

should be linked with the Eastern States by a properly constructed highway. Not only will this road be of national importance but it will also be a great aid to tourism in this State. Already five motels are either under construction or have been built.

A brief reference was made in the Speech to town planning and the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme, the supporting report of which is now in the hands of the Government. It is gratifying to know that such progress has been made. Town planning is of great importance to the progress of a State, and I believe that every effort should be made and encouragement given to those experts who are planning our State. We now stand where Sydney stood 80 years ago, and our experts should be able to obviate the mistakes that were made there and in other places.

In reality town planning as envisaged in the Stephenson-Hepburn report of 1955 is now being implemented under the interim development order, and steps are being taken under that order to proceed with the provision of a road system throughout the metropolitan area. I refer in particular to the western switch road, for which work land is now being acquired. The same applies to open spaces, and I feel sure that the sooner the whole matter is placed before Parliament the better it will be for the progress of town planning. We should do nothing to hamper the progress made by our experts in this field.

The Swan River Conservation Board has done a good job with the limited finance at its disposal. The Swan River—and I refer particularly to its upper reaches—is a great heritage of the people and, in my view, some consideration should be given to the plans that have been made for foreshore development. Those plans should be developed in conjunction with the construction of the Swan River drive, which is recommended for high priority under the Stephenson Plan.

The Local Government Act, which came into operation on the 1st July of last year, is a great step forward in local government in Western Australia. Previously local governing authorities operated under either the Road Districts Act or the Municipal Corporations Act, and there were many anomalies. There are still anomalies under the new Act, as I have found from personal experience; and, as His Excellency said today, some amendments are necessary. However, generally speaking, the new Local Government Act will make history in local government circles in Western Australia.

To get back to the first part of His Excellency's Speech, I believe I express the feelings of all Western Australians when I say how pleased we are at the proposed visit to Australia of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke

of Edinburgh next year, and also at the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to open the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in our State this year. We are indeed honoured, and we pledge our complete loyalty and assure them of a warm welcome in this State of ours.

**THE HON. J. M. THOMSON** (South)  
[3.54 p.m.]: I formally second the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. F. J. S. Wise (Leader of the Opposition).

*House adjourned at 3.55 p.m.*

## Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 26th July, 1962

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## MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly met at noon.

## PROCLAMATION

The Clerk of the Assembly (Mr. F. E. Islip) read the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor summoning the first session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament.

## OPENING PROCEEDINGS

### *Message from Governor's Commissioners*

A Message from His Excellency's Commissioners (His Honour Mr. Justice Hale and His Honour Mr. Justice Negus) requested the attendance of members of the Legislative Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber. Members accordingly proceeded to that Chamber; and, having heard read the Commission to do all things necessary for the opening of Parliament, returned to the Legislative Assembly Chamber.

## SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS

His Honour Mr. Justice Negus, having been commissioned by the Governor, entered the Chamber to administer to members the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and was conducted to the Chair. The Commission to swear-in members having been read, the Clerk produced the writs for the general election and the subsequent by-elections for the Murray and Darling Range Districts, showing the names of the members returned. These members—with the exception of Mr. R. Davies (Victoria Park), who was absent; and Mr. G. F. Roberts (Bunbury), deceased subsequent to the general election—took and subscribed the Oath and signed the Roll.

The Commissioner then retired from the Chamber.

## ELECTION OF SPEAKER

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Premier) [12.43 p.m.]: The House being duly constituted, I move—

That Mr. John Merrifield Hearman do take the Chair of the House as Speaker.

**MR. NALDER** (Katanning—Deputy Premier) [12.45 p.m.]: I second the motion.

**MR. HEARMAN** (Blackwood) [12.46 p.m.]: I submit myself to the will of the House.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Hearman was conducted to the Chair by the mover and seconder of the motion.

**THE SPEAKER** (Mr. Hearman) [12.47 p.m.]: I thank members for the signal honour they have conferred upon me and will now assume the Chair of this Legislative Assembly.

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Premier) [12.48 p.m.]: I would like to extend on behalf of the Government and its supporters our hearty congratulations on your re-election to the very important office of Speaker of this Assembly.

I appreciate that the forthcoming year may carry certain added responsibilities; but judging from experience over the last three years we can look for impartial decisions and the maintenance of law and order for which this House of Assembly, in any case, is noted particularly when compared with other Assemblies.

So, Sir, we wish you all the very best in your high office, and may you continue for many years to reign over this House.

**MR. HAWKE** (Northam—Leader of the Opposition) [12.49 p.m.]: I join with the Premier in offering congratulations to you, Sir, upon your re-election to the high office of Speaker in this House. We have had experience of you, and consequently we accept your reappointment with confidence.

We feel that during the time you were Speaker previously you showed not only consideration but understanding; and on at least one occasion you showed strength which at least members on this side of the House admired very greatly.

So without any reservations, except the one that you may reign over the House for many years, I join with the Premier in congratulating you.

**THE SPEAKER** (Mr. Hearman) [12.50 p.m.]: Firstly I should like to thank the Premier and the Deputy Premier for nominating me for this high office. I would like to thank members of this Chamber for electing me and also the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition for the very kind remarks which they have seen fit to pass.

I will endeavour to maintain the high tradition of the office of Speaker as established by the British parliamentary system. Once again, I thank you all.

## PRESENTATION OF SPEAKER

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Premier) [12.51 p.m.]: I desire to announce that His Excellency the Governor will now be pleased to receive the Speaker and such members as desire to accompany him.

*Sitting suspended from 12.52 to 3 p.m.*

**THE SPEAKER** (Mr. Hearman) [3.3 p.m.]: I desire to report that I submitted myself to His Excellency the Governor and, on behalf of the House, laid claim to its undoubted rights and privileges and prayed that the most favourable construction might be placed upon its proceedings; and that His Excellency has been pleased to express his satisfaction at the choice of the Assembly in the following terms:—

Mr. Speaker:

It is with much pleasure that I learn that you have been elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly to the high and honourable office of Speaker of that House. I have every confidence that you will fill the office in a worthy and dignified manner.

(Sgd.) Charles Gairdner,  
Governor.

## SUMMONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Speaker and members, in response to summons, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber; and, having heard His Excellency deliver the opening speech (*vide* Council report *ante*), returned to the Legislative Assembly Chamber.

## QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

### IRON-ORE: EXPORT OVERSEAS

#### *Tabling of Correspondence*

1. Mr. HAWKE asked the Premier:

Would he lay on the Table of the House the correspondence, or copies of the correspondence, which has passed between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Western Australia during the last 10 years in connection with the question of the exporting of iron ore from Western Australia to overseas countries?

Mr. BRAND replied:

I will place this question before Cabinet. At this stage I see no reason why these papers should not be made public but would like to have the opportunity to examine them before making a decision.

### WATER SUPPLIES: FORRESTFIELD AND WATTLE GROVE

#### *Tabling of Papers*

2. Mr. HAWKE asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

Would he place upon the Table of the House on Tuesday next all papers in connection with the proposal to extend the metropolitan water supply system to Forrestfield and Wattle Grove?

Mr. WILD replied:

I see no reason why they should not see the light of day, and I shall accordingly table the papers.

## HOSPITAL SOUTH OF THE RIVER

### *Site and Construction*

3. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Premier: In view of his statement in his policy speech that the building of a hospital south of the river would be commenced this year, would he indicate—

(1) Whether a site has yet been secured for this project; and, if so, where?

(2) What progress, if any, has been made on this hospital in view of the fact that seven months of the year have now passed?

Mr. BRAND replied:

I think the question could more properly be directed to the Minister for Health. The Government's intention is to carry out the undertakings given during the election.

## STATE SHIPPING SERVICE INVESTIGATION

### *Ports Visited by Captain Williams*

4. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for the North-West:

(1) Did Captain Williams, during his investigation into the State Shipping Service, visit each north-west port to take first-hand evidence?

#### *Tabling of Report*

(2) If the answer to No. (1) is "No," which ports did he visit; and will he lay on the Table of the House Captain Williams's report?

Mr. COURT replied:

(1) I do not know precisely which ports Captain Williams visited, although I have good reason to believe he visited every north-west port and made first-hand examinations.

(2) So far as the report is concerned, the Government is still examining it and I could not agree to its being tabled until such time as Cabinet has finished its deliberations. This should be in the very near future.

## ALBANY ROADS AND WORKS

### *Implications of Minister's Inspection*

5. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Works:

Does the letter of the 25th July, 1962, as forwarded to me advising that he will carry out an inspection of public works and roads at Albany mean that he has reconsidered his previous decision and that he intends to implement a

public works programme in Albany to relieve the unemployment situation?

Mr. WILD replied:

After my visit over this week-end the matter will receive consideration.

### EMPIRE GAMES VILLAGE

#### *Disposal of Homes*

6. Dr. HENN asked the Minister representing the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Will he make an announcement at the earliest possible moment concerning the disposal of the homes in the Empire Games Village?
- (2) Will he announce the method of allocation and, in making a decision, consider giving equal opportunity to all sections of the community to obtain the homes?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Consideration is being given to various methods that can be adopted for the sale of these houses. At the appropriate time an announcement will be made and circularisation amongst interested persons will be made as wide as possible.

### KIMBERLEY DEEP-WATER PORTS

#### *Government's Intentions*

7. Mr. RHATIGAN asked the Premier:

- (1) Is the Premier in a position to give a firm concrete answer on the establishment of deep-water ports in the Kimberley area?
- (2) Has the Government abandoned the idea of a port at Broome and Point Torment?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) and (2) No.

### GRAIN POOL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

#### *Leave to Introduce*

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Premier) [3.44 p.m.]: In order to assert and maintain the undoubted rights and privileges of this House to initiate legislation, I move, without notice—

That leave be given to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Grain Pool Act, 1932-1961.

Question put and passed; leave granted.

#### *Introduction and First Reading*

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr. Brand (Premier), and read a first time.

### GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

#### *Distribution of Copies*

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman) [3.45 p.m.]: Accompanied by members of this Chamber, I attended His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council Chamber to hear the speech which His Excellency was pleased to deliver to members of both Houses of Parliament. For the sake of greater accuracy, I have caused printed copies of the speech to be distributed amongst members of this Chamber.

### ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: FIRST DAY

#### *Motion*

MR. RUNCIMAN (Murray) [3.46 p.m.]: I move—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Speech he has been pleased to deliver to Parliament:—

May it please Your Excellency: We, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Western Australia in Parliament assembled, beg to express loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to address to Parliament.

I would like to thank the Premier and his Cabinet for giving me the privilege and honour of moving the Address-in-Reply to the Speech made by His Excellency. I would like also to congratulate you, Sir, upon your re-election to the high office you hold, and I trust you will bear with the new members of Parliament and show the same understanding and patience that you have in the past.

As I stand here I am deeply conscious of the great honour which the people of Murray have done me in electing me to succeed such a notable person as Sir Ross McLarty. Sir Ross represented his constituents, and the people of Western Australia, for over 32 years. He set a shining example of service and devotion, and it will be my most earnest endeavour to follow him in that service.

I doubt whether we have ever had a more likeable, more popular, more tireless, or more indefatigable worker than Sir Ross in the interests of his people and of his State. He was a former Premier, the holder of many portfolios, Leader of the Opposition, and a distinguished soldier. He was easy of approach; kind and understanding to all; loved by all. Truly, he is one of this State's greatest sons. I fervently hope—in fact we all fervently hope—that he will be restored to health and will live many more years with his wife and family in his much loved home town of Pinjarra.

In mentioning Sir Ross, I would also like to take the opportunity of referring to Lady McLarty, who is equally popular, though not through the fact of her being the wife of Sir Ross McLarty but because of her numerous charitable works and her association with many organisations, one of the main being that magnificent organisation—The Country Women's Association of Australia.

The electorate of Murray is a very sound and stable one, and throughout its entire area there are definite signs of progress in keeping with the progress and development of the whole of our great State. Murray is primarily an agricultural electorate, but it has some other industries such as the timber industry, which has contributed so much in the past to the development of Western Australia and which, I trust, will continue to do so in the future. The chief towns of the timber industry are Dwellingup, Banksiadale, and Yarloop. I strongly advise any members who may have visited Dwellingup after the devastating and appalling fires of 1961, to make another trip there and they will see a neat and model town—a tribute to the courage and tenacity of its people.

The fishing industry of Mandurah is of greater importance than many people realise, for it provides quite a lot of employment in the town, and it also provides 85 per cent. of the wet fish or non-frozen fish in the metropolitan area. Then, in regard to the tourist industry, Mandurah is an outstanding town.

Murray is also the centre of the whole-milk industry of Western Australia, providing milk and dairy products which are so vital to the diet and health of us all. In this area are two of the large milk organisations, and they are equipped with two of the most modern distributing plants, enabling milk of the highest standard to be given to the people.

The industry is governed by a board which has done a splendid job in organising and running this industry, and which has earned the respect of producers and consumers. The standard of dairy premises, sanitation, and hygiene compares more than favourably with that in other States. The regular T.B. testing of herds has practically eliminated that dread disease; and milk is now taken in the latest and most modern refrigerated vans as far afield as Geraldton, Lake Grace, and Merredin—right through the wheat belt.

The board has always been on the lookout for ways of promoting milk sales; and last year trial shipments of 28,000 cases of unsweetened condensed milk were sent to South-East Asia; and 18,000, 4-gallon tins of frozen milk were sent to Borneo, with excellent results. True, this industry has some difficulties; and in the summer which

we have just experienced we did have some troubles. But I am confident that with the co-operation of the farmer, the board, and the dairy branch of the Agricultural Department these difficulties will be overcome. At Coolup there is a cheese factory which produces 20,000 lb. of choice Cheddar cheese a week.

The payment for milk on a quality basis, and the bulk pick-up of milk from the farms into refrigerated tanks are two matters to which farmers are giving a great deal of attention.

When speaking of the tourist industry, one immediately thinks of Mandurah; and I am fully convinced that if Mandurah is not now considered the leading holiday resort in Western Australia it will not be long before it is. It has many natural advantages as a tourist resort, and the long-vexed question of the opening of the bar at the Peel Inlet from the ocean into the Murray River will soon be resolved because the Government has promised that this bar will be kept open and a permanent construction will be made within three or four years. I hope it will be soon.

On the question of water, this Government has an excellent story to tell of the assistance it has given to country water supplies. Mandurah is no exception. A deep bore is now being put down in this area, and geologists have advised that there is every likelihood of obtaining similar results to those obtained by the Laporte chemical company at Australind; namely, 2,000,000 gallons. This will provide sufficient water for Mandurah townsite and the surrounding townships of Furnissdale and Yunderup.

The completion of the old Coast Road is not a new question, but it is a very important one; and with the establishment of large industrial areas at Kwinana, north of the town, and the Laporte chemical company, south of the town and just north of Australind, the linking of these industries on the seaboard with the completion of the old Coast Road will become a very important matter. It has great tourist potentialities because this road goes past Lake Clifton and Lake Preston. The Mandurah community has a wonderful future, and only last year its residents spent £421,000 on domestic building. No State Housing Commission buildings were included in that. They were all small homes. That is a wonderful effort for a comparatively small country town.

The sealing of the Boddington-Dwellingup road will also prove to be of great advantage not only to Mandurah but to the people in that part of the electorate. Boddington, Marradong, and Quindanning on the east end of the electorate are among the best agricultural centres in Western Australia and are included among some of the oldest settlements.

A 17-bed hospital has been promised for Boddington, and only last week the architects were in Boddington preparing the plans. I understand, on good authority, that the chemical extract mill at Boddington is likely to be started within two years.

Waroona is in the centre of the irrigation area; and it will be recalled that in the Governor's Speech mention was made of a new major dam which will be built at Logue's Brook; which will come into operation next year; and which will prove of immense benefit to the irrigation area and will also enable irrigation to be extended northward as well as southward.

Nestle's factory at Waroona, although in operation in only a small way now, has had a tremendous influence on the growth of the Waroona district. The town also contains an up-to-date and very prosperous small abattoir.

Pinjarra is situated on the banks of the Murray River; and when I speak of the Murray River I immediately think of the great water problem of Western Australia and of the possibility that this river might one day be used for water supplies. It has two main tributaries—the north and south Dandalup rivers—and it has been said that irrigation might well be put into this district. I think that, with the vast difficulties that can be overcome with modern science, this river one day—and there is a great volume of water; more than in any of the streams in the metropolitan area—will supply water not only for irrigation and water supplies in that area, but also, at the same time, for the districts along our seaboard.

At the moment we are completing a \$45,000 civic centre which will be a tremendous asset. A modern regional hospital and a three-year high school are also mooted. When speaking about schools I am well aware of the wonderful progress that this Government has made with education. Today, great emphasis is placed particularly on secondary and tertiary education. There was a time when it was considered that the Junior Certificate was of sufficient standard for any boy or girl, but now there is a greater demand for higher certificates and more advanced education. This, of course, means that we will need more schools, and it is necessary for a greater amount of money to be spent on that type of education and on technical education.

The children in the country are entitled to the same educational opportunities as those in the city. The establishment of a five-year high school at Pinjarra, or at some other centre in my electorate, would be of great advantage because far too many children are leaving that district to come to Perth to further their

education. But because of the cost and the additional burden on parents, very few can afford to send their children to Perth to further their education, and therefore many are denied the opportunity of obtaining higher education.

Reference was made in the Governor's Speech to the granting of voting rights to natives. The people of the Murray electorate, in common with people in a number of other country towns, have what is called a native problem in Pinjarra, but I hope that in the not-too-distant future there will be no problem. The old shanty type of hut built of rusty corrugated iron, and the mia mia type of native construction are now, fortunately, things of the past and neat houses are being built on native reserves.

Further, the natives fully appreciate what is being done for them. The new homes that are being built contain two bedrooms, and some have as many as five, with communal toilet blocks. These new settlements have made a world of difference to the natives. Some of them have already started gardens, and the establishment of a kindergarten has been mentioned.

When I speak of the native question at Pinjarra and the progress that has been made, the same applies to a good many centres in the south-west. The education of the natives is another aspect which will improve the natives' point of view: not only the education of the children but also the education of adults in matters of hygiene, etc., so that eventually they will be able to leave these reserves and be assimilated in our community.

On the question of native employment, a good number of these native boys and girls are keen and intelligent; and, if they are given the opportunity, I feel sure the majority of them will make good. However, it is useless to send these children to school and educate them up to the seventh standard and then send them back to native reserves, or give them seasonal work in a town.

We must do a great deal more to ensure the employment of these boys and girls in our community, not in seasonal jobs, but in fully-qualified positions. Some of them are proving to be good teachers and nurses, but in the various country towns it is extremely difficult to find employment for these young native Australians. I appeal to city organisations to assist in this regard; because Parliament can make laws, but unless the community is prepared to accept these people among them and assist them we will always have a native problem.

His Excellency has referred to the wonderful expansion of our agricultural industry. There is no doubt that records

are being broken in every direction. Tremendous development is taking place, particularly in Esperance, because so many young people are coming here from the Eastern States with capital and the know-how for farming. They may not know the district concerned, but they do have the background; and they are coming here anxious to buy and settle in this State.

This is really a wonderful thing for Western Australia. This industrial development and industrial movement permeates the State right through to the North where an irrigation project is now beginning to get under way; and where, in the very near future, 30,000 acres of irrigated land will be developed. We have all heard of the acreage of cotton which has been sown and gathered, and also of the rice which has been sown at Camballin; and when we consider the other agricultural pursuits which combine and tie in with our mineral resources we realise that the progress is really quite fantastic.

Quite apart from all this we know that harbours are being built up and down our coastline; we know, too, that a standard gauge railway is to be built from Kalgoorlie through to Kwinana.

It is possible that we may not think very much of all this progress at the moment; we may not talk very much about it now, but it is a wonderful thing for the future development of this State. As I have said, a great deal has happened in Western Australia in the last couple of years.

Mr. Graham: I think you had better break down your party politics.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order!

Mr. RUNCIMAN: It is in this atmosphere of progress and prosperity that we will, in a few weeks' time, welcome to our shores representatives of 30 countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I am sure we all look forward to seeing them. The Empire Games will be a tremendous success. We are naturally a hospitable people, and it will give us the greatest pleasure to welcome these visitors, and to let them see the development and progress that has taken place in this State over the years.

After having visited us they will return to their own countries as ambassadors for this great State of Western Australia. It is great not only in size but also in achievement, in resources, and in potential; and with a positive Government in office I feel certain that Western Australia will go on to greater and better things.

MR. MITCHELL (Stirling) [4.7 p.m.]: I formally second the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Hawke (Leader of the Opposition).

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Premier)  
[4.7 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st July.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 4.8 p.m.

## Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 31st July, 1962

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The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

### QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

#### MEMBERS' SPEECHES

##### Where Made

The Hon. E. M. DAVIES asked the President:

I direct this question to you, Sir, for your ruling. Is a member entitled to move a motion and speak or interject from any seat other than the seat normally occupied by him?

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver) replied:

I wish to give the following ruling:—

Normally a member speaks from the seat allotted to him. If Mr. Davies is referring to the honourable member who moved the motion for the