy of co-operation with Malaya on a far wider scale.

In March this year, my Minister for External Affairs will lead the Australian delegation to the SEATO Council of Ministers, which will meet in Manila. This meeting will review the progress made by SEATO over the past year in preserving independence and assisting the development of countries of South-East Asia and will formulate the policy to be followed by the Organization in the coming year. My Government last year made the first delivery to Asian member countries of material supplied under Australia's programme of Economic Assistance for SEATO defence.

In South and South-East Asia, Australia is continuing to play an active role in the Colombo Plan, and my Government has been gratified to know that at the annual Consultative Committee meeting held last October at Saigon, there were many warm expressions of appreciation from the other twenty countries represented for Australian help in training professional men, technicians and administrators.

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Since I last addressed Parliament, there has been a pronounced change in world economic trends. In the United States of America in particular, business conditions have recently become less buoyant and in a number of other major countries the growth of demand and economic activity has slackened. We in Australia have felt the effects in reduced prices for a number of the commodities we export. Lower export prices have coincided with unfavourable seasonal conditions over a large part of our countryside.

My advisers report that notwithstanding these adverse influences, a high rate of productive activity has been maintained. Industrial production has continued to increase, and investment, which is directed towards expanding our productive capacity, has also been at a high level. Fortunately, recent widespread rains have improved the outlook for rural production.

There has been some increase in unemployment, some part of which was undoubtedly attributable to the less favourable seasonal conditions. It still represents a relatively small proportion of our total work force; nevertheless it is a development which my Government continues to keep under closest scrutiny. The decisions taken at the recent Loan Council meeting will result in some additional finance being available to the State Governments and some increase in the borrowing programmes of the local Government authorities. This should assist in providing additional employment opportunities.

My Government has continued to support the widespread research activities of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, which bear directly on many important national problems. Of particular relevance in recent months, has been the extensive programme of research concerned with water resources and the mitigation of the effects of drought. A comprehensive research programme in rain making is being pursued and during the latter part of 1957, the Organization was able to achieve some success in rain-making operations in several areas of Australia. My Government is considering methods of providing a proper legislative basis for the continuation of this most important work.

It has been found possible to ease further the controls on imports, thus permitting a considerably greater inflow of goods than was possible in the previous financial years. These relaxations have been of particular benefit to users of imported machinery who have thus been able to help in the modernizing of Australian production methods.

Throughout last year my Government increased its activities in the international trade sphere and discussions and negotiations on trade matters have taken place with many countries. My Government will continue this policy in its aim to consolidate and expand Australia's exports in a world in which trading conditions are more difficult and the protective policies of some countries are becoming more stringent.

The most important trade negotiation that has been conducted in the past year culminated in the signing of a Trade Agreement with Japan. This Agreement has already provided benefits to Australia and it is hoped that greater benefits will ensue in the future.

Following the signing of the Agreement steps were taken to ensure that Australian industry would not be damaged following the concessions given to imports from Japan.

My Government has agreed to take part in a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference which is being convened on the suggestion of the Canadian Government. Certain preliminary work is already under way and the Conference later this year should provide an opportunity for Commonwealth countries to discuss mutual trade and economic problems to the benefit of the Commonwealth as a whole.

The inauguration of the European Economic Community on the 1st January, 1958, is of historic importance. The implications for Australian export trade are being closely watched.

The development of our primary industries is, of course, vital to Australia. My Government will continue to support this development, notably through a number of research schemes to which the producers themselves are contributing.

There are special financial problems which confront the Western Australian Government in the development of the northern part of that State, and my Government has announced its decision to make available, over the next five years, £2,500,000 to promote development in that area of Western Australia lying north of the 20th parallel of latitude. Legislation authorizing the grant will be introduced during this session.

In order to accelerate the search for oil in Australia, my Government has offered to subsidize on a pound-for-pound basis the cost of approved exploratory drilling. There has been an encouraging response to this offer from private oil exploration companies and, in addition, my Government will itself take an active part in a programme of shallow drilling.

The recent discovery of bauxite deposits in Arnhem Land and on the Cape York Peninsula will prove to be of historic significance. These deposits are still being tested, but there is no doubt that by world standards they are very large, and we can look forward to a most successful development.

Past activity in the search for other minerals will be continued, using the most modern techniques.

Last year, my Treasurer spoke of the decision to assist in the standardization of the rail link between Melbourne and Wodonga. When agreement on detail with the State Governments concerned is reached, appropriate legislation will be placed before Parliament.

The programme of planned migration will be continued. Parliament will be asked to consider a complete revision and consolidation of the Immigration and Emigration Acts, and an amendment to the Nationality and Citizenship Act, which will seek to banish certain discriminations between Australian-born and naturalized citizens in the matter of loss of citizenship.

During the past year there has been a remarkable record of freedom from industrial disturbance; in fact, measured by the time lost due to disputes, there has not been a better year since 1942. An important contributing factor has been the smooth working of the conciliation and arbitration machinery, following the changes made to it in 1956. Experience suggests that further improvement could be made,

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and for this purpose my Government proposes shortly to introduce amending legislation. There has also been marked improvement in shipping turn-round. My Government, in co-operation with other responsible organizations, will continue to work for the reduction of industrial accidents, which at present cause far greater loss to industry than do industrial disputes.

The progress made in territorial development can be properly described as exciting. In Papua and New Guinea, agricultural advances in the production of copra, cocoa, coffee, and rubber have reached the point where the Territory is beginning to enjoy an attractive export trade. The emphasis has been, and will in increasing measure be, placed on developing production by the native people themselves. At the same time, steady progress is being made in educating the people towards greater participation in the administration of the Territory. This challenging work, however, must be measured against plain facts. There are still areas in Papua and New Guinea classified only as "penetrated by patrols". The time that must elapse between the establishment of administrative controls and health services and provision of basic education, and the achievement by the completely primitive inhabitants of some degree of political maturity cannot be predicted.

In the Northern Territory further areas are being opened for settlement as a result of active pastoral and agricultural research. In developing such a vast area, however, there must inevitably be encountered social problems tending to discourage comfortable family life. My Government is giving increasing attention to these problems, and will provide, for example, facilities for secondary and technical education. The health and education of the aboriginal people and their children will continue to be regarded as of the greatest importance.

The development of all of the remote areas of the Commonwealth demands the provision of rapid transport, and the fostering of those aviation services which are such an essential to life in the out-back will continue. At the same time, my Government will pay no less attention to the general development of civil air transport. We have all been able to take pride in the negotiation of air agreements which have enabled Australia's international operator, Qantas, to establish a globe-circling service through the United States and the United Kingdom.

On 1st April, 1958, a reciprocal Agreement with the United Kingdom on matters relating to social services will come into operation. This Agreement was signed in Canberra on behalf of my Government and on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom during Mr. Macmillan's visit. It will replace the 1954 Agreement. Both Australia and the United Kingdom have made important concessions in the qualifications for benefits when residents of one country move to the other for temporary or permanent residence.

My Government is also negotiating with the United Kingdom and New Zealand Governments for a trilateral Agreement to provide that residence in any one of the three countries may count as residence in any one of the others for the purpose of qualifying for social service benefits.

The Parliament will be aware of the inquiry, recently conducted by a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, into the problems connected with Australian Universities. My Government has studied the report, and has announced its intentions. Appropriate legislation will be placed before you during this session.

My Government will continue its review of the functions performed by the Commonwealth Public Service and of the organization of the various Departments. A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Morshead, has already made two reports on its review of the Defence group of Departments. Those reports are under active consideration with a view to increased efficiency and effecting economies. Review of other Departments will be made as rapidly as possible.

Last year this Parliament enacted legislation empowering the establishment of a National Capital Development Commission. I have already appointed a Commissioner. Within a few days I shall appoint two Associates who will assist the Commissioner in the further development of Canberra as a city which will grow to be a living symbol, for all Australians, of our nationhood.

During the last session of this Parliament, bills connected with banking were rejected by the Senate. In this session, my Government will re-introduce the Reserve Bank Bill, the Commonwealth Banks Bill, the Banking Bill and the Banking (Transitional Provisions) Bill.

In the earnest hope that Divine Providence may guide your deliberations and further the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth, I now leave you to the discharge of your high and important duties.

11. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That a Committee, consisting of Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. J. D. Anthony and the Mover be appointed to prepare an Address in Reply to the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General to both Houses of the Parliament, and that the Committee do report this day.
Question—put and passed.
12. ALTERATION OF DAY OF NEXT MEETING.—Mr. H. E. Holt (Minister for Labour and National Service) moved, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until Thursday next at eleven o'clock a.m., or such time thereafter as Mr. Speaker may take the Chair.
Question—put and passed.
13. PAPERS.—The following Paper was presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General—Northern Territory—Statement regarding resumption of certain reserved land for Ayers Rock—Mt. Olga National Park.
Ordered to lie on the Table.
The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—
Canned Fruits Export Charges Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 73.
Conciliation and Arbitration Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 78.
Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Stevedoring Industry Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1958, No. 7,

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- Customs Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—
1957, No. 76.
1958, Nos. 5, 6.
- Customs Act and Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957,
No. 69.
- Education Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1958, No. 8.
- Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules
1957, No. 74.
- International Finance Corporation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 72.
- Jury Exemption Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 70.
- Lands Acquisition Act—Land, &c., acquired for—
Civil Aviation purposes—
Hexham, New South Wales.
Llanherne, Tasmania.
Preston, Victoria.
St. Peters, New South Wales.
Health (Quarantine) purposes—Woodman Point, Western Australia.
Immigration purposes—Cabramatta, New South Wales.
Postal purposes—
Goonoo Goonoo, New South Wales.
Menindee, New South Wales.
Nayrung, New South Wales.
Rockdale, New South Wales.
Tea Tree, Tasmania.
Walgett, New South Wales.
Yelarbon, Queensland.
- National Health Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 71.
- Naval Defence Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, Nos. 68, 77.
- Navigation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1958, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
- Northern Territory (Administration) Act—
Ordinances—1957—
No. 32—Local Government.
No. 33—Holidays.
No. 34—Apprentices.
No. 35—Venereal Diseases.
No. 36—Traffic.
No. 37—Alsatian Dogs.
No. 38—Mining (No. 2).
No. 39—Workmen's Compensation.
No. 40—Matrimonial Causes.
No. 41—Local Courts.
No. 42—Welfare (No. 2).
Regulations—1957—
Nos. 16 and 17 (Workmen's Compensation Ordinance).
No. 18 (Police and Police Offences Ordinance).
- Papua and New Guinea Act—Ordinances—1957—
No. 32—Excise Tariff (No. 2).
No. 33—Excise (Beer) Tariff.
No. 34—Appropriation 1957–58.
No. 35—Customs (Cocoa Export) Tariff (No. 2).
No. 36—Customs (Rubber Export) Tariff.
No. 39—Stamp Duties.
No. 40—Personal Tax.
No. 41—Personal Tax (Rates) 1958.
No. 42—Succession Duties.
No. 43—Coroners.
No. 44—Dental Charges.
No. 45—Stallions Licensing Ordinance (Papua) Repeal.
No. 46—Malaria Control.
No. 47—Port Charges.
No. 48—Medical.
No. 49—Restaurants (Licensing).
No. 50—Pure Food.
No. 51—Customs.
No. 52—Treasury.
No. 53—Small Debts (Papua).
No. 54—District Courts (New Guinea).
No. 55—Evidence and Discovery (Papua).
No. 56—Evidence (New Guinea).
No. 57—Native Women's Protection.
No. 58—Animal Disease and Control.
No. 59—Ordinances Interpretation (No. 2).
No. 60—Survey Marks.

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- No. 61—Appropriation (No. 4) 1956–57.
 No. 62—Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) (No. 2).
 No. 63—Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance Amendment.
 Post and Telegraph Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1958, No. 4.
 Public Service Act—Appointments—Department—
 Attorney-General—W. J. Curnow.
 Civil Aviation—E. C. M. Symes.
 Customs and Excise—C. A. Korallis.
 Defence—G. C. Bennetts.
 Defence Production—E. N. Baig, H. Costa.
 Health—R. W. Greville, J. C. Hargrave, G. M. Ireland, D. R. Johns, J. M. Johnstone, K. L. Lovelock, O. H. Turner, J. White.
 Interior—J. T. C. Glasscock.
 National Development—E. Y. Allum, D. F. Livingstone, F. J. Moss, W. R. Samut.
 Postmaster-General—M. G. Atkinson, G. S. Duff, T. Kuriata, F. J. Murphy, B. W. Slingo, V. J. Straford, W. R. A. Vickers.
 Primary Industry—P. D. A. Lorimer.
 Repatriation—R. E. Anderson, A. E. Beech, J. V. C. Brassil, J. W. Green, J. H. Hurt, V. A. McGregor-Lowndes, K. G. Pope, M. J. Rankin.
 Supply—F. H. Cannon, R. A. Carter, G. F. Cawsey, W. R. Crook, M. E. de Morton, R. G. Gillis, J. H. Haines, K. H. Holywell, A. G. Kelso, R. D. Lewis, D. Lissner, F. D. Looney, J. L. Ocolowitz, C. I. Sach, E. E. Slade.
 Works—N. D. Chidgey, Z. Czech, E. H. Hansell, B. W. Johnstone.
 Public Service Arbitration Act—Determinations—
 1957—
 No. 71—Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia.
 No. 76—Commonwealth Storemen and Packers' Union of Australia and others.
 No. 77—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.
 No. 78—Professional Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.
 No. 80—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.
 No. 81—Commonwealth Telephone and Phonogram Officers' Association.
 No. 82—Civil Aviation Employees' Association of Australia.
 No. 83—Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia.
 Nos. 84, 85 and 86—Commonwealth Storemen and Packers' Union of Australia.
 No. 87—Supervising Technicians' Association, Postmaster-General's Department and Postal Telecommunication Technicians' Association (Australia).
 No. 88—Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.
 No. 89—Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen.
 No. 90—Association of Railway Professional Officers of Australia.
 No. 91—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.
 No. 92—Federated Ship Painters and Dockers' Union of Australia and others.
 No. 93—North Australian Workers' Union.
 No. 94—Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen and others.
 No. 95—Electrical Trades Union of Australia.
 No. 96—Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.
 No. 97—Australian Workers' Union.
 No. 98—Association of Railway Professional Officers of Australia.
 No. 99—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.
 No. 100—Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.
 1958—
 No. 1—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.
 No. 2—Association of Officers of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.
 No. 3—Association of Assistants of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.
 Quarantine Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1957, No. 75.
 Repatriation Act—Repatriation Commission—Report for year 1956–57.
 Seat of Government (Administration) Act—
 Ordinances—
 1957—
 No. 18—City Area Leases.
 No. 19—Motor Traffic.
 No. 20—Fire Brigades.
 1958—
 No. 1—Police Pensions.
 No. 2—Police.
 Regulations—
 1957—
 No. 12 (Public Health (Prohibited Drugs) Ordinance).
 No. 13 (Building and Services Ordinance).
 1958—
 No. 1 (Fire Brigades Ordinance).
 No. 2 (Building and Services Ordinance).
 No. 3 (Police Ordinance).

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14. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. J. M. Fraser brought up the Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Committee appointed this day, and the same was read by the Acting Clerk, as follows :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Parliament assembled, desire to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to thank Your Excellency for the Speech which you have been pleased to address to Parliament.

Mr. Fraser moved, That the Address be agreed to.

Mr. J. D. Anthony seconded the motion.

Debate ensued.

Debate adjourned (Mr. Chaney), and the resumption of the debate made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.

15. ADJOURNMENT.—Mr. D. A. Cameron (Minister for Health) moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Question—put and passed.

And then the House, at twenty-three minutes past ten o'clock p.m., adjourned until Thursday next at eleven o'clock a.m., or such time thereafter as Mr. Speaker may take the Chair.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—All Members were present (at some time during the sitting) except Mr. Galvin, Mr. R. W. Holt, Mr. James, Mr. H. V. Johnson, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Pollard.

A. G. TURNER,
Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives.