

1962.

## THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. 1.

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1962.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia begun and held in Parliament House, Canberra, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, in the eleventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, and in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

1. On which day, being the first day of the meeting of the Parliament for the despatch of business pursuant to a Proclamation (hereinafter set forth), Alan George Turner, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Norman James Parkes, Clerk Assistant, John Athol Pettifer, Second Clerk Assistant, and Alan Robert Browning, Serjeant-at-Arms, attending in the House according to their duty, the said Proclamation was read at the Table by the Clerk:—

## PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of  
Australia to wit.

DE L'ISLE

Governor-General.

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

**W**HEREAS 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:

NOW THEREFORE I, WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, the Governor-General aforesaid, in the exercise of the power conferred by the said Constitution, do by this my Proclamation appoint Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and all Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are hereby required to give attendance accordingly in the building known as Parliament House, Canberra, at the hour of ten-thirty o'clock in the morning on the said twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia this 24th day of  
January, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's  
reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES

Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

20th February, 1962.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY'S DEPUTY BY THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.—The following Message was delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod:—

GENTLEMEN,

The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General for the opening of Parliament requests the attendance of this honorable House in the Senate Chamber forthwith. Accordingly the Members of the House of Representatives went to the Senate Chamber, where the Deputy addressed the Members of both Houses as follows:—

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

His Excellency the Governor-General, not thinking fit to be present in person at this time, has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to issue under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth constituting me his Deputy to do in his name all that is necessary to be performed in declaring this Parliament open, as will more fully appear from the Letters Patent which will now be read.

The Commission was read as follows:—

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

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHN VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., a Justice of the High Court of Australia.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by Letters Patent dated the twenty-ninth day of October, One thousand nine hundred, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Commonwealth, Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Her by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, was pleased to authorize and empower the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by Her, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise, during his pleasure, such of his powers and functions as he might deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them;

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation dated the twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, and published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on the first day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, the twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, was appointed as the day for the Parliament of the Commonwealth to assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and all Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were thereby required to give their attendance accordingly, in the Building known as Parliament House, Canberra, at ten-thirty o'clock in the morning of the said twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two:

KNOW YOU THAT, in pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the Constitution and the said Letters Patent, I, WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, the Governor-General aforesaid, do hereby appoint you to be my Deputy for the purpose of declaring open the said Parliament at the time and place aforesaid.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

DE L'ISLE  
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ROBERT G. MENZIES  
Prime Minister.

The Deputy then said:—

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

I have it in command from the Governor-General to let you know that after Members of the House of Representatives shall have been sworn, the causes of His Excellency calling this Parliament will be declared by him in person at this place; and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be first chosen, you, Members of the House of Representatives, will retire to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker; and later this day you will present the person whom you shall so choose to His Excellency at such time and place as he shall appoint.

I will attend in the House of Representatives for the purpose of administering the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to Honourable Members of that House.

And thereupon the Members of the House returned to their own Chamber, and, after an interval of some minutes—

3. DEPUTY TO ADMINISTER THE OATH TO MEMBERS.—The Honourable Sir William John Victor Windeyer, a Justice of the High Court of Australia, having been ushered into the Chamber and conducted by the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Chair, handed to the Clerk at the Table a Commission, which was read and is as follows:—

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

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHN VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., a Justice of the High Court of Australia.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by Section forty-two of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia it is amongst other things enacted that every Member of the House of Representatives shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an Oath or

20th February, 1962.

Affirmation of Allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to the aforesaid Constitution: NOW THEREFORE I, WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, the Governor-General aforesaid, do by these Presents command and authorize you to attend at the Chamber of the House of Representatives at Parliament House, Canberra, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, immediately after the opening of the Parliament of the Commonwealth at ten-thirty o'clock in the morning of that day, and there and then to administer the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to such Members of the House of Representatives as are present.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

DE L'ISLE  
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES  
Prime Minister.

4. RETURNS TO WRITS FOR GENERAL ELECTION.—The Clerk laid on the Table returns to the 124 Writs for the General Election of the House of Representatives held on the 9th December, 1961.

By the said Returns it appeared that for the several Electoral Divisions the following had been elected, as shown hereunder:—

Division.	State.	Name.
Adelaide .. ..	South Australia	Joseph Clement Leonard Sexton.
Angas .. ..	South Australia	Alexander Russell Downer.
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	.. ..	James Reay Fraser.
Balaclava .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Raymond Harold Whittorn.
Ballaarat .. ..	Victoria .. ..	George Dudley Erwin.
Banks .. ..	New South Wales	Dominic Eric Costa.
Barker .. ..	South Australia	Alexander James Forbes.
Barton .. ..	New South Wales	Leonard James Reynolds.
Bass .. ..	Tasmania .. ..	Lance Herbert Barnard.
Batman .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Alan Charles Bird.
Bendigo .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Noel Lawrence Beaton.
Bennelong .. ..	New South Wales	John Oscar Cramer.
Blaxland .. ..	New South Wales	Eli James Harrison.
Bonython .. ..	South Australia	Norman John Oswald Makin.
Boothby .. ..	South Australia	John McLeay.
Bowman .. ..	Queensland	Jack Comber.
Braddon .. ..	Tasmania .. ..	Ronald Davies.
Bradfield .. ..	New South Wales	Henry Basil Turner.
Brisbane .. ..	Queensland	Manfred Douglas Cross.
Bruce .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Billy Mackie Snedden.
Calare .. ..	New South Wales	John Armstrong England.
Canning .. ..	Western Australia	Neil McNeill.
Capricornia .. ..	Queensland	George Henry Gray.
Chisholm .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Wilfrid Selwyn Kent Hughes.
Corangamite .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Ewen Daniel Mackinnon.
Corio .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Hubert Ferdinand Opperman.
Cowper .. ..	New South Wales	Francis William McGuren.
Cunningham .. ..	New South Wales	Victor Dennis Kearney.
Curtin .. ..	Western Australia	Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck.
Dalley .. ..	New South Wales	William Paul O'Connor.
Darebin .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Frank Courtney.
Darling .. ..	New South Wales	Joseph James Clark.
Darling Downs .. ..	Queensland	Reginald William Colin Swartz.
Dawson .. ..	Queensland	Charles William Davidson.
Deakin .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Francis John Davis.
Denison .. ..	Tasmania .. ..	Athol Gordon Townley.
East Sydney .. ..	New South Wales	Edward John Ward.
Eden-Monaro .. ..	New South Wales	Allan Duncan Fraser.
Evans .. ..	New South Wales	James Edward Monaghan.
Farrer .. ..	New South Wales	David Eric Fairbairn.
Fawkner .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Peter Howson.
Fisher .. ..	Queensland	Charles Frederick Adermann.
Flinders .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Robert William Ludovic Lindsay.
Forrest .. ..	Western Australia	Gordon Freeth.
Franklin .. ..	Tasmania .. ..	Charles William Jackson Falkinder.
Fremantle .. ..	Western Australia	Kim Edward Beazley.
Gellibrand .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Hector James McIvor.
Gippsland .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Peter James Nixon.
Grayndler .. ..	New South Wales	Frederick Michael Daly.
Grey .. ..	South Australia	Edgar Hughes Deg Russell.
Griffith .. ..	Queensland	Wilfred Charles Coutts.
Gwydir .. ..	New South Wales	Archibald Ian Allan.
Henty .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Edmund Maxwell Cameron Fox.
Herbert .. ..	Queensland	Ernest William Harding.

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Division.	State.	Name.
Higgins .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Harold Edward Holt.
Higinbotham .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Donald Leslie Chipp.
Hindmarsh .. ..	South Australia .. ..	Clyde Robert Cameron.
Hughes .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Leslie Royston Johnson.
Hume .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Arthur Neiberding Fuller.
Hunter .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Albert William James.
Indi .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Rendle McNeilage Holten.
Isaacs .. ..	Victoria .. ..	William Crawford Haworth.
Kalgoorlie .. ..	Western Australia .. ..	Frederick Walter Collard.
Kennedy .. ..	Queensland .. ..	William James Frederick Riordan.
Kingsford-Smith .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Daniel James Curtin.
Kingston .. ..	South Australia .. ..	Patrick Galvin.
Kooyong .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Robert Gordon Menzies.
Lalor .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Reginald Thomas Pollard.
Lang .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Francis Eugene Stewart.
La Trobe .. ..	Victoria .. ..	John David Jess.
Lawson .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Laurence John Failes.
Leichhardt .. ..	Queensland .. ..	William John Fulton.
Lilley .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Donald James Cameron.
Lowe .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	William McMahon.
Lyne .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Philip Ernest Lucock.
Macarthur .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Henry Jefferson Bate.
Mackellar .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	William Charles Wentworth.
Macquarie .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Anthony Sylvester Luchetti.
Mallee .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Winton George Turnbull.
Maranoa .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Willfred John Brimblecombe.
Maribyrnong .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Philip William Clifford Stokes.
McMillan .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Alexander Andrew Buchanan.
McPherson .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Charles Edward Barnes.
Melbourne .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Arthur Augustus Calwell.
Melbourne Ports .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Frank Crean.
Mitchell .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	John Lindsay Armitage.
Moore .. ..	Western Australia .. ..	Hugh Alan Leslie.
Moreton .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Denis James Killen.
Murray .. ..	Victoria .. ..	John McEwen.
Newcastle .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Charles Keith Jones.
New England .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	David Henry Drummond.
Northern Territory .. ..	.. ..	John Norman Nelson.
North Sydney .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	William Mathers Jack.
Oxley .. ..	Queensland .. ..	William George Hayden.
Parkes .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Leslie Clement Haylen.
Parramatta .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Garfield Edward John Barwick.
Paterson .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Allen Fairhall.
Perth .. ..	Western Australia .. ..	Frederick Charles Chaney.
Petrie .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Reginald Charles O'Brien.
Phillip .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Sydney David Einfeld.
Port Adelaide .. ..	South Australia .. ..	Albert Victor Thompson.
Reid .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Thomas Uren.
Richmond .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	John Douglas Anthony.
Riverina .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Hugh Stevenson Robertson.
Robertson .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Roger Levinge Dean.
Ryan .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Edward Nigel Drury.
Scullin .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Edward William Peters.
Shortland .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Charles Edward Griffiths.
St. George .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Lionel Daniel Clay.
Stirling .. ..	Western Australia .. ..	Charles Harry Webb.
Sturt .. ..	South Australia .. ..	Keith Cameron Wilson.
Swan .. ..	Western Australia .. ..	Richard Cleaver.
Wakefield .. ..	South Australia .. ..	Charles Robert Kelly.
Wannon .. ..	Victoria .. ..	John Malcolm Fraser.
Warringah .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	John Simon Cockle.
Watson .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	James Francis Cope.
Wentworth .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Leslie Harry Ernest Bury.
Werriwa .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Edward Gough Whitlam.
West Sydney .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	Daniel Minogue.
Wide Bay .. ..	Queensland .. ..	Brendan Percival Hansen.
Wills .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Gordon Munro Bryant.
Wilmot .. ..	Tasmania .. ..	Gilbert William Arthur Duthie.
Wimmera .. ..	Victoria .. ..	Robert Shannon King.
Yarra .. ..	Victoria .. ..	James Ford Cairns.

5. MEMBERS SWORN.—The Members whose names are above set forth made and subscribed the Oath required by law, except Mr. Bird, who was not then present.  
The Deputy retired.

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6. **ELECTION OF SPEAKER.**—Mr. Wilson, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House for its Speaker Sir John McLeay, and moved, That he do take the Chair of this House as Speaker, which motion was seconded by Mr. Turnbull.

Sir John McLeay informed the House that he accepted nomination.

There being no further proposal Sir John McLeay was declared elected as Speaker, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Turnbull conducted him to the Chair.

Sir John McLeay returned his acknowledgments to the House for the honour it had been pleased to confer upon him by choosing him to be its Speaker, and thereupon sat down in the Chair.

Then the Mace, which before lay under the Table, was laid upon the Table.

Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister), Mr. Calwell (Leader of the Opposition) and Mr. McEwen (Minister for Trade) congratulated Mr. Speaker, who expressed his thanks.

7. **PRESENTATION OF THE SPEAKER.**—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) stated that he had ascertained that it would be His Excellency's pleasure to receive the Speaker in the Library of the Parliament that day at eighteen minutes to three o'clock p.m.

And the sitting of the House having been suspended until nineteen minutes to three o'clock p.m.—

Mr. Speaker, after resuming the Chair, went with the Members of the House to attend His Excellency; and, having returned, Mr. Speaker reported that the House had proceeded to the Library of the Parliament, and that he had presented himself to His Excellency the Governor-General as the choice of the House of Representatives, and that His Excellency had been kind enough to congratulate him upon his election.

8. **COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER OATH TO MEMBERS.**—Mr. Speaker announced that he had received from His Excellency the Governor-General the following Commission:—

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

To the Honourable SIR JOHN MCLEAY, K.C.M.G., M.M., M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia.

**GREETING:**

WHEREAS by section forty-two of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia it is amongst other things enacted that every Member of the House of Representatives shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to the aforesaid Constitution:

NOW THEREFORE I, WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, the Governor-General aforesaid, do by these Presents command and authorize you from time to time, at Parliament House, Canberra, to administer the said Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to such Members of the House of Representatives as have not already taken and subscribed the same since their election to the House of Representatives.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this twentieth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

DE L'ISLE,  
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ROBERT G. MENZIES,  
Prime Minister.

9. **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—

10. **MINISTRY AND MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) announced that the Ministry was constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister .. .. .	.. .. .	Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Minister for Trade .. .. .	.. .. .	Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.
Treasurer .. .. .	.. .. .	Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for National Development .. .. .	.. .. .	Senator the Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.
Minister for Defence .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. A. G. Townley.
Minister for Territories .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.
Minister for Labour and National Service .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. W. McMahon.
Minister for Civil Aviation .. .. .	.. .. .	Senator the Hon. S. D. Paltridge.
Postmaster-General .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.
Minister for Immigration .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. A. R. Downer.
Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. Sir Garfield Barwick, Q.C.
Minister for Primary Industry .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. C. F. Adermann.
Minister for the Army .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. J. O. Cramer.
Minister for Social Services .. .. .	.. .. .	Hon. H. S. Robertson.

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Minister for Customs and Excise .. .. .	Senator the Hon. N. H. D. Henty.
Minister for the Interior, Minister for Works and Minister assisting the Attorney-General .. ..	Hon. G. Freeth.
Minister for the Navy, Minister in charge of the Com- monwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and Minister assisting the Minister for External Affairs .. .. .	Senator the Hon. J. G. Gorton.
Minister for Shipping and Transport .. .. .	Hon. H. F. Opperman, O.B.E.
Minister for Health .. .. .	Senator the Hon. H. W. Wade.
Minister for Supply .. .. .	Hon. A. Fairhall.
Minister for Air and Minister assisting the Treasurer	Hon. L. H. E. Bury.
Minister for Repatriation .. .. .	Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D.

The first twelve Ministers constituted the Cabinet, but the practice would be continued of co-opting other Ministers as required.

Mr. Menzies stated that Mr. Holt would continue to be Leader of the House of Representatives and that Senator Spooner would be Leader of the Government in the Senate and Vice-President of the Executive Council. Senator Paltridge would be Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Mr. Menzies also informed the House that representation of Ministers would be as follows:—

In the Senate—

Prime Minister, Minister for Trade, Minister for Defence, and Minister for Social Services .. .. .	Senator Spooner.
Treasurer, Minister for Territories, Minister for Shipping and Transport, and Minister for Repatriation .. .. .	Senator Paltridge.
Minister for Immigration, Minister for the Army, and Minister for Supply .. .. .	Senator Henty.
Minister for Labour and National Service, Minister for External Affairs, and the Attorney-General .. .. .	Senator Gorton.
Postmaster-General, Minister for Primary Industry, Minister for the Interior, Minister for Works, and Minister for Air .. .. .	Senator Wade.

In the House of Representatives—

Minister for National Development (except War Service Homes matters) ..	Mr. Bury.
War Service Homes matters .. .. .	Mr. Robertson.
Minister for Civil Aviation .. .. .	Mr. Townley.
Minister for Customs and Excise .. .. .	Mr. Fairhall.
Minister for the Navy and Minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization .. .. .	Mr. Freeth.
Minister for Health .. .. .	Mr. Swartz.

11. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr. Calwell informed the House that he had been appointed Leader of the Opposition, and that Mr. Whitlam had been appointed Deputy Leader.

12. LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY PARTY.—Mr. McEwen informed the House that he had been appointed Leader of the Australian Country Party, and that Mr. Davidson had been appointed Deputy Leader.

13. DESIGNS BILL 1962.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill for an Act to amend the *Designs Act 1906-1950*.

Question—put and passed.

Bill brought up, and read a first time.

Ordered—That the second reading be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.

14. 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:—

Following upon a General Election, the Parliament has assembled to deal with important matters affecting the welfare of Australia and the Australian people.

This is the first occasion upon which I have had the honour of addressing Honourable Senators and Honourable Members as Representative of Her Majesty The Queen at the opening of the Parliament. I am proud to be here and to be able to continue in this way my association with Parliament, the institution to which all the British peoples look to safeguard their freedom and advance their welfare.

The Parliament meets at a time when there are still great tensions in international relations. My advisers believe that the security of Australia depends upon reliance on three central principles of international policy.

The first is that we should be faithful and contributing members of the United Nations, upholding the principles of the Charter. Australia's voice will always be raised in support of the peaceful settlement, on a just basis, of international disputes.

The second is that we should cultivate, and maintain, friendly and helpful relations with our neighbours, seeking wherever we can to help in the peaceful removal of avoidable causes of difference; and encouraging wherever possible, the development of free institutions of government in those many nations which have recently achieved political independence.

The third is that, to guard against resort to war by those who reject these principles, Australia should have powerful and friendly mutual association with those nations which are best equipped to defend a free peace,

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Associated with, and of course giving a special character to, these principles of policy is a further central principle—steadfast membership of and support for the Commonwealth of Nations.

My advisers desire that the issue relating to West New Guinea should be settled without force or the threat of force, and upon a basis which will give the indigenous inhabitants, at an appropriate time, an effective voice in the determination of their own future.

They support the establishment by negotiation of a free, independent, and neutral Laos.

They will continue to support the South East Asia Treaty Organization alliance in planning designed to assist countries in the Treaty area should they be exposed to armed attack or external interference with their sovereignty. There are great and aggressive Communist pressures in South-East Asia.

My Ministers continue to observe sympathetically the negotiations for the creation of a greater Malaysia. They are profoundly interested in the new nations in the African continent; in some, diplomatic representation has already been established, in others either resident or visiting missions will be arranged.

Defence preparedness continues to engage the active attention of my Ministers against the background of our mutual security arrangements and the need for us to be able to act promptly and effectively with our allies.

The aim of the defence programme is to develop highly trained, well-equipped, mobile, and readily-available forces of all arms, backed by scientific research and productive capacity.

A substantial proportion of all equipment is produced in Australia in both Government factories and private industry.

In the Navy, action has been taken to acquire new guided missile destroyers, minesweepers and helicopters. Work in Australian shipyards will continue on two type 12 anti-submarine frigates and a new type survey ship. The conversion of H.M.A.S. Sydney as a fast transport will shortly be completed.

The Army has just carried out a major re-organization. The volunteer Citizen Military Forces continue to attract recruits and should reach the target of 30,000 by June, 1962. The Army will continue with its successful policy of training regulars and Citizen Military Forces together.

During 1962 the Royal Australian Air Force will receive 12 Neptune maritime reconnaissance aircraft and 8 Bell Iroquois helicopters ordered from the United States. Arrangements are well advanced for local production of the French Mirage III supersonic fighter. Deliveries are expected to commence in 1963. The first Bloodhound surface to air guided missile unit will be handed over to the Royal Australian Air Force by the end of this year.

Turning now to economic matters, my Ministers have, after many consultations with industry, recently reviewed the state of the Australian economy in the light of measures taken during the last Parliament.

It is their view that the base of the Australian economy has been significantly strengthened in at least four ways.

The trade balances have been greatly improved; the run-down of Australia's overseas reserves has been arrested, and those reserves have in fact increased in a most satisfactory way.

The internal price level has been brought to a point of stability—a fact of great value and significance to the public and to industry.

The loan market is more buoyant than was anticipated in the 1961–62 Budget. This will reduce the drain upon revenue to support the States' works programme.

The banks have a high degree of liquidity, and there is a strong improvement in the availability of finance for business and individual purposes.

Nevertheless, my Government believes that recovery in business activity and employment has been too slow. It accordingly has recently announced a series of special measures designed to increase employment and business confidence. To give effect to those particular proposals which require legislative authority, Bills will be introduced. These will refer to State Grants, unemployment benefits, a rebate in personal income tax for the income year 1961–62, reduced sales tax on motor vehicles and most accessories, and increased loans under the War Service Homes Act. Bills will also be introduced to set up a system of investment allowances in respect of new plant and equipment for manufacturing production, and to increase the capital of the Development Bank.

The Tariff Board Act will be amended to permit, in particular cases, protection of Australian industries by quantitative control in addition to, or in substitution for customs duties. In special circumstances where the Tariff Board after a full enquiry finds that the tariff would not give the necessary measure of protection it will be empowered to recommend quantitative restrictions to the Government. Still further, a special advisory authority, who has already been chosen, will be given similar powers to recommend temporary quantitative restrictions upon particular commodities where temporary protection is under consideration. Further changes are contemplated to ensure that requests for protection are handled with the minimum delay.

My Government anticipates that there will be a substantial response to all these measures in the manufacturing field and in the economy at large. National development and growth, the maintenance of a substantial migration programme, and the assurance of growing employment, cannot be achieved without a constant increase in manufacturing activity and production.

Means must be devised to assist efficiency and to reduce unit costs. This will help manufacturers to meet import competition at home and to enter export markets. The Bill relating to the investment allowance has special relevance to these objectives. The allowance will take the form of a deduction from assessable income of 20 per cent. of the cost of new plant and equipment used in manufacturing production. It will give not only general encouragement to investment in the field of manufacturing, but particular assistance in the pursuit of higher efficiency and lower costs.

It will also be important to effect a close liaison between Government research and private manufacturing industry, in order to facilitate a diversification of manufactured products for use and export. A complete review of tariff-making policy and machinery in their relationship to national economic policy will be put in hand.

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My Ministers believe, moreover, that the objectives of efficiency and cost reduction are important, not only for manufacturers, but for the great primary export industries, for which an avoidance of rising costs of production is vital.

My advisers will therefore direct prompt and particular study to such matters as the more effective extension to the man on the land of the results of the scientific research conducted by such bodies as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. This, of course, requires co-operation with the States, which my advisers do not doubt will be willingly given. The overwhelmingly important fact is that the whole national and international balance of the Australian economy requires that primary production should continue to increase in quantity and, by the most scientific use of the soil and improved methods, hold down costs.

My advisers express full confidence that these varied but related measures, acting together with the great resilient strength of our economy, will lift industrial activity and employment again to an all round satisfactory level. They recall how often in the past the Australian economy has surpassed all expectations in its capacity to produce, to export, to absorb labour and to recover from business setbacks and they do not doubt that these earlier achievements can and will again be equalled and indeed exceeded.

In the field of exports and of trade promotion generally, my Government is and will be engaged in negotiations of the highest importance to the nation.

Great Britain's application to join the European Common Market, and the negotiations which are now being carried on, have given rise to major problems affecting Australian exports, particularly those to Great Britain. My Government has approached these problems constructively and with determination, on the one hand consulting with Australian exporters to devise possible arrangements to protect our interests; and on the other taking every opportunity to press home to the Governments of Britain, the countries of the European Economic Community, and of the United States, the importance of trade as a factor in maintaining the countries of the Commonwealth as a source of strength in the free world.

My Ministers have made strong requests for direct Australian participation when discussions affecting Australia's trade interests are taking place. They will be prepared, at the appropriate time, to associate Australian advisers from industry with our teams of representatives overseas.

Meanwhile, under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, certain commodity negotiations have been commenced which my advisers hope may lead to some fulfilment of their long-standing policy of stable, profitable and reasonably predictable prices for some major export commodities.

Other new matters of significance in trade promotion include the current Trade Mission to the Middle East, the sending of a trade ship to the Persian Gulf, a major trade drive in South-East Asia, the introduction of direct shipping services to West Africa and South America, and continued investigation and consultations with industry on the feasibility of establishing Australian warehouses in selected markets overseas.

In terms of production, the primary industries, the greatest source of exports, are generally in a healthy state. The volume of rural production in 1961-62 is expected to be slightly less than the record level of 1960-61, but may exceed the volume in any other previous year. As the rural work-force has remained practically static, increased production reflects improvement in farm methods and efficiency.

My Ministers re-affirm their policy of encouraging and supporting the financial stabilization of the primary industries. They propose the continuation for a further five years of the special 20 per cent. per annum depreciation allowance to primary producers in respect of items such as plant and machinery, certain buildings, including houses for farm employees, and fences.

The current five year plan for the dairying industry expires in June, 1962, and the current five year wheat plan ends with the marketing of the 1962-63 wheat crop. Negotiations will take place with each of these industries for the development of new stabilization plans. Similarly my Ministers are discussing with the Queensland Government the terms of a new sugar agreement, since the present agreement expires next May. They do not propose to accept those recommendations by the Committee of Enquiry which would have had the effect of reducing the current retail price of sugar in Australia.

The Government's scheme of assistance to the gold mining industry, which also expires next June, will be extended for a further period of three years.

My Ministers re-affirm their conviction that the migration programme is an essential factor in the national and economic growth of Australia, and, although fluctuations must be expected from time to time, they will do all they can to maintain the flow which has already done so much for our prosperity, our culture and our security. They are accordingly negotiating for renewal of assisted passage agreements with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Malta.

Discussions between Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General in relation to monopoly and restrictive practices in business are continuing. So soon as these discussions have ended my Attorney-General will make a statement to the Parliament on the problem, with the purpose of obtaining constructive discussion of this admittedly most complex problem from the various sections of the community who may be affected.

The twenty-six national and commercial television stations which comprise the third phase of the overall plan for television development are now either operating or under construction. All will be in operation by June, 1964.

Good progress is being made towards carrying out the new telephone plan which will ultimately provide a nation-wide subscriber dialled automatic network. The system is already operating between a number of important centres.

Work on the submarine telephone and telegraph cable linking Australia with New Zealand and Canada is well up to schedule. Service between Australia and New Zealand will be opened in July. The extension from New Zealand to Canada is expected by January, 1964.



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The Government will continue the development of the social services which has for many years been a prominent feature of its policy. Legislation will be introduced, pursuant to the promise made by my Ministers at the recent election, to reduce the residence qualification for age pensions from 20 to 10 years, and similar terms will be applied to claimants for invalid pension who were incapacitated before they came to Australia.

Legislation will also be introduced to increase Unemployment Benefits, particularly in respect of unemployed with family obligations.

My Government is continuing to consolidate and develop the national health services. For this purpose, it will maintain a close contact with State Health authorities, professional bodies, and other interests.

Similarly, my advisers will continue to have a lively concern for the welfare of our ex-servicemen who have fought in two world wars and in the more recent conflicts in Korea and Malaya, and of their dependants; in particular they are aware of the special problems of the care and treatment of ageing ex-servicemen.

My Government has continued its support for university development. Currently the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education is carrying out its important investigation and expects to report next year.

In the field of medical education, the Australian Universities Commission has received the report of the Committee which inquired into the teaching costs of medical hospitals, and my Government will examine it at the first opportunity.

The Government has established an Interim Council for an Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. This body will pursue scientific studies of the life and culture of the aboriginal race, and will endeavour to preserve and extend our knowledge of them.

My Government continues to have a deep concern for the social and economic development of the peoples of Asia, and particularly for the improvement of their education and skills. With the co-operation of the States we are sending increasing numbers of experts under the Colombo Plan to advise and teach in a wide range of disciplines. Australia was also represented at the recent Commonwealth Conference on co-operation in education. My Government agreed there to increase our efforts in the scheme, particularly in the field of teacher training.

Special efforts will be made in Papua and New Guinea to achieve the targets of educational, social and economic advancement announced by the Minister for Territories in October, 1961.

The first election of Legislative Council Members by the indigenous peoples will be followed up by further discussions with the people themselves as to the next step. Native local government will be extended.

A new department of Trade and Industry has been established in these Territories to encourage secondary and tertiary industries and trade.

There will be an increasing native participation in administration.

The Northern Territory, which has progressed rapidly in recent years, will continue to share in my Ministers' concern for the development of Northern Australia; and the welfare and advancement of the aborigines will receive full attention.

Having considered the report of a Parliamentary Select Committee, my advisers propose to extend the franchise to all aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who wish to take advantage of it and exercise this primary right of citizenship.

My Government is pressing on with the vital task of the development of the nation's resources. Right at the outset of their administration they created a special Department of State for this purpose, and the work of its instrumentalities and officers has borne much fruit in the last dozen years.

A great deal of remarkable work has been done. The recent discovery of oil at Moonie in Queensland and the progress in oil research in other parts of Australia have owed a great deal not only to the encouragement given by Commonwealth subsidies but also to the outstanding work of the experts in the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources. That we all now have substantial hopes of the presence of oil in commercial quantities is in no small degree attributable to the work of the Department and of the Bureau.

My Government strongly believes in the development of our North. It regards this as essential, and is determined to continue its efforts in that field. It has given great assistance to basic public works in the area. In addition it has for long been engaged in important research work through the Bureau of Mineral Resources, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will continue economic and scientific research and survey work with a view to the production of developmental plans. In these matters, the co-operation of the State Governments is, of course, essential, and will be sought.

My Government has taken up with the State Premiers and with the Territorial authorities a proposition to establish a Water Resources Council so that the greatest possible amount of basic information on Australian water resources can be scientifically secured and made available.

Work is in progress on the reconstruction of the Mt. Isa-Collinsville railway in Queensland. This reconstruction will be vitally assisted by the agreement of my Government to find up to £20 million towards its cost. My Ministers made this agreement because of their belief that this railway will not only make possible a vast expansion of the Mt. Isa mine and the transport of its products, but will also offer transport facilities for other industries including cattle, in the northern part of Queensland.

Work is also going ahead on the improvement of certain New South Wales coal ports, and the construction of "beef roads" in Western Australia and Queensland, and is in hand for the improvement of coal-loading facilities at Gladstone, Queensland, the conversion to diesel of the Broken Hill-Port Pirie railway, and the Western Australian standard gauge railway project. These add up to a formidable total of Commonwealth expenditure, in some cases over a period of years. The principle which my advisers have applied and will continue to apply is that they will be prepared to examine with State Governments special works of a kind calculated either to add materially to export trade and income or to save imports.

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My advisers are able to report rapid progress in the works of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. The first major section of the scheme, the Upper Tumut Works, will be brought into full operation one year ahead of schedule. The second major phase, the Snowy-Murray development, is already in hand, and large contracts have been let. So far the money for the Snowy Mountains Scheme has come from revenue, but my advisers were recently able to effect a borrowing of 100 million dollars from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in respect of the next section of the scheme. The securing of this loan is itself a tribute to the soundness of the Snowy Mountains enterprise.

The River Murray Commission has prepared a report on technical aspects of constructing a dam on the River Murray at Chowilla, which would store 4½ million acre feet. Preliminary examination with the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is already occurring. If construction is accepted as a River Murray Commission work, my Government will contribute one-quarter of its capital cost.

It is further worthy of note that Australia will before long have petroleum refineries operating in each of the mainland States.

In all this my advisers have an abounding faith in our present and a sure hope for our future.

I now leave you to the discharge of your high and important duties, in the faith that Divine Providence will guide your deliberations and further the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth.

15. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Cockle, Mr. Nixon 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.

16. DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR EARLE PAGE.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) referred to the death on the 20th December, 1961, of the Right Honorable Sir Earle Page, G.C.M.G., C.H., and moved, That this House expresses its deep regret at the death on the 20th December, 1961, of the Right Honorable Sir Earle Christmas Grafton Page, G.C.M.G., C.H., a Member of this House from 1919 to 1961 and a former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service and tenders its profound sympathy to his wife and family.

And Mr. Calwell (Leader of the Opposition) having seconded the motion, and Mr. McEwen (Minister for Trade), Mr. McGuren and Mr. Drummond having addressed the House in support thereof, and all Members present having risen, in silence—

Question—passed.

17. SUSPENSION OF SITTING AS MARK OF RESPECT.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Earle Page, the sitting was thereupon suspended until eight o'clock p.m.

18. RESUMPTION OF SITTING.—At eight o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

19. QUESTIONS.—Questions without notice were answered.

20. PAPERS.—The following Paper was presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General—

United Nations—General Assembly—Sixteenth Regular Session (First Part), New York, 19th September to 20th December, 1961—Report of the Australian Delegation.

The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—

Air Force Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, Nos. 126, 131, 138.

Australian Capital Territory Representation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 133.

Australian National University Act—Statutes—

No. 48—Faculties (School of General Studies).

No. 49—Staff Superannuation Amendment No. 4.

No. 50—Convocation Amendment No. 6.

No. 51—Vice-Chancellorship.

Canned Fruits Export Control Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1962, No. 7.

Canning-Fruit Charge Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 141.

Commonwealth Banks Act—Appointment Certificates—S. B. Mann, W. A. Michelmore, R. J.

Priest, J. A. Rose, K. E. Starkey, I. K. Stott.

Commonwealth Railways Act—By-law No. 94.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 134.

Customs Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 144.

Customs Tariff—Order—Customs (Intermediate Tariff) No. 54.

Customs Tariff (Primage Duties)—Order—Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) No. 60.

Defence Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 129.

Excise Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1962, No. 4.

Explosives Act—Explosives Regulations—Orders—Berthing of a vessel (2).

Judiciary Act—Rule of Court, dated 17th October, 1961.

Lands Acquisition Act—Land, &c., acquired for—

Civil Aviation purposes—

Eagle Farm (Brisbane Airport), Queensland.

Slade Point, Queensland.

Defence purposes—

Cabarlah, Queensland.

Elizabeth Bay, New South Wales.

Marrangaroo, New South Wales.

Marsden Park, New South Wales.

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.

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Interior purposes—Port MacDonnell, South Australia.

Postal purposes—

Banar, New South Wales.  
 Barmera, South Australia.  
 Barnes Bay, Tasmania.  
 Coree South, New South Wales.  
 Cunninyeuk, New South Wales.  
 Denne's Point, Tasmania.  
 Downside, New South Wales.  
 Dumbleyung, Western Australia.  
 Enfield, New South Wales.  
 Eurongilly, New South Wales.  
 Galore, New South Wales.  
 Gladstone, Queensland.  
 Gowrie Junction, Queensland.  
 Helen, New South Wales.  
 Lakesland, New South Wales.  
 Meandarra, Queensland.  
 Methul, New South Wales.  
 Milawa, Victoria.  
 Monto, Queensland.  
 Samford, Queensland.  
 Terranora, New South Wales.  
 Wanaaring, New South Wales.  
 Warrawidgee, New South Wales.

Railway purposes—Port Augusta, South Australia (2).

Life Insurance Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1962, Nos. 3, 12.  
 Meat Export Control Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 127.  
 National Health Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 137.  
 Naval Defence Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, Nos. 130, 143, 146.  
 Navigation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 128.  
 Norfolk Island Act—Regulations—1961—No. 1 (Customs Ordinance).  
 Northern Territory (Administration) Act—

Ordinances—

1961—

No. 35—Darwin Hospital Advisory Board (No. 2).  
 No. 36—Crown Lands.  
 No. 37—Licensing (No. 2).

1962—

No. 1—Amendments Incorporation 1961.  
 No. 2—Stock Diseases 1961.  
 No. 3—Medical Practitioners Registration 1961.  
 No. 4—Firearms (No. 2) 1961.  
 No. 5—Foot and Mouth Disease Compensation 1961.  
 No. 6—Control of Waters 1961.  
 No. 7—Business Names 1961.  
 No. 8—Scaffolding Inspection 1961.

Regulations—

1961—

No. 20 (Supply of Services Ordinance).  
 No. 21 (Prisons Ordinance).  
 No. 22 (Traffic Ordinance).  
 No. 23 (Mining Ordinance).  
 No. 24 (Public Health Ordinance).  
 No. 25 (Inspection of Machinery Ordinance).

1962—

No. 1 (Mining Ordinance).  
 No. 2 (Abattoirs and Slaughtering Ordinance).  
 No. 3 (Firearms Ordinance).  
 No. 4 (Hire-Purchase Ordinance).  
 No. 5 (Scaffolding Inspection Ordinance).  
 No. 6 (Motor Vehicles Ordinance).

Northern Territory Representation Act, Northern Territory (Administration) Act and Commonwealth Electoral Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 132.

Papua and New Guinea Act—Ordinances—1961—

No. 34—Child Welfare.  
 No. 42—Cocoa Industry (No. 2).  
 No. 43—Stamp Duties.  
 No. 44—Personal Tax (Rates) 1962.  
 No. 45—Ex-servicemen's Credit.  
 No. 46—Savings and Loan Societies.  
 No. 47—Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission.  
 No. 48—Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission (No. 2).

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- No. 49—Firearms.  
 No. 50—Public Service.  
 No. 51—Administrative Arrangements.  
 No. 52—Ordinances Interpretation.  
 No. 53—Workers' Compensation.  
 No. 54—Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.  
 Patent Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1962, No. 2.  
 Petroleum Search Subsidy Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 140.  
 Post and Telegraph Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—  
 1961—Nos. 135, 148.  
 1962—Nos. 5, 9.  
 Public Service Act—  
 Appointments—Department—  
 Air—K. E. Jeeves.  
 Army—N. J. de Mestre, J. Wilczynski.  
 Defence—J. B. Dudley.  
 External Affairs—G. K. Miller.  
 Interior—D. W. Bloor, R. J. Klucken.  
 Labour and National Service—J. W. Penwill, J. D. Squires.  
 Prime Minister—J. F. Cleverley.  
 Territories—P. J. Groutch, K. H. Heuston, G. R. O'Neill.  
 Treasury—J. Bostelman, C. W. Dunne, I. J. Osmond, P. W. R. Tothill.  
 Works—I. J. Hocking.  
 Regulations—Statutory Rules—  
 1961—Nos. 136, 147.  
 1962—Nos. 1, 6.  
 Public Service Arbitration Act—Public Service Arbitrator—Determinations—1961—  
 Nos. 67 and 68—Australian Timber Workers' Union and others.  
 No. 69—Hospital Employees' Federation of Australia.  
 No. 70—Australian Nursing Federation, Employees' Section.  
 No. 71—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.  
 No. 72—Association of Railway Professional Officers of Australia.  
 No. 73—Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.  
 No. 74—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.  
 No. 75—Professional Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.  
 No. 76—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.  
 No. 77—Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association, Commonwealth Public Service.  
 No. 78—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.  
 No. 79—Association of Railway Professional Officers of Australia.  
 No. 80—Australian Workers' Union.  
 No. 81—North Australian Workers' Union.  
 No. 82—Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen and others.  
 No. 83—Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen.  
 No. 84—Transport Workers' Union of Australia.  
 Repatriation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 139.  
 Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 145.  
 Seat of Government (Administration) Act—  
 Regulations—1961—  
 No. 14 (Motor Traffic Ordinance).  
 No. 15 (Canberra Community Hospital Ordinance).  
 Variation of plan of lay-out of City of Canberra and its environs, dated 8th December, 1961.  
 Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1961, No. 142.  
 Wine Grapes Charges Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1962, No. 8.

21. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.—Mr. Failes moved, That Mr. Lucock be appointed Chairman of Committees of this House, which motion was seconded by Mr. Chaney.  
 Question—put and passed.  
 Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister), Mr. Whitlam and Mr. McEwen (Minister for Trade) congratulated Mr. Lucock, who made his acknowledgments to the House.

22. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Cockle 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 Clerk, as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the House of Representatives 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. Cockle moved, That the Address be agreed to.

Mr. Nixon seconded the motion.

Debate adjourned (Mr. McIvor), and the resumption of the debate made an Order of the Day for a later hour this day.

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23. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS—SOCIAL SERVICES BILL 1962.—Mr. Holt (Treasurer) moved, by leave, That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would prevent the introduction and motions for the first and second readings of a Social Services Bill.  
Question—put and passed.
24. SOCIAL SERVICES BILL 1962.—Mr. Robertson (Minister for Social Services) moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill for an Act to amend the *Social Services Act 1947–1961*.  
Question—put and passed.  
Bill brought up, and read a first time.  
Mr. Robertson moved, That the Bill be now read a second time.  
Debate adjourned (Mr. A. D. Fraser), and the resumption of the debate made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.
25. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—The Order of the Day having been read for the resumption of the debate on the question—That the following Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-General be agreed to:—
- MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—
- We, the House of Representatives 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—
- Debate resumed.  
Debate adjourned (Mr. Chaney), and the resumption of the debate made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.
26. ADJOURNMENT.—Mr. Robertson (Minister for Social Services) 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 to-morrow at half-past two o'clock p.m.

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MEMBERS PRESENT.—All members were present (at some time during the sitting) except Mr. Bird.

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