

1951.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. 1.

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1951.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia begun and held in Parliament House, Canberra, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Sixth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

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), Frank Clifton Green, M.C., Clerk of the House of Representatives, Albert Allan Tregear, Clerk-Assistant, Alan George Turner, Second Clerk-Assistant, and Norman James Parkes, 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.
W. J. MCKELL
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 :

Now therefore I, William John McKell, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Constitution do by this my Proclamation appoint Tuesday, the twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, 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 their attendance accordingly in the building known as Parliament House, Canberra, at the hour of ten-thirty o'clock in the morning on the said twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia this sixteenth day of
May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one and in the fifteenth
year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. J. HARRISON,
for Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE KING !

12th June, 1951.

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

GENTLEMEN,

The Deputies of His Excellency the Governor-General for the opening of Parliament request 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 Senior 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 us his Deputies 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 Right Honourable Sir John Greig Latham, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia :

And the Honourable Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, 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 sixteenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, and published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on the eighteenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, the twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, 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 twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one :

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

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this ninth day (L.S.) of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

W. J. MCKELL,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES,
Prime Minister.

The Senior Deputy then said :—

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

We have it in command from the Governor-General to let you know that as soon as Members of the Senate and the 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 President of the Senate and a Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be first chosen, you, Members of the Senate, will proceed to choose some proper person to be your President, and 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 thereafter you will respectively present the persons whom you shall so choose to His Excellency, at such time and place as he shall appoint.

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

12th June, 1951.

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 Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, 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 Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, 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 Affirmation of Allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to the aforesaid Constitution :

NOW THEREFORE I, WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, 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 twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, 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.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this ninth day (L.S.) of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

W. J. MCKELL,
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 123 Writs for the General Election of the House of Representatives held on 28th April, 1951.

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 ..	Cyril Chambers.
Angas	South Australia ..	Alexander Russell Downer.
Australian Capital Territory	James Reay Fraser.
Balaclava	Victoria	Thomas Walter White.
Ballaarat	Victoria	Robert Joshua.
Banks	New South Wales ..	Dominic Eric Costa.
Barker	South Australia ..	Archie Galbraith Cameron.
Barton	New South Wales ..	Herbert Vere Evatt.
Bass	Tasmania	Bruce Huntley Kekwick.
Batman	Victoria	Alan Charles Bird.
Bendigo	Victoria	Percy James Clarey.
Bennelong	New South Wales ..	John Oscar Cramer.
Blaxland	New South Wales ..	Eli James Harrison.
Boothby	South Australia ..	John McLeay.
Bowman	Queensland	Malcolm Llewellyn McColm.
Bradfield	New South Wales ..	William Morris Hughes.
Brisbane	Queensland	George Lawson.
Burke	Victoria	Edward William Peters.
Calare	New South Wales ..	John Brooke Howse.
Canning	Western Australia ..	Leonard William Hamilton.
Capricornia	Queensland	Henry George Pearce.
Chisholm	Victoria	Wilfred Selwyn Kent Hughes.
Cook	New South Wales ..	Thomas Sheehan.
Corangamite	Victoria	Allan McKenzie McDonald.
Corio	Victoria	Hubert Ferdinand Opperman.
Cowper	New South Wales ..	Earle Christmas Grafton Page.
Cunningham	New South Wales ..	William Davies.
Curtin	Western Australia ..	Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck.
Dalley	New South Wales ..	John Solomon Rosevear.
Darebin	Victoria	Thomas William Andrews.
Darling	New South Wales ..	Joseph James Clark.
Darling Downs	Queensland	Reginald William Colin Swartz.
Darwin	Tasmania	Aubrey William George Luck.
Dawson	Queensland	Charles William Davidson.
Deakin	Victoria	Francis John Davis.

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Division.	State.	Name.
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	Frederick Meares Osborne.
Farrer	New South Wales	David Eric Fairbairn.
Fawcner	Victoria	William Meskill Bourke.
Fisher	Queensland	Charles Frederick Adermann.
Flinders	Victoria	Rupert Sumner Ryan.
Forrest	Western Australia	Gordon Freeth.
Franklin	Tasmania	Charles William Jackson Falkinder.
Fremantle	Western Australia	Kim Edward Beazley.
Gellibrand	Victoria	John Michael Mullens.
Gippsland	Victoria	George James Bowden.
Grayndler	New South Wales	Frederick Michael Daly.
Grey	South Australia	Edgar Hughes Deg Russell.
Griffith	Queensland	Douglas Reginald Berry.
Gwydir	New South Wales	Thomas John Treloar.
Henty	Victoria	Henry Baynton Somer Gullett.
Herbert	Queensland	William Frederick Edmonds.
Higgins	Victoria	Harold Edward Holt.
Higinbotham	Victoria	Thomas Frank Timson.
Hindmarsh	South Australia	Clyde Robert Cameron.
Hoddle	Victoria	John Lawrence Cremean.
Hume	New South Wales	Arthur Neiberding Fuller.
Hunter	New South Wales	Rowland James.
Indi	Victoria	William Dowling Bostock.
Isaacs	Victoria	William Crawford Haworth.
Kalgoorlie	Western Australia	Herbert Victor Johnson.
Kennedy	Queensland	William James Frederick Riordan.
Kingsford-Smith	New South Wales	Gordon Anderson.
Kingston	South Australia	Patrick Galvin.
Kooyong	Victoria	Robert Gordon Menzies.
Lalor	Victoria	Reginald Thomas Pollard.
Lang	New South Wales	Daniel Mulcahy.
La Trobe	Victoria	Richard Gardiner Casey.
Lawson	New South Wales	Laurence John Failes.
Leichhardt	Queensland	Henry Adam Bruce.
Lilley	Queensland	Bruce McDonald Wight.
Lowe	New South Wales	William McMahon.
Lyne	New South Wales	Eldred James Eggins.
Macarthur	New South Wales	Henry Jefferson Bate.
Mackellar	New South Wales	William Charles Wentworth.
Macquarie	New South Wales	Joseph Benedict Chifley.
Mallee	Victoria	Winton George Turnbull.
Maranoa	Queensland	Wilfred John Brimblecombe.
Maribrynong	Victoria	Arthur Samuel Drakeford.
Martin	New South Wales	William Paul O'Connor.
McMillan	Victoria	Geoffrey William Brown.
McPherson	Queensland	Arthur William Fadden.
Melbourne	Victoria	Arthur Augustus Calwell.
Melbourne Ports	Victoria	Frank Crean.
Mitchell	New South Wales	Roy Crawford Wheeler.
Moore	Western Australia	Hugh Alan Leslie.
Moreton	Queensland	Josiah Francis.
Murray	Victoria	John McEwen.
Newcastle	New South Wales	David Oliver Watkins.
New England	New South Wales	David Henry Drummond.
Northern Territory	John Norman Nelson.
North Sydney	New South Wales	William Mathers Jack.
Oxley	Queensland	Donald Alastair Cameron.
Parkes	New South Wales	Leslie Clement Haylen.
Parramatta	New South Wales	Oliver Howard Beale.
Paterson	New South Wales	Allen Fairhall.
Perth	Western Australia	Thomas Patrick Burke.
Petrie	Queensland	Alan Shallcross Hulme.
Phillip	New South Wales	Joseph Francis Fitzgerald.
Port Adelaide	South Australia	Albert Victor Thompson.
Reid	New South Wales	Charles Albert Aaron Morgan.
Richmond	New South Wales	Hubert Lawrence Anthony.
Riverina	New South Wales	Hugh Stevenson Robertson.
Robertson	New South Wales	Roger Levinge Dean.
Ryan	Queensland	Edward Nigel Drury.
Shortland	New South Wales	Charles Edward Griffiths.
St. George	New South Wales	Bruce William Graham.

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Division.	State.	Name.
Sturt	South Australia ..	Keith Cameron Wilson.
Swan	Western Australia ..	William Leonard Grayden.
Wakefield	South Australia ..	Philip Albert Martin McBride.
Wannon	Victoria	Donald McLeod.
Warringah	New South Wales ..	Francis Armand Bland.
Watson	New South Wales ..	Daniel James Curtin.
Wentworth	New South Wales ..	Eric John Harrison.
Werriwa	New South Wales ..	Hubert Peter Lazzarini.
West Sydney	New South Wales ..	Daniel Minogue.
Wide Bay	Queensland	Bernard Henry Corser.
Wills	Victoria	William George Bryson.
Wilmot	Tasmania	Gilbert William Arthur Duthie.
Wimmera	Victoria	William Robert Lawrence.
Yarra	Victoria	Standish Michael Keon.

5. MEMBERS SWORN.—The Members whose names are above set forth made and subscribed the Oath required by law, except Mr. James, who was not then present, and Mr. A. G. Cameron, who made and subscribed an Affirmation according to law.

The Deputy retired.

6. ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—Mr. McDonald, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House for its Speaker Mr. Archie Galbraith Cameron, and moved, That he do take the Chair of this House as Speaker, which motion was seconded by Mr. Bowden.

Mr. Cameron informed the House that he accepted nomination.

Mr. Beazley, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House for its Speaker Mr. John Solomon Rosevear, and moved, That he do take the Chair of this House as Speaker, which motion was seconded by Mr. Joshua.

Mr. Rosevear informed the House that he accepted nomination.

There being no further proposal—

Debate ensued.

Closure.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That the question be now put.

The Clerk thereupon put the question—That the question be now put.

The House divided—

AYES, 68.

Mr. Adermann	Mr. Davis	Mr. Grayden	Mr. Leslie	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Anthony	Mr. Dean	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Luck	Mr. Swartz
Mr. Bate	Mr. Downer	Mr. Eric J. Harrison	Mr. McBride	Mr. Timson
Mr. Beale	Mr. Drummond	Mr. Hasluck	Mr. McColm	Mr. Townley
Mr. Berry	Mr. Drury	Mr. Haworth	Mr. McDonald	Mr. Treloar
Mr. Bland	Mr. Eggins	Mr. Holt	Mr. McEwen	Mr. Turnbull
Mr. Bostock	Sir A. Fadden	Mr. Howse	Mr. McLeay	Mr. Wentworth
Mr. Bowden	Mr. Failes	Mr. Hughes	Mr. McMahon	Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Brimblecombe	Mr. Fairbairn	Mr. Hulme	Mr. Menzies	Mr. T. W. White
Mr. Brown	Mr. Fairhall	Mr. Jack	Mr. Opperman	Mr. B. M. Wight
Mr. D. A. Cameron	Mr. Falkinder	Mr. Kekwick	Mr. Osborne	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Casey	Mr. Francis	Mr. Kent Hughes	Sir E. Page	Tellers:
Mr. Corser	Mr. Freeth	Mr. Lawrence	Mr. Pearce	Mr. Davidson
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Graham		Mr. Robertson	Mr. Gullett

NOES, 51.

Mr. Anderson	Mr. Chifley	Mr. Evatt	Mr. Keon	Mr. Riordan
Mr. Andrews	Mr. Clarey	Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Lawson	Mr. Rosevear
Mr. Beazley	Mr. Clark	Mr. A. D. Fraser	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Russell
Mr. Bird	Mr. Costa	Mr. Fuller	Mr. McLeod	Mr. Thompson
Mr. W. M. Bourke	Mr. Crean	Mr. Galvin	Mr. Minogue	Mr. Ward
Mr. Bruce	Mr. Cremean	Mr. Griffiths	Mr. Morgan	Mr. Watkins
Mr. Bryson	Mr. Curtin	Mr. E. James	Mr. Mulcahy	
Mr. T. P. Burke	Mr. Davies	Mr. Harrison	Mr. Mullens	
Mr. Calwell	Mr. Drakeford	Mr. Haylen	Mr. O'Connor	Tellers:
Mr. C. R. Cameron	Mr. Duthie	Mr. Johnson	Mr. Peters	Mr. Daly
Mr. Chambers	Mr. Edmonds	Mr. Joshua	Mr. Pollard	Mr. Sheehan

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

The House accordingly proceeded to ballot; and the ballot being concluded, the Clerk reported the result, as follows:—

Mr. A. G. Cameron	67 votes.
Mr. Rosevear	52 votes.

Mr. Cameron was thereupon declared elected as Speaker, and Mr. McDonald and Mr. Bowden conducted him to the Chair.

Mr. Cameron 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 and Mr. Chifley congratulated Mr. Speaker.

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

And the sitting of the House having been suspended until eighteen 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.

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8. 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—

9. 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 ARCHIE GALBRAITH CAMERON, 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 JOHN MCKELL, 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.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia, this twelfth day of (L.S.) June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

W. J. MCKELLI,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES,
Prime Minister.

10. FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) announced to the House the names of the Ministers constituting the new Ministry, as follows :—

Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., K.C.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur W. Fadden, K.C.M.G.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Minister of State for Defence Production	Hon. E. J. Harrison.
Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration	Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. J. McEwen.
Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Defence, Minister for the Navy, and Minister for Air	Hon. P. A. M. McBride.
Minister for Health	Rt. Hon. Sir Earle C. G. Page, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. N. O'Sullivan.
Minister for Shipping and Transport	Senator the Hon. G. McLeay.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. H. L. Anthony.
Minister for the Army	Hon. J. Francis.
Attorney-General	Senator the Hon. J. A. Spicer, K.C.
Minister for National Development	Senator the Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E.
Minister for Supply	Hon. H. Beale, K.C.
Minister for the Interior and Minister for Works and Housing	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.
Minister for Social Services	Hon. A. G. Townley.
Minister for Territories	Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.

Mr. Menzies further announced that Senate Ministers will be represented in the House as follows :—

Minister for Trade and Customs	Mr. Harrison.
Minister for Shipping and Transport	Mr. Anthony.
Attorney-General	Mr. Menzies.
Minister for National Development	Mr. Casey.
Minister for Repatriation	Mr. Francis.

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

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12. LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY PARTY.—Sir Arthur Fadden informed the House that he had been appointed Leader of the Australian Country Party, and that Mr. McEwen had been appointed Deputy Leader.
13. ACTS INTERPRETATION BILL 1951.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill for an Act to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1950*.
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.
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 said he 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 deliberate upon matters of importance to the well-being of the Commonwealth.

In my speech at the opening of the 19th Parliament I referred to the possibility of a visit to Australia by Their Majesties the King and Queen. Since that time arrangements have been put in hand, and are well advanced, for a visit by Their Majesties, and Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, in 1952. The King's health continues, as Honourable Senators and Honourable Members know, to require care and attention. He has occupied the Throne during a period of many perils and anxieties, and has naturally been affected by his exertions. It is our constant prayer that he will be restored and preserved in health. We believe that when he visits us next year the welcome that will go out to him and to the Queen and to Princess Margaret will be not only a source of real refreshment to him but also a renewed expression on the part of the Australian people of their devotion and loyalty to the British Crown and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This is the Jubilee Year of the Commonwealth of Australia, and we are, all over Australia, celebrating it in a variety of ways. We do so with thankfulness in our hearts for the achievements of great leaders and a great people in the past, and a clear determination that our next fifty years will be marked by growing strength, an increased capacity for sustaining our historic responsibilities, the development of security not only for ourselves but for the other countries of the world; and an ever widening and deepening civilization. In this week, at Australia's Capital City, we particularly celebrate the Jubilee of the first meeting of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. We are justly proud of our Parliamentary inheritance, and of the way in which our own Parliament has been able to give honourable service and wise leadership, sometimes under circumstances of immense national strain, difficulty and danger.

It is especially pleasing and appropriate that this occasion should be marked not only by the presence of some who sat in our first Commonwealth Parliament, but also by special visits to us of distinguished representatives of the United Kingdom, of our sister nations and of the United States of America.

Since the recent general election, certain changes have been made in the structure and administration of the Government Departments. My advisers, feeling that our responsibilities for the development of both the Northern Territory and the External Territories, and for the welfare of their peoples, will be the more promptly and effectively discharged by making them the special task of one Minister and Department, have established a new Department of Territories.

The grave, basic, and urgent problems of Coal, Fuel and Power development and production are now, in so far as they are subject to the somewhat limited powers of the Commonwealth, wholly included in the Department of National Development. This Department will be responsible for organizing co-operation with the States in joint endeavours to solve these pressing and difficult problems.

Shipping and Ship-building, heretofore dealt with by separate Departments, are now both to be dealt with by the Department of Shipping and Transport.

Having regard to the intensification of Defence preparation and the vast problems of supply, research, planning and production to which it gives rise, my Government has set up a separate Department of Defence Production, primarily to attend to major productive activities previously included in the Department of Supply.

The growing complexity of the problems of administration, and the added burdens which result from the need for greatly accelerated and extended defence preparations, render it necessary, in the opinion of my advisers, to increase the number of Ministers to twenty. A Bill to give effect to this increase and to deal with the Cabinet Fund will be introduced early in the Session.

My advisers continue to be deeply concerned at the activities of subversive agents in Australia, and in particular at the destructive work of the Australian Communist Party, its associates and adherents. Special legislation passed by the last Parliament has been found by the High Court to be constitutionally beyond the power of the Commonwealth. New ways and means of protecting the safety of the nation must therefore be devised. An opportunity will be sought at the time of the forthcoming Loan Council meeting to discuss with the Premiers of the States certain proposals for overcoming the legal difficulties which have been revealed. Failing some effective agreement, my Government will bring forward a measure for the amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution. Meanwhile, the existing laws against subversive activities are being closely examined, and amending legislation will be presented to Parliament.

My Government believes that it has an express mandate from the electors to conduct a relentless campaign against the menace of Communism in Australia, and will seek to carry out that mandate by all means which are, or may become, available to it.

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In the field of Foreign Affairs my Government will continue to consult closely with the United Kingdom and other members of the British Commonwealth, and with the United States of America. Its basic objective will be the maintenance of liberty and peace and the strengthening of Australian security. In the important Pacific Zone, the Government will actively continue the negotiations already in progress for a defensive security arrangement between Australia, New Zealand and the United States. By such a collective regional arrangement the Government believes that Australian security will be enhanced and Australia will be in a position to act more promptly and more effectively in any emergency.

Australian forces of all arms have been acquitting themselves with great distinction in the United Nations' campaign in Korea, yet not without substantial casualties. My Government will continue, in association with the United Kingdom, the United States and other members of the United Nations, to resist and defeat aggression in Korea, and to deter similar aggression in other parts of the world. It will at the same time continue, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations, to seek negotiation of a peaceful and just settlement in Korea, provided that such settlement upholds the vital objectives for which we are all fighting.

My Government will also seek, in consultation with the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries which participated in the war against Japan, the earliest possible conclusion of a Japanese Peace Treaty. The Government recognizes that the occupation of Japan cannot be long continued and that Japan should be restored to the comity of nations. It has been and will continue to be the objective of the Government, in the negotiations for a Japanese settlement, to ensure that Japan will not be able in the future to become a menace to Australian security.

In South and South-East Asia my Government will make generous contribution under the Colombo Plan, which aims by co-operative effort among all interested governments to facilitate the economic and industrial development of Asiatic countries, and thereby to relieve the peoples of the pressure of poverty and hunger and strengthen their economic and political stability.

The outstanding task of my Government at this time lies in the field of defence preparations in the broadest sense. This includes not only strengthening our armed forces and expanding defence production but also strengthening the national economy which is the basic foundation of a war effort.

The United Nations campaign in Korea has recently been meeting with encouraging success. But, while it is sound policy to limit the area of that conflict, such a limitation may at any time be set aside by our enemies and their collaborators. Other recent incidents in various parts of the world have, in my advisers' judgment, confirmed their belief that Australia must be in an adequate state of defence preparedness at least by the end of 1953, a date which is not out of harmony with the rate and scale of preparation in the United Kingdom and the United States. This time-table involves the progressive and substantial increase of the manpower strength of our forces over a period of three years. These strengths my Government intends to secure by voluntary enlistment in the Permanent and Citizen Forces and by National Service training, the originally proposed intake for which my advisers have decided to double.

My Government will also continue the policy of securing the most modern equipment of all sorts for our armed forces; one of the objectives being that at all stages equipment shall match the numbers to be raised and trained.

Such a programme involves immense material tasks in the production or procurement of munitions, ships, aircraft, clothing, accommodation, and a host of other essential requirements. The impact upon Australia's normal economy, already suffering from a scarcity of both manpower and materials, must be severe. Great readjustments will have to be made. My advisers are imposing special responsibilities upon the relevant departments, while for advice on the general co-ordination of economic and military plans and the allocation of our resources between civil and military needs my Government has the assistance of the National Security Resources Board.

My Government aims at developing plans which will fit within the framework of co-operation with the United Kingdom and other countries of the British Commonwealth, the United States, and other free democracies which would be our allies in the event of war.

In pursuance of this policy the Minister is in a few days to participate in a conference of Commonwealth Defence Ministers. In addition my Government is consulting with the United Kingdom and other Governments on the development of a Commonwealth production strategy designed to ensure that the best use is made of resources of all Commonwealth and friendly powers so that each may make the maximum contribution, best suited to its resources, to a common effort in the event of war.

The economic organization of the nation to defend itself and to assist its allies can in these turbulent and sudden times no more be improvised after the outbreak of war than can Navies or Armies or Air Forces. Therefore preparation for Defence involves economic preparation as well as technical military preparation.

The nature and extent of the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament over such preparations have, in the opinion of my advisers, been rendered doubtful, though the matter may be to an extent cleared up by proceedings now pending in the High Court.

Meanwhile, my Government proposes to introduce a Defence Preparations Bill designed to facilitate national organization for defence by co-operative action where possible, but where necessary by positive and compulsory provisions. One of the incidents of national preparation for defence is that civil goods and services may run short because of increasing diversion of men and materials. When such shortages are, as they must be, accompanied by rapidly increasing defence expenditure the upward pressure on prices becomes more and more acute. In so far as the checks upon this process are to be found in administrative, financial and economic measures, they require legislative authority and therefore constitutional power.

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If it appears, from declarations of the law made by the High Court, that the simultaneous achievement of adequate defence preparation and economic stability is prejudiced by the present constitutional position, my advisers will submit to the Parliament proposals for constitutional amendment.

Many of the steps that are needed to correct basic weaknesses in our economy and to lay a firmer foundation for defence and national development can be carried through successfully only by a joint effort of the Commonwealth and States. The Government recently placed before the State Governments proposals for joint Commonwealth/State consultation on the action necessary to remedy apparent weaknesses in such fields as transport, power supply, food production, and supplies of materials. Though finality has not yet been reached in all respects, specialized committees of Commonwealth and State representatives are on the way to being set up to examine the problems involved.

Legislation will again be submitted to provide for the repeal of the Banking Act 1947-48 and to amend in certain particulars the Commonwealth Bank Act 1945-48.

Supply Bills will be brought down to provide for the carrying on of the Ordinary Services of the Government and of Capital Works and Services from the end of this financial year until the end of October. During that period it is expected that the Budget for the financial year 1951-52 will be introduced.

Other legislation of a financial nature to be placed before Parliament this Session (apart from Budget measures, which cannot yet be foreshadowed) will include Additional Estimates (1950-51), Supplementary Estimates (1949-50), War Pensions Appropriation Bill and a Loan Bill for War Service Homes and Soldier Land Settlement.

The Government will also bring forward legislation to make grants totalling £15 millions to the States by way of additional financial assistance in respect of the financial year 1950-51.

Legislation will be introduced to reconstitute a Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts.

My advisers will continue to seek an improvement in industrial relations. They believe that peace and progress in industry will be assisted by the closest co-operation between management and labour, differences of opinion being sensibly and authoritatively settled by conciliation or arbitration through appropriate machinery.

My Government believes that the greatest progress will be made in the improvement of industrial relations when the members of industrial organizations have an effective control over the selection of their officers. A Bill to establish Secret Ballots will therefore be introduced. In the same Bill certain other disclosed defects in the powers of the industrial tribunals will be dealt with.

My Government has also under close consideration improvements in the machinery of conciliation and arbitration; it will seek opportunities to confer with both parties to industry on the methods by which these improvements can be effected. The nation cannot afford the loss and waste which flow from so many resorts to direct action.

As I indicated earlier, my Government will place great emphasis upon fuel, coal, and power, which are the vital elements not only in development but also in the maintenance of existing industries and employment. As food production is also of vital and growing importance and urgency, special attention will be paid by my Government to water supply and irrigation matters. In all of these problems it will collaborate fully with the State Governments. Clearly, the development programme must be constantly reviewed, and individual projects related to the military and economic needs of the time.

My Government has, particularly since its negotiation of a dollar loan in the United States, been able to make available substantial sums of dollars for the importation of power plants and machinery into Australia.

My Government proposes to continue the policy of purchasing overseas for its own works such materials as are in short supply in Australia. It will also continue to stimulate the importation of scarce building materials required by the general community.

My Government is pressing on with the laying down, in co-operation with industry, of security stocks of strategic materials. Already a substantial provision has been made in this regard.

In an endeavour to clarify the problems to be solved in overcoming international shortages of certain materials, the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France recently issued invitations to 21 nations, including Australia, to attend an International Materials Conference at Washington. My Government will give consideration to the conclusions reached at the conference.

It is expected that new Trade Agreements designed to assist exports and ensure supplies of essential imported goods will be made during the year.

My Government will proceed with its policy of promoting the stability of our rural industries. In giving effect to this policy it will continue to work in close association with the organizations that represent the producers in the various industries and will seek the collaboration of the Governments of the States. My Government is now engaged in discussions with the State Governments and industry representatives on wheat and dairy stabilization proposals.

Following negotiations extending over seventeen months, agreement has been reached by my Government with the Governments of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa for a reserve price plan for wool to succeed the Wool Disposals Plan administered by the Joint Organization. At all stages in the negotiations woolgrowers' representatives have been consulted. The Plan will soon be submitted to a referendum of woolgrowers in Australia and if they generally approve it, legislation will be introduced to give effect to the Plan in Australia.

The Government in its future negotiations on food contracts with the United Kingdom Government will continue to have regard both to the desirability of increasing the contribution which Australia makes to the food supplies of the United Kingdom and also to the need for the farmer to obtain an adequate return.

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Continued attention will be given to means of overcoming shortages of agricultural machinery and other materials, which have been affecting the output of the agricultural industries.

A continued flow of immigration is regarded by my Government as of the highest importance to both the defence and the development of Australia. Only through immigration can we obtain the extra workers that we so urgently require for these purposes.

British migration will be, as it has in the past, in the forefront of Australia's immigration policy and my advisers hope that last year's record intake of British migrants will be exceeded.

New migration agreements to take the place of the Displaced Persons Resettlement Scheme which has virtually come to an end due to the termination of the International Refugee Organization's activities will be negotiated with other European countries. Such agreements have already been entered into with the Netherlands and Italy.

My Government attaches particular importance to the social as well as the industrial assimilation of aliens; it will therefore continue to give every encouragement to non-governmental organizations which have so capably and so willingly assisted in this work in the past.

In the field of social services my Government is keeping all benefits under review, and will, in the Budget, put forward proposals which will have regard to current circumstances. It is constantly examining anomalies, with a view to their rectification.

My advisers have in hand a close study, involving further prolonged research, of the incidence of the means test, with a desire to encourage thrift instead of penalizing it and at the same time not to impair our economic stability.

My Government is keeping a close watch on the rates of pensions and allowances payable under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act.

These rates, along with other payments to widows and children, will also be reviewed when the Budget is being prepared.

The further development of my Government's Health plans will be continued. These have already been brought to fruition in respect of free life-saving drugs, free medical attention for old age and invalid pensioners, milk for school children, and a greatly improved campaign against tuberculosis. My Government will present to Parliament a comprehensive Health Bill which will deal with medical benefits, hospital accommodation, and medical research.

Shipping problems continue to be of the greatest urgency and difficulty. There are not enough ships, and those which are in operation have a portion of their capacity destroyed by the slow rate of turn-round in our ports.

My advisers, convinced that these conditions cannot be fully remedied until their causes have been competently identified and examined, are obtaining the services of a highly experienced and competent port expert from overseas. In association with Australians of experience in these matters, including a leading Trade Unionist, he will examine our problems of port operation, including allied questions which affect the delivery of goods to and their clearance from the ports. Meanwhile, the associated questions of ship procurement from abroad, ship-building in Australia, and the operation of shipping on the Australian coast, are being closely studied by my advisers.

The programme of works designed to overtake arrears and restore Post Office services to a reasonable level of efficiency was accelerated during the last twelve months. A further adjustment in the postal, telephone and telegraph charges in order to bring them more into line with present day costs is under immediate consideration.

The national conscience, our international commitments, our obligations as a Trustee Nation, and our security, alike call for a vigorous policy for the development of the physical and economic resources of the Territories and the advancement of the welfare and standards of living of the native inhabitants of these Territories.

In pursuance of a policy directed to these objectives the Government will push forward the work, which it has already commenced, of surveying the physical and economic resources of the Territories, with the object of determining the best means of developing their resources.

Native affairs administration is to be overhauled and particular attention will be paid to special schemes for the primary and secondary education of natives and to their establishment in useful fields of employment and endeavour for their own advancement.

Closer collaboration between the Commonwealth and States in the administration of aboriginal welfare is to be sought and proposals will be made for regular consultation and active Commonwealth participation.

The questions of territorial administration and services are receiving the immediate attention of my advisers.

My Government will introduce a Bill to strengthen the laws relating to the security of the Commonwealth by the introduction of Official Secrets provisions similar to those which the United Kingdom and other Dominions have found appropriate.

Committees at present engaged in reviewing the Commonwealth legislation relating to patents and trade marks should complete their task during this Session. My Government, fully cognizant of the importance of the law of patents and trade marks in industrial development, will consider the recommendations of the Committees with a view to the introduction of modernized industrial property laws at the earliest possible moment.

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.

15. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Bland, Mr. Brimblecombe 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 at the next sitting.

Question—put and passed.

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16. PAPERS.—The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—
- Air Force Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 18.
 - Commonwealth Bank Act—
 - Appointment Certificate—N. Botham.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 41.
 - Customs Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, Nos. 34, 38, 43.
 - Dairy Produce Export Control Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 25.
 - Defence Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, Nos. 20, 40.
 - Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act—National Security (Industrial Property) Regulations—
 - Orders—Inventions and designs (9).
 - Flax Canvas Bounty Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 17.
 - Hospital Benefits Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 28.
 - Lands Acquisition Act—Land, &c., acquired for—
 - Defence purposes—
 - North Sydney, New South Wales.
 - Puckapunyal, Victoria.
 - Queenscliff, Victoria.
 - Woodstock, Queensland.
 - Department of Civil Aviation purposes—
 - Ararat, Victoria.
 - Cooktown, Queensland.
 - Eagle Farm, Queensland.
 - Griffith, New South Wales.
 - Western Junction, Tasmania.
 - Immigration purposes—Devonport, Tasmania
 - Postal purposes—
 - Bairnsdale, Victoria.
 - Bendigo, Victoria.
 - Benjaberring, Western Australia.
 - Bingara, New South Wales.
 - Crows Nest, New South Wales.
 - Fivedock, New South Wales.
 - Griffith, New South Wales.
 - Launceston, Tasmania.
 - Newstead, Tasmania.
 - Northcote, Victoria.
 - Oakleigh, Victoria.
 - Omeo, Victoria.
 - Pine Point, South Australia.
 - Redfern, New South Wales.
 - South Kumminin, Western Australia.
 - Two Wells, South Australia.
 - Westbury, Tasmania.
 - Williams, Western Australia.
 - Young, New South Wales.
 - Meat Export Control Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, Nos. 29, 35.
 - National Service Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 32.
 - Nationality and Citizenship (Burmese) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 21.
 - Naval Defence Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 36.
 - Navigation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 37.
 - Papua and New Guinea Act—Ordinances—1951—
 - No. 1—Superannuation.
 - No. 2—Volcanic and Seismic Disturbances.
 - No. 3—Administration Contracts.
 - No. 4—Matrimonial Causes (Papua).
 - No. 5—Divorce and Matrimonial Causes (New Guinea).
 - No. 6—Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining).
 - No. 7—Arbitration (Public Service).
 - Pharmaceutical Benefits Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 15.
 - Post and Telegraph Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, Nos. 22, 23.
 - Post and Telegraph Act and Wireless Telegraphy Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules, 1951, No. 24.
 - Public Service Act—
 - Appointments—Department—
 - Air—O. C. Matta.
 - Civil Aviation—W. O. Alm, J. I. R. Atkinson, N. V. Brown, A. M. Cox, W. G. Feige, C. W. Fennell, S. W. Hart, K. H. King, J. R. Krygger, K. B. P. Lee, L. M. Leslie, N. Silberberg, C. L. Tottenham, C. E. Williams.
 - Commerce and Agriculture—E. J. Johnston.
 - Defence—G. R. Dunbar, J. K. Geary, G. H. Heyen, E. L. D. White.
 - Fuel, Shipping and Transport—M. T. Duggan, W. T. McFadyen.
 - Interior—J. F. Turner.
 - Labour and National Service—G. Brett, S. D. Lay, G. G. Milne.
 - National Development—J. G. Best, J. L. Bruce, R. N. Collin, K. H. Danks, G. R. Giles, C. M. Gray, N. J. Mackay, S. M. Moorreess, J. G. Munro.
 - Prime Minister's—P. M. Finley, D. C. Sutherland.

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Repatriation—K. Finch, D. C. Forsyth, W. P. Harris, P. G. Hayes, P. M. Johnston, M. A. Laidler, J. D. MacLeod, P. E. Mason, R. M. Peel, B. Pelling, E. J. Taylor, P. Whyment, D. L. Wilhelm.

Social Services—E. A. Will.

Works and Housing—R. W. Amess, E. H. Barker, C. T. Bath, T. G. Chapman, F. Chisholm, W. G. Collins, W. J. Dennis, A. Dutton, J. Fergusson, D. T. Fraser, B. G. Gloury, G. G. H. Hardinge, R. R. Hartigan, R. J. B. Hiscox, R. L. Howarth, D. A. Hunt, J. G. Hutchison, A. G. Hutton, E. Jensen, R. E. Jobson, D. J. Law, J. J. Lopes, J. T. McCarthy, A. L. McKinnon, R. B. Oastler, L. W. O'Connor, B. P. Powditch, F. R. Price, R. S. Purdie, N. B. Ricketts, G. H. Robertson, R. G. Sercombe, F. I. H. Smalpage, A. P. Smith, R. G. Smith, T. Stillman, P. R. Swan, A. W. Taunton, C. M. Teague, C. A. Tonissen, J. A. Vines, J. Walls, R. C. Whiting, G. W. Wildman, A. J. Wilson.

Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951—

Nos. 13, 33.

Nos. 26, 27 (Parliamentary Officers).

Public Service Arbitration Act—Determinations by the Arbitrator, &c.—1951—

No. 18—Transport Workers' Union of Australia.

No. 19—Non-official Postmasters' Association of Australia.

No. 20—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.

No. 21—Professional Officer's Association, Commonwealth Public Service.

No. 22—Federated Clerks' Union of Australia.

No. 23—Australian Journalists' Association.

No. 24—Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union.

No. 25—Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association.

No. 26—Australian Journalists' Association.

No. 27—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.

No. 28—Transport Workers' Union of Australia.

No. 29—Federated Clerks' Union of Australia.

No. 30—Commonwealth Telegraph Traffic and Supervisory Officers' Association.

No. 31—Printing Industry Employees' Union of Australia.

No. 32—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.

No. 33—Australian Journalists' Association.

No. 34—Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association.

No. 35—Commonwealth Public Service Artisans' Association.

No. 36—Australian Workers' Union.

No. 37—Association of Railway Professional Officers of Australia.

No. 38—Postal Overseers' Union of Australia.

No. 39—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.

No. 40—Federated Clerks' Union of Australia.

No. 41—Amalgamated Engineering Union and others.

No. 42—Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union of Australia.

Seat of Government Acceptance Act and Seat of Government (Administration) Act—

Ordinances—1951—

No. 2—Workmen's Compensation.

No. 3—Public Health.

No. 4—Commonwealth Jubilee Holiday.

Regulations—1951—No. 1 (Buildings and Services Ordinance).

Superannuation Act—Superannuation Board—Twenty-sixth Annual Report, for year 1947-48.

Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 31.

War Service Homes Act—

Land acquired—Burnie, Tasmania.

Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 16.

Wine Overseas Marketing Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 30.

Wireless Telegraphy Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 19.

Wool Products Bounty Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1951, No. 39.

17. ALTERATION OF HOUR OF NEXT MEETING.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until to-morrow at three o'clock p.m.

Question—put and passed.

18. ADJOURNMENT.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Question—put and passed.

And then the House, at nine minutes to four o'clock p.m., adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock p.m.

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

F. C. GREEN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.