

1940.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,  
CANBERRA.

No. 1.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1940.

1. The House of Representatives met pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the fourteenth day of March, 1940, which Proclamation was read at the Table by the Clerk, as follows:—

PROCLAMATION.

Commonwealth of Australia to wit.  
GOWRIE  
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 enacted that the Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the Sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament:

Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid in exercise of the power conferred by the said Constitution, do by this my Proclamation prorogue the said Parliament until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty, or (in the event of circumstances, at present unforeseen, arising which render it expedient that the said Parliament should be summoned to assemble at a date earlier than the said Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty) to such earlier date as is fixed by a Proclamation summoning the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of business:

Furthermore I do appoint the said Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty, or such earlier date (if any) as is fixed by Proclamation, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of business. And all Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly, in the building known as the Houses of Parliament, Canberra, at three o'clock p.m., on the said Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty, or, in the event of an earlier date being fixed by Proclamation, at three o'clock p.m. on the date so fixed.

(L.S.) Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth at Canberra, this Fourteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROBERT G. MENZIES

Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

2. Mr. Speaker (The Honorable G. J. Bell) took the Chair, and read Prayers.
3. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BY THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.—The following Message was delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod:—
- MR. SPEAKER,
- His Excellency the Governor-General desires the attendance of this honorable House in the Senate Chamber forthwith.
- Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the Members of the House went to attend His Excellency:—And having returned—
4. RESIGNATION OF MEMBER AND ISSUE OF AND RETURN TO WRIT (CORIO DIVISION).—Mr. Speaker announced that during the adjournment he had received from the Right Honorable R. G. Casey a letter resigning, as from 30th January, 1940, his seat as Member for the Electoral Division of Corio, and informed the House that he had, on the 9th February last, issued a Writ for the election of a Member to serve for the Electoral Division of Corio, in the State of Victoria. Mr. Speaker stated that he had received a Return to the Writ, and by the endorsement thereon it was certified that John Johnstone Dedman had been elected in pursuance of the said Writ.
5. MEMBER SWORN.—John Johnstone Dedman, Esquire, was introduced, and made and subscribed the Oath required by law.

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6. MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) informed the House that Mr. Casey, Minister for Supply and Development, resigned his portfolio on the 26th January last, and that Sir Frederick Stewart was appointed in his place. Mr. Menzies also announced that Mr. John Lawson, Minister for Trade and Customs, resigned his appointment on the 23rd February last, and that he had been appointed to that portfolio.

Mr. Menzies also announced that, on the 14th March last, the Ministry was reconstructed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister for Defence Co-ordination and Minister for Information	Mr. Menzies.
Minister for Commerce and Minister for the Navy	.. Mr. Cameron.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	.. Mr. Hughes.
Minister for the Army and Minister for Repatriation	.. Mr. Street.
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister in charge of Scientific and Industrial Research	Sir Henry Gullett.
Minister for Supply and Development and Minister for Social Services	Sir Frederick Stewart.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Health	.. Mr. Thorby.
Treasurer	.. Mr. Spender
Minister for Trade and Customs	.. Senator McLeay.
Minister for External Affairs	.. Mr. McEwen.
Minister for the Interior	.. Senator Foll.
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	.. Mr. Fairbairn.
Minister assisting the Minister for Commerce	.. Senator McBride.
Minister assisting the Treasurer and the Minister for Supply and Development.	Mr. Fadden.
Minister in charge of War Service Homes and Minister assisting the Minister for Repatriation	Senator Collett.
Minister assisting the Prime Minister, Minister in charge of External Territories, and Minister assisting the Minister for the Interior.	Mr. Nock.

Mr. Menzies also informed the House that Sir Henry Gullett would continue to administer the Department of Information, and that the Minister for Trade and Customs would be represented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Spender, the Minister for the Interior by Mr. Nock, and the Minister in charge of War Service Homes by Mr. Street.

7. SEAT OF GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATION) BILL 1940.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill for an Act to amend the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910-1939*.

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.

*Suspension of Sitting.*—At twenty-two minutes to four o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

*Resumption of Sitting.*—At five o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

8. DEATH OF THE HONORABLE W. H. WILKS.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) referred to the death, on the 5th February last, of the Honorable W. H. Wilks, and moved, That this House records its sincere regret at the death of the Honorable William Henry Wilks, a former Member of the House of Representatives for the Division of Dalley and a Member of the First Commonwealth Parliament, places on record its appreciation of his meritorious public service, and tenders its deep sympathy to his widow and family in their bereavement.

And Mr. Curtin (Leader of the Opposition) having seconded the motion, and other honorable Members having addressed the House in support thereof, and all Members present having risen, in silence—

Question—passed.

Resolved—That Mr. Speaker be requested to transmit to Mrs. Wilks the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the speeches delivered thereon.

9. THE LATE HONORABLE W. C. HILL.—Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Mrs. Hill thanking the House for its Resolution of sympathy.
10. LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBER.—Mr. Scholfield moved, by leave, That leave of absence for two months be given to the honorable Member for Balaclava (Mr. White), on duty with the Royal Australian Air Force.
- Question—put and passed.
11. 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:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

You have been called together to deliberate upon matters of importance to the well-being of the Commonwealth.

1. The war forced upon the British and French peoples by flagrant international law-breaking on the part of Germany shows no sign of a speedy ending. While we are all confident of ultimate success, there can be no doubt that the situation is a grave one. Nobody can prophesy what fresh

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aggressions there may be in the near future or what new enemies we may be called upon to meet. Only in the last few days we have witnessed unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Denmark and Norway by the enemy, in circumstances which show plainly that the future existence of the smaller nations of Europe, and indeed of the world, not excluding Australia, is entirely dependent upon a conclusive victory for the allied arms. My Advisers do not doubt that they will have overwhelming support, both inside and outside Parliament, in their determination to carry on this fight for free institutions and peaceful living to the very limit of our resources and whatever difficulties we may encounter until such a victory has been achieved as will effectively destroy the dark spirit of lawlessness which has possessed Germany and its leaders, and which constitutes the gravest challenge to Christian civilization.

2. When I last addressed you, at the opening of the first session of this Parliament, I said—

“The principal aim of the foreign policy of my Government continues to be the preservation of peace and the promotion and maintenance of friendly relations with all countries. My Ministers consider that peace can best be assured by a respect on the part of all nations for the terms of international agreements, and by a universal acceptance of the view that international differences should be settled by methods of conciliation and consultation.”

The principle of that statement still stands; but the tragic truth is that we now find ourselves compelled to establish it by war.

3. As they have already publicly announced, my Advisers have put into operation a war policy which, being founded upon the view that the future of Australia is as much at stake as that of the other allied countries, embraces not only the most active measures possible for ensuring the local defence and security of Australia but also a full participation in the naval, military and air activities of the allied forces abroad. From the outset, the Royal Australian Navy has co-operated with the Royal Navy in the protection of trade routes. An expeditionary military force, consisting of an Army Corps of two divisions, together with corps troops, is in process of formation and training, a substantial portion of the first Division being already abroad. Australian airmen are on active service in and around Great Britain, while many thousands more will be trained for participation in the great Empire Air Scheme which is likely to prove so decisive a contributor to allied victory. My Advisers have noted with keen appreciation the splendid response which is being made by the young men of Australia to the call of national service. They feel that this example will be followed by the whole community and that all citizens will exhibit a readiness to play their own part and make their own contribution, whether military or civil, in this crucial period of Australia's history.

4. These vast undertakings, with the enormous increase in the production of munitions and materials of war which they entail, must be paid for. The principal object of the present session of Parliament is to make such provision of money as will enable our war effort to be financed.

5. As a result of the financial and economic measures which were taken on and after the outbreak of war, though in many instances planned before it, grave dislocation has been avoided. The control of overseas trade, of overseas exchange, of capital investment, and of domestic prices, coupled with a close collaboration between the Commonwealth Treasury and the Commonwealth Bank, has produced notable results. Bearing in mind the great importance of preserving and extending employment, my Advisers took steps to accelerate Defence works employing relatively unskilled labour and pursued financial policies which were calculated to prevent industrial retrogression. With a great measure of public co-operation, these various policies have so far succeeded. Employment was but little affected by the first impact of war, and both employment and incomes have since risen to higher levels. Interest rates have fallen substantially and remarkably, investment in essential fields has been active, and there has been an unusually stable domestic price level. These results could not have been achieved in a time of war, when quite other results might normally be expected, without the measures to which I have referred.

6. My Advisers have given full consideration to the problem of financing the huge costs of war. They are convinced that, while a liberal and modern approach must be made to it, there is no easy path to be followed. They are resolved to avoid the evils of monetary inflation, since it imposes unjust and inequitable financial burdens, particularly upon the wage and salary earner, destroys public confidence, is destructive of savings and would lead inevitably, if pursued, to financial collapse and post-war depression. In view of the approach to conditions of full employment of our resources, my Advisers will, in this session, direct particular attention to further Taxation measures and the authorization of War Loans. At the same time, they are resolved to do everything possible to maintain essential production so that the needs of the fighting forces may be met with as little interference as possible with the substantial requirements of the civil population. They intend to continue their efforts to effectuate their policy of low public and private interest rates, while further measures will be taken with a view to conserving overseas exchange and in particular to reducing our non-military demands on non-sterling exchange. The unemployment figures will be closely studied, as will business conditions generally; and if at any time any recession in employment manifests itself, my Government will not hesitate to take such steps as are within its power to correct any such tendency. Throughout the whole of their dealing with the problems of war-time industry and employment, my Advisers have constantly in mind the desirability of encouraging and maintaining conditions which will provide a foundation for effective post-war reconstruction. They do not doubt that our war-time industrial activity and the acceleration of technical training which the war is producing can both be of immense value when Australia's economy is once more re-established on a basis of peace.

7. Pursuant to the policy of making a contribution to peace in the Pacific by establishing direct diplomatic representation of Australia in selected Pacific countries, my Government has, since the last meeting of Parliament, appointed a High Commissioner to Canada and a Minister Plenipotentiary

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to the United States of America. The Dominion of Canada has reciprocally appointed a distinguished Canadian citizen to be High Commissioner to Australia, and the President of the United States of America has been pleased to appoint an experienced diplomat to be American Minister to Australia. These appointments inaugurate a new diplomatic status for Australia, a status which involves responsibilities which it will be the earnest desire of Australian Governments to discharge. The question of further appointments is under consideration by my Advisers.

8. My Government has been disturbed to note that, notwithstanding the gravity of the war and the burdens it imposes upon the Australian community, and notwithstanding the fact that a defeat in the War would imperil or impair Australian living and industrial standards, many thousands of Australian workmen are at present on strike against industrial decisions recently made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. My Government cannot make it too plain that where an impartial industrial tribunal is provided, to which the parties have free access, and that tribunal makes an award, any strike against that award is a strike against the law and is an illegal exercise of force which in time of war is calculated to prejudice the national war effort and internal security. This cannot be permitted. The present coal strike involves a rejection of the Court's decision, and my Advisers will take every possible step to uphold the Court's authority. They are closely examining the position of coal stocks in Australia, and should the depletion of those stocks threaten essential services or the internal or external Defence activities of the Government, necessary action to maintain supplies will be taken.

9. The industrial policy of my Advisers is that there should be ample machinery for preventing or dealing with industrial disputes, ready access to that machinery, impartial adjudication where adjudication is necessary, and obedience on both sides to the decision when it has been given. Industrial peace is at all times important, but it is imperative in time of war. My Advisers, to avoid any possible cause of dissatisfaction, are reviewing the existing industrial laws and machinery with a view to increasing the speed of action, encouraging methods of conciliation, and preventing disobedience of the decisions of the Court. Any legislation which may be found necessary to achieve these ends will be submitted to Parliament for approval.

10. My Advisers have noted the subversive activities of a relatively small but intensely active body of Communists in Australia; men who have in many instances achieved industrial and other positions of importance which enable them to exercise an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. My Advisers have hesitated to adopt restrictive or punitive measures which might even remotely be regarded as a limitation upon freedom of political thought or action, the freedom for which we are fighting. But the limits of freedom in an organized community are reached when men profess an allegiance to a nation other than their own, when they plan to overthrow constitutional government, when they direct their activities towards the defeat of their own country in a war to which that country is committed. My Government will put into operation measures designed to deal with any individual or group offending against the wholesome principles to which I have referred. It is reviewing the provisions of the existing law; it has arranged that Communist newspapers and periodicals shall be submitted to rigid censorship; it proposes to introduce special rules regarding the signing and authorization of certain pamphlets and other printed matter; in appropriate cases prosecutions will be instituted. There is an honest and resolute determination on the part of the vast majority of Australians, whether employer or employee, whether rich or poor, to win the war, and no gentle consideration can be extended to those whose real desire is that we should lose it.

11. Since the outbreak of war my Ministers have devoted a great deal of time, much of it in collaboration with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to the difficult problems of marketing and transporting our primary products. Our export foodstuffs and raw materials are of great importance as matters required abroad for the successful prosecution of the war and also as matters contributing powerfully to the national income and to our overseas funds. Notwithstanding shipping difficulties, which have been and are very great, contracts have been made for the sale to the United Kingdom to the value of more than £100,000,000 in the first year, and supplies are going forward regularly.

12. In marketing administration my Ministers have the valuable assistance of Boards established for the purpose. In the sphere of finance, the collaboration of the Commonwealth Bank, in some instances supported by Government guarantees, has ensured prompt, regular and substantial payments to the producers. In connexion with oversea transport arrangements my Ministers are in continuous contact with the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping. A special Committee operates in Australia to produce the greatest possible economy and efficiency in the loading and despatch of vessels to the United Kingdom. The protection afforded by His Majesty's Navy consistently results in the safe arrival of these vessels at their destination.

13. My Ministers have experienced problems of especial difficulty in the care and disposal of grain and fruit crops. The concentration of shipping on essential war-time services, and on the transport of other supplies more urgently needed by the United Kingdom, has been largely responsible for the marketing difficulties experienced in relation to wheat, barley and fruits. My Ministers are giving unremitting attention to these matters, and are exploiting all possible means of profitable disposal of the existing surpluses.

14. Detailed information on these various matters will be placed before Parliament by my Government, and the necessary Bills will be submitted for approval.

15. Legislation will be introduced to deal with Repatriation problems arising out of the present war.

16. A Bill will be introduced to make amendments to the electoral law.

17. 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.

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12. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Scholfield, Mr. Anthony and the Mover, be appointed to prepare an Address in Reply to the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General to both Houses of the Parliament, and that the Committee do report this day.  
Question—put and passed.
13. PAPERS.—The following Papers were presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General—
- National Security Act—National Security (Prices) Regulations—  
Declarations Nos. 21–35.  
Declarations (Papua) Nos. 1–3.
- The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—
- Air Force Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 31, 53.  
Air Navigation Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 25.  
Apple and Pear Export Charges Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 5.  
Apple and Pear Organization Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 37.  
Arbitration (Public Service) Act—Determinations by the Arbitrator, &c.—
- 1939—  
No. 31—Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association.  
No. 32—Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association.
- 1940—  
No. 1—Arms, Explosives and Munition Workers' Federation of Australia; Amalgamated Engineering Union; and Australasian Society of Engineers.  
No. 2—Amalgamated Engineering Union; Australasian Society of Engineers; Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen; Australian Workers' Union; and Electrical Trades Union of Australia.  
No. 3—Australian Postal Electricians' Union.  
No. 4—Australian Workers' Union.  
No. 5—Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.  
No. 6—Fourth Division Postmasters, Postal Clerks and Telegraphists' Union; and Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.  
No. 7—Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.  
No. 8—Australian Third Division Telegraphists and Postal Clerks' Union.
- Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 40.  
Commonwealth Public Service Act—  
Appointments—Department—  
Civil Aviation—H. C. Affleck, E. G. Betts, G. H. Gurr, J. D. Jarman, F. W. Stevens, P. L. Taylor.  
Commerce—R. J. Gleghorn.  
Health—W. Boardman, L. C. Snook, D. E. White.  
Interior—H. T. Baker, R. Birtwistle, A. H. Fortin.  
Postmaster-General—G. V. Byrnes, M. R. Fordham, R. J. Pring, F. S. Trengove.  
Treasury—F. H. Wheeler.
- Regulations Amended—  
Statutory Rules 1939, Nos. 167, 168.  
Statutory Rules 1940, No. 23.
- Customs Act—  
Proclamations prohibiting the exportation (except under certain conditions) of—  
Base metal alloys containing copper (dated 30th January, 1940).  
Copper, lead, tin, zinc (dated 19th December, 1939).  
Industrial diamonds (dated 27th February, 1940).  
Pancreas Glands of all cattle and alcoholic extracts therefrom (dated 17th January, 1940).  
Used newsprint (dated 27th February, 1940).  
Wolfram and Scheelite (dated 5th March, 1940).
- Regulations Amended, &c.—  
Statutory Rules 1939, No. 170.  
Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 27, 30.
- Customs Act and Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 4, 24.
- Defence Act—Regulations Amended, &c.—  
Statutory Rules 1939, Nos. 172, 173.  
Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 2, 16, 29, 39, 58, 59.
- Defence Act and Naval Defence Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 3.
- Excise Act—Regulations Amended—  
Statutory Rules 1939, No. 169.  
Statutory Rules 1940, No. 17.
- Lands Acquisition Act—Land acquired—  
For Administrative purposes—Darwin, Northern Territory (2).  
For Defence purposes—  
Albany, Western Australia.  
Amberley, Queensland.  
Archerfield, Queensland.  
Belmont, Western Australia.  
Ceduna, South Australia.  
Chatswood, New South Wales.

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- Coolangatta, Queensland.  
 Darwin, Northern Territory.  
 Essendon (near), Victoria.  
 Forest Hill, New South Wales.  
 Kingscote, South Australia.  
 Maylands, Western Australia.  
 Mildura, Victoria.  
 Newcastle, New South Wales.  
 Port Lincoln (near), South Australia.  
 Richmond, New South Wales (3).  
 Stockton, New South Wales.  
 Tintinara, South Australia.  
 Townsville, Queensland.  
 Warrnambool, Victoria.  
 Williamstown, New South Wales.
- For Defence and Postal purposes—Port Melbourne (near), Victoria.  
 For Meteorological purposes—Adelaide, South Australia.  
 For Postal purposes—  
 Ashgrove, Queensland.  
 Canobolas, New South Wales.  
 East Brighton, Victoria.  
 East Kew, Victoria.  
 Fortitude Valley, Queensland.  
 Frankston, Victoria.  
 Jarvisfield, Queensland.  
 Mossman, Queensland.  
 Wollongong, New South Wales.
- Meat Export Control Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 15.
- National Security Act—  
 National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations—Orders Amended—  
 Aliens Embarkation.  
 Aliens Landing.  
 National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations—Order—Exemption (2).  
 National Security (General) Regulations—Orders Amended, &c.—  
 Control of Photography (2).  
 Medical Supplies Investigation.  
 Reserved Occupations.  
 National Security (Prices) Regulations—  
 Orders Nos. 44–139.  
 Orders (Papua) Nos. 1–4.  
 National Security (Securities) Regulations—Order—Exemption revoked.  
 Regulations Amended, &c.—  
 Statutory Rules 1939, Nos. 165, 166, 174, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183.  
 Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 44, 45, 51,  
 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61.
- Naval Defence Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 11.
- Norfolk Island Act—  
 Ordinance of 1939—No. 5—Sea carriage of Goods.  
 Ordinances of 1940—  
 No. 1—Timber Licences.  
 No. 2—Importation of Plants.
- Northern Territory Acceptance Act and Northern Territory (Administration) Act—  
 Ordinance of 1939—No. 27—Married Women's Protection.  
 Ordinances of 1940—  
 No. 1—Mental Defectives.  
 No. 2—Birds Protection.  
 No. 3—Native Constabulary.  
 No. 4—Darwin Rates.  
 No. 5—Gold Buyers.  
 No. 6—Regulations Publication.  
 Regulations Amended, &c.—  
 Marine Ordinance.  
 Mines Regulation Ordinance.  
 Mining Development Ordinance.  
 Slaughtering Ordinance.
- Papua Act—  
 Ordinances of 1939—  
 No. 10—Superannuation.  
 No. 15—Criminal Procedure.  
 No. 16—Public Service (Lieutenant-Governor's Leave).  
 No. 17—Real Property.  
 No. 18—Mining.  
 No. 19—Lands (Kila Kila Aerodrome) Acquisition.  
 Ordinance of 1940—No. 1—Port Moresby Water Supply (Survey).
- Post and Telegraph Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, Nos. 1, 14, 28, 50.

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Quarantine Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 43.  
 Raw Cotton Bounty Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 26.  
 Seat of Government Acceptance Act and Seat of Government (Administration) Act—  
 Ordinance of 1939—No. 15—Liquor (Renewal of Licences).  
 Ordinance of 1940—No. 1—Industrial Board.  
 Industrial Board Ordinance—Regulations Amended.  
 Spirits Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1939, No. 171.  
 Sulphur Bounty Acts—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 21.  
 Tractor Bounty Acts—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 20.  
 War Service Homes Act—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 47.  
 Wire Netting Bounty Acts—Regulations Amended—Statutory Rules 1940, No. 22.

14. **DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.**—Mr. Speaker informed the House that Mr. D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E., Member of the United Kingdom House of Commons for Gower, was within the precincts. The distinguished visitor thereupon, with the concurrence of honorable Members, was provided with a seat on the floor of the House.
15. **ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.**—Mr. Scholfield 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 Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Parliament assembled, desire to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to thank Your Excellency for the Speech which you have been pleased to address to Parliament.
- Mr. Scholfield moved, That the Address be agreed to.  
 Mr. Anthony seconded the motion.  
 Mr. Curtin (Leader of the Opposition) moved, That the debate be now adjourned.  
 Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and passed.  
 Ordered—That the resumption of the debate be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.
16. **TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.**—The following Warrant, nominating Temporary Chairmen of Committees, pursuant to Standing Order No. 25, was laid upon the Table by Mr. Speaker:—

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Order numbered 25, I do hereby nominate—

Albert Oliver Badman, Esquire,  
 Thomas Joseph Collins, Esquire,  
 John Thomas Jennings, Esquire,  
 Norman John Oswald Makin, Esquire,  
 George William Martens, Esquire,  
 Walter Maxwell Nairn, Esquire,  
 John Lloyd Price, Esquire, and  
 John Solomon Rosevear, Esquire,

to act as Temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested so to do by the Chairman of Committees.

Given under my hand this seventeenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty.

GEORGE BELL,  
 Speaker.

17. **MR. SPEAKER—TEMPORARY RELIEF.**—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, by leave, That, during the unavoidable absence of Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Speaker be authorized to call upon any of the Temporary Chairmen of Committees to relieve him temporarily in the Chair.  
 Question—put and passed.
18. **TIME OF NEXT MEETING.**—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock p.m.  
 Question—put and passed.
19. **PAPERS.**—The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—  
 National Security Act—  
 National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations—Orders—Enemy aliens to report (10).  
 National Security (General) Regulations—  
 By-laws—Controlled areas (5).  
 Orders—  
 Control of highways.  
 Prohibiting work on land.  
 Taking possession of land, etc. (49).  
 Use of land (6).

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20. ADJOURNMENT.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister) moved, That the House do now adjourn.  
Debate ensued.  
Question—put and passed.

And then the House, at four minutes to nine 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. Beasley, Mr. Green, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Thompson.

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