

1961.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. 17.

THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1961.

1. The House met, at half-past ten o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment.—Mr. Speaker (the Honorable J. McLeay) took the Chair, and read Prayers.
2. PETITION.—Mr. J. R. Fraser presented a Petition from certain citizens of the Australian Capital Territory praying that the Government will take immediate action to defer the implementation of rental increases of Government-owned dwellings in Canberra and conduct an inquiry into Canberra rentals at which evidence may be taken both from individuals and from community organizations.
Petition received.
3. "HANSARD" REPORT—STATEMENT BY MEMBER.—Mr. Pollard, by leave, made a Statement regarding the *Hansard* report of a question without notice, which he had asked yesterday, and the Minister's reply thereto.
4. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.—Mr. Holt (Treasurer), by leave, made a Ministerial Statement with reference to a drawing and a "stand-by" credit which the Government had arranged through the International Monetary Fund.
5. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE—FORTY-FOURTH SESSION—REPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES—MOTION FOR PRINTING PAPER.—Mr. McMahon (Minister for Labour and National Service), by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth, laid upon the Table the following Paper:—
International Labour Conference—Forty-fourth Session, Geneva, June, 1960—Reports of the Australian Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates.
Mr. Whitlam moved, by leave, That the Paper be printed.
Mr. Whitlam was granted leave to continue his speech when the debate is resumed.
Debate adjourned, and the resumption of the debate made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.
6. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS—NOTICE OF MOTION, GENERAL BUSINESS.—Mr. Adermann (Minister for Primary Industry) moved, by leave, That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would prevent consideration of Notice of Motion No. 1, General Business, being continued until 12.45 p.m.
Question—put and passed.
7. DECENTRALIZATION.—Mr. Drummond moved, pursuant to notice, That this House notes with grave concern—
 - (1) The dangerous concentration of 55 per cent. of our population in the five mainland State capitals, namely, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth,
 - (2) The overwhelming concentration of key and other defence industries in Sydney, Melbourne, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and
 - (3) That more than one-third of the total population of Australia is centered in Sydney and Melbourne;
 and recommends to the Government as a matter of extreme urgency in the interests of balanced development and defence that—
 - (a) an expert committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the best means of securing effective decentralization of population, industry, communications and administration;
 - (b) the committee consist of representatives of—
 - (i) Commonwealth and State Governments,
 - (ii) local governments, and semi-autonomous bodies engaged in water conservation, irrigation, hydro and thermal electric power,
 - (iii) transport authorities, including State railways, also road transport, sea and air,

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- (iv) authorities controlling ports and rivers and public works, including Main Roads Boards and Housing Commissions, and also financial and industrial experts;
- (c) the expert committee make recommendations in regard to—
- (i) those industries which should be decentralized;
 - (ii) the concessions in taxing, rating, haulage, communications, housing, road and rail to nearest ports of access, financial assistance, provision of water, sewerage, power and light;
 - (iii) the conditions under which assistance would be granted, including finance, the selection of areas remote from existing target areas; and
 - (iv) the provision of education and medical facilities in new cities to be developed and, any matters appertaining to the above, or which in the opinion of the Committee will assist in giving effect to the programme, including decentralization of government and administration.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Beaton moved, as an amendment, That sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (3) be omitted with a view to inserting the following sub-paragraphs in place thereof:—

- “(a) a committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the best means of securing effective decentralization of population, industry, communications and administration;
- (b) the committee consist of members of Commonwealth and State Parliaments;
- (ba) the committee be authorized to call evidence from—
- (i) local governments and semi-autonomous bodies engaged in water conservation, irrigation, hydro and thermal electric power,
 - (ii) transport authorities, including State railways, also road transport, sea and air,
 - (iii) authorities controlling ports and rivers and public works, including Main and Country Roads Boards and Housing Commissions, and
 - (iv) financial and industrial experts and trade unions;”.

Debate continued.

The time allotted for precedence to General Business having expired, the debate was interrupted, Mr. Whitlam was granted leave to continue his speech when the debate is resumed, and the resumption of the debate was made an Order of the Day for the next sitting.

8. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDER NO. 104.—Mr. Adermann (Minister for Primary Industry), for Mr. Holt (Treasurer), moved, pursuant to notice, That Standing Order No. 104 (eleven o'clock rule) be suspended until the end of next month.

Debate ensued.

Closure.—Mr. Adermann moved, That the question be now put.

Question—That the question be now put—put.

The House divided (The Speaker, Mr. McLeay, in the Chair)—

AYES, 56.

Mr. Adermann	Mr. Chipp	Mr. Falkinder	Mr. King	Mr. Turner
Mr. Allan	Mr. Chresby	Mr. Forbes	Mr. Lindsay	Mr. Wentworth
Mr. Anderson	Mr. Cleaver	Mr. Fox	Mr. Lucock	Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Aston	Mr. Davidson	Mr. J. M. Fraser	Mr. McMahon	Mr. Whittorn
Mr. Bandidt	Mr. Davis	Mr. Hasluck	Mr. Murray	Mr. Wight
Mr. Barnes	Mr. Dean	Mr. Haworth	Mr. Opperman	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Bowden	Mr. Downer	Mr. Holten	Mr. Osborne	
Mr. Brimblecombe	Mr. Drummond	Mr. Howson	Mr. Robertson	
Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Drury	Mr. Hulme	Mr. Snedden	<i>Tellers:</i>
Mr. Bury	Mr. England	Mr. Jack	Mr. Stokes	
Mr. D. A. Cameron	Mr. Erwin	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Swartz	Mr. Pearce
Mr. Cash	Mr. Fairbairn	Mr. Killen	Mr. Townley	Mr. Turnbull

NOES, 36.

Mr. Barnard	Mr. Cope	Mr. Harrison	Mr. Minogue	Mr. Ward
Mr. Beaton	Mr. Costa	Mr. Haylen	Mr. Peters	Mr. Whitlam
Mr. Beazley	Mr. Crean	Mr. James	Mr. Pollard	
Mr. Bryant	Mr. Daly	Mr. Johnson	Mr. Reynolds	
Mr. Cairns	Mr. Davies	Mr. Jones	Mr. Russell	<i>Tellers:</i>
Mr. C. R. Cameron	Mr. Fulton	Mr. Luchetti	Mr. Sexton	
Mr. Clark	Mr. Galvin	Mr. Makin	Mr. Thompson	Mr. Duthie
Mr. Clay	Mr. Griffiths	Mr. McIvor	Mr. Uren	Mr. Stewart

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

And the question—That the motion be agreed to—being accordingly put—

The House divided (The Speaker, Mr. McLeay, in the Chair)—

AYES, 58.

Mr. Adermann	Mr. Chipp	Mr. Falkinder	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Swartz
Mr. Allan	Mr. Chresby	Mr. Forbes	Mr. Killen	Mr. Townley
Mr. Anderson	Mr. Cleaver	Mr. Fox	Mr. King	Mr. Turner
Mr. Aston	Mr. Davidson	Mr. J. M. Fraser	Mr. Lindsay	Mr. Wentworth
Mr. Bandidt	Mr. Davis	Mr. Freeth	Mr. Lucock	Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Barnes	Mr. Dean	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. McMahon	Mr. Whittorn
Mr. Bowden	Mr. Downer	Mr. Hasluck	Mr. Murray	Mr. Wight
Mr. Brimblecombe	Mr. Drummond	Mr. Haworth	Mr. Opperman	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Drury	Mr. Holten	Mr. Osborne	
Mr. Bury	Mr. England	Mr. Howson	Mr. Robertson	<i>Tellers:</i>
Mr. D. A. Cameron	Mr. Erwin	Mr. Hulme	Mr. Snedden	Mr. Pearce
Mr. Cash	Mr. Fairbairn	Mr. Jack	Mr. Stokes	Mr. Turnbull

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		NOES, 39.		
Mr. Barnard	Mr. Clay	Mr. Griffiths	Mr. McIvor	Mr. Sexton
Mr. Beaton	Mr. Cope	Mr. Harrison	Mr. Minogue	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Beazley	Mr. Costa	Mr. Haylen	Mr. O'Connor	Mr. Uren
Mr. Bird	Mr. Crean	Mr. James	Mr. Peters	Mr. Ward
Mr. Bryant	Mr. Daly	Mr. Johnson	Mr. Pollard	Mr. Whitlam
Mr. Cairns	Mr. Davies	Mr. Jones	Mr. Reynolds	<i>Tellers:</i>
Mr. C. R. Cameron	Mr. Fulton	Mr. Luchetti	Mr. Riordan	Mr. Duthie
Mr. Clark	Mr. Galvin	Mr. Makin	Mr. Russell	Mr. Stewart

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

9. WAYS AND MEANS—CUSTOMS TARIFF (DUMPING AND SUBSIDIES) (NO. 1).—The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. Osborne (Minister representing the Minister for Customs and Excise) moved—

- A. That duties of customs be imposed in accordance with the following provisions:—

Dumping Duty.

- 1.—(1.) If the Minister is satisfied, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board—

- (a) that goods that are produced or manufactured outside Australia and have been or are being exported to Australia have been, are being or may be sold to a person in Australia at an export price that is less than the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation; and
- (b) that the importation of those goods is causing or threatening injury to an Australian industry producing or manufacturing like or directly competitive goods or may hinder the establishment of an Australian industry in connexion with the production or manufacture of like or directly competitive goods,

the Minister may cause a notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2.) Upon the publication of a notice under this clause, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the Queen for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on goods specified in the notice imported into Australia, a special duty (in this clause referred to as "the dumping duty").

(3.) The amount of the dumping duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount by which the export price of the goods is less than the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation.

(4.) The Minister may, by instrument in writing, exempt goods from the dumping duty if he is satisfied—

- (a) that like or directly competitive goods are not offered for sale in Australia to all purchasers on equal terms under like conditions having regard to the custom and usage of trade;
- (b) that the difference between the export price of the goods and the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation does not exceed ten per centum of the normal value and that the exemption would not cause injury to an Australian industry producing or manufacturing like or directly competitive goods; or
- (c) that the goods, being articles of merchandise, are for use as samples for the sale of similar goods.

(5.) Where the Minister exempts goods from the dumping duty under the last preceding sub-clause by reason of his being satisfied as to a matter specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of that sub-clause, the instrument of exemption shall be published in the *Gazette*.

Dumping Duty—Third Country.

- 2.—(1.) If the Minister is satisfied—

- (a) that goods that are produced or manufactured in a particular country and have been or are being exported to Australia have been, are being or may be sold to a person in Australia at an export price that is less than the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation; and
- (b) that the importation of those goods is causing or threatening injury to the trade in the Australian market of producers or manufacturers in a third country of like or directly competitive goods,

the Minister may cause a notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2.) Upon the publication of a notice under this clause, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the Queen for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on goods specified in the notice imported into Australia, a special duty (in this clause referred to as "the third country dumping duty").

(3.) The amount of the third country dumping duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount by which the export price of the goods is less than the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation.

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(4.) The Minister may, by instrument in writing, exempt goods from the third country dumping duty if he is satisfied—

- (a) that like or directly competitive goods are not offered for sale in Australia to all purchasers on equal terms under like conditions having regard to the custom and usage of trade;
- (b) that the difference between the export price of the goods and the normal value of the goods at the date of exportation does not exceed ten per centum of the normal value and that the exemption would not cause injury to the trade in the Australian market of producers or manufacturers in the third country of like or directly competitive goods; or
- (c) that the goods, being articles of merchandise, are for use as samples for the sale of similar goods.

(5.) Where the Minister exempts goods from the third country dumping duty under the last preceding sub-clause by reason of his being satisfied as to a matter specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of that sub-clause, the instrument of exemption shall be published in the *Gazette*.

Countervailing Duty.

3.—(1.) If the Minister is satisfied, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, in respect of goods that are produced or manufactured in a particular country and have been or are being exported to Australia—

- (a) that a subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance has been or is being paid or granted directly or indirectly upon the production, manufacture, carriage or export of those goods; and
- (b) that the importation of those goods is causing or threatening injury to an Australian industry producing or manufacturing like or directly competitive goods or may hinder the establishment of an Australian industry in connexion with the production or manufacture of like or directly competitive goods,

the Minister may cause a notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2.) Upon the publication of a notice under this clause, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the Queen for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on goods specified in the notice imported into Australia, a special duty (in this clause referred to as "the countervailing duty").

(3.) The amount of the countervailing duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount of the subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance referred to in sub-clause (1.) of this clause.

(4.) If the Minister is of opinion that adequate information as to the amount of subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance cannot be obtained, the amount of subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance shall, for the purpose of this clause, be such as is determined by the Minister.

(5.) In this clause, "financial assistance" includes the benefit accruing to an exporter from the use of dual or multiple rates of exchange in relation to the proceeds of export sales.

Countervailing Duty—Third Country.

4.—(1.) If the Minister is satisfied, in respect of goods that are produced or manufactured in a particular country and have been or are being exported to Australia—

- (a) that a subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance has been or is being paid or granted directly or indirectly upon the production, manufacture, carriage or export of those goods; and
- (b) that the importation of those goods is causing or threatening injury to the trade in the Australian market of producers or manufacturers in a third country of like or directly competitive goods,

the Minister may cause a notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2.) Upon the publication of a notice under this clause, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the Queen for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on goods specified in the notice imported into Australia, a special duty (in this clause referred to as "the third country countervailing duty").

(3.) The amount of the third country countervailing duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount of the subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance referred to in sub-clause (1.) of this clause.

(4.) If the Minister is of opinion that adequate information as to the amount of subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance cannot be obtained, the amount of subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance shall, for the purpose of this clause, be such as is determined by the Minister.

(5.) In this clause, "financial assistance" includes the benefit accruing to an exporter from the use of dual or multiple rates of exchange in relation to the proceeds of export sales.

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Injury not to Include Insubstantial Injury.

5. A reference in any of the last four preceding clauses to an injury does not include a reference to an insubstantial injury and a reference in clause one or three of this paragraph to the hindering of the establishment of an Australian industry does not include a reference to an insubstantial hindrance to the establishment of such an industry.

Emergency Duty.

6.—(1.) If the Minister is satisfied that any goods that are produced or manufactured in a particular country have been or are being imported into Australia under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury—

- (a) to producers or manufacturers in Australia of like or directly competitive goods; or
- (b) to producers or manufacturers in a third country of like or directly competitive goods that are dutiable at a rate applicable under the British Preferential Tariff or at a rate lower than the rate that would be applicable under that tariff,

he may cause a notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2.) Upon the publication of a notice under this clause, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the Queen for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on goods specified in the notice imported into Australia, a special duty (in this clause referred to as "the emergency duty").

(3.) The amount of the emergency duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount, if any, by which the landed duty-paid cost of the goods is less than a reasonably competitive landed duty-paid cost ascertained as determined by the Minister.

(4.) In making a determination under the last preceding sub-clause in relation to goods produced or manufactured in a particular country, the Minister shall, if like or directly competitive goods produced or manufactured in another country are being imported into Australia, have regard to the landed duty-paid cost of the last-mentioned goods.

(5.) In this clause, "the landed duty-paid cost" means—

- (a) in relation to goods that have been purchased by the importer—the amount, expressed in Australian currency, that is equal to the cost to the importer (including the amount of any duty of customs other than the emergency duty) of the goods landed in Australia; or
- (b) in relation to any other goods (including goods consigned by the producer or manufacturer of the goods for sale in Australia)—the amount, expressed in Australian currency, that would have been the landed duty-paid cost, in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, if the person who owned the goods at the time of their importation into Australia had, before the goods were imported, sold them to a person in Australia and that last-mentioned person had imported them into Australia.

(6.) Where, in relation to any goods, the Minister is of opinion that—

- (a) it is difficult to ascertain the landed duty-paid cost; or
- (b) the purchase price or any other item of cost to be included in the landed duty-paid cost was not fixed in good faith on a commercial basis,

the Minister may determine the landed duty-paid cost, having regard to costs of production and manufacture in the country in which the goods were produced or manufactured and other relevant matters.

Notices not to be Published if Inconsistent with International Obligations.

7. The Minister shall not cause a notice to be published under sub-clause (1.) of clause two, four or six of this paragraph unless he is satisfied that the publication of the notice is not inconsistent with the obligations of the Commonwealth under any international agreement relating to tariffs or trade.

Duties to be Charged Separately.

8. The several duties specified in the preceding clauses of this paragraph shall be separately charged, notwithstanding that more than one duty applies to any particular goods.

Ascertainment of Equivalent Amount in Australian Currency for Purpose of Calculating Duty.

9.—(1.) For the purpose of calculating the amount of any duty payable under this Proposal in respect of any goods, the equivalent amount in Australian currency of an amount calculated in a currency other than Australian currency shall be ascertained in accordance with a fair rate of exchange at the date of exportation of the goods.

(2.) For the purpose of this clause, the Minister may, where he considers it desirable so to do for the avoidance of doubt, specify, by notice published in the *Gazette*, a rate that is to be deemed to be, or to have been, a fair rate of exchange in relation to a currency—

- (a) on a date, or during a period, preceding the date of publication of the notice; or
- (b) from and including the date of publication of the notice, or an earlier date specified in the notice, until the revocation of the notice.

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(3.) The rate of exchange specified in relation to a currency in pursuance of the last preceding sub-clause shall, for the purpose of calculating the amount of duty payable on any goods exported on the date or during the period to which the rate so specified applies, be the rate of exchange that shall be applied for the purpose of sub-clause (1.) of this clause in respect of the currency specified in the notice.

Power to Specify Goods.

10. The powers given by this Proposal to the Minister to cause notices to be published specifying goods extend to the publication of notices specifying—

- (a) goods of a particular class or kind;
- (b) goods exported from a particular country;
- (c) goods contained in a particular shipment;
- (d) goods exported by a particular exporter;
- (e) goods specified in such other manner as the Minister thinks fit; and
- (f) goods entered for home consumption before the date of publication of the notice as well as goods entered for home consumption on or after that date.

Revocation of Notices.

11.—(1.) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, revoke a notice specifying goods published in pursuance of this Proposal.

(2.) Upon the revocation of a notice, the special duty on goods specified in the notice ceases to be payable, and shall not be charged or collected, on goods entered for home consumption on or after the date of revocation.

Special Duties to be Additional to Ordinary Duties.

12. The special duties payable under this Proposal are in addition to such other duties of customs (if any) as are payable under any Act other than the Act passed to give effect to this Proposal.

Repeal and Saving.

B. That the following Acts be repealed:—

- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921;*
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922;*
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1933;*
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1936;*
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1956;*
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1957.*

C. That, subject to the next succeeding paragraph, where, immediately before the date on which the Act passed to give effect to this Proposal comes into operation, a special duty is payable on any goods under the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–1957* in consequence of the publication by the Minister of a notice in the *Gazette* specifying those goods, the special duty continue to be payable on those goods, and may be charged and collected, in accordance with that Act on and after that date notwithstanding the repeal of the Acts specified in the last preceding paragraph.

D. That the Minister be empowered, by notice published in the *Gazette*, to revoke a notice referred to in the last preceding paragraph, and, upon the revocation of the notice, the special duty on goods specified in the notice cease to be payable, and be not charged or collected, on goods entered for home consumption on or after the date of revocation.

Incorporation.

E. That the *Customs Act 1901–1960* be incorporated and read as one with the Act passed to give effect to this Proposal.

Interpretation.

F. That, in this Proposal, unless the contrary intention appears—

“ export price ”, in relation to goods that have been or are being exported to Australia, mean—

- (a) an amount, expressed in Australian currency, that is equal to the price paid or payable to the exporter, or an agent in Australia of the exporter, for the goods (including free on board charges in the country of export); or
- (b) if the Minister is of opinion that adequate information as to the price so paid or payable cannot be obtained—an amount, expressed in Australian currency, that is equal to the price estimated by the Minister to be the price so paid or payable;

“ the *Gazette* ” mean the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*;

“ the Minister ” mean the Minister of State for the time being administering the Act passed to give effect to this Proposal ;

“ the normal value ”, in relation to goods that have been or are being exported to Australia, mean whichever of the following amounts, as ascertained by the Minister, expressed in Australian currency, is determined by the Minister to be the normal value of those goods—

- (a) an amount equal to the fair market value of like goods sold in the country of export for home consumption in the ordinary course of trade plus free on board charges paid or payable in that country in respect of the goods, but not including any

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- duties or other taxes paid or payable in that country in respect of the goods, being duties or taxes that are remitted or refunded on export;
- (b) an amount equal to the highest comparable price paid for like goods sold in the country of export for export to a third country in the ordinary course of trade plus free on board charges paid or payable in the country of export in respect of the goods, but not including any duties or other taxes paid or payable in the country of export in respect of the goods, being duties or taxes that are remitted or refunded on export;
- (c) an amount equal to the fair market value of like goods produced or manufactured, and sold, in a third country selected by the Minister, being a country in which, in the opinion of the Minister, the costs of production or manufacture are similar to those in the country of export, in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption in that third country plus such amount as is estimated by the Minister to be the cost of placing the goods free on board in the country of export, but not including any duties or other taxes paid or payable in the third country in respect of the goods, being duties or taxes that are remitted or refunded on export; or
- (d) an amount equal to the sum of—
- (i) the cost of production or manufacture of the goods or, if the Minister is of opinion that adequate information as to the cost of production or manufacture of the goods cannot be obtained, such amount as is estimated by the Minister to be the cost of production or manufacture of the goods;
 - (ii) free on board charges paid or payable in the country of export in respect of the goods; and
 - (iii) such additional amount in respect of selling costs and profit as is determined by the Minister;

“ the Tariff Board ” mean the Tariff Board established under the *Tariff Board Act 1921–1960*.

G. That, in this Proposal—

- (a) a reference to an inquiry by the Tariff Board be read as including a reference to such an inquiry held or commenced to be held before the coming into operation of the Act passed to give effect to this Proposal; and
- (b) a reference to a report by the Tariff Board be read as including a reference to a report made upon such an inquiry.

Progress to be reported, and leave asked to sit again.

The House resumed; Mr. Lucock reported accordingly.

Ordered—That the House will, at a later hour this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT BILL 1961.—The Order of the Day having been read for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Bill be now read a second time—

Debate resumed.

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

11. WEST NEW GUINEA, LAOS AND SIERRA LEONE—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT—MOTION FOR PRINTING PAPER.—Mr. Menzies (Prime Minister), by leave, made a Ministerial Statement with reference to discussions with General Nasution, Indonesian Minister for National Security, on the question of West New Guinea, to developments in the crisis in Laos, and to the attainment of independence by Sierra Leone. Mr. Menzies then, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth laid upon the Table the following Paper:—

West New Guinea, Laos and Sierra Leone—Ministerial Statement—
and moved, That the Paper be printed.

Suspension of Standing Orders—Extended Time for Speech.—Mr. Adermann (Minister for Primary Industry) moved, by leave, That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would prevent Mr. Calwell (Leader of the Opposition) speaking for a period not exceeding 30 minutes.

Question—put and passed.

Debate ensued.

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

12. PAPERS.—The following Papers were presented, pursuant to Statute—

Lands Acquisition Act—Land acquired for postal purposes—

Karatta (Kangaroo Island), South Australia.

Kelly, South Australia.

Pages Flat, South Australia.

Public Service Act—Appointments—Department of Health—R. R. Freeman, P. R. Mudge.

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13. ADJOURNMENT.—Mr. Osborne (Minister for Repatriation) moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.

The House continuing to sit until after midnight—

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Debate continued.

Closure.—Mr. Adermann (Minister for Primary Industry) moved, That the question be now put.

Question—That the question be now put—put and passed.

And the question—That the House do now adjourn—was put accordingly, and passed.

And then the House, at five minutes past twelve o'clock midnight, adjourned until Tuesday next at half-past two o'clock p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—All Members were present (at some time during the sitting) except Sir Garfield Barwick, Mr. Bland, Mr. Browne, Mr. Chaney, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Failes, Mr. Fairhall*, Mr. Halbert, Mr. Jess, Mr. Kearney, Sir Wilfrid Kent Hughes, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Mackinnon and Sir Earle Page.

* On leave.

N. J. PARKES,

Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives.