

which she will accept for the retention of a pregnancy she truly wishes to be rid of.

Surely that is the whole crux of the matter.

In this modern society we must come to realise that the women in our population have in latter years become very much more aware and conscious of their position in society. After all, they make up 50 per cent. of the population and, I remind the House, 50 per cent. of the voters. I think it is high time a Government gave a proper lead in the matter, whether it be the present Government or a succeeding one. It is very difficult to amend the Act properly through a private member. I think it rests with the Government to attack the problem and amend the law with all its resources and all the legal opinions it can obtain, because there are related Acts. It is a pity that Governments refuse to face up to this matter.

It therefore lies with private members and, from the history of the legislation in this State and throughout the Commonwealth, these matters take many years to be resolved. It is through the efforts of of people like Mr. Cloughton and Dr. Hislop, alongside whom I sat for many years, that a solution is finally brought about. I suppose it is as well that is the case, because most Governments fear there will be political reaction if they tackle the problem.

I am quite certain that if the law is widened the situation will be that those who have a need—sometimes a very desperate need—to take advantage of the more realistic legislation will do so, while others will decide it is not for them because of their moral or other convictions. It will then be possible for the person concerned, her medical adviser, and in many cases her family, to make up their own minds. I think that is the ideal situation.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. D. K. Dans.

*House adjourned at 10.19 p.m.*

## Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1972

The SPEAKER (Mr. Norton) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

### READING OF EXTRACTS AND ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATES

#### *Statement by Speaker*

**THE SPEAKER:** I wish to warn members that in future I will not permit the reading of lengthy extracts from *Han-*

*sard*, newspaper cuttings, or other printed material; and also that the reading of speeches is not permitted.

In addition, I warn new members that, when taking the adjournment of a debate, should they add any words to the normal formal adjournment motion, they could be said to have made a speech, and therefore would not be eligible to speak again.

### PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

#### *Tabling*

**THE SPEAKER:** I wish to lay the following reports on the Table of the House:—

- (1) The report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the period ended the 30th June, 1972.
- (2) The report of the Auditor-General on the Public Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1972.

### APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

#### *Standing Orders Suspension*

**MR. J. T. TONKIN** (Melville—Treasurer) [4.34 p.m.]: I move, without notice—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as is necessary to enable the "Appropriation Bill (Consolidated Revenue Fund) 1972-73" to be introduced without notice and taken to the stage "That the Bill be now read a second time" at this sitting.

I would like to explain that this is a somewhat unusual procedure, but it is forced upon me in an endeavour to save the time of the House, inasmuch as it is necessary for me to leave for South Australia tomorrow to attend a steering committee meeting in connection with a convention. I shall be absent from the Thursday sitting as well. Parliament will not be sitting the following Tuesday, and the Wednesday would be private members' day. Consequently, if I do not take this course, the Budget could not be introduced until Thursday week at the earliest.

I believe it is undesirable to delay it for that length of time when it is ready for introduction, and for that reason I am moving this motion in the hope that the House will agree and enable me to introduce the Budget today.

**The SPEAKER:** Is there a seconder?

**Mr. T. D. EVANS:** Yes; I second the motion.

Question put.

The **SPEAKER**: This motion will require an absolute majority. I have counted the House. Is there a dissentient voice? There being no dissentient voice, I declare the question carried.

Question thus passed.

*Introduction and First Reading*

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr. J. T. Tonkin (Treasurer), and read a first time.

*As to Second Reading*

**MR. J. T. TONKIN** (Melville—Treasurer) [4.37 p.m.]: I move—

That the second reading be made an Order of the Day for a later stage of this sitting.

**SIR CHARLES COURT** (Nedlands—Leader of the Opposition) [4.38 p.m.]: I was about to rise on the Treasurer's first motion, but you, Mr. Speaker, cautioned me to sit down and then you went straight on. I presume it is appropriate now for me to comment very briefly on the original motion.

I want to explain that whilst this procedure is not desirable if resorted to on frequent occasions, the Treasurer has explained to me the circumstances which arose between the last sitting day and today and some administrative problems which arose last week. In view of that explanation we raise no opposition to the introduction of the Bill on this basis. I understand that after questions it is intended that the second reading introduction will proceed and then the normal adjournment will be taken.

I wish to indicate that we have been contacted regarding this matter and, in view of the explanation given by the Treasurer, we have decided not to resist the procedure he wishes to adopt.

Question put and passed.

**"THE PILBARA: A DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT FOR THE 1970s"**

*Tabling*

**MR. J. T. TONKIN** (Melville—Premier) [4.42 p.m.]: In connection with the tabling of this paper, I seek leave of the House to make a short statement.

The **SPEAKER**: The Premier has sought leave of the House to make a short statement. This, again, needs an absolute majority. I have counted the House; and, there being no dissentient voice, leave is granted.

**MR. J. T. TONKIN**: I table this paper and, in doing so, state that for some time the Department of Development and Decentralisation has been preparing a report on the major development opportunities which are available in the Pilbara region

of this State. The report, entitled *The Pilbara—A Development Concept for the 1970s*, has been considered by Cabinet and, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I now wish to table the document. A limited number of additional copies is available from the Clerk of Records and Accounts. I understand there are some 40 copies available.

This report is merely a brief summary of the considerable investigation effort which has taken place. I feel sure members will wish to consider the content and implications of the document carefully.

A completely new financing approach will be needed to implement the concept. I have written to the Prime Minister, acquainting him with our proposal, and will seek a meeting with Mr. McMahon shortly to discuss the matter. In addition, the Minister for Development and Decentralisation has written to the appropriate Federal Ministers enclosing copies of this document and hopes to confer with them following my meeting with the Prime Minister. At this ministerial meeting, the Minister for Development and Decentralisation will endeavour to clear up any detailed points raised by Commonwealth Ministers and to take the first steps needed to implement the concept.

*The paper was tabled (see paper No. 382).*

**QUESTIONS (21): ON NOTICE**

**1. MARGINAL DAIRY FARMS RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME**

*Applications and Cost*

**MR. I. W. MANNING**, to the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Since the inception of the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme what number of applications per month have been received—
  - (a) to buy;
  - (b) to sell?
- (2) How many farms have been—
  - (a) purchased;
  - (b) are currently held by option?
- (3) What has been the cost to the scheme of—
  - (a) administration;
  - (b) writing off redundant improvements;
  - (c) purchase of farms?
- (4) From which shire districts and what number per district were the applications received—
  - (a) to purchase;
  - (b) to sell?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

(1) (a) and (b) Number of applications per month—

	Buy	Sell
1970		
September	7	9
October	27	20
November	32	13
December	20	4
1971		
January	10	9
February	9	1
March	15	7
April	11	9
May	7	5
June	4	3
July	12	7
August	10	2
September	2	—
October	7	3
November	6	—
December	2	3
1972		
January	1	2
February	1	1
March	1	—
April	2	—
May	1	—
June	1	1
July	2	—
August	—	1
September	1	—
	<hr/> 191	<hr/> 100

(2) (a) 28 farms;

(b) 6 farms.

\$

(3) (a) 51,023

(b) 101,114

(c) 696,850

(4) Shire	Buy	Sell
Augusta-Margaret		
River	106	56
Warren	28	16
Busselton	19	11
Denmark	23	8
Nannup	6	2
Balingup	5	6
Bunbury (Town)	2	—
Donnybrook	1	—
Bridgetown	1	—
Waroona	—	1
	<hr/> 191	<hr/> 100

## 2. HOUSING

### Naval Base Project: Blocks and Objection

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Minister for Housing:

Referring to his statement in *The West Australian* of 21st September, headed "S.H.C. will pick Navy home-sites",

(1) How many vacant building blocks are there in—

(a) Kwinana;

(b) Rockingham?

(2) Has the commission objected to the Government over its announced intention of developing a new residential area at Naval Base?

(3) If "Yes" to (2), will he table a copy of the commission's objections?

(4) If "No" to (2), how is the development of 1,300 acres to housing at Naval Base not extremely adverse to the commission's asset and investment at Kwinana whereas the building of 70 houses at Rockingham would be?

(5) Is it now Government and commission policy that preservation of the commission's investment should hold a greater priority than the people's welfare?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

(1) (a) Not known, but the commission has 241 fully-serviced home sites available for building with a further 611 partially serviced in the townsite;

(b) Not known. The commission owns 29 undeveloped home sites in Rockingham plus one only two acre flat site and one only 1.25 acre flat site for elderly persons in East Rockingham. Of the Rockingham sites 9 are committed for war service homes when development is undertaken.

(2) to (4) The development of this area was a Government decision.

(5) No.

3. *This question was postponed.*

## 4.

### EDUCATION

#### Muresk Agricultural College

Mr. McIVER, to the Minister for Education:

(1) How many students enrolled at Muresk college in the years 1966, 1967, 1968?

(2) How many—

(a) male;

(b) female,

students have enrolled at Muresk in respective years since the college has come under the administration of W.A.I.T.?

(3) What was the cost per annum to maintain Muresk College prior to its being taken over by W.A.I.T.?

(4) What is the cost per annum to maintain Muresk college since W.A.I.T. has taken over as compared with the years 1966 to 1968?

- (5) Is the same area of farm land being farmed by W.A.I.T. as by the Agriculture Department?
- (6) What was the number of staff employed at Muresk College in 1966, 1967, 1968, and what is the present level of staff?
- (7) What is the cost incurred to clean the college under the present contract system per week as compared with the previous system?
- (8) Is it a fact students from Muresk college attend the W.A.I.T. for training?
- (9) If so, will he explain the arrangements and costs involved?

Mr. T. D. EVANS replied:

(1) 1966	....	79
1967	....	73
1968	....	60

(2) (a) and (b)—

Year	Total Number of students	Male students	Female students
1969 ....	57	57	0
1970 ....	46	46	0
1971 ....	63	54	9
1972 ....	60	53	11

(3)—

Year	Total expendi- ture \$	% change	Salaries and wages \$	Other costs \$
1966	208,395		132,534	75,861
1967	218,779	5.0 increase	137,993	80,786
1968	263,210	20.3 increase	151,167	112,043

(4)—

Year	Total expendi- ture \$	% change	Salaries and wages \$	Other costs \$
1969	277,503	5.4 increase	156,600	120,903
1970	254,220	8.4 decrease	183,319	75,401
1971	283,154	11.4 increase	200,900	82,245
1972	312,600	10.4 increase	222,600	90,000

1969 year includes a large up-grading in equipment.

1970 Salaries include academic increases granted by the Eggleston Report.

1971 includes upgrading of student accommodation for female students.

1972 are budgeted figures.

From 1969-1972 the above costs include major equipment purchased from capital funds.

- (5) No. Northam Agricultural Research Station (approx 2000 acres) was separated from Muresk. Now the college property occupies 2222 acres, and an adjoining farm (approximately 1000 acres) is leased.

(6)—

Year	Academic	Technical	Clerks	Total
1969 ....	6	10	3	19
1967 ....	6	12	3	21
1968 ....	8	15	4	27
1972 ....	7	14	4	25

The figures for wages staff are not available for 1966-1968.

- (7) The cleaning contract at Muresk was terminated on 6th August, 1972 and the cleaning is now carried out by college staff.
- (8) No. Specialist lecturers from the Bentley campus of the W.A.I.T. visit Muresk College when necessary to assist with the college's educational programme.
- (9) Answered by (8).

## 5. NORTHAM POLICE STATION

### Staff and Facilities

Mr. McIVER, to the Minister representing the Minister for Police:

- (1) Is he aware of the deplorable conditions that exist at the Northam police station?
- (2) Now the traffic control has been handed over to the police will he kindly advise if additional staff will be stationed at Northam?
- (3) If so, how many?
- (4) In view of the additional responsibility placed on the Northam station does he not consider that modern facilities are required to meet the changes?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Initially 6, subject to review.
- (4) Modernisation of the Northam police station is in hand.

## 6. SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS

### Land Acquisition and Operating Costs

Mr. REID, to the Minister for Forests:

- (1) What area of private land has been purchased by the Forests Department in the South West Land Division for softwood plantations since 1950?
- (2) How much of this area is now under pine plantation?
- (3) What area of purchased private land has been planted in each of the last five years by the Forests Department?
- (4) What is the proposed planting programme for the next five years in regard to unplanted land in answer to (1)?
- (5) What is the average cost of supplying pinus radiata seedlings and the planting and maintenance of the same on one acre of land for 12 months exclusive of land preparation costs?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

- (1) 33,865 acres.

(2) 12,863 acres.

	acres
(3) 1968	1,450
1969	1,223
1970	714
1971	1,213
1972	1,716
(4) 1973	1,850
1974	3,050
1975	2,750
1976	3,000
1977	3,000

(5) \$36 field cost with wide variation from this average in practice.

## 7. DROUGHT RELIEF

### North-Eastern Goldfields

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Does the visit to drought affected areas in northern and eastern goldfields by the pastoral appraisal board announced in *The West Australian* of the 26th September, 1972, mean that no drought relief can be decided until they return and report?
- (2) Who are the members of the visiting party, and what interests do they represent?
- (3) (a) Why was this visit necessary in view of the work and report of the committee set up by the State Government as a result of the urgency motion moved and discussed in the Legislative Assembly;  
(b) who were the members of this committee, and from what interests were members drawn?
- (4) When will he be making an announcement about the extent and nature of the drought and emergency relief for these areas, as the position continues to be serious for the pastoralists concerned?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) The visiting party comprises the Pastoral Appraisal Board.

Messrs. J. F. Morgan, Surveyor General and Chairman; E. N. Fitzpatrick, Director of Agriculture; E. F. Broad, Pastoralists and Graziers' Association—representative co-ordinating officer.

Others:

Messrs. R. Hacker, Agricultural adviser Kalgoorlie; J. Morrissey, Agricultural adviser Wiluna; Press representative.

- (3) (a) The visit of the Pastoral Appraisal Board concerns its responsibilities under the

Land Act. It has nothing to do with the work and the report of the committee referred to in question.

(b) Committee:

Messrs. B. G. Jennings, Senior adviser, R. and I. Bank; R. F. Johnson, Chief pastoral inspection, Department of Lands and Surveys; D. G. Halleen, Pastoral supervisor, Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort Ltd.; D. J. Halleen, Pastoral supervisor, Dalgety (Australia) Ltd.; D. G. Wilcox, Agricultural adviser, Department of Agriculture.

- (4) Following receipt of recommendation from the drought finance committee.

## 8. MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

### Visit to China

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation:

With reference to his proposed visit to mainland China—

- (1) Does he envisage any conflict because of his scheduled earlier visit to Taiwan?
- (2) (a) What are the "certain channels" through which he is making approaches for a travel permit from the Peking Government;  
(b) does he anticipate any problems with either Peking or Canberra, and if so, why, in view of the facilities made available to his Federal A.L.P. colleagues to visit Peking and other parts of mainland China?
- (3) For what particular products does he plan to seek markets, additional to the trade we already do (including such things as pig-iron produced at Kwinana, the orders for which were substantially responsible for keeping the blast furnace in operation at one stage)?

Mr. GRAHAM replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) and (b) Preliminary inquiries are being made through my department. It is considered that public discussion and speculation would in no way assist finalisation of arrangements.
- (3) None in particular, but to foster friendly relations as a prelude to trade generally with Western Australia.

9.

**HOUSING***Building Blocks: Subdivisions*

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Minister for Town Planning:

- (1) Since March 1971, giving actual or estimated figures—
  - (a) how many residential blocks have been approved for subdivision;
  - (b) how many residential blocks have been fully serviced?
- (2) Will he please identify the areas in which significant numbers of blocks have been released in the period?
- (3) What portion of the blocks, subdivisions and rezonings listed in answers to (1) (a), (b) and (2), were initiated prior to March 1971?

Mr. Bickerton (for Mr. DAVIES) replied:

- (1) (a) 22,166;  
(b) 9,927.
- (2) I hope to make a statement shortly which will indicate generally the availability of blocks in the metropolitan region but it is not intended to indicate separately those which have been released since March 1971.
- (3) It could take two or three months to carry out the detailed research—possibly going back for five years—to calculate the answers to this question. I do not consider this diversion of departmental effort would justify the result.

(b) how many blocks have been developed;

(c) how many blocks have been released?

Mr. Bickerton (for Mr. DAVIES) replied:

- (1) (a) 901 acres, 0 roods, 1.3 perches.  
(b) 135 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches in addition to (a) above.  
(c) fully developed ..... 1,929  
being developed ..... 345  
Total ..... 2,274
- (d) 1,760 lots.
- (e) Karrinyup—  
For R. and I. Homes ..... 23  
Hamersley—  
For R. and I. Homes ..... —  
For Project Builders ..... 30  
Available for Auction ..... 116 146  
169 lots
- (f) An estimated 174 acres, 0 roods, 39.2 perches remain from (a) and (b) above.
- (2) (a) 135 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches as in 1(b) above.  
(b) Completely serviced ..... 113  
Servicing almost completed ..... 345  
Total ..... 458
- (c) 433 lots.

10.

**HOUSING***Building Blocks: R. & I. Bank*

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Minister for Town Planning:

- (1) Since the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia has developed land for residential purposes on behalf of the Government—
  - (a) what acreage of Crown land has been placed under the bank's administration;
  - (b) how many acres of private or freehold land have been acquired;
  - (c) how many blocks have been developed;
  - (d) how many blocks have been released;
  - (e) how many serviced blocks are still held;
  - (f) what acreage of land for urban development is still held?
- (2) Since March 1971—
  - (a) how much additional land has been acquired;

11.

**BRICKLAYERS***Shortage*

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Premier:

With reference to the answer given to my questions without notice of the 21st September about bricklayers, would he please advise—

- (a) the basis of assessing "approximately 50 bricklayers" as the estimated shortage in the metropolitan area when I am advised that a check with only a few builders indicated a shortage in their needs alone of 140 bricklayers and at least 70 labourers with one builder reporting a need of 43;
- (b) has a later check been made since my 21st September question, and if so, with what result;
- (c) if a later check has not been made, would he please have such a check made (including a canvass of a representative group of builders of varying sizes to assess their needs), and the results advised to the House at an early date?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

- (a) The reply given was on information obtained upon inquiry made of the Master Builders' Association and the Building Workers' Union. It is worthy of note that the Commonwealth Department of Employment has advised that on Friday last, 29th September there were 9 bricklayers registered for work and 36 notified vacancies.
- (b) Yes, with the result that, at a meeting of representatives of the Housing Industry Association, Clay Brick Manufacturers, Master Builders' Association and Building Workers' Union with the Department of Labour, it was agreed that the shortage of bricklayers was in the vicinity of one hundred and forty.
- (c) Answered by (b).

## 12. KWINANA-BALGA POWER LINE

### *Pylon Construction*

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Minister for Electricity:

- (1) Will he make available copies of the plans and specifications which form the basis of the contract for the E.P.T. \$7.7 million pylon contract?
- (2) (a) Will he make available details of the estimates and calculations on which the decision to give the contract to E.P.T. was made and which resulted in a cancellation of the previously advertised decision to invite tenders;
- (b) will he make available the calculations, opinions, etc., which were responsible for deciding that local firms did not have the capacity and that E.P.T. contract price would be cheaper than others either by negotiation or tender?
- (3) Will he also make available copy of the actual contract entered into by S.E.C. with E.P.T. for this pylon contract?

Mr. MAY replied:

- (1) The plans and specifications forming the basis of the contract are those applicable to the original contract. They were tabled in the Legislative Council on 20th September and are now tabled in this House.
- (2) (a) A copy of the estimates with calculations is tabled.

(b) Calculations—see (a) above.  
Opinions—

A copy of a report to the commission by the General Manager, dated 30/8/1972, is tabled.

Additionally it is recorded that the original contract resulted from tenders called in December, 1970 for design, supply and erection of the 330kV steel tower transmission line from Kwinana power station to southern terminal.

Despite wide publicity, only two tenders were received—one from E.P.T., an experienced firm having design, testing, manufacturing and erection experience in the specialised field, and the other—a very sketchy tender—from a consortium consisting of two Western Australian and one Eastern States firms.

The tender of E.P.T. was accepted, the tender price of the consortium being over four times that of E.P.T.

- (3) The formal contract has not yet been prepared. If desired, it will be tabled in due course.

*The papers were tabled (see paper No. 385).*

## 13.

### HOUSING

#### *Building Blocks: Advertisements*

Mr. MENSAROS, to the Premier:

- (1) What are exactly the "scare tactics" with which he was reported having accused some land developers in using such tactics in their advertisements?
- (2) Does he know if such "tactics" are in accordance with the law or are they trespassing any rules?
- (3) If they are within the legal rights of the developers, does his reported statement indicate that his Government proposes to change the law in regard to land advertisements?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

- (1) Statements made, and repeated at intervals, that land prices are certain to rise and a land prices boom can be expected, and which are calculated to stimulate demand beyond that which is normal in the existing conditions.
- (2) This question seeks a legal opinion.
- (3) This question is hypothetical.

14. **SEWERAGE**

*City of Perth Endowment Land:  
Connections*

Mr. MENSAROS, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

Could he please indicate what residential parts—other than the land described as “said land” in the City of Perth Endowment Land Act—under the authority of the Perth City Council, are not connected to sewerage?

Mr. T. D. Evans (for Mr. JAMIESON) replied:

With permission, a plan showing the sewered area within the City of Perth boundary is hereby tabled.

The plan was tabled (see paper No. 386).

15. **SHENTON PARK-COTTESLOE  
POWER LINE**

*Route*

Mr. MENSAROS, to the Minister for Electricity:

Further to his reply to question 1 on the 22nd August, could he please furnish the following information—

- (1) Will there be more wooden poles used than existing ones where there are existing low tension poles on the proposed route?
- (2) Will the new poles (if any) be installed as additional ones or will the existing ones be re-located?
- (3) Could consideration be given to continuing the route on Alfred Road in a westerly direction and then take it south on Servetus Street instead of leading it on Narla Road as the former proposed route has less residences?

Mr. MAY replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) See (1).
- (3) Servetus Street has already been considered and rejected as far as possible because of the risk from heavy traffic flow in this street.

16. **METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST**

*Action on Criticism*

Mr. NALDER, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Has he read the leading article in the September/October issue of *Market Gardener*?
- (2) Does he agree that “The Metropolitan Market Trust needs a good shake up. It is the responsibility of the Minister, the Association and the industry to give it this.”?

(3) Is it his intention to reply to the article, or to take any other action?

(4) If (3) is “No” what action does he intend taking in support of The Metropolitan Market Trust?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. The sentence is misquoted. It is the responsibility of members of the trust to determine the needs of the metropolitan markets.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Answered by (3).

17. **TRAFFIC SAFETY**

*Report of Superintendent Monck*

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Minister representing the Minister for Police:

Which recommendations made by Superintendent Monck from his overseas research—

- (a) have been approved by the Government;
- (b) are under consideration by the Government,
- (c) have yet to be submitted for consideration and approval?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

- (a) Nil.
- (b) The general recommendations of Superintendent Monck following his overseas visit have been submitted to Cabinet for its information and decision.
- (c) The principal recommendations will be submitted to Cabinet in the near future.

18. **HOUSING**

*Building Blocks: Availability in  
Metropolitan Area*

Mr. MENSAROS, to the Minister for Town Planning:

- (1) Does he have information of the approximate number of fully serviced building blocks in the metropolitan area which are offered and available for sale—
  - (a) by private developers or owners;
  - (b) by Governmental instrumentalities?
- (2) Approximately how many newly developed fully serviced building blocks are expected to be available for sale in the metropolitan area within the next six months?

Mr. Bickerton (for Mr. DAVIES) replied:

- (1) (a) I hope to make a statement shortly which will refer generally to the availability of



building blocks in the metropolitan region. However, it must be appreciated that there is no way of accurately assessing the number of privately-owned blocks that are available for sale at a particular time.

(b) This information should be sought from the relevant Government instrumentalities.

- (2) It is impossible to make such a forecast because the Town Planning Board has no means of knowing in advance how many applications it may receive from developers to subdivide, or how many plans of survey or diagrams may be submitted to it for approval.

19.

**WOOL****Premier Exports Pty. Ltd.:  
Investigation**

Mr. NALDER, to the Minister representing the Minister for Police:

- (1) Can he advise the House as to the progress, if any, of the inquiries being made into the firm of wool buyers, Premier Exports Pty. Ltd.?
- (2) Have the inquiries extended to—
  - (a) other States of Australia;
  - (b) overseas countries?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

- (1) Progress has been made and inquiries are still being carried out.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes.

**20. MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT  
AND DECENTRALISATION****Visit to China**

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Premier:

- (1) Because of the announced intention of the Government to have the Deputy Premier visit mainland China and Taiwan, will he advise the House the considerations taken into account when making this decision?
- (2) For the financial years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, what was the value of Western Australian exports and imports to and from—
  - (a) mainland China;
  - (b) Taiwan?
- (3) Does the Government now (because of the recent success of the Australian Wheat Board in arranging the sale of a large tonnage of wheat to mainland China, and the risk of compromising our trade with Taiwan), intend to reconsider its political decision for the Minister's visit?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

- (1) No. It is not considered to be in the public interest to give the information at this time.

**(2) Western Australian trade with  
mainland China and Taiwan—**

Year	Mainland China		Taiwan	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	\$'000			
1969 ....	688	29,856	241	4,035
1970 ....	949	39,229	362	5,847
1971 ....	1,172	19,844	445	7,465
1972 ....	1,847	8,662	645	11,965

- (3) The position has not changed. Inquiries are still being made in regard to the proposed visit.

**21. TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD****Kalgoorlie and Boulder Agencies:  
Turnover**

Mr. HARTREY, to the Minister representing the Minister for Police:

- (1) What have been the total sums wagered with the Totalisator Agency Board through its agencies in the town of Kalgoorlie and Boulder only, during the financial year ended 31st July, 1972?
- (2) What sums were received by consolidated revenue in the same period from the same agencies by way of unclaimed dividends?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

	\$
(1) Kalgoorlie ....	2,274,039
Boulder ....	757,143
(2) Kalgoorlie ....	7,407
Boulder ....	2,279

**QUESTIONS (15): WITHOUT NOTICE****1. PILBARA REGION****Plan of Development: Feasibility Study**

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Premier:

- (1) Is he correctly reported in this morning's issue of *The West Australian* as saying, "If the Commonwealth does not agree then this can't go" in referring to the request to the Commonwealth to share the cost of a Pilbara \$250,000 feasibility study?
- (2) What proportion of the \$250,000 is being sought from the Commonwealth?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

- (1) Yes, but the statement referred to the complete concept and the special financial arrangements necessary in connection therewith.
- (2) One-half.

**2. PILBARA REGION****Plan of Development: Commonwealth  
Reaction**

Mr. JONES, to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation:

Has he received any acknowledgments or reactions from Commonwealth political sources

in respect of the Pilbara development concept; and if so, from whom?

Mr. GRAHAM replied:

I am pleased to be able to say that I have received two telegrams today. The first will probably please some members, and particularly the Leader of the Opposition. The second one may not please him to the same extent.

Mr. Nalder: Did you thank the honourable member for prior notice?

Mr. GRAHAM: Yes, that is the customary procedure. The first telegram is from Sydney and is in the following terms:—

My warm congratulations on your decision to develop industrial complex in Pilbara Stop It will receive the support of a Commonwealth Labor Government department of urban affairs and regional development Stop My warm regards

Tom Uren MHR

The second telegram is from Canberra, which reads as follows:—

Congratulations on your announcement Pilbara project Stop Look forward to discussions with you on this great national venture

Doug Anthony

Mr. Doug Anthony, of course, being the Deputy Prime Minister and the Federal Leader of the Country Party.

### 3. CATTLE

#### *Sales: Boycott*

Mr. REID, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Following the boycott imposed four weeks ago by buyers of female cattle over 12 months old at live-weight sales at Boyanup and Mt. Barker, and in light of the disapproval expressed by both Farmers' Union and pastoralists and graziers' organisations to this boycott, what action does the Minister plan to take to prevent the demise of this successful and desirable method of the sale of cattle in Western Australia?
- (2) Is he aware that nowhere else in Australia or in the world does this restriction apply?
- (3) Is he also aware that producers and agents agreed to buyers' demands last year for an overnight emptying out period which is also not required elsewhere?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

I thank the member for Blackwood for prior notice of this question, the answer to which is as follows:—

- (1) The whole matter of live-weight selling is being examined by a committee of farmer organisations and livestock buyers and no action is contemplated by the Department of Agriculture pending the results of these examinations.
- (2) The restriction is not known to apply outside Western Australia.
- (3) Yes.

### 4. "MOTIVATION" COURSE

#### *Operation*

Mr. A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) Is the Minister aware that a group called Motivaction is operating a brainwashing course in Perth?
- (2) Is he aware that at least one employer has forced his employees to take this course or be dismissed?
- (3) Is he aware that the six-day live-in course which costs \$250 includes confrontation therapy which often consists of lewd and obscene practices?
- (4) Is he aware that at least one person has been admitted to the Heathcote Hospital as a result of the course?
- (5) Will the Minister inform the House of the type of treatment involved?

Mr. Bickerton (for Mr. DAVIES) replied:

I thank the honourable member for notice of this question, but I would point out to the House that part (5) of his question is not the same as part (5) of the question that was handed to me prior to today's sitting. Therefore, the replies to the questions that were handed in by the member for Mirrabooka prior to today are as follows:—

- (1) Yes.
- (2) There is reason to think that that is so.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) Certain information has been obtained about this course.

I again point out that the answer to (5) is the answer given to part (5) of the question that was handed in to the office of the

Minister for Health; namely, "Is the Minister aware of the type of therapy carried out in this course?"

## 5. ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

### *Action against Offenders*

Mr. O'CONNOR, to the Premier:

(1) Has he advised the Minister for Transport or the Transport Department not to proceed with action against any road maintenance tax offenders?

(2) If so, how many are involved?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

(1) No.

(2) Answered by (1).

## 6. PILBARA REGION

### *Plan of Development: Relationship to "Pilbara Plan"*

Mr. JONES, to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation:

What relationship, if any, do the recently announced Pilbara proposals have to the so-called "Pilbara plan" to which the Leader of the Opposition has made reference from time to time?

Mr. GRAHAM replied:

Obviously there is some discomfiture on the part of members of the Opposition. The answer to the question is that they bear no relationship whatsoever to the so-called "Pilbara plan."

Mr. Rushton: What rubbish!

Mr. May: How do you know?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. GRAHAM: Some time last year, after this much-publicised document was found I cursorily read it with a certain amount of amusement, because it is couched in very general terms. A considerable portion of its contents contained the usual abuse of Hancock and Wright. It makes no specific reference to the establishment of a town—one of the most important elements of infrastructure. It makes no reference, direct or indirect, to any method of financing the concept.

Accordingly, I state that the plan produced by this Government, the subject of a submission to the Commonwealth Government, is not related in any way to any previous efforts of the Opposition.

Sir Charles Court: Not much!

Mr. GRAHAM: The submission has been prepared from studies made by the departments. I have already indicated that in my opinion the so-called "Pilbara plan" was not of any value because it was couched in general terms. The document, of which the Leader of the Opposition was the author—a copy of which, incidentally, I obtained from Japan, and I have a photostat copy here with Japanese hieroglyphics on it—could hardly be called a plan because, by and large, the general terms in which it was couched would be expressed by anyone in pointing to the necessity for co-ordination and the avoidance of overlapping, duplication, and so on.

That is something that has been said on many occasions by many people before and since the Leader of the Opposition became the author of the document to which reference has been made.

Sir David Brand: All of this has been covered.

Sir Charles Court: All of it has been covered.

## 7. DAIRY INDUSTRY AUTHORITY

### *Establishment*

Mr. I. W. MANNING, to the Minister for Agriculture:

(1) When does he expect to introduce legislation to establish the proposed single dairy industry authority?

(2) Did he receive a letter signed by 11 licensed whole-milk producers, and also a letter from the Leader of the Opposition requesting that the adjournment of the debate on the proposed legislation be extended so that those farmers who will be affected will be given ample opportunity to consider the impact of the legislation on the dairying industry?

(3) Is he agreeable to the request for an extended adjournment of the debate on the proposed legislation?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

(1) Notice that leave would be sought to introduce a Bill to establish a single dairy industry authority at the next sitting of the House was given by me this evening.

(2) Yes.

(3) The question of granting an extension of the adjournment of the debate for the purpose of examining the Bill I will refer to the Premier but I certainly would not wish to bind him to any specific or mandatory requirement when he is organising his notice paper. In making that remark I would point out that few pieces of legislation have been so thoroughly studied beforehand by all sections of the dairy industry as this one has been. I have a list of all the meetings that were held between representatives of various facets of the industry, officers of the department, and myself, and this list will be made available to any member who desires it.

## 8. WHEAT QUOTAS

### *Current Position*

Mr. BROWN, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) In view of the wheat sales to the People's Republic of China and the anticipated shortage of grain reserves in Australia, will he advise what is the current position of wheat quota deliveries for the forthcoming harvest?
- (2) What proposals for the increase in delivery entitlement is envisaged for the 1973-74 season?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

I thank the member for Merredin-Yilgarn for the notice he gave me of this question, and I reply to him as follows:—

- (1) The current position of wheat quota deliveries in Western Australia for the forthcoming harvest is that delivery entitlement certificates are in the course of being finalised and will be posted to growers during the week commencing the 9th October. It is anticipated all quota or over-quota wheat offered for the 1972-73 harvest will be accepted by Co-operative Bulk Handling as in past seasons.
- (2) To this stage, the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation has not as far as I am aware made firm proposals to the Minister for Primary Industry in regard to increased wheat quotas for the 1973-74 season. It is hoped that in view of the anticipated shortage of wheat in Australia to meet all available markets, the Minister for

Primary Industry will see fit to arrange finance for the payment of the first advance on a quantity of wheat greatly in excess of the 407,000,000 bushels provided for the 1972-73 season; or, alternatively, to arrange to provide finance to cover the first advance on all wheat delivered in the 1973-74 season.

9.

## DROUGHT RELIEF

### *North-Eastern Goldfields*

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Minister for Agriculture:

Part (4) of question 7 on today's notice paper is as follows:—

When will he be making an announcement about the extent and nature of the drought and emergency relief for these areas, as the position continues to be serious for the pastoralists concerned?

To which the Minister replied—

Following receipt of recommendations from the Drought Finance Committee.

My understanding is that the recommendation has been received, but apparently, from this answer, this is not so. Therefore, could the Minister tell me when he expects to receive the recommendation, and also what is the relationship between the Drought Finance Committee and the members of the committee who have been listed in the answer given to part (3) (b) of question 7?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

The committee listed in the answer given to part (3) (b) refers to the special working party committee, composed not only of officers of the departmental sections concerned with the pastoral industry, but also of representatives of the firms which provide a great deal of the finance for that particular rural industry. The Drought Finance Committee will have the responsibility of making ultimate recommendations to the Government as to what should be done in connection with the drought-stricken pastoral areas. This, of course, is pertaining to the requirements under the Land Act, and as soon as the recommendations have been made available by the Drought Finance Committee—the members of

which, incidentally, are in the area at present—a decision will be made by the Government. Should the Leader of the Opposition require any further details I will be pleased to supply them in writing.

# 10. METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

## *Action on Criticism*

Mr. NALDER, to the Minister for Agriculture:

Parts (1) and (2) of question 16 on today's notice paper are as follows:—

- (1) Has he read the leading article in the September/October issue of *Market Gardener*?
- (2) Does he agree that "The Metropolitan Market Trust needs a good shake up. It is the responsibility of the Minister, the Association, and the industry to give it this."?

The Minister's replies were as follows:—

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. The sentence is misquoted. It is the responsibility of members of the Trust to determine the needs of the Metropolitan Markets.

Could the Minister clarify this answer, because I have not misquoted the sentence? I gave it exactly as it was published.

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

The verbal quotation of the Leader of the Country Party is correct as it is extracted from the journal to which he referred.

However, the actual quotation has misquoted the charges which are placed upon the Metropolitan Market Trust. As the honourable member is aware, the Metropolitan Market Trust is an autonomous entity which, in its own right, determines what is required of it to fulfil the functions which are contained in its charter.

As a consequence, whoever wrote that article was, to some extent, misconstruing the authority possessed by the Minister, the industry, and the trust; and this is the context of the misquoting referred to. It was not a misquotation of wording on the part of the Leader of the Country Party.

11.

## CATTLE

### *Sales: Boycott*

Mr. REID, to the Minister for Agriculture:

Further to my question without notice asked earlier, and in the light of the seriously deteriorating situation regarding liveweight selling, will the Minister give some indication as to how long it will be before this matter will be investigated and a decision given, because it is now longer than a month since the boycott was imposed?

Mr. H. D. EVANS replied:

I will be happy to take up the issue actively, and to ascertain when some decision by the organisations representing the pastoral industry and the stock agents can be expected to reach finality. As soon as I have some positive indication of that I will be happy to indicate what further action is available and can be taken.

12.

## PILBARA REGION

### *Plan of Development: Comments on "Pilbara Plan"*

Sir CHARLES COURT, to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation:

Is the Minister prepared to arrange an appropriate and suitable appointment, and provide an opportunity for me in conjunction with him, to interview the senior officers and advisers to the Brand Government, and also to be given access to the appropriate papers so that I can demonstrate to him that his comments about the "Pilbara plan" of the Brand Government are, in fact, incorrect?

Mr. GRAHAM replied:

I am prepared to give consideration to the request made by the Leader of the Opposition. I might tell him that whilst I informed the House—and this is true—that I had examined cursorily the so-called "Pilbara plan" last year, I took advantage of the opportunity this afternoon to read it again, and found that my original conclusions were confirmed. I have a copy of the so-called plan before me.

Sir Charles Court: The plan is not in one document, but in many documents. That is where you are completely wrong.

## 13. ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

*Action against Offenders*

Mr. O'CONNOR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Has he advised the Transport Department not to proceed with action against any road maintenance tax offenders?
- (2) If so, how many?

Mr. BICKERTON replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).

## 14. PILBARA REGION

*Plan of Development: Comments on "Pilbara Plan"*

Mr. RUSHTON, to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation:

Was the Minister present in May, 1970, at Tom Price when the then Minister for Industrial Development briefed the touring members of Parliament on the concept and plan for the development of the Pilbara, which was similar to the present proposition, other than the financial arrangement?

Mr. Williams: It looks as though the Minister would not know.

Mr. GRAHAM replied:

If the member for Bunbury cares to answer the question he may do so. I was not present on the parliamentary tour of the Pilbara, and therefore I have no idea of, no doubt, the very many words spoken by the now Leader of the Opposition.

## 15. ORD RIVER SCHEME

*Adverse Comment by Mr. Whitlam*

Mr. RIDGE, to the Premier:

My question is related to the Ord River scheme. Does the Premier share the view of the Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party (Mr. Whitlam) who on the television programme entitled "Monday Conference" described the scheme as a grandiose failure?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN replied:

As it happened, on the very few occasions which are available to me to watch television, on this occasion I did watch that television programme. My reaction was to raise my eyebrows!

ALUMINA REFINERY (MITCHELL PLATEAU) AGREEMENT ACT  
AMENDMENT BILL*Third Reading*

MR. GRAHAM (Balcatta—Minister for Development and Decentralisation) [5.20 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

When we were dealing with the Bill in Committee, and clause 3 was under discussion, the Leader of the Opposition asked me to have a certain proposition checked with the Crown Law Department. I said I would do that and inform him of the upshot.

This is the information with which I have been supplied—

The question has been referred to Parliamentary Counsel who points out that in section 2 of the 1971 Act the definition of "the Agreement" extends to any variation. The definition reads—

"the Agreement" means the Agreement of which a copy is set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and if the Agreement is added to or varied or any of its provisions are cancelled in accordance with those provisions, includes the Agreement as so altered from time to time;

Accordingly the reference to "the Agreement" in section 3(2) of the 1971 Act includes the variation and no amendment is necessary.

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Leader of the Opposition) [5.22 p.m.]: If I might just briefly comment on the information given by the Minister for Development and Decentralisation, with respect I would suggest that the person who has advised him should have another look at this matter, because I think he has missed my point. If it was a case of a variation of an agreement made without bringing the agreement to Parliament, and made in accordance with the variation clause, then the advice given by the Minister is obviously correct. However, we have created a new schedule and a new item altogether. For that reason I suggest that he should have another look at the matter from this point of view.

I do not quarrel with the advice given to the Minister, if it was a straightforward variation made in accordance with an earlier agreement and which variation had not been submitted for ratification. In this case a new agreement has been submitted which becomes a new schedule. I think the previous clause does not go far enough. I am not quarrelling with the information which the Minister has given;

I am merely raising a point. It would be rather unfortunate if later on someone were to take up a legal technicality, because of the failure of the original section 2 to apply to the new agreement.

**MR. GRAHAM** (Balcatta—Minister for Development and Decentralisation) [5.23 p.m.]: First of all, I want to assure the Leader of the Opposition that what I have read out to the House has not been amended or altered by me in any way. It was read out as received from the department. This advice was given in reply to the comments of the Leader of the Opposition made during the Committee stage. A copy of the honourable member's comments as recorded in *Hansard* is before me. I think that when the Leader of the Opposition reads the information I have given, as distinct from hearing what I have read out as to what Parliamentary Counsel has said, he will be satisfied because it appears to me that the point raised by him is adequately covered.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

#### **APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)**

##### *Second Reading*

**MR. J. T. TONKIN** (Melville—Treasurer) [5.25 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

It fell to my colleague, the Minister for Education, in his former capacity as Treasurer, to present the Budget last year. It is my privilege as Treasurer on this occasion to introduce the second Budget of the present Government.

It is a Budget that has been framed in a difficult economic and financial climate, and it recognises the need to avoid imposing any checks on the economic upturn which is now beginning and should soon gather momentum.

The Government has confidence that the current financial year will see a marked improvement in general economic activity in Western Australia and the Budget, I believe, reflects that confidence.

#### **The Economy**

In this respect, we should all bear in mind how rapidly the turn of events in Australia and overseas can influence the economic outlook in this State.

When introducing the Budget last year, my colleague said, "Undoubtedly the dominant factors on the State economic scene at the present time are the depressed state of the rural sector . . . and the continued strong inflationary pressures."

In the course of the intervening year we have seen the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and an economic setback in Japan react sharply on the earnings of iron ore exporters with a consequent postponement of development proposals in this field.

In addition, a general slackness in world mineral markets has slowed down development of other known mineral deposits, particularly nickel and bauxite, and has reduced the momentum of exploration.

Just as heavy capital investment in mineral developments in recent years gave a strong boost to the construction and fabrication industries, so the slow-down in private investment in the past year has had as its corollary a temporary recession in those industries.

These factors, coming as they did on top of the rural recession and a climate of uncertainty throughout Australia, have resulted in unemployment of wholly unacceptable levels.

While the Government has done everything in its power to relieve the situation through its own works programmes, we are well aware that the solution to the unemployment problem lies in a resurgence of private investment, particularly in mining and manufacturing.

I am confident that the State is now moving out of the period of hesitation and that the next few months will see the start of a number of major projects that will revitalise the economy.

I will have more to say on prospects for the year ahead shortly, but for the moment I wish to look briefly at economic events during the year just concluded.

There is little satisfaction to be drawn from a survey of the State's economy in the past year and what matters to us all now is the year ahead. However, it has been customary at this time to take stock of economic performance over the last financial year and I do not wish to depart from a practice which I believe can be helpful to members.

Moreover, I believe that the continued growth that has occurred in most sectors, notwithstanding the apparent difficulties, may surprise many.

#### **Population and Employment**

Since the last Budget the results of the 1971 census have become available showing a State population of 1,027,372 at the 30th June 1971. This represented a gain of 179,000 persons in the intercensal period from June 1966.

In that five-year period Western Australia experienced an average annual growth rate of 3.9 per cent, which was well above the national average of 1.9 per cent.

Despite an emphasis on decentralisation and substantial development in country areas during that time, the rate of growth in the metropolitan area was approximately double that of the rest of the State; its share of the population increasing from 65.9 per cent. in 1966 to 68.3 per cent. in 1971.

This is a quandary facing all Australian Governments today; namely, that developments anywhere in the State induce growth in the capital city, offsetting the gains made from policies of decentralisation.

Much of the reason for this lies in the concentration of service industries and commercial activity in the metropolitan area where the existence of a large and stable work force and supporting industries makes for lower operating costs.

This trend will only be overcome if a similar concentration of activity and population can be located at other regional centres. In short, decentralisation is unlikely to be achieved by dispersion of new developments throughout the State, but by strategic grouping of industries at regional centres so that each can reinforce the other in building viable urban concentrations. This fact must be central to every Government's planning for decentralisation.

The State population at the 30th June, this year, is estimated at 1,053,100. This represents an increase of 2.5 per cent. for the year which, though below the rate of increase of recent years, is still a high growth rate by Australian standards.

Following an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent. in the five years to June, 1971, civilian employment held steady during 1971-72 in line with the generally depressed level of economic activity. Indeed, the most disturbing feature of the economy today is the current high level of unemployment.

In the last 12 months the situation in the labour market has deteriorated considerably. The number of persons registered for employment has almost doubled, to reach 12,544 at the end of August. As a result, the percentage of the work force unemployed has risen from 1.57 per cent. to 2.89 per cent. over the same period.

Of greatest concern to the Government is metropolitan unemployment which now constitutes 75 per cent. of the total. As I stated earlier, the Government has exhausted the resources it has available to alleviate the problem until the expected lift in economic activity and job opportunities provide a more permanent solution.

I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the seriousness of the problem and have requested that the Commonwealth provide funds for the

alleviation of metropolitan unemployment on the same lines as the scheme operating very successfully in country areas.

However, while the Commonwealth Government is providing \$2,700,000 in the six months to December this year to create jobs in country areas, it has refused to provide one dollar for works in the metropolitan area where unemployment is three times the country total.

I am unable to understand this attitude and am at a loss to explain why the Commonwealth Government has acted so promptly to alleviate unemployment in country areas but remains seemingly indifferent to the much more serious situation in the capital cities of at least three States.

### Building

After a somewhat difficult year in 1971-72, most sectors of the building industry began the current year on a more solid basis.

Last year, house completions at 13,287 were 1,366 above the level achieved in 1970-71 although activity on flat construction continued to decline with completions falling to 1,595 compared with 5,013 in the previous year.

The lack of interest in flat building still reflects the overemphasis given to this area by investors and the industry during the housing boom of 1969 and 1970.

June quarter approvals for flats numbered 590 representing some improvement on previous quarters, and indicating an annual rate of completions approaching 2,500. The latter figure may well be found to reflect the true demand for flats in the community.

While flat building appears to be settling down to a level of about half that achieved in the peak years of 1969 and 1970, construction of houses is showing a strong rising trend.

In recent quarters the number of permits and approvals issued for houses has risen steadily. For the June quarter, this year, approvals were almost 17 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1971 and, at 3,528, were approaching the peak quarterly levels of three years ago.

It is interesting to note that in 1971-72, Western Australia completed 10.5 per cent. of all dwellings completed in Australia in that year, which is significantly greater than the figure of 8.1 per cent. represented by our share of population.

Although the value of completions of buildings other than houses and flats fell by 14 per cent. in 1971-72, the figure achieved of \$150,800,000 was considerably higher than any year before 1970-71. The



decline in activity in this sector can be attributed mainly to a reduced construction rate for hotels, office buildings, and other business premises.

Employment statistics reflect the conditions that have prevailed within the building industry during the last year. In the 12 months to March, 1972, total building employment was reduced by 8.7 per cent. Significantly, the number of persons working on dwelling construction held firm, while other categories of building accounted for almost the whole of the drop in employment.

### Manufacturing

Although there are no recent official statistics covering secondary industry it is known that activity in this sector has slowed considerably in the past year. This is reflected in the number of wage and salary earners engaged in manufacturing which fell by 2 per cent. in 1971-72, and in reduced overtime worked.

The latest survey by the Department of Labour and National Service showed that 46 per cent. of factory employees were working overtime in June this year compared with 57 per cent. in June, 1971, and that the average weekly hours of overtime worked had fallen from 4.9 to 3.6 over the same period.

Secondary industry reports to be generally working below capacity, and engineering, in particular, is experiencing difficult times due to the run-down in contracts associated with major development projects.

### Minerals

The value of mineral production in 1971 increased by 11.6 per cent. to reach \$647,000,000. Although this increase was less spectacular than in earlier years it nevertheless represented substantial growth. The prospects for further growth of production in 1972 are somewhat clouded by several factors, including continued uncertainty in world mineral markets.

The devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December last will mean a reduction in returns from iron ore contracts written in that currency. Similarly, the cutbacks in Japanese purchases of iron ore will adversely affect the value of iron ore production in the current year.

In addition, depressed markets for some of our other major minerals, such as alumina and nickel, are restricting expansion.

Figures for the six months to June show the slower rate of growth predicted for 1972. In that time, the value of mineral production was 10.3 per cent. below that for the corresponding period in 1971. The principal contributor to this decline was iron ore production, the value of which fell by 17.8 per cent. compared with the first half of 1971.

On the brighter side there are several pointers to expansion in the fairly near future. The Cliffs (Robe River) project will soon commence exports; an attempt is being made in conjunction with the Japanese buyers to bring Hamersley Iron's Paraburdoo mine into production; Alcoa has recently announced plans to expand its Pinjarra refinery; and, with record prices, the goldmining industry is receiving a welcome boost.

A recovery in demand for iron ore by the Japanese steel mills cannot be far off and this factor alone would do much to restore a healthy growth situation to the mining industry.

Looking beyond the present setbacks, it is clear that we have only just begun a long period of mining developments and secondary processing based on minerals which will ensure continued economic growth in this State for decades.

With such a huge industry almost wholly geared to export, there are bound to be other times when temporary oversupply of world markets will mean that our industry marks time until consumption trends catch up.

This, as I have remarked before, is the other and less welcome side of the development coin—our growing dependence on the economic fortune of the countries that buy the products of our mines. The economy and work force of the State are likely to become increasingly vulnerable to fluctuations in our principal markets.

Consequently, it is important that we should not put too many eggs in one or two baskets. The Government will encourage mining companies to diversify their markets as much as possible, and it must be our aim to seek as wide a variety of development projects as we can.

### The Rural Situation

The past year has seen a very welcome recovery in the rural sector and the outlook is most promising, with favourable market conditions for cereal and beef production and increased wool prices.

In 1971-72, the total net value of rural production recorded a further increase and, at \$305,000,000, was below only the record production of the 1968-69 season.

Continued world oversupply of wheat again meant the imposition of quotas in 1971-72, and the State's quota of 76,000,000 bushels and an indifferent season restricted production to only 79,600,000 bushels. However, for the current season the quota has been raised substantially to 95,000,000 bushels and wheat deliveries are expected to be around 96,000,000 bushels subject to good finishing rains being received.

All signs point to a brighter future for wheatgrowers. It is expected that the national carryover from last season will

be the lowest for four years. Following the conclusion of major sales to Russia and China, the Wheat Board predicts that it will be able to dispose of all wheat delivered in 1972-73 at considerably increased prices and that quotas for the following year could be increased substantially.

Cereal crops other than wheat varied in production performance in 1971-72.

Production of barley continued to reflect the increasing diversification of grain crops by expanding to 44,000,000 bushels compared with 33,900,000 bushels the previous year.

On the other hand, production of oats dropped from 28,700,000 bushels in 1970-71 to 22,800,000 bushels in 1971-72. However, this was still a high level of production relative to earlier years.

The Western Australian wool clip in 1971-72 increased by nearly 12 per cent. to 169,000,000 kilos. More importantly, the value of the clip increased by 40 per cent. over the same period, with wool prices rising to an average of some 16 per cent. above the depressed level of 1970-71. The price recovery was mainly confined to the second half of the year and the close of season price was, in fact, 50 per cent. above the level at the end of the previous season.

A continuing favourable price trend and prevailing conditions in the world wool market are encouraging for wool's prospects. The upward trend has been confirmed in this season's opening sales, where sharp price increases have been recorded.

On the international scene, wool stocks in producing countries are lower than in the last season, and at the same time both economic and wool textile activity in the main wool consuming countries are improving. Together, these factors should result in a firm wool market in the current season.

The numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs slaughtered all increased in 1971-72, although meat prices were somewhat lower than in the previous year.

Beef production is becoming a more attractive proposition for farmers, with prices rising in the face of a world-wide shortage and the availability of an expanded U.S. market through the recent lifting of import quotas in that country.

### Wages and Prices

A high incidence of award wage increases was again evident in 1971-72 and average weekly earnings rose accordingly. Following on from the exceptional rise of 12.1 per cent. in the previous year, average earnings in 1971-72 increased by a lesser but substantial 10.6 per cent.

During 1971-72, the general price level, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Perth, rose by 5.8 per cent. which was

slightly less than the average increase for Australia of 6.6 per cent. By comparison, the movement in the index figure for Perth in the previous year was 4.3 per cent. and the experience over the five years to June, 1971, was an annual average rise of 3.4 per cent. This acceleration of the rate of increases of prices indicates that inflationary forces are still strong, notwithstanding the recession in some sectors of the economy.

For its part, the Government is experiencing great difficulty in avoiding increased charges for transport and other services but has decided to refrain from increases on this occasion in an effort to assist economic recovery and to set an example of restraint to other sections of the community.

Sir David Brand: The Commonwealth would have the same problem, would it not?

Mr. J. T. TONKIN: Yes, it would.

However, it serves no purpose to hold down charges to users of a Government utility if it becomes necessary to increase taxation on the community at large in order to meet the deficit on the operations of that utility. Consequently, should operating costs increase further, we are likely to have no alternative but to lift charges for a number of services.

### Prospects for 1972-73

There need be no lack of confidence in the long-term growth potential of this State nor indeed in the short-term prospects. A year or two from now this present phase will, I am sure, be seen as a brief hesitation at a time when the world minerals market took stock of future needs and readjusted estimates of requirements.

There are, already, encouraging signs of an upturn in the State's economy and several companies are again looking actively at development proposals of sufficient magnitude to revitalise the construction and fabrication industries.

The \$42,000,000 Co-operative Bulk Handling grain terminal at Kwinana and the construction of a \$20,000,000 deep-sea drilling rig in Cockburn Sound for Ocean Drilling and Exploration Co. Ltd. alone will provide substantial contracts for local firms.

Work is expected to resume soon on the third unit of Alcoa's alumina refinery at Pinjarra at a cost of \$25,000,000, which will also provide a major stimulus to local industry. The project will provide employment for 1,000 men during the construction phase and will also mean a permanent increase of 250 in the company's work force.

Work will also start soon on Texada Mines' \$4,500,000 potash plant near Carnarvon which the company aims to have completed in 1973. This project will employ 150 men on construction and from 40 to 50 men permanently.

It is expected that the proposed agreement between Poseidon Ltd. and the Government will be finalised shortly, allowing work to begin immediately on that company's \$40,000,000 nickel mining venture and concentration plant near Laverton. Substantial railway works will also be undertaken to coincide with this project.

Of great importance because of its impact on all levels of the local economy is the dramatic improvement in prospects for the rural sector. The marked upturn in wool prices and greatly improved prospects for wheat sales herald a substantial lift in farm incomes and a return to prosperity in country areas.

Despite the diversification of our economy in recent years, the rural sector still plays a vital part in the economic fortunes of the whole State, and the upturn in this area will do much to change the whole economic climate. The Government is therefore confident of a substantial improvement in economic activity in the coming months and an early resumption of a high rate of growth in Western Australia.

#### Financial Results for 1971-72

Last year, expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund exceeded receipts by \$891,000. This deficit was a considerable improvement on the figure of \$3,525,000 which was expected when the 1971-72 Budget was presented.

Revenue received during the year was very close to the Budget estimate with a shortfall in expected receipts from mineral royalties and rents being offset by additional assistance from the Commonwealth Government.

Prior to the February, 1972, Premiers' Conference, it appeared that the budgeted deficit would be exceeded but at that conference the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide special assistance of \$15,000,000 to be divided between the States in proportion to their Financial Assistance Grants. Western Australia's share of that sum was \$1,700,000 which was sufficient to offset the shortfall in revenue from our own resources.

Expenditure fell short of the estimate by a little more than \$3,000,000 due mainly to delay in the hearing of the national wage and State basic wage cases. Although this delay resulted in a saving on budgeted expenditure last year, the full-year cost of the increases awarded must of course be provided for in the Budget for this current year.

#### Budget 1972-73

Mr. Speaker, I now turn to consideration of the Budget for 1972-73.

In the weeks before the June, 1972, Premier's Conference when, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, we previewed our Budget prospects for this year, it was apparent that we faced a most difficult financial situation.

The growth of State revenues was depressed in nearly all areas by the current economic conditions, and the problem was accentuated by an expected reduction in revenue from mining following the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the decline in exports of iron ore and nickel concentrates. To make matters worse, the indications at that time were that special nonrecurring revenue assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government in 1971-72, amounting in our case to a little more than \$6,000,000, would not be available to us this year.

In all it appeared that total revenue in 1972-73 would rise by less than 5 per cent., which was completely inadequate to meet the inescapable increases in the cost of providing existing Government services. Our problems were compounded by the knowledge that severe cutbacks in the level of Government services or marked increases in State taxation could worsen the unemployment problem and inhibit economic recovery.

#### Commonwealth Revenue Grants

To varying degrees, all States were in much the same position and, in response to strong representations from the Premiers at the June conference, the Prime Minister acknowledged our claim for a substantial addition to the Financial Assistance Grants payable under the formula. The arrangements finally agreed upon involved three amendments to the Financial Assistance Grant arrangements.

Firstly, a permanent addition of \$112,000,000 was made to the Financial Assistance Grants payable to all States under the formula. Western Australia's share of this amount is in the order of \$12,400,000; but as the special nonrecurring grant of \$6,000,000 paid in 1971-72 will not be available this year, the additional revenue flowing from this arrangement is some \$6,400,000.

Secondly, Western Australia will receive a special temporary addition of \$3,500,000 to its 1972-73 Financial Assistance Grant in general aid of this year's Budget.

The third change involved additions to New South Wales' and Victoria's Financial Assistance Grants amounting to \$1.50 *per capita* in each case. These adjustments were made in recognition of the fact that the *per capita* Financial Assistance Grants payable to those States had risen more slowly in recent years than the grants payable to other States.

The total effect of these developments as far as Western Australia is concerned was to provide us with \$9,900,000 more than we might otherwise have received. This made it possible for us to shape a Budget which allowed for the maintenance of Government services at satisfactory levels and to provide for some moderate advances.

Whilst I and all other Premiers are grateful for the Commonwealth Government's recognition of the needs of the States on this occasion, the fact that supplementary grants of this magnitude were necessary highlights a most unsatisfactory state of affairs within the Federation.

It was less than three years ago that a strong case for reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations was presented by all Premiers to the Commonwealth Government. A little more than two years ago, the Commonwealth came up with a package deal of measures that were designed to usher in a new era in State finances.

Within a year the new arrangements had proved to be inadequate in the face of sharply rising costs of providing State services, and supplementary grants had to be paid.

It is clear that the Australian Federation cannot function properly with the present distribution of taxing rights between the States and the central Government.

In this regard, it is to be hoped that the proposed Constitutional Convention and the newly established research centre on federal financial relations at the Australian National University will get down to examining the fundamental issue that must be resolved if we are to make any real progress towards a greater degree of independence and financial responsibility on the part of the States. That issue is the present gross imbalance between the responsibilities of the Federal and State Governments on the one hand and the revenue-raising powers allocated to them on the other.

It seems to me that either the Commonwealth Government must take over some of the functions of State Governments or the States must be given access to fields of taxation that are now the privileged preserve of the Commonwealth.

Perhaps a completely unbiased observer would see a combination of these moves as the most sensible course.

Nor should we overlook the possibility that in the interests of efficiency and uniformity it might make very good sense for the States to vacate certain fields of taxation in return for access to others.

Certainly what is needed is an open-minded examination of the financial resources and responsibilities of the States and a genuine attempt made by all concerned to bring them closer together.

### The Budget Prospect

Even taking into account the additional grants obtained from the Commonwealth, the total revenue expected to be available to the Government this financial year falls well short of the funds sought by departments and by other bodies seeking increased financial assistance from the Government.

It has been necessary to reject or defer a number of proposals and to curtail departmental expenditure in order to avoid a completely unmanageable deficit.

However, the Government has felt it necessary to provide some further assistance to local government this year, on which I will have more to say later.

Provision has also been made for an increase in the textbook allowance for secondary students and for improved travel allowances for students from remote areas.

To enable these and other limited advances to be made, it is necessary to take steps to obtain some additional revenue in a manner that will not inhibit economic recovery. Therefore, it is proposed to increase the tax payable by on-course bookmakers from the present level of 2 per cent. on turnovers up to \$100,000 per annum and 2½ per cent. on higher turnovers, to 2½ per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively.

At present, proceeds from this tax are divided equally between the Government and the clubs. The clubs also benefit from the on-course operations of totalisators and from off-course betting through the Totalisator Agency Board.

The amounts made available to the clubs from these sources have risen markedly in recent years and last year amounted to the very substantial sum of \$4,500,000.

This year the figure could well exceed \$5,000,000 and the Government considers that assistance to racing and trotting clubs at this level cannot be justified in the face of other more pressing demands on the public purse.

Consequently, it is proposed that as from the 1st December, this year, the whole of the proceeds from the tax on on-course bookmakers shall be paid to Consolidated Revenue.

It is also proposed that unclaimed refunds held by the Totalisator Agency Board be paid to revenue in future instead of forming part of amounts paid to clubs as at present.

The additional revenue to be obtained from these measures is estimated at \$525,000 in 1972-73 and \$755,000 in a full year.

Legislation will be required to give effect to these proposals and appropriate Bills will be introduced at an early date.

Notwithstanding the reduction in payments to the clubs resulting from these moves, it is expected that they will still receive substantially more in 1972-73 than in the previous year.

No other taxation increases are proposed.

Taking these proposals into account, and having regard for the economic situation, the Government is budgeting for a deficit of \$5,077,000 in 1972-73.

### Estimated Revenue

Total revenue in 1972-73 is expected to exceed last year's collections by \$45,400,000, the smallest increase in three years.

Increased receipts from the Commonwealth of \$23,400,000 account for more than half of the overall increase.

Higher collections are also expected from "State Taxation"—\$16,900,000—and under the heading of "Law Courts and Departmental"—\$10,600,000.

Territorial revenue is expected to decline by \$1,600,000 and revenue of public utilities is estimated to be \$3,900,000 lower than in 1971-72.

### State Taxation

Revenue from payroll tax is expected to rise by \$12,400,000 as a result of a full year's collection this year on an increased payroll. However, this increase will be offset in part by a further reduction of \$6,900,000 in the State's Financial Assistance Grant under the arrangements made for the transfer of this tax to the State.

Other increased collections under the heading of "State Taxation" principally reflect the full-year effect of higher rates imposed last year. But for this action, it is estimated that revenue from State taxation in the current year would have been only marginally above last year's collections, which would have created an unmanageable situation for the Government.

### Receipts from the Commonwealth

Grants from the Commonwealth for general revenue purposes are expected to amount to \$203,600,000 in 1972-73.

After allowing for the supplementation to the formula grant agreed to at the June Premiers' Conference and adjustments on account of the transfer of payroll tax, the Financial Assistance Grant payable to Western Australia is expected to be \$189,300,000.

To this sum must be added the special nonrecurring grant of \$3,500,000 to which I referred earlier and the Additional

Assistance Grant of \$6,500,000 which has been reduced by \$3,000,000 from the 1971-72 payment in accordance with the arrangement decided at the Premiers' Conference in June, 1970.

Consequently, the estimates provide for receipt of a total of \$199,300,000 in 1972-73 under the Financial Assistance Grant arrangements.

This is the third year of the new arrangement under which the Commonwealth is assisting the States to meet debt charges. The payment to this State in 1972-73 has been assessed at \$3,300,000 compared with \$2,200,000 last year.

As a result of these variations in Commonwealth payments to Western Australia, the Estimates provide for an increase of \$23,400,000 under this heading.

### Territorial Revenue

Revenue from mining operations is expected to be \$879,000 less in 1972-73 than in the previous year.

In part, this reduction reflects an expected drop in the value of iron ore sales following the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the cut-back in shipments to Japan. In addition, royalties from petroleum and mineral lease rents are expected to be less than in 1971-72.

The Estimates this year also provide for payment by Mt. Goldsworthy joint venturers of \$475,000, being a contribution to the provision of infrastructure paid by way of additional royalty under the special arrangements with that company. This is a reduction of \$475,000 in the amount received from this source last year when two annual instalments were received within the financial year.

The contribution to be received this year is to be paid to the State development fund as were the 1971-72 contributions. The estimates of expenditure provide accordingly.

*Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.*

Mr. J. T. TONKIN: Revenue from timber royalties and land sales is also expected to show a decline this year.

### Law Courts and Departmental

Of the total increase of \$10,600,000 expected under this heading, \$8,100,000 is due to additional Treasury revenue. The latter figure principally reflects higher interest payments to the Treasury from various bodies as a result of additional capital supplied to those bodies and a higher average rate of interest charged.

In general, revenue collections by departments continue to rise as a result of increased activity and a continuing review of departmental fees and charges aimed at bringing them more into line with current costs.

### Public Utilities

Revenue from railway operations is estimated to decrease this year by \$4,400,000 with a small offsetting increase in receipts from country water supplies.

Heavier shipments of wheat than were expected last year have reduced the quantity of grain stored in country bins at the 30th June, 1972, by 750,000 tons compared with the end of the previous financial year. Consequently, reduced traffic in grain is expected until shipments commence from the new season's deliveries.

In 1971-72, an amount of 3,400,000 tons of grain was carried on the railways, whereas in the current year the estimate has been set at 2,700,000 tons.

Notwithstanding reduced traffic, expenditure is estimated to be \$1,900,000 higher than last year and so the cash deficiency of the railways is expected to increase in 1972-73 by \$6,300,000, which is disturbing.

### Estimated Expenditure

The estimates of expenditure provide for a total outlay of \$474,500,000 which exceeds last year's expenditure by \$49,600,000.

Continued substantial rises in salaries and wages have been a major cause of increased expenditure requirements in 1972-73 as a result of a full-year impact of increases granted last year and new awards issued since the 30th June.

It is also necessary to make some provision for further increases that may arise during the balance of this financial year out of the national wage and State basic wage hearings and reviews of other awards.

An allowance of \$6,300,000 has been made to cover possible increases of this kind, but at best this is little more than a calculated guess as to the amount that may eventually be required.

The continued rise in wage costs absorbs the greater part of additional revenue available to the Government and our scope for expanding services is therefore very limited. Nevertheless, as I mentioned earlier, provision has been made for some forward moves.

### Education

Provision has been made for expenditure on education at all levels to increase this year from \$95,700,000 to \$106,900,000, an increase of 11.7 per cent.

Features of the proposed outlay on education which warrant special mention are—

Textbook allowances paid to parents of fourth and fifth year secondary school students are to be increased from \$10 to \$15 from the beginning of the next school year at an estimated annual cost of \$80,000.

At present, the Government meets the cost of one return or two single trips between home and school each year for children from remote areas attending school. It is proposed to increase the concession to one return plus two single trips as from the 1st January next at an estimated cost of \$60,000 per annum.

Special provision has been made for a substantial upgrading of equipment and materials for technical education. Expenditure this year will rise by 50 per cent. to a total of \$1,056,000.

Provision has also been made for a threefold increase in subsidies to parents and citizens' associations for buildings such as libraries and canteens in primary schools following the Government's decision last year to lift subsidy levels to 50 per cent. of the approved cost of such buildings up to a maximum subsidy of \$5,000.

Substantial additional expenditure will be incurred this year on phase two of the scheme for provision of free textbooks in primary schools. Free issues to be provided in 1973 include a wide range of reading material and, in certain grades, arithmetic, science, and social science books.

Enrolments in primary schools are expected to increase by 5,000 next year, requiring the completion of five new primary schools and extensive additions to existing schools.

Expanding secondary school student numbers will require the opening of three new high schools in 1973 and provision for increased enrolments in nine existing high schools.

Extensions to the Churchlands and Mt. Lawley Teachers' Colleges are almost equivalent to one new college and will require an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in the staff of the teacher education division.

To meet these requirements, 535 additional teachers will be added to the staff of primary and secondary schools and a further 80 to teacher training colleges.

The number of students in training is to be increased by 585 to 3,925.

### Local Government Authorities

The revenue resources available to local authorities are limited and many, particularly those in rural and pastoral areas, are experiencing difficulty in providing adequate services to their communities.

It was in recognition of this that the Government established the Local Authorities Assistance Fund last year with an initial contribution of \$500,000.

Of this sum, \$379,000 was distributed to 112 local authorities according to a formula which recognised the particular problems

of councils with small populations and large areas to be served in relation to revenue received from rates.

Councils obtaining less than \$1,000 per square mile in rates were paid grants based on a sliding scale of *per capita* payments according to their estimated population at the 30th June, 1970. The effect of the sliding scale was that the minimum grant paid to any local authority was \$2,000 and the maximum \$6,000.

In addition, loans or grants were made from the fund to local authorities with special and pressing needs, on the recommendation of a committee headed by an officer of the Department of Local Government. A further sum of \$120,000 was disbursed from the fund in this manner.

The Government proposes that \$500,000 be again paid to the Local Authorities Assistance Fund in 1972-73 for distribution in a manner similar to last year.

It is proposed to use the same formula but with the qualifying limit raised to \$1,250 of rate revenue per square mile and with grants calculated according to the preliminary population figures from the June, 1971, census.

Special grants or loans will continue to be made available to individual councils where genuine need can be demonstrated.

Two additional steps are proposed to provide further assistance to local authorities.

As members know, pensioners may apply to have payment of council rates on their homes deferred to become eventually a charge against their estates.

The cost of providing the concession is mounting and local authorities in aggregate have large sums outstanding on account of pensioners' rates.

The Government has decided to help councils meet the cost of this concession and to this end proposes to pay annual grants to local authorities equal to interest at the long-term bond rate calculated on the amount of pensioner rates outstanding at the 30th June in the previous year.

It is proposed that the first payments be made in the current financial year in respect of rates outstanding at the 30th June, 1972. The concession is estimated to require expenditure of \$160,000 in 1972-73 and the Estimates provide for this sum to be appropriated to the Local Authorities Assistance Fund in addition to the \$500,000 previously mentioned.

Representations have also been made to the Government from time to time in respect of contributions required of local authorities towards meeting the running costs of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board.

At present the cost of the board's operations is shared between fire insurance companies—64 per cent.—local authorities—20 per cent.—and the State Government—16 per cent.

The statutory requirement to provide 20 per cent. of the board's income has become an increasing burden to local authorities and it is contended that a greater proportion of the cost of fire prevention and control should be borne by the insuring companies.

In at least two other States, insurance companies are required to bear 75 per cent. of the cost of fire protection with the balance borne equally by local authorities and the State Government.

Consequently the Government proposes to amend the Fire Brigades Act to provide for contributions as follows:—

		%
Insurance companies	....	75
Local authorities	....	12½
State Government	....	12½

As insurance companies have already budgeted for their contribution this year at the present rate, it is proposed that the new rates shall apply from the beginning of the next financial year.

The saving to local authorities in 1973-74 will be in the order of \$400,000 and to the Government, \$180,000.

The total benefit to local authorities from these two new proposals will be \$160,000 in 1972-73 and some \$560,000 in 1973-74.

#### Other Activities

Details of departmental votes will be available when appropriations are being dealt with in Committee and therefore I do not propose to speak on other items of expenditure other than to draw attention to some features of particular interest, as follows:—

Expenditure on hospital and health services will increase by \$11,700,000 this financial year, which is almost 20 per cent. more than the amount spent in 1971-72.

Provision has been made in the Estimates this year for the new Department of Community Welfare to absorb all of the functions of the former Child Welfare Department and many of the functions of the former Native Welfare Department.

Funds are to be provided to enable further expansion of the homemaker service which provides help and guidance to Aboriginal families to assist them in adjusting to conventional housing.

The number of deserted wives and unmarried mothers seeking assistance from the department

continues to increase dramatically and substantially higher expenditure will be incurred in this area.

In line with the Government's policy to strengthen the Police Force, it is proposed to increase the police establishment by 125 men this year. Provision has also been made for the installation of two-way radios on patrolmen's motor cycles to improve traffic control and general law enforcement.

Accumulated losses incurred by the Midland Junction Abattoir as a result of increased operating costs and fluctuating throughput due to drought conditions in recent years have created severe difficulties for the board. The Government therefore agreed to meet, in 1971-72, one-half of the accumulated loss of the board up to the beginning of the last financial year and to provide a grant in 1972-73 equal to one-half of the loss incurred on last year's operations.

The loss in 1971-72 amounted to \$450,000 and accordingly provision is made in the Estimates for payment of \$225,000 to the board in the current year.

The annual grant to the Cancer Council is to be increased by \$132,000 to enable the replacement of the linear accelerator at the Hollywood centre and to assist the council with other capital outlays.

An amount of \$300,000 is contained in the Estimates to provide for increased requests for assistance with furnishing of homes for the aged constructed by charitable organisations. Last year a sum of \$206,000 was provided for this purpose.

The grant to the St. John Ambulance Association is to be increased from \$347,000 to \$418,000.

Additional assistance is to be provided to the Rottnest Island Board this year to enable that body to improve the island's water supplies.

A sum of \$25,000 has been provided to enable the new Ministry of Recreation to promote recreational and amateur sporting activities.

Provision has been made in the Estimates to enable the first payments to be made this year to persons who have submitted claims for the refund of receipt duty paid on transactions involving goods produced or manufactured in Australia. Claims totalling \$5,200,000 have been submitted and the Government has agreed to pay in this financial year claims not exceeding \$50, with higher claims being met over the next 10 years by equal annual instalments.

Where claimants have agreed to forgo refunds on condition that the sums involved are used for charitable purposes, the amounts due are to be paid to a trust fund for subsequent disbursement.

An amount of \$139,000 has been provided to meet payments under these arrangements in 1972-73.

Losses incurred by the Metropolitan Transport Trust have increased markedly in the face of higher operating costs and it has been necessary to provide a sum of \$3,700,000 in the Budget to meet the expected deficit on bus operations in this financial year.

### Conclusion

That concludes my survey of the Budget and I now turn to the main purpose of the Bill which is to appropriate the sums required for the services of the current financial year as detailed in the Estimates. It also makes provision for the grant of supply to complete requirements for this year.

Supply of \$200,000,000 has already been granted under the Supply Act, 1972, and further supply of \$195,962,000 is provided for in the Bill now under consideration.

This total sum of \$395,962,000 is to be appropriated in the manner shown in a schedule to the Bill.

The Bill also makes provision for the grant of further supply of \$35,000,000 from the Public Account for advance to Treasurer which is to supplement the sum of \$5,000,000 already granted under the Supply Act.

As well as authorising the provision of funds for the current year, the Bill ratifies the amounts spent during 1971-72 in excess of the Estimates for that year. Details of these excesses are given in the relevant schedule to the Bill.

Under section 41 of the Forests Act, it is necessary for a scheme of expenditure from the Forests Improvement and Reforestation Fund to be submitted annually for the approval of Parliament.

The Bill makes provision for the appropriation of moneys for the current financial year in accordance with the scheme of expenditure already laid on the Table of the House.

I commend the Bill to members. I have here for tabling the Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1973, and the details of the Estimates of revenue and expenditure of State Trading Concerns for the year ending the 30th June, 1973.

*The Estimates were tabled.*

Debate adjourned, on motion by Sir Charles Court (Leader of the Opposition).



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1972-73

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[Return No. 1]

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1972

30th June, 1971 \$	Funds Employed	30th June, 1972 \$	\$
1,107,129,577	Loan Flotations .....	1,170,577,068	
133,018,165	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund .....	194,618,657	
924,111,422			975,958,411
18,680,000	Commonwealth Capital Grants .....		39,150,000
942,791,422			1,015,108,411
37,570,632	Trust Funds, Governmental .....	49,118,162	
5,772,958	Less Investments .....	7,102,580	
31,797,674			42,015,582
53,402,212	Trust Funds, Private .....	62,274,294	
51,064,882	Less Investments .....	59,524,716	
2,337,330			2,749,578
35,162,400	Suspense Accounts .....		27,227,276
8,329,911	Commonwealth Grants and Advances .....		4,831,134
8,494,699	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts .....		14,964,081
1,028,973,520			1,106,946,062
Dr. 121,854	Consolidated Revenue Fund :		
Dr. 4,308,120	Balance at commencement of year .....	Dr. 4,489,974	
	Deficit for year .....	Dr. 890,971	
Dr. 4,489,974		Dr. 5,380,945	
....	{ Less Amount paid into Fund (Public Moneys Investment Act—Section	4,489,974	
	4 (b)) .....		
Dr. 4,489,974	Balance .....		Dr. 890,971
1,024,483,552			1,106,055,091

Employment of Funds

Works and Services—			
Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and			
other State Undertakings .....			
1,071,502,088		1,157,915,382	
11,387,916	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange .....	12,210,776	
59,413,162	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded) .....	39,413,162	
		1,209,239,320	
1,122,302,866	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc. ....	194,618,657	
183,018,155			1,014,620,663
930,284,711			
Other Assets—			
Short Term Investment .....			
64,473,527			70,995,745
748,754	Cash at Bank .....	2,319,990	
528,211	Cash in London .....	398,183	
119,778	Cash in Hand .....	68,274	
1,306,743			2,816,397
4,754,000	Stores Accounts .....		0,080,119
Advances—			
Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc. ....			
14,416,224		11,540,857	
5,425	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	1,310	
5,328	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts) .....		
146,664	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts) .....		
14,573,671			11,542,167
1,024,483,552	Total Assets .....		1,106,055,091

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 2]

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1971-72, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

## Summary

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue .....	424,402,000	423,998,741	.....	403,259
Expenditure .....	427,927,000	424,889,712	.....	3,037,288
Deficit .....	3,525,000	890,971		2,634,029
Net Improvement .....			\$2,634,029	

## DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation .....	77,131,000	78,490,437	1,359,437	.....
Territorial .....	40,385,000	34,991,540	.....	5,393,460
Law Courts .....	2,544,000	2,807,641	263,641	.....
Departmental .....	55,261,000	54,130,848	.....	1,130,152
Commonwealth .....	176,158,000	180,132,188	3,974,188	.....
Public Utilities .....	72,923,000	73,446,087	523,087	.....
Total Revenue .....	424,402,000	423,998,741		403,259
Net Decrease .....			\$403,259	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act .....	20,400	18,700	.....	1,700
Interest—Overseas .....	2,143,000	2,118,773	.....	24,227
Interest—Australia .....	48,432,000	49,545,167	1,113,167	.....
Sinking Fund .....	10,423,000	10,364,746	.....	58,254
Other Special Acts .....	11,708,600	12,203,045	494,445	.....
Governmental—				
Departmental .....	272,662,000	268,228,843	.....	4,433,157
Public Utilities .....	82,538,000	82,410,438	.....	127,562
Total Expenditure .....	427,927,000	424,889,712		3,037,288
Net Decrease .....			\$3,037,288	

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 3]

## REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1968-69 TO 1971-72, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1972-73

Heads	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Estimate 1972-73
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Land Tax .....	4,892,454	6,932,058	7,505,262	9,831,028	10,200,000
Stamp Duty .....	22,876,436	25,864,241	23,156,930	21,295,087	22,999,000
Probate Duty .....	6,364,180	9,499,064	8,469,741	7,751,816	7,800,000
Pay-roll Tax .....	.....	.....	.....	28,096,975	40,466,000
Licenses .....	2,879,200	3,303,636	3,793,322	4,484,452	5,034,000
Third Party Insurance Sur- charge .....	754,643	816,155	873,132	1,586,965	2,451,000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	529,415	652,916	718,581	834,030	910,000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses .....	196,482	235,087	342,683	500,746	1,000,000
Investment Tax .....	645,368	740,935	435,935	.....	.....
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax .....	2,398,360	2,746,390	3,062,023	4,033,180	4,450,000
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	65,942	77,808	76,648	76,158	77,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>41,602,480</b>	<b>50,868,200</b>	<b>48,434,257</b>	<b>78,490,437</b>	<b>95,381,000</b>
<b>Territorial and Departmental—</b>					
Land .....	1,564,730	1,489,480	1,448,745	1,653,280	1,300,000
Mining .....	12,459,634	18,979,826	27,487,485	30,021,368	29,143,000
Timber .....	3,276,948	3,104,000	3,251,207	3,316,892	2,962,000
Royal Mint .....	461,214	484,150	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Fees, etc. ....	33,035,274	36,901,141	45,583,183	54,130,848	64,504,000
Law Courts .....	1,653,563	2,054,243	2,300,627	2,807,641	3,052,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52,451,363</b>	<b>63,072,900</b>	<b>80,071,247</b>	<b>91,930,029</b>	<b>100,961,000</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Financial Assistance Grant ....	108,295,948	123,334,745	146,463,402	161,459,900	189,300,000
Special Grant .....	582,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additional Assistance Grant .....	15,500,000	15,500,000	12,500,000	9,500,000	6,500,000
Special Revenue Assistance .....	1,296,060	1,544,612	5,030,441	6,014,355	3,500,000
Debt Charges Assistance .....	.....	.....	1,105,634	2,211,069	3,317,000
Interest Contribution .....	946,864	946,864	946,864	946,864	947,000
Receipts Duty Compensation .....	.....	.....	4,350,000	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>126,620,872</b>	<b>141,326,221</b>	<b>170,306,331</b>	<b>180,132,188</b>	<b>203,564,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	4,538,027	5,601,834	6,475,606	7,209,342	7,633,000
State Abattoirs and Sleyards .....	619,760	48,719	.....	.....	.....
Railways .....	49,163,058	57,199,647	61,819,859	66,179,679	61,830,000
State Batteries .....	85,781	71,167	54,342	57,066	75,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>54,406,626</b>	<b>62,921,367</b>	<b>68,349,807</b>	<b>73,446,087</b>	<b>69,538,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>275,081,341</b>	<b>318,188,778</b>	<b>367,251,642</b>	<b>423,998,741</b>	<b>469,444,000</b>

[Return No. 4]

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1968-69 TO 1971-72, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1972-73

Head	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Estimate 1972-73
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Special Acts</b> .....	56,816,698	62,382,602	65,405,678	74,250,431	78,559,000
<b>Departmental—</b>					
Parliament .....	338,724	388,465	451,921	526,571	601,000
Premier's (a) .....	821,161	881,482	918,183	1,005,380	1,077,990
Public Service Board (b) .....	237,293	293,660	359,098	449,366	626,000
Treasury .....	547,315	426,185	445,889	548,357	610,000
Computer Centre .....	72,579	79,604	210,578	241,031	448,000
Superannuation Board .....	65,980	93,001	110,882	141,764	161,000
Government Stores .....	603,206	696,659	730,859	718,882	701,000
Printing .....	1,188,293	1,336,940	1,478,709	3,449,090	3,759,000
Audit .....	305,731	341,648	400,675	477,468	539,000
Taxation .....	666,114	1,453,529	2,389,250	2,624,681	2,799,000
Miscellaneous Services .....	22,758,267	27,203,393	34,857,464	40,022,367	52,103,000
Development and Decentralisa- tion (c) .....	1,017,911	1,178,338	1,469,000	1,281,680	1,530,000
Education .....	46,441,255	55,839,110	66,340,677	82,471,686	91,963,000
Crown Law (d) .....	3,231,880	3,790,419	4,527,979	5,481,265	5,986,000
Electoral .....	110,963	141,870	403,322	194,575	231,000
Community Welfare .....	2,649,312	3,475,625	4,818,224	6,659,673	10,984,000
Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575,000
Native Welfare .....	3,056,000	3,348,698	3,327,684	3,145,000	.....
Police .....	7,935,815	9,396,182	10,811,117	14,313,844	15,295,000
Mines .....	2,217,819	2,908,886	3,695,882	4,562,095	5,106,000
Fuel and Power Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,000
Public Works .....	9,404,279	10,805,007	13,307,653	13,661,653	14,903,000
Harbour and Light .....	2,040,521	1,910,490	2,209,157	2,009,010	1,874,000
Lands and Surveys .....	3,856,601	4,309,495	4,237,357	4,834,157	5,238,000
Bush Fires Board .....	148,665	202,732	207,690	197,331	245,000
Agriculture (e) .....	5,367,277	5,938,474	6,951,760	7,994,544	8,795,000
Forests .....	1,599,907	1,574,730	1,745,222	1,988,516	2,174,000
Environmental Protection .....	.....	.....	9,694	67,492	132,000
Medical .....	25,043,995	31,502,828	40,194,071	44,899,306	53,775,000
Health .....	3,265,690	3,553,886	4,587,267	5,009,026	6,196,000
Mental Health Services .....	5,303,769	6,392,634	7,793,523	9,954,077	11,601,000
Town Planning .....	297,953	388,000	494,204	582,731	614,000
Prices Control and Consumer Protection .....	.....	.....	.....	6,210	28,000
Labour (f) .....	672,306	792,015	974,880	1,184,603	1,261,990
Tourist Development Authority .....	606,150	649,300	762,589	924,000	1,011,000
Local Government .....	180,664	201,382	253,610	284,669	337,000
Chief Secretary (g) .....	644,357	635,485	738,938	851,333	934,000
Correction .....	2,011,764	2,474,950	3,352,807	4,390,085	4,816,000
Fisheries and Fauna .....	595,458	746,850	928,782	1,075,326	1,147,990
Sundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
<b>Total Departmental</b> .....	<b>155,306,974</b>	<b>185,351,961</b>	<b>226,496,597</b>	<b>268,228,844</b>	<b>310,269,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Railways .....	51,377,170	56,955,514	62,937,073	68,173,149	70,145,000
State Batteries .....	511,541	498,102	578,069	563,067	630,000
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	11,508,924	13,648,518	16,202,345	13,674,221	14,918,000
State Abattoirs .....	615,652	63,940	(h)	(h)	(h)
<b>Total Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>64,013,287</b>	<b>71,166,074</b>	<b>79,717,487</b>	<b>82,410,437</b>	<b>85,693,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>276,136,959</b>	<b>318,900,637</b>	<b>371,619,762</b>	<b>424,889,712</b>	<b>474,521,000</b>
<b>DEFICIT FOR YEAR</b> .....	<b>1,055,618</b>	<b>711,859</b>	<b>4,368,120</b>	<b>890,971</b>	<b>5,077,000</b>

(a) Includes Expenditure for Governor's Establishment, Government Motor Car Service, London Agency and Tokyo Agency. (b) Includes Expenditure for Public Service Arbitration. (c) Includes Expenditure for North West. (d) Includes Expenditure for Licensing. (e) Includes Expenditure for Co-ordinator of Agricultural Industries and for College of Agriculture (prior to 1970-71). (f) Includes Expenditure for Industrial Commission, Scaffolding, Factories, Inspection of Machinery and Weights and Measures. (g) Includes Expenditure for Registry and Observatory. (h) Amalgamated with W.A. Meat Export Works.

## II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 5]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
SOURCE AND FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION PER CAPITA

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Estimate 1972-73
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Commonwealth (including Financial Assistance Grant) ....	126,620,872 135·51	141,326,221 145·26	170,396,331 168·60	180,132,188 172·54	203,564,000 190·24
State Taxation ....	41,604,480 44·52	50,868,290 52·29	48,434,257 47·92	78,490,437 75·18	95,381,000 89·14
Departmental and Territorial ....	52,451,363 56·13	63,072,900 64·83	80,071,247 79·23	91,930,028 88·06	100,961,000 94·36
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns ....	54,406,626 58·22	62,921,367 64·67	68,349,807 67·63	73,446,088 70·35	69,539,000 64·99
<b>Total—Revenue</b> ....	<b>275,081,341</b> 294·38	<b>318,188,778</b> 327·05	<b>367,251,642</b> 363·38	<b>423,998,741</b> 406·13	<b>469,444,000</b> 438·73
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Social Services					
Education ....	58,217,366 62·30	71,031,772 73·01	88,822,267 87·88	103,358,346 99·00	114,782,000 107·27
Health, Hospitals and Charities	42,038,732 44·99	51,491,086 52·93	63,926,617 63·25	73,479,713 70·38	88,474,000 82·69
Law, Order and Public Safety ....	13,936,299 14·91	16,695,254 17·16	20,142,575 19·93	26,294,343 25·19	28,674,000 26·80
<b>Total, Social Services</b> ....	<b>114,192,397</b> 122·21	<b>139,218,112</b> 143·10	<b>172,891,459</b> 171·07	<b>203,132,402</b> 194·57	<b>231,930,000</b> 216·76
Development of State Resources	38,402,737 41·10	42,531,735 43·72	47,503,759 47·00	48,460,203 46·42	52,225,000 48·81
Transport ....	59,070,476 63·22	66,138,882 67·98	74,471,566 73·69	80,501,399 77·11	82,385,000 77·00
Legislative and General	17,037,728 18·23	19,137,394 19·67	22,101,292 21·87	30,237,269 28·96	41,370,000 38·66
Public Debt Charges ....	47,433,621 50·76	51,874,514 53·32	54,651,650 54·07	62,558,439 59·92	66,611,000 62·25
<b>Total—Expenditure</b> ....	<b>276,136,959</b> 295·51	<b>318,900,637</b> 327·79	<b>371,619,762</b> 367·70	<b>424,889,712</b> 406·98	<b>474,521,000</b> 443·48

Based on estimated mean populations, viz. 1971-72 1,044,000 ; 1972-73 1,070,000.

[Return No. 6]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE  
1967-68 TO 1971-72

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest ....	38,672,105	41,935,117	46,189,014	44,611,410	51,663,940
Sinking Fund ....	3,401,633	9,450,336	11,089,266	9,566,415	10,364,746
Salaries and Wages	103,608,015	111,659,252	125,265,284	153,989,721	176,742,691
Grants ....	14,887,336	17,794,041	20,306,441	29,121,853	36,865,344
Pensions ....	3,400,902	3,936,787	4,727,265	5,687,681	6,532,487
All other ....	80,939,212	91,361,426	111,323,367	128,642,682	142,720,504
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>249,909,203</b>	<b>276,136,959</b>	<b>318,900,637</b>	<b>371,619,762</b>	<b>424,889,712</b>

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

Return No. 7]

LOAN REPAYMENTS  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June					Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
					\$	\$	\$
1929	....	....	....	....	470,808	66,594	712,430
1930	....	....	....	....	307,166	433,294	586,302
1931	....	....	....	....	168,496	....	754,799
1932	....	....	....	....	224,722	343,600	635,920
1933	....	....	....	....	183,502	498,550	320,872
1934	....	....	....	....	201,870	431,480	91,262
1935	....	....	....	....	301,014	194,128	198,148
1936	....	....	....	....	215,812	149,582	264,378
1937	....	....	....	....	245,950	156,752	353,576
1938	....	....	....	....	268,924	309,650	312,850
1939	....	....	....	....	294,080	306,210	300,720
1940	....	....	....	....	254,940	202,172	353,488
1941	....	....	....	....	255,778	280,404	328,862
1942	....	....	....	....	342,464	179,734	491,592
1943	....	....	....	....	562,710	369,414	684,888
1944	....	....	....	....	512,306	397,792	799,402
1945	....	....	....	....	414,150	444,986	768,566
1946	....	....	....	....	574,086	421,190	921,462
1947	....	....	....	....	381,006	385,636	916,832
1948	....	....	....	....	996,174	564,310	1,348,696
1949	....	....	....	....	485,640	1,076,408	757,928
1950	....	....	....	....	504,366	597,278	665,016
1951	....	....	....	....	2,171,604	517,982	2,318,638
1952	....	....	....	....	2,012,620	2,177,342	2,153,916
1953	....	....	....	....	2,824,668	2,149,086	2,829,498
1954	....	....	....	....	3,280,686	2,586,280	3,523,904
1955	....	....	....	....	3,427,212	3,523,904	3,427,212
1956	....	....	....	....	3,366,960	3,427,212	3,366,960
1957	....	....	....	....	3,361,928	3,366,960	3,361,928
1958	....	....	....	....	3,667,446	3,361,928	3,667,446
1959	....	....	....	....	3,213,650	3,522,846	3,358,250
1960	....	....	....	....	3,659,398	3,358,250	3,659,398
1961	....	....	....	....	3,424,122	3,659,396	3,424,124
1962	....	....	....	....	3,900,476	3,424,124	3,900,476
1963	....	....	....	....	5,523,588	3,900,476	5,523,588
1964	....	....	....	....	4,273,400	5,523,588	4,273,400
1965	....	....	....	....	4,071,150	4,273,400	4,071,150
1966	....	....	....	....	4,983,483	4,071,150	4,983,483
1967	....	....	....	....	4,391,647	4,983,480	4,391,650
1968	....	....	....	....	7,348,516	4,391,600	7,348,566
1969	....	....	....	....	9,692,618	7,348,500	9,692,684
1970	....	....	....	....	10,822,767	9,692,000	10,823,451
1971	....	....	....	....	8,880,637	10,823,000	8,881,088
1972	....	....	....	....	6,000,679	8,881,000	6,000,767

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 8]

## LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1967-68 TO 1971-72

Undertakings	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways.....	12,962,620	15,503,159	11,983,316	10,672,374	9,721,503
State Electricity Commission .....	4,250,000	5,576,000	4,500,000	.....	3,652,000
Electricity for Government Establishments .....	293,450	108,587	67,164	28,119	13,535
Harbours and Rivers .....	779,525	313,044	382,625	681,569	397,837
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	7,000,000	7,251,000	8,000,000	9,900,000	9,587,000
Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage .....	6,940,644	7,232,671	7,229,677	8,028,952	8,031,767
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	545,182	635,849	1,090,198	903,013	848,306
Public Buildings, Furniture and Equipment—					
Schools .....	8,588,262	9,608,428	11,774,617	12,034,421	11,864,148
Hospitals .....	5,310,744	5,199,462	6,740,071	4,969,348	2,923,947
Perth Medical Centre .....	463,653	1,389,099	1,239,216	2,325,190	3,973,315
Public Health .....	122,706	89,944	78,605	89,471	725,255
Mental Health .....	545,122	613,496	743,816	812,641	457,231
Police .....	807,818	900,901	863,515	916,553	373,428
Native Welfare .....	296,359	66,085	9,964	.....	757,382
Child Welfare .....	286,327	709,564	482,415	445,913	254,646
Prisons .....	300,933	547,914	1,309,191	650,803	238,140
Other .....	2,039,518	1,467,090	1,853,221	3,548,981	2,519,194
Exmouth Township Development .....	2,589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kununurra Townsite Development .....	.....	40,755	72,777	71,658	48,985
Agriculture .....	796,459	739,884	934,710	625,664	644,522
Fisheries Research .....	62,823	.....	848	11,662	5,800
Forests .....	400,000	400,000	400,000	500,000	1,100,000
Government Printing Office .....	71,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housing .....	2,640,000	2,523,500	3,322,000	5,550,000	23,858,000
Development and Decentralisation .....	326,873	408,096	386,587	471,649	199,923
Mines .....	69,517	97,493	43,834	13,335	18,564
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry .....	329,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country High School Hostels Authority .....	71,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Port Authority .....	11,298	195,952	.....	470,000	.....
Bunbury Port Authority .....	84,999	205,742	50,299	350,000	450,000
Esperance Port Authority .....	24,645	33,273	549,028	320,000	797,000
Fremantle Port Authority .....	1,450,000	408,000	1,075,000	420,521	.....
Geraldton Port Authority .....	93,068	46,813	.....	.....	.....
Port Hedland Port Authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,593
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust .....	300,000	267,000	240,000	296,000	500,000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	135,000	244,000	1,217,000	3,200,000	2,453,000
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies .....	268,739	483,282	1,225,000	1,405,000	56,951
Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works .....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Western Australia .....	225,892	466,000	1,182,300	866,000	775,000
Western Australian Institute of Technology .....	750,588	409,100	817,906	1,130,600	1,519,000
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	195,000	180,000	200,000	500,000	1,241,000
W.A. Tourist Development Authority .....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	40,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Authority Loan Repayments .....	123,574	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants for Unemployment Relief Works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840,000
	60,356,396	64,361,183	70,044,900	72,209,437	92,113,972
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (a) .....	236,213	141,832	125,244	190,521	215,669
Total Expenditure .....	60,592,609	64,503,015	70,170,144	72,399,958	92,329,641

(a) Charged to General Loan Fund.



## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 9]

## (a) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

## (i) Transactions for the Year

			\$	\$	\$
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1971	....	....	....	1,107,129,577	
Flotations during the year—					
Commonwealth Loans—					
Loan 205	....	....	....	402,643	
206	....	....	....	13,687,000	
208	....	....	....	21,055,000	
210	....	....	....	13,487,000	
211	....	....	....	8,125,000	
214	....	....	....	3,193,331	
Special Bonds—					
Series " V "	....	....	....	3,343,525	
Series " X "	....	....	....	153,992	
				<u>63,447,491</u>	
					<u>1,170,577,068</u>

## Redemptions—

Total to 30th June, 1971 .... 183,018,155

## During the year—

## National Debt Commission :

## Securities repurchased and redeemed :

London	....	....	....	1,662,518	
New York	....	....	....	620,158	
Canadian	....	....	....	26,302	
Netherlands	....	....	....	35,845	
Commonwealth Government Debenture	....	....	....	353,800	
Instalment Stock	....	....	....	221,479	
Other Australian Securities	....	....	....	8,680,400	
				<u>11,600,502</u>	
					<u>194,618,657</u>

Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1972 .... 975,958,411

Sinking Fund .... 1,216,049

Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1972 .... 974,742,362

## (ii) Mint Par (Face) Values at Current Rates of Exchange

			At Mint Par of Exchange \$A	At Current Rate of Exchange \$A
Australia	....	\$Aust.	935,403,160	935,403,160
London	....	£Stg.	18,285,544	37,713,816
New York	....	U.S. \$	6,826,000	5,731,318
Canada	....	Canadian \$	1,055,000	901,247
Switzerland	....	Swiss Francs	4,863,000	1,063,323
Netherlands	....	Guilders	2,179,000	563,865
Gross Public Debt	...		<u>976,958,411</u>	<u>981,376,729</u>

[Return No. 9—continued]

(b) SINKING FUND  
Transactions for the Year

Receipts :		\$	\$
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1972—			
National Debt Commission .....			581,528
Contributions :			
State—			
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability .....	2,673,280		
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan .....	80,850		
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans .....	545,896		
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cancelled securities .....	6,877,566		
Midland Railway Acquisition .....	123,967		
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement .....	6,018		
Commonwealth—			
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability .....	2,557,264		
Net earnings on investments .....	25,295		
			12,890,136
Disbursements :			
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange) .....			13,471,664
			12,255,615
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1972			1,216,049

## (c) NET PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS AT 30th JUNE\*†

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	\$		\$
1927 .....	315.47	1966 .....	831.56
1930 .....	326.97	1967 .....	851.83
1935 .....	393.88	1968 .....	867.33
1940 .....	405.39	1969 .....	878.64
1945 .....	392.74	1970 .....	896.57
1950 .....	393.04	1971 .....	898.92
1955 .....	540.73	1972 .....	925.59
1960 .....	682.31		
1965 .....	805.73		

\* Adjusted on corrected figures of population. † Prior to 1967 excludes Aborigines.

‡ Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

## (d) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30th JUNE, 1972

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction) .....	2,300,000	7,500	2,292,500	32,380
Albany Port Authority Act .....	1,670,000	.....	1,670,000	25,146
Bunbury Port Authority Act .....	2,300,000	.....	2,300,000	51,555
Esperance Port Authority Act .....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	11,002
Fremantle Port Authority Act .....	3,750,000	.....	3,750,000	205,783
Geraldton Port Authority Act .....	900,000	.....	900,000	4,224
Government Employees Housing Act .....	1,900,000	38,849	1,861,151	420
Industrial Lands Development Authority .....	600,000	9,068	590,932	3,780
Metropolitan Market Act .....	478,000	204,974	273,026	.....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Act .....	6,427,160	84,058	6,343,102	1,955,399
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act .....	7,990,000	153,081	7,836,919	404,618
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act .....	9,583,250	210,459	9,352,791	114,147
Milk Board Act .....	80,000	15,380	64,620	.....
Port Hedland Port Authority Act .....	600,000	.....	600,000	1,875
State Electricity Commission Act .....	102,429,080	515,500	101,913,580	3,938,680
State Housing Act .....	18,821,000	786,590	18,034,410	20,920
State Trading Concerns Act (West Australian Meat Export Works) .....	1,200,000	.....	1,200,000	11,400
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act .....	1,900,000	.....	1,900,000	32,845
	164,408,490	2,025,459	162,383,031	6,812,174
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force .....	.....	.....	37,946,593	.....
Total, Contingent Liabilities .....	.....	.....	200,329,624	.....

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 10]

## SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1971-72 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Fully Productive</b>						
Charcoal Iron & Steel Industry .....	1,284,609	72,099	7,840	79,939	.....	.....
Electricity Supply .....	50,586,942	3,040,473	481,781	3,522,254	.....	.....
Govt. Employees Housing Authority .....	4,559,847	256,205	27,404	283,609	.....	.....
Metropolitan Markets .....	168,442	9,790	9,577	19,367	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges .....	4,512,109	249,849	30,607	280,456	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,546	1,222,625	2	1,222,627	.....	.....
State Engineering Works .....	306,644	17,247	7,112	310,029	235,670	.....
State Housing Commission .....	71,314,830	2,740,835	418,080	3,159,515	.....	.....
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	3,221,331	125,100	19,881	144,981	.....	.....
	164,104,300	7,734,223	1,002,884	9,022,777	235,670	.....
<b>Partially Productive</b>						
Abattoirs Sale Yards, Grainsheds and Cold Storage .....	72,600	4,150	863	2,100	.....	2,913
Agriculture Generally .....	10,307,585	588,744	120,993	143,847	.....	565,890
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	269,348	15,384	3,225	8,840	.....	9,769
Harbours and Rivers .....	55,846,298	2,899,650	540,474	2,263,215	.....	1,176,009
Kwinana Development .....	536,220	30,627	6,369	286	.....	30,710
Loans to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	48,722	2,783	606	1,029	.....	2,360
Metropolitan Water Supply .....	122,130,601	6,186,588	1,178,203	6,220,446	.....	1,144,345
Midland Junction Abattoirs .....	10,148,976	473,837	57,015	409,852	.....	121,000
Miscellaneous .....	6,086,137	353,220	60,656	135,706	.....	287,170
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	9,513,045	543,362	99,020	304,347	.....	338,035
Plant Suspense .....	2,180,714	123,415	25,062	125,900	.....	23,117
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. ....	227,351,603	12,645,931	2,234,545	82,040	.....	14,737,536
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency .....	7,455,204	425,822	88,916	57,831	.....	450,906
Tourist Resorts .....	518,252	29,601	6,155	1,403	.....	34,353
	452,445,365	24,323,114	4,422,001	9,757,802	.....	18,987,913
<b>Totally Unproductive</b>						
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity .....	2,545,332	145,363	30,230	.....	.....	175,613
Railways .....	36,034,822	2,058,208	383,945	†218,533	.....	2,600,986
Assistance to Industries .....	3,630,895	207,357	44,558	†133,012	.....	384,957
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage .....	120,924,811	6,006,925	1,331,466	†4,312,054	.....	12,551,345
Kununurra Township Development .....	605,569	34,589	6,756	†162,935	.....	204,280
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	5,907,438	290,448	36,287	†2,653,283	.....	3,180,000
Mining Generally .....	2,805,000	160,215	33,856	†30,105	.....	224,176
North West Electricity .....	200,509	11,795	2,292	.....	.....	14,087
Rabbit Proof Fence .....	631,778	36,086	7,504	.....	.....	45,690
Railways .....	106,017,109	8,619,827	1,671,384	†322,086	.....	10,619,097
State Batteries .....	1,408,061	80,459	16,693	†501,681	.....	598,823
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	8,344,874	460,674	73,506	†3,865,124	.....	4,399,304
	349,082,598	19,020,796	3,638,447	†12,400,015	.....	35,059,258
<b>Summary</b>						
Fully Productive .....	164,104,300	7,734,223	1,002,884	9,022,777	235,670	.....
Partially Productive .....	452,445,365	24,323,114	4,422,001	9,757,802	.....	18,987,913
Totally Unproductive .....	349,082,598	19,020,796	3,638,447	†12,400,015	.....	35,059,258
Special Deficit Loans .....	4,050,522	283,278	353,800	.....	.....	637,076
Deficit Funded .....	4,808,878	274,672	905,365	.....	.....	1,180,037
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	487,748	27,860	41,649	.....	.....	69,600
	975,958,411	51,663,941	10,364,746	6,380,564	285,670	55,933,703

Public Debt—30th June, 1972 .....

Net Deficiency \$55,648,12

\* For details see Return No. 8.

† Debit.

(a) This statement distributes the net cost of loan charges for the year over the various assets. (b) Total expenditure from loan funds (including the proportionate cost of raising), after allowing for sinking fund redemptions and other adjustments. (c) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

Return No. 11

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1971-72 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways .....	166,017,109	8,619,627	1,671,384	†322,086	....	10,613,097
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	36,034,622	2,053,208	383,945	†218,333	....	2,680,986
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	5,907,433	299,448	36,267	†2,853,285	....	3,189,000
Electricity Supply .....	56,580,942	3,040,473	481,781	3,522,254	....	....
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	2,545,332	145,383	30,230	....	....	175,613
	267,091,443	14,163,139	2,603,607	123,050	....	10,638,699
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Port Authority .....	20,406,847	975,983	252,585	1,278,860	50,292	....
Fremantle—Other .....	3,504,733	200,182	40,080	252,162	11,900	....
Bunbury Port Authority .....	0,571,472	342,561	40,700	383,261	....	....
Bunbury—Other .....	237,582	16,426	2,930	2,986	....	16,076
Geraldton Port Authority .....	5,136,207	283,137	28,463	311,000	....	....
Geraldton—Other .....	80,656	4,607	957	35,484	29,920	....
Albany Port Authority .....	4,033,042	224,044	41,594	244,338	....	21,000
Albany—Other .....	417,405	23,541	4,356	28,849	52	....
Esperance Port Authority .....	4,054,212	220,111	21,984	129,000	....	122,015
Esperance—Other .....	57,659	3,393	723	115,936	....	19,952
Busselton .....	340,444	19,734	2,856	161,476	....	78,066
North-West Ports .....	3,598,507	205,537	40,956	†218,531	....	465,024
Port Hedland Port Authority .....	2,674,091	132,538	11,361	143,899	....	....
Port Hedland—Other .....	208,321	11,399	2,455	211,606	197,252	....
Swan River .....	1,559,110	88,710	18,113	†220,158	....	323,951
Dredges, Steamers and Plant .....	1,357,061	77,512	16,113	†134,881	....	228,511
Other Jetties and Works .....	1,164,884	66,535	13,657	†108,503	....	188,700
	55,846,208	2,899,650	540,474	2,263,215	....	1,176,909
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan .....	122,130,601	6,186,588	1,178,293	6,220,416	....	1,144,346
Country Water Supply .....	87,955,247	5,023,785	970,063	†3,437,798	....	9,431,651
Other Water Supplies .....	1,478,362	78,730	7,215	†242,637	....	327,581
Irrigation and Drainage .....	23,510,739	1,343,330	283,163	†1,005,250	....	2,616,811
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	3,071,463	461,022	86,020	371,740	....	176,302
	243,055,412	13,093,513	2,509,669	1,907,492	....	13,695,690
<i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i>						
State Engineering Works .....	306,644	17,247	7,112	310,029	235,670	....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	3,344,374	499,674	73,506	†3,865,124	....	4,399,304
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	3,221,331	125,100	19,331	144,031	....	....
North-West Electricity .....	206,509	11,795	2,292	....	....	14,037
Metropolitan Markets .....	163,442	9,790	9,577	19,387	....	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,294,609	72,099	7,840	79,939	....	....
	13,512,409	696,705	120,298	†3,310,303	....	4,127,721
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,546	1,222,625	2	1,222,627	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency .....	7,455,204	425,322	88,915	57,831	....	456,906
Rabbit-proof Fence .....	631,778	36,036	7,504	....	....	43,590
Generally .....	10,307,585	538,744	120,093	143,847	....	565,890
	40,624,113	2,273,277	217,414	1,424,305	....	1,066,336

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11—continued]

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1971-72 (a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Midland Junction .....	10,148,976	473,837	57,015	409,852	.....	121,000
Generally .....	72,860	4,150	863	2,100	.....	2,913
	10,221,636	477,987	57,878	411,952	.....	123,913
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries .....	1,408,661	80,459	16,683	†501,681	.....	598,823
Generally .....	2,805,000	166,215	33,856	†30,105	.....	224,176
	4,213,661	246,674	50,539	†531,786	.....	822,999
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education Buildings .....	100,779,834	8,098,909	1,287,791	†2,157,344	.....	9,544,134
Health, Hospitals, and Charities—						
Hospitals .....	72,675,070	3,811,192	364,891	2,998,559	.....	1,177,524
Other Buildings .....	14,660,379	837,364	183,513	†250,819	.....	1,251,696
Law, Order, and Public Safety .....	13,094,054	747,900	159,224	†462,687	.....	1,369,811
Buildings Generally .....	20,142,268	1,150,476	249,126	†44,789	.....	1,444,371
	227,351,603	12,645,931	2,224,545	82,940	.....	14,787,536
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries .....	3,630,895	207,387	44,558	†133,012	.....	384,957
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	209,348	15,384	3,225	8,840	.....	9,769
Loans to Public Bodies .....	48,722	2,783	606	1,029	.....	2,800
Miscellaneous .....	6,086,137	353,220	69,656	135,706	.....	287,170
Fire Planting and Reforestation .....	9,513,045	543,362	99,920	304,347	.....	338,035
Plant Suspense .....	2,160,714	123,415	25,662	125,980	.....	23,117
Roads and Bridges .....	4,512,109	249,849	30,607	280,456	.....	.....
Tourist Resorts .....	518,252	29,601	6,155	1,403	.....	34,353
State Housing Commission .....	71,314,830	2,740,835	418,680	3,159,516	.....	.....
Government Employees Housing Authority .....	4,559,847	256,205	27,404	283,809	.....	.....
Kwinana Area Development .....	536,220	30,627	6,369	288	.....	36,710
Kununurra Township Development .....	605,569	34,589	6,756	†162,635	.....	264,280
Special Deficit Loans .....	4,959,522	233,276	353,800	.....	.....	637,076
Deficits Funded .....	4,803,878	274,672	905,365	.....	.....	1,180,037
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	487,748	27,860	41,649	.....	.....	69,509
	114,011,836	5,173,065	2,040,412	4,005,204	.....	3,208,273
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>975,958,411</b>	<b>51,663,041</b>	<b>10,364,746</b>	<b>6,380,564</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>55,648,123</b>
Public Debt, 30th June, 1972 .....	975,958,411					

(a) This statement distributes the net cost of loan charges for the year over the various assets.

(b) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

†Debit.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

Return No. 12]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## A. Public Utilities

Public Utility	Return No.	Trading Results 1971-72	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
Country Areas Water Supply .....	13	....	11,756,815
Railways Commission .....	14	....	12,148,161
State Batteries .....	15	....	608,877
Total—Net Loss .....	....	....	24,513,853

[Return No. 13]

## COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	69,765,513	73,248,393	77,196,610	81,073,786	87,957,810
Total Annual Revenue ...	3,297,530	3,502,823	4,453,638	5,174,810	5,638,374
Working Expenses .....	4,976,380	5,569,305	6,417,161	8,022,226	9,147,707
Interest .....	3,322,063	3,690,080	4,030,962	4,632,250	5,027,631
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	2,048,142	2,291,005	2,577,264	3,168,341	3,216,247
Provisions and Other Charges .....	4,007	1,224	2,637	7,746	3,404
Total Annual Cost .....	10,350,592	11,551,614	13,028,024	15,830,563	17,395,189
Loss .....	7,053,062	8,048,791	8,574,386	10,655,753	11,756,815

[Return No. 14]

## RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	142,843,589	152,830,377	158,919,603	161,683,955	161,886,667
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing .....	2,736,080	2,866,708	2,866,897	3,128,800	2,944,759
Total .....	145,579,669	155,697,085	161,786,500	164,812,755	164,831,426
Total Annual Revenue ...	52,772,880	50,558,113	57,239,508	61,917,414	64,846,483
Working Expenses .....	42,823,424	44,503,059	48,550,274	53,204,819	57,111,712
Interest .....	8,809,562	9,532,959	10,630,702	11,697,388	11,908,554
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	6,139,917	6,573,892	7,631,965	7,720,638	7,974,378
Total Annual Cost .....	57,572,903	60,609,910	66,812,941	72,622,745	76,994,644
Loss .....	4,800,023	10,051,797	9,573,433	10,705,331	12,148,161

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 15]

## STATE BATTERIES

Details	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	1,306,051	1,335,595	1,368,564	1,373,820	1,375,920
Total Annual Revenue ....	81,231	80,725	101,347	58,705	59,046
Working Expenses ....	474,249	477,410	509,602	507,771	558,280
Interest ....	58,772	60,102	61,585	61,822	61,916
Depreciation ....	28,283	29,109	27,557	30,524	29,494
Provisions and Other Charges ....	6,711	7,369	10,431	13,768	18,233
Total Annual Cost ....	568,015	573,990	609,175	613,885	667,923
Loss ....	486,784	493,265	507,828	555,180	608,877

[Return No. 16]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1971-72	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
State Engineering Works ....	17	276,906	...
W.A. Meat Export Works ....	18	...	265,361
Total—Net Profit ....	...	11,545	...

[Return No. 17]

## STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	333,308	327,075	320,562	313,756	306,644
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,734,337	1,757,767	1,823,783	2,147,150	2,495,641
Working Expenses ....	1,434,172	1,464,558	1,445,466	1,658,828	1,985,659
Interest ....	16,954	16,655	16,999	17,617	17,247
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	44,690	46,585	47,873	58,020	84,705
Provisions and Other Charges ....	76,805	128,369	87,180	101,975	131,124
Total Annual Cost ....	1,572,521	1,656,167	1,597,518	1,836,440	2,218,735
Profit ....	161,816	101,600	226,265	310,710	276,906

(a) Includes Sinking Fund charged, in the accounts of the Concern as follows:—

\$5,707	\$6,233	\$6,513	\$6,806	\$7,112
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## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 18]

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	1,163,198	1,330,401	1,513,628	2,000,213	3,221,332
Subscribed Loans .....	.....	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,200,000
Total .....	1,163,198	1,630,401	2,113,628	2,900,213	4,421,332
Total Annual Revenue .....	3,089,844	3,512,442	4,680,758	4,662,993	5,522,505
Working Expenses .....	2,851,740	3,305,521	4,343,180	4,271,573	5,339,291
Interest .....	50,428	62,345	100,251	129,925	196,646
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	85,022	94,078	126,122	138,791	162,162
Provisions and Other Charges .....	44,186	42,609	57,116	75,901	89,767
Total Annual Cost .....	3,031,376	3,504,553	4,626,669	4,616,190	5,787,866
Profit .....	58,468	7,889	54,089	46,803	.....
Loss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,361

[Return No. 19]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1971-72	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
Albany Port Authority .....	20	.....	52,699
Bunbury Port Authority .....	21	29,654	.....
Esperance Port Authority .....	22	.....	189,948
Fremantle Port Authority .....	23	148,903	.....
Geraldton Port Authority .....	24	37,394	.....
Port Hedland Port Authority .....	25	146,671	.....
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry .....	26	.....	78,210
Government Employees' Housing Authority .....	27	51,917	.....
Metropolitan Market Trust .....	28	1,533	.....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	29	.....	3,209,044
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	30	533,044	.....
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	31	.....	408,866
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department .....	32	1,147,854	.....
State Electricity Commission .....	33	4,387,757	.....
State Government Insurance Office .....	34	620,416	.....
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission .....	35	.....	4,546,718
Total—Net Loss .....	.....	.....	1,380,342



## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 20]

## ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	3,517,255	3,679,515	3,643,327	4,074,936	4,033,042
Inscribed Stock ....	470,000	770,000	1,070,000	1,370,000	1,870,000
Other Capital ....	453,286	453,286	453,286	453,286	453,286
Total ....	4,440,541	4,902,801	5,166,613	5,898,222	6,156,328
Total Annual Revenue ....	520,498	517,573	513,308	548,983	548,620
Working Expenses ....	188,216	345,192	206,723	236,048	236,564
Interest ....	194,535	207,226	250,073	285,294	322,861
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	32,187	33,692	36,188	38,391	41,894
Total Annual Cost ....	414,938	586,110	492,984	559,733	601,319
Profit ....	105,510	.....	20,324	.....	.....
Loss ....	.....	68,537	.....	10,750	52,699

[Return No. 21]

## BUNBURY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	5,684,108	5,844,557	5,849,445	6,162,173	6,571,472
Inscribed Stock ....	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,700,000	2,000,000	2,300,000
Other Capital ....	38,000	38,000	38,000	1,048,505	1,532,513
Total ....	6,822,108	7,282,557	7,587,445	9,210,678	10,403,985
Total Annual Revenue ....	785,020	807,513	835,796	911,005	963,655
Working Expenses ....	293,675	287,865	283,220	300,566	388,390
Interest ....	332,376	354,790	397,138	432,266	478,327
Depreciation ....	64,574	65,822	64,137	64,899	67,284
Total Annual Cost ....	690,625	708,477	744,495	797,731	934,001
Profit ....	94,395	99,036	91,301	113,274	29,654

[Return No. 22]

## ESPERANCE PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	.....	3,044,017	3,593,046	3,879,176	4,654,212
Inscribed Stock ....	.....	.....	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
Total ....	.....	3,044,017	4,193,046	4,779,176	6,154,212
Total Annual Revenue ....	.....	96,667	417,936	570,387	407,318
Working Expenses ....	.....	16,929	115,592	281,037	222,518
Interest ....	.....	44,955	180,815	248,637	318,720
Depreciation ....	.....	.....	41,440	43,867	66,028
Total Annual Cost ....	.....	61,884	337,847	573,541	597,266
Profit ....	.....	34,783	80,089	.....	.....
Loss ....	.....	.....	.....	3,154	189,948

(a) Constituted as a Authority from 14th March, 1969.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 23]

## FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	18,529,893	18,999,139	20,238,913	20,859,433	20,406,847
Revenue Capital .....	75,363	62,005	48,887	35,382	23,648
Inscribed Stock .....	1,950,000	2,250,000	2,550,000	3,150,000	3,750,000
Other Capital .....	130,000	507,523	435,046	862,569	1,143,784
Total .....	20,685,256	21,818,667	23,272,646	24,707,384	25,324,279
Total Annual Revenue .....	9,638,118	10,009,346	9,919,993	10,832,454	10,969,782
Working Expenses .....	7,270,130	7,455,044	6,946,102	7,639,235	7,960,162
Interest .....	915,601	1,071,648	1,164,647	1,271,273	1,302,733
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1,330,757	1,266,468	1,466,481	1,579,807	1,371,839
Provisions and Other Charges .....	4,000	181,523	183,762	184,087	186,145
Total Annual Cost .....	9,520,488	9,974,683	9,760,992	10,674,402	10,820,879
Profit .....	117,630	34,663	159,001	158,052	148,903

[Return No. 24]

## GERALDTON PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	.....	5,261,165	5,211,689	5,164,730	5,136,267
Inscribed Stock .....	.....	.....	300,000	600,000	900,000
Total .....	.....	5,261,165	5,511,689	5,764,730	6,036,267
Total Annual Revenue .....	.....	235,264	643,005	769,341	677,651
Working Expenses .....	.....	47,552	190,786	322,006	194,800
Interest .....	.....	77,858	274,666	318,668	331,989
Depreciation .....	.....	.....	60,075	109,106	113,468
Total Annual Cost .....	.....	125,410	525,427	749,780	640,257
Profit .....	.....	109,854	117,578	19,561	37,394

(a) Constituted as an Authority from 14th March, 1969

[Return No. 25]

## PORT HEDLAND PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,574,091
Inscribed Stock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,174,091
Total Annual Revenue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,122,394
Working Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,877,364
Interest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168,921
Depreciation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,438
Total Annual Cost .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,975,723
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,671

(a) Constituted as an Authority from 15th June, 1971.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 26]

## CHARCOAL-IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	1,329,000	1,317,130	1,309,951	1,302,449	1,294,609
Earnings .....	3,663,194	4,086,036	4,271,530	4,608,004	3,884,082
Increase in Stocks .....	38,721	.....	69,544	17,237	698,596
Decrease in Stocks .....	.....	205,450	.....	.....	.....
Total Annual Revenue .....	3,701,915	3,880,586	4,341,074	4,625,241	4,582,678
Working Expenses .....	3,306,313	3,587,150	4,073,960	4,236,992	4,315,927
Interest .....	60,768	60,480	68,520	72,047	71,650
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	48,385	44,064	47,951	60,497	76,781
Provisions and Other Charges .....	159,563	160,382	135,782	161,104	196,530
Total Annual Cost .....	3,575,027	3,858,076	4,326,213	4,530,640	4,660,888
Profit .....	126,888	22,510	14,861	94,601	.....
Loss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,210

[Return No. 27]

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	3,432,136	3,635,709	4,085,761	4,610,465	4,559,849
Subscribed Loans .....	695,921	990,428	1,282,736	1,572,795	1,861,150
Total .....	4,128,057	4,626,137	5,368,497	6,183,260	6,420,999
Total Annual Revenue .....	360,247	503,770	640,011	875,000	1,337,333
Administration .....	38,602	62,319	158,175	280,932	416,025
Maintenance .....	39,700	111,745	108,325	168,039	159,530
Rates on Rental Properties .....	27,922	39,574	50,478	64,597	79,857
Interest .....	179,247	214,092	252,734	331,131	361,997
Depreciation .....	38,931	50,927	70,448	100,696	268,007
Provisions .....	35,845	25,113	17,059	.....	.....
Total Annual Cost .....	360,247	503,770	657,219	945,395	1,285,416
Loss .....	.....	.....	17,208	70,305	.....
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,917

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 28]

## METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	204,344	195,952	187,183	178,018	168,442
Subscribed Loans .....	267,521	345,486	320,866	297,246	273,025
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>471,865</b>	<b>541,438</b>	<b>508,049</b>	<b>475,264</b>	<b>441,467</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue .....</b>	<b>196,070</b>	<b>197,734</b>	<b>211,388</b>	<b>222,940</b>	<b>240,917</b>
Working Expenses .....	94,386	100,791	111,174	125,378	139,911
Interest .....	26,591	27,883	29,556	28,340	26,520
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	32,827	30,427	33,889	32,784	33,797
Provisions and Other Charges .....	37,834	37,037	34,979	34,546	39,156
<b>Total Annual Cost .....</b>	<b>191,638</b>	<b>196,138</b>	<b>209,098</b>	<b>221,048</b>	<b>239,384</b>
<b>Profit .....</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,533</b>

[Return No. 29]

## METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	4,640,708	4,907,707	5,147,706	5,443,705	5,907,438
Inscribed Stock .....	5,190,858	5,482,151	5,773,020	6,062,441	6,343,103
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,831,566</b>	<b>10,389,858</b>	<b>10,920,726</b>	<b>11,506,146</b>	<b>12,250,541</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue .....</b>	<b>7,311,529</b>	<b>7,541,194</b>	<b>8,297,034</b>	<b>8,853,527</b>	<b>9,039,398</b>
Working Expenses .....	6,781,615	7,373,884	8,069,562	9,418,522	10,952,982
Interest .....	452,669	463,788	510,057	559,228	580,157
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	630,740	627,582	638,854	667,438	715,303
<b>Total Annual Cost .....</b>	<b>7,865,033</b>	<b>8,465,254</b>	<b>9,218,473</b>	<b>10,645,180</b>	<b>12,248,442</b>
<b>Loss .....</b>	<b>553,504</b>	<b>924,060</b>	<b>921,439</b>	<b>1,791,653</b>	<b>3,209,044</b>

[Return No. 30]

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	87,646,259	94,869,697	102,670,879	112,571,931	122,130,601
Subscribed Loans .....	2,800,000	3,580,000	4,460,000	5,400,000	8,600,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>90,446,259</b>	<b>98,449,697</b>	<b>107,130,879</b>	<b>117,971,931</b>	<b>130,730,601</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue .....</b>	<b>9,700,445</b>	<b>11,844,454</b>	<b>13,029,271</b>	<b>14,022,409</b>	<b>18,410,529</b>
Working Expenses .....	4,296,330	4,420,530	5,143,947	6,092,559	7,138,745
Interest .....	4,210,268	4,570,004	5,151,951	5,940,764	6,670,812
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	855,270	949,227	1,070,330	1,192,502	1,335,428
Provisions and Other Charges .....	166,573	1,313,000	1,279,268	735,000	2,732,600
<b>Total Annual Cost .....</b>	<b>9,528,441</b>	<b>11,252,761</b>	<b>12,645,496</b>	<b>13,969,825</b>	<b>17,877,485</b>
<b>Profit .....</b>	<b>172,004</b>	<b>591,693</b>	<b>383,775</b>	<b>62,584</b>	<b>533,044</b>

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 31]

## MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	3,190,188	3,406,287	4,283,521	7,752,990	10,148,976
Subscribed Loans ....	963,144	1,250,129	1,536,876	1,819,535	2,034,620
Total ....	4,153,332	4,656,416	5,820,397	9,572,525	12,183,596
Earnings ....	2,587,684	3,173,178	4,331,962	3,721,565	6,653,281
Increase in Stocks ....	....	178,807	....	91,396	34,889
Decrease in Stocks ....	9,590	....	159,989	....	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,578,094	3,351,985	4,171,973	3,812,961	6,688,170
Working Expenses ....	2,271,736	2,887,336	3,928,547	3,809,445	6,113,201
Interest ....	200,005	231,290	297,991	405,931	613,921
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	234,529	198,344	252,708	319,016	369,914
Total Annual Cost ....	2,706,270	3,316,970	4,479,246	4,534,392	7,097,036
Profit ....	....	35,015	....	....	....
Loss ....	128,176	....	307,273	721,431	408,866

\* Preliminary figures.

Return No. 32]

## RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF W.A. (RURAL DEPARTMENT)

Details	†1968	†1969	†1970	†1971	†1972
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	22,229,554	22,229,552	22,229,550	22,229,548	22,229,546
Total Annual Revenue ....	8,713,354	9,824,829	13,377,574	15,055,041	16,684,050
Total Annual Cost ....	8,115,869	9,034,550	12,349,748	14,002,535	15,536,196
Profit ....	597,485	790,279	1,027,828	1,052,606	1,147,854
General Reserve ....	3,178,597	3,968,876	4,996,704	6,049,210	7,197,064

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 33]

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	42,189,896	47,767,502	53,416,724	53,416,723	56,586,942
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing ....	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332
Subscribed Loans ....	66,991,716	74,172,069	81,705,188	89,819,716	101,913,580
Total ....	111,726,944	124,484,903	137,667,244	145,781,771	161,045,854
Total Annual Revenue ....	34,043,357	38,611,904	43,779,611	48,065,531	58,383,772
Working Expenses ....	24,451,350	27,800,200	31,507,970	37,160,821	44,668,897
Interest ....	5,772,247	6,337,113	7,132,345	8,155,632	9,327,118
Total Annual Cost ....	30,223,597	34,137,313	38,640,315	45,316,453	53,996,015
Profit ....	3,819,760	4,474,591	5,139,296	2,749,078	4,387,757

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 34]

## STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1972
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets .....	12,662,523	14,276,720	15,399,744	17,762,919	18,603,114
Earned Premiums .....	6,408,449	7,482,394	8,415,586	9,172,422	9,892,690
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.) .....	956,084	891,257	986,491	1,155,581	1,255,737
Total Annual Revenue .....	7,364,533	8,373,651	9,402,077	10,328,003	11,148,427
Claims Paid and Outstanding .....	6,516,616	6,896,605	7,683,475	7,586,590	8,226,152
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) .....	889,816	1,205,822	1,451,651	2,049,250	2,301,859
Total Annual Cost .....	7,406,432	8,102,427	9,135,126	9,635,840	10,528,011
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus .....	.....	271,224	266,951	692,163	620,416
Deficit .....	41,899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Reserves .....	6,573,804	6,845,028	7,111,979	7,804,142	8,424,558

[Return No. 35]

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	8,353,967	8,353,966	8,353,965	8,353,964	8,344,874
Subscribed Loans .....	700,000	700,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,900,000
Total .....	9,053,967	9,053,966	9,653,965	9,953,964	10,244,874
Total Annual Revenue .....	5,420,100	5,342,795	5,008,713	5,005,077	5,738,313
Working Expenses .....	6,559,907	7,190,709	7,032,016	7,407,238	8,448,294
Interest .....	441,321	458,179	474,230	524,262	558,993
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	693,219	747,229	749,222	678,949	807,888
Provisions and Other Charges .....	98,218	125,895	149,800	342,128	469,856
Total Annual Cost .....	7,792,665	8,522,012	8,405,268	8,952,577	10,285,031
Loss .....	2,372,565	3,179,217	3,396,555	3,947,500	4,546,718

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

## ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1971-72

	Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads Act, 1969	Road Main- tenance Fund	Railway Crossing Protec- tion Fund	Beef Cattle Roads	Mitchell Freeway (State)	New Building Account (State)	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from year 1970-71	5,582,875	5,188,868	137,726	10,363	35,161	3,000,000	24,669	13,979,662
Receipts during the Year—								
License Fees and Permits	14,245,366	....	3,822,339	....	....	....	....	18,067,705
Recoups by Government Departments and Local Authorities and								
Payments for Work Done	2,293,437	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,293,437
Commonwealth Government Recoups	1,263	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,263
Commonwealth Government Grants	39,250,000	....	....	....	1,600,000	....	....	40,850,000
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B	233,963	....	....	....	....	....	....	233,963
Rents Received	199,599	....	....	....	....	....	....	199,599
	22,556,503	44,438,868	3,960,065	10,363	1,635,161	3,000,000	24,669	75,625,629
Transfers to Other Funds	278,008	6,328,076	3,879,287	21,324	203,998	....	607	10,711,300
Transfers from Other Funds	10,384,403	....	....	276,897	....	....	50,000	10,711,300
	32,662,898	38,110,792	80,778	265,936	1,431,163	3,000,000	74,002	75,625,629
Payments During Year—								
Administration, Office Equipment, etc.	5,169,480	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,169,480
Miscellaneous Works—Surveys, Laboratory Operation, Supervision								
of Works, Overload Policing, etc.	2,061,202	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,061,202
Interest and Sinking Fund	280,456	....	....	....	....	....	....	280,456
Road Construction and Maintenance	15,954,090	27,343,751	....	186,141	1,402,598	....	....	44,880,530
Statutory Grants to Local Authorities	2,849,888	9,585,578	....	....	....	....	....	12,435,466
Traffic Control Lights, etc.	783,775	....	....	....	....	....	....	783,775
Progress Payments—New Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	48,010	48,010
	27,098,891	36,929,329	....	186,141	1,402,598	....	48,010	65,604,969
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	15,564,007	1,181,463	80,778	79,795	28,565	3,000,000	26,052	9,960,660

\* Balance adjusted to exclude \$994,534 Cr. held in Cash Order Suspense Account.

† Balance excludes \$10,505 Cr. in Cash Order Suspense Account for outstanding cheques. Included is \$3,268,356 Cr. in depreciation fund for purchase of plant and \$540,021 Cr. received from Sundry Debtors' advance.

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 37]

## FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1967-68 to 1971-72

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Balance from previous year	659,339	470,707	456,929	257,430	778,813
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	2,935,327	2,761,178	2,713,126	2,678,627	2,757,712
Commonwealth Loans—Softwood Forestry Agreement		600,000	600,000	1,033,000	56,241
Sundry Receipts	252,064	265,942	279,926	278,461	246,988
General Loan Fund	400,000	400,000	400,000	500,000	1,100,000
Treasurer's Advance					462,000
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>4,246,730</b>	<b>4,497,827</b>	<b>4,449,981</b>	<b>4,747,518</b>	<b>5,401,754</b>
<i>Payments</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year	3,776,023	4,040,898	4,192,551	3,968,705	4,485,744
Balance on hand, 30th June	470,707	456,929	257,430	778,813	916,010

[Return No. 38]

## HOSPITAL FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1967-68 to 1971-72

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Treasury Grants	20,947,195	24,368,645	30,205,682	38,489,299	43,221,552
Miscellaneous Receipts	465,701	84,852	90,597	120,412	30,846
Lotteries Commission					1,449,990
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>21,412,896</b>	<b>24,453,497</b>	<b>30,296,279</b>	<b>38,609,711</b>	<b>44,702,388</b>
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure	651,404	750,973	939,448	846,982	1,399,440
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental	4,066,028	4,445,364	7,190,328	8,918,089	9,632,508
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	11,912,621	13,868,490	18,325,068	23,960,233	28,791,873
Miscellaneous	4,782,843	5,388,670	3,841,435	4,884,407	4,878,558
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>21,412,896</b>	<b>24,453,497</b>	<b>30,296,279</b>	<b>38,609,711</b>	<b>44,702,388</b>



## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

## THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Transactions during the Years, 1967-68 to 1971-72

Details	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance—Brought forward ....	3,911,443	7,926,741	10,231,947	6,779,330	5,204,319
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund ....	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,700,000	5,150,000	21,750,000
Other Borrowings ....	1,935,000	1,600,000	1,900,000	2,325,000	2,550,000
Sale of Land and Leases ....	1,947,548	2,195,983	2,866,162	1,517,223	3,526,463
Rents ....	264,965	307,785	549,897	675,915	336,239
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers ....	4,723,137	6,368,683	6,923,002	6,428,770	8,376,695
Construction for other Government Departments etc. ....	3,099,157	2,390,401	2,856,086	4,076,036	2,710,466
Fees and Agency Commissions ....	400,643	370,648	606,833	745,477	2,575,521
Other Revenue ....	1,307,390	1,725,706	1,489,218	3,193,590	2,571,852
Total Receipts ....	19,889,283	25,185,847	30,123,145	30,891,341	49,601,555
Payments during year—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds ....	417,527	478,137	520,802	588,436	724,070
Construction ....	5,550,238	5,759,367	11,326,101	11,306,262	8,733,236
Purchase of Land and Leases....	1,610,102	3,482,875	5,531,778	6,039,596	17,949,186
Revenue Vote—Administration ....	1,743,218	1,957,720	2,285,003	2,749,234	3,237,449
Interest ....	1,667,756	1,796,774	1,979,010	3,195,817	4,128,198
Other ....	973,701	1,479,027	1,701,121	1,807,677	1,473,374
Total Payments ....	11,962,542	14,953,900	23,343,815	25,687,022	36,245,513
Balance on hand 30th June ....	7,926,741	10,231,947	6,779,330	5,204,319	13,366,042

# VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 40]

## STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1971-72

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, \$2.50	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 96	Financial Assistance Grant	Additional Assistance Grant	Debt Charges Assistance	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Other Receipts	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
(a) 1901-02 to 1910-11	....	(b) 17,745,444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,745,444
Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A.											
1911-12 to 1926-27	....	....	13,264,528	5,112,496	1,131,810	....	....	....	....	(c) 924,020	20,432,854
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
(i) Prior to Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1927-28 to 1941-42	14,202,960	(d) 402,000	....	....	15,040,000	....	....	....	....	147,286	29,792,246
(ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1942-43 to 1958-59	16,096,696	....	....	....	132,280,000	(e) 272,719,804	....	....	7,421,966	(f) 2,563,412	481,081,878
(iii) States Grants Acts, commencing 1959											
1959-60	946,864	....	....	....	7,000,000	50,924,000	....	....	1,042,092	(g) 36,810	59,949,558
1960-61	946,864	....	....	....	8,618,000	55,953,950	....	....	1,034,518	(g) 58,034	66,606,366
1961-62	946,864	....	....	....	12,312,000	60,170,846	....	....	....	(g) 58,254	73,487,964
1962-63	946,864	....	....	....	12,420,000	62,480,608	....	....	....	(g) 64,424	75,911,896
1963-64	946,864	....	....	....	12,144,000	65,596,650	....	....	....	(h) 302,350	79,079,864
1964-65	946,864	....	....	....	17,120,000	70,498,358	....	....	....	....	88,585,222
1965-66	946,864	....	....	....	24,088,000	78,474,063	....	....	....	....	103,458,927
1966-67	946,864	....	....	....	19,408,000	86,395,579	....	....	....	....	106,748,443
1967-68	946,864	....	....	....	15,518,000	96,151,755	....	....	....	(i) 36,405	112,652,024
1968-69	946,864	....	....	....	582,000	108,295,948	15,500,000	....	....	(j) 1,296,000	126,620,872
1969-70	946,864	....	....	....	....	123,334,745	15,500,000	....	....	(k) 1,609,198	141,390,807
1970-71	946,864	....	....	....	....	146,483,492	12,500,000	1,105,534	....	(l) 9,502,621	170,518,511
1971-72	946,864	....	....	....	....	161,459,900	9,500,000	2,211,069	....	(m) 6,218,564	180,334,397
Total, 13 years	12,309,224	....	....	....	129,158,000	1,166,199,894	53,000,000	3,316,003	2,076,610	19,264,520	1,885,324,851
Total, 71 years	42,608,880	18,147,444	13,264,528	5,112,496	327,609,810	1,438,919,698	53,000,000	3,316,003	9,498,576	22,899,238	1,984,377,273

(a) First complete year of Federation. (b) Including \$1,737,926 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform customs duties. (c) Interest on transferred properties. (d) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (e) Includes Special Payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942, of \$1,325,118 and Special Payment on account of coal strike of \$1,323,354. (f) Includes Mental Institutions Benefits \$177,466; Immigration Subsidies \$70,824; Entertainment Tax Reimbursement, \$730,396; Price Control Reimbursement, \$703,212; States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act, \$630,124 and Kimberley Research Station, \$245,300. (g) Kimberley Research Station. (h) Includes Immigration Subsidies, \$34,000; Kimberley Research Station, \$58,350 and Additional Assistance Grant for Employment Giving Activities, \$300,000. (i) States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. (j) Special Revenue Assistance, \$1,296,000. (k) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$1,544,612 and Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$64,536. (l) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$5,030,441; Receipts Duty Compensation, \$4,350,000; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$118,680 and Home Care Services, \$3,500. (m) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$6,014,355; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$192,209 and Home Care Services, \$10,000.

[Tuesday, 3 October, 1972]

## VII—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 41]

## STATEMENT SHOWING BUDGET RESULTS AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT COMMON-WEALTH SPECIAL GRANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION

Year	Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt	Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2 (See Return No. 5)		Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits		Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants		Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1947-48 ....	\$ 5,954,000	.....	\$ 704,164	\$ 876,000	1949-50	.....	.....	\$ 171,836	.....
1948-49 ....	7,200,000	.....	1,634,522	1,634,522	1950-51	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-50 ....	10,380,000	47,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,516	.....
1950-51 ....	10,043,478	318,694	.....	.....	.....	318,000	1952-53	694	.....
1951-52 ....	10,176,000	.....	1,183,222	900,000	1953-54	.....	.....	.....	233,222
1952-53 ....	(a) 18,400,000	.....	1,015,766	700,000	1954-55	.....	.....	.....	315,766
1953-54 ....	14,700,000	.....	205,358	50,000	1955-56	.....	.....	.....	155,358
1954-55 ....	14,200,000	.....	968,086	196,000	1956-57	.....	.....	.....	772,086
1955-56 ....	(b) 17,700,000	.....	3,661,662	644,000	1957-58	.....	.....	.....	3,017,662
1956-57 ....	(b) 18,204,000	.....	3,824,736	2,084,000	1958-59	.....	.....	.....	1,140,736
1957-58 ....	(b) 19,656,000	.....	2,246,660	702,000	1959-60	.....	.....	.....	1,544,660
1958-59 ....	(b) 19,516,000	.....	3,369,466	1,218,000	1960-61	.....	.....	.....	2,151,466
1959-60 ....	(b) 6,298,000	.....	2,811,623	1,912,000	1961-62	.....	.....	.....	899,623
1960-61 ....	(b) 7,400,000	.....	2,409,152	620,000	1962-63	.....	.....	.....	1,789,152
1961-62 ....	(b) 10,400,000	.....	1,928,024	344,000	1963-64	.....	.....	.....	1,584,024
1962-63 ....	(b) 11,800,000	.....	1,505,750	1,320,000	1964-65	.....	.....	.....	185,750
1963-64 ....	(b) 11,800,000	.....	2,792,360	3,038,000	1965-66	.....	.....	246,640	.....
1964-65 ....	(b) 15,800,000	.....	4,697,050	4,708,000	1966-67	.....	.....	8,050	.....
1965-66 ....	(b) 21,000,000	.....	10,110	18,000	1967-68	.....	.....	7,890	.....
1966-67 ....	(b) 14,700,000	.....	27,494	532,000	1968-69	.....	.....	554,506	.....
1967-68 ....	15,600,000	828,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828,636	.....
1968-69 ....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes \$318,000 transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Excludes final adjustment of results of previous years shown in column 5.

(c) From 1st July, 1968, the Special Grant under Section 96 of the Constitution was discontinued.

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 42]

## Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated Revenue Fund, 1971-72

Details	Amount
Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—	\$
Aboriginal Advancement .....	2,500,000
Aboriginal Wards Education .....	46,643
Advisory Committee on Research into Crown of Thorns Starfish .....	3,790
Agriculture Extension Services .....	588,706
Australian Meat Research Committee .....	55,998
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research .....	17,869
Australian Wool Board .....	86,154
Barley Research Advisory Committee .....	17,500
Beef Cattle Roads .....	1,600,000
Capital Grants for Government Schools .....	620,000
Chicken Meat Research .....	2,452
Child Migrant Education .....	134,485
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave .....	102,897
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969 .....	39,250,000
Drug Education Campaign .....	42,660
Dwellings for Aged Pensioners .....	224,555
Hospital Benefits .....	2,359,375
Housing Grant—Interest Subsidy .....	457,250
Independent Schools .....	2,080,500
Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme .....	477,500
Migrant Education .....	155,193
National Fitness .....	84,555
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund .....	56,348
National Safety Council .....	24,750
Non-Metropolitan Unemployment Relief .....	2,024,400
Non-Productive Capital Works .....	20,470,000
Ord River Irrigation Project—Stage II .....	4,760,000
Petroleum Products Subsidy .....	5,189,152
Pharmaceutical Benefits .....	3,065,019
Reconstruction Training Scheme .....	2,784
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines .....	7,800
Rural Reconstruction Scheme .....	6,500,000
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Government Schools .....	467,510
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Non-Government Schools .....	443,275
Secondary School Libraries—Government Schools .....	611,214
Secondary School Libraries—Non-Government Schools .....	154,000
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement) .....	2,557,264
Softwood Forestry Agreement Loan .....	56,241
South West Region Water Supplies .....	2,000,000
State Wheat Research .....	91,000
Teachers Training College .....	1,132,000
Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment .....	747,000
War Service Homes .....	4,623,000
Water Resources .....	670,300
Wheat Research .....	49,436
Total—Trust Funds .....	106,613,576

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 42—continued]

Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated  
Revenue Fund, 1971-72—continued

Details	Amount
<b>Other Funds—</b>	<b>\$</b>
Assistance to Deserted Wives .....	981,152
Australian Advisory Committee on Research and Development in Education .....	7,500
Australian Research Grants Committee .....	306,480
Colleges of Advanced Education .....	4,818,958
Disposal of Ships' Garbage .....	103,692
Exmouth Township .....	12,100
Free Milk for School Children .....	1,001,100
Gnowangerup Agricultural School .....	3,711
Kimberley Research Station .....	186,000
Mental Institutions .....	404,910
Noalimba Reception Centre .....	22,692
Nursing Homes Construction .....	43,996
Railway Standardisation Agreement .....	1,988,332
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service .....	106,057
Senior Citizens Centres .....	30,244
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property .....	35,000
Tuberculosis Financial Aid .....	966,392
University of Western Australia .....	6,164,994
<b>Total—Other Funds .....</b>	<b>17,037,274</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>123,650,850</b>

[Return No. 43]

Details	Amount
<b>Science Laboratories—</b>	<b>\$</b>
<i>Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1971	25,406
Commonwealth Advances, 1971-72	467,510
	492,916
Expenditure, 1971-72	350,575
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	142,341
<b>Details of Expenditure—</b>	
<b>Buildings and Equipment :</b>	
Albany	3,386
Armadale	2,354
Balcatta	58,473
Belmont	6,490
Bunbury	3,154
Cannington	670
Collie	664
Cyril Jackson	697
Esperance	45,449
Geraldton	111
Governor Stirling	Cr. 244
Hamilton Hill	52
Kalamunda	100,044
Katanning	6,208
Kewdale	66,994
Kwinana	115
Margaret River	Cr. 550
Mount Barker	1,133
Northam	24
Perth Modern	135
Rossmoyne	50,191
Equipment—Various Secondary Schools	5,025
	350,575
<i>Non-Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1971	357
Commonwealth Advances, 1971-72	443,275
	443,632
Payments to Non-Government Schools	391,492
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	52,140

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 43—continued]

**Commonwealth Grants for the Provision of Science Laboratories, Secondary School Libraries  
and Technical Training Facilities—continued**

Details	Amount
<b>Secondary School Libraries—</b>	\$
<i>Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1971	234,670
Commonwealth Advances, 1971-72	611,214
	845,893
Expenditure, 1971-72	620,645
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	225,248
<b>Details of Expenditure—</b>	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Albany	1,816
Applecross	67,469
Armada	2,664
Belmont	430
Bunbury	69,020
Churchlands	66,307
Eastern Hills	1,327
Governor Stirling	65,876
Hamilton Hill	69,269
John Forrest	77
Kent Street	8,189
Kwinana	68,591
Narrogin	758
Perth Modern	5,204
Pinjarra	66,835
Tuart Hill	571
Books and Equipment—Various Secondary Schools	125,622
	620,645
<i>Non-Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1971	37,777
Commonwealth Advances, 1971-72	154,000
	191,777
Payments to Non-Government Schools	147,069
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	44,708
<b>Technical Training—</b>	
<i>Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1971	30,085
Commonwealth Advances, 1971-72	747,000
	777,085
Expenditure, 1971-72	543,406
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1972	233,679
<b>Details of Expenditure—</b>	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Albany	277,086
Balga	207,786
Bunbury	8,292
Leederville	130
Equipment—Various Technical Schools	50,112
	543,406

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 44]

Total Net Collections of State Taxation taken to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust Accounts, and Special Accounts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1972

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties	7,561,909	....	7,561,909	7.24
Other Stamp Duties	21,022,524	....	21,022,524	20.14
Land Tax	9,439,229	....	9,439,229	9.04
Third Party Insurance Surcharge	1,586,965	....	1,586,965	1.52
Payroll Tax	28,076,798	....	28,076,798	26.89
Liquor Licenses	4,434,433	....	4,434,433	4.25
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting	75,857	....	75,857	0.07
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	834,025	....	834,025	0.80
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses	499,938	....	499,938	0.48
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board	4,033,180	....	4,033,180	3.86
Motor Taxation (b)	1,167,922	20,874,725	22,042,647	21.11
Other Vehicle Taxation (b)	....	166,062	166,062	0.16
Shipping Fees and Permits	....	4,064	4,064	....
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees	....	9,118	9,118	0.01
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax	....	1,413,090	1,413,090	1.35
Licenses not elsewhere included	2,119,480	....	2,119,480	2.04
Total	80,852,260	22,467,050	103,319,319	98.96

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1971-72, 1,044,000

(b) Preliminary figures.



**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1971-72**

Service	Loan Li- ability	Expenditure				Receipts	Net Ex- penditure	Cost per Head
		Indirect		Direct	Total			
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Con- solidated Revenue Fund				
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(*)
1.—Education—								
(a) Education Department and Schools	85,811,479	4,901,339	1,049,165	80,787,167	86,737,871	665,860	86,071,811	82.44
(b) Universities	5,874,115	335,515	72,494	6,504,357	6,912,366	.....	6,912,366	6.62
(c) Tertiary other than University	6,425,549	367,011	73,356	4,833,124	5,273,491	.....	5,273,491	5.05
(d) Technical Education	4,790,586	273,626	53,542	8,424,758	8,751,926	904,506	7,847,420	7.52
(e) Agricultural Education	2,075,700	118,559	25,779	111,000	255,338	.....	255,338	0.24
(f) Library, Museum, etc.	1,612,268	92,089	11,157	2,681,640	2,784,886	7,284	2,777,602	2.66
(g) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	190,137	10,860	2,298	16,300	29,458	.....	29,458	0.03
Total 1	106,779,834	6,098,999	1,287,791	103,358,346	110,745,136	1,577,650	109,167,486	104.57
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—								
(a) Public Health	691,081	39,473	3,301	4,381,033	4,423,807	1,259,799	3,164,008	3.03
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	79,771,299	4,216,511	452,312	56,718,260	61,387,083	1,407,594	59,979,489	57.45
(c) Recreation Facilities	.....	.....	.....	1,096,712	1,096,712	.....	1,096,712	1.05
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	4,570,321	261,045	53,598	8,306,674	8,621,317	306,353	8,314,964	7.96
(e) Miners' Phthisis	.....	.....	.....	82,289	82,289	.....	82,289	0.08
(f) Natives n.e.i.	2,302,748	131,527	19,193	2,801,843	2,952,563	187,895	2,764,668	2.65
(g) Unemployment Relief	.....	.....	.....	92,902	92,902	.....	92,902	0.09
Total 2	87,335,449	4,648,556	528,404	73,479,713	78,656,673	3,161,641	75,495,032	72.31
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—								
(a) Administration of Justice	2,040,156	116,529	25,338	4,158,121	4,299,988	3,047,108	1,252,880	1.20
(b) Police	7,014,953	400,677	86,674	14,603,714	15,091,065	3,012,784	12,078,281	11.67
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	4,038,945	230,694	47,212	6,390,047	6,667,953	64,562	6,603,391	6.33
(d) Public Safety	.....	.....	.....	1,142,461	1,142,461	67,573	1,074,888	1.03
Total 3	13,094,054	747,900	159,224	26,294,343	27,201,467	6,192,027	21,009,440	20.12
GRAND TOTAL	207,209,337	11,495,455	1,975,419	203,132,402	216,603,276	10,931,318	205,671,958	197.00

(\*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1971-72, viz. 1,044,000

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 46]

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## Statistical Statement of Operations

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Average number of miles open Results of Operations (per train mile)	3,815	3,826	3,828	3,837	3,800
Earnings	609·94c	616·91c	702·15c	751·32c	812·16c
Operating Expenses	491·80c	543·24c	593·83c	642·85c	710·77c
Depreciation	73·34c	83·20c	83·25c	97·19c	103·42c
Interest	105·22c	120·65c	135·46c	147·20c	154·43c
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest	670·36c	747·09c	826·54c	887·30c	968·62c
Deficit	60·42c	130·18c	124·39c	135·98c	156·47c
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings	80·77	88·02	84·82	85·93	88·07
Passenger Traffic (Rail)					
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$2,818,426	\$2,874,048	\$3,490,183	\$3,592,122	\$3,533,428
Road Services					
Number of Passenger Miles	23,095,660	25,439,635	25,444,646	24,224,610	24,326,617
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$548,936	\$596,903	\$614,102	\$645,665	\$623,559
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile	2·38c	2·35c	2·41c	2·67c	2·56c
Parcels Earnings	\$1,529,750	\$1,699,188	\$1,751,980	\$1,725,093	\$1,621,125
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying					
Number of Ton Miles (millions)	1,572	1,526	1,749	2,078	2,109
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles)	176·39	170·78	165·31	156·89	154·49
Average tonnage per loaded wagon	10·0	10·3	11·0	12·9	13·0
Average locomotive load (tons)	242·3	261·3	285·4	347·1	370·6
Average Earnings per ton mile	2·89c	2·80c	2·74c	2·51c	2·61c
Earnings from Goods and Livestock	\$46,097,840	\$43,375,249	\$48,580,096	\$52,761,120	\$55,597,486
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon	21·7	22·7	24·3	27·4	27·8
Average locomotive load (tons)	517	568	641	730	783
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded	23·4	24·5	25·4	26·1	27·8
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty	12·4	13·8	14·7	16·1	16·8
Rolling Stock on 30th June					
Locomotives Steam—No.	†216	†205	†155	†49	†49
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No.	147	161	178	192	198
Passenger Vehicles—No.	238	225	214	192	198
Brake Vans—No.	263	259	254	269	265
Goods Vehicles—No.	12,925	12,818	12,829	12,991	12,737
Omnibuses—No.	62	63	63	62	57
Staff—Average per Year					
Salaried—No.	2,098	2,133	2,142	2,158	2,187
Wages—No.	9,312	9,120	8,773	8,414	8,074
Total Staff—No.	11,410	11,253	10,915	10,572	10,261

† Includes 1 Diesel Mechanical Locomotive.

**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

**(a) TONNAGE OF GOODS CARRIED**

Class of Goods	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	359,304	4.03	229,242	2.56	135,120	1.27	186,201	1.41	191,343	1.40
Ores and Minerals	3,477,873	39.03	4,352,432	48.71	5,435,810	50.97	7,471,275	56.41	7,545,603	55.29
Wool	116,824	1.81	141,964	1.59	126,340	1.18	128,908	.97	148,003	1.05
Wheat	2,276,520	25.55	1,512,215	16.92	2,280,528	21.38	2,424,220	18.30	2,537,805	18.60
Grain and Grain Products	253,763	2.90	311,224	3.49	184,311	1.73	626,108	4.73	868,591	6.37
Local Timber	302,676	4.41	332,900	3.73	333,442	3.12	291,584	2.20	276,812	2.02
Imported Timber										
Fertilisers	703,806	7.90	660,714	7.40	550,862	5.25	413,766	3.12	415,839	3.05
All other goods	1,324,608	14.87	1,387,786	15.54	1,000,975	15.16	1,702,378	12.86	1,668,579	12.28
Total	8,910,464	100.00	8,934,477	100.00	10,665,392	100.00	13,244,439	100.00	13,648,475	100.00

**(b) EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED**

Class of Goods	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	\$ 1,128,848	2.45	\$ 639,465	1.47	\$ 391,005	.80	\$ 555,071	1.05	\$ 582,010	1.05
Ores and Minerals	7,247,355	15.72	8,629,760	19.90	10,393,403	21.39	14,140,570	26.80	13,979,657	25.14
Wool	1,687,014	3.68	2,063,007	4.76	1,814,991	3.74	1,914,407	3.68	2,128,513	3.83
Wheat	12,044,558	26.13	7,801,178	17.52	11,311,626	23.28	10,232,474	19.39	12,170,484	21.89
Grain and Grain Products	1,376,840	2.99	1,582,083	3.65	982,203	2.02	3,235,021	6.13	4,498,788	8.09
Local Timber	2,833,946	6.15	2,489,566	5.74	2,514,028	5.18	2,140,725	4.06	2,033,084	3.66
Imported Timber										
Fertilisers	3,434,775	7.45	3,322,304	7.66	2,822,110	5.81	2,098,834	3.98	2,109,808	3.79
All other goods	18,344,508	35.45	17,047,848	39.30	18,350,130	37.78	18,444,018	34.96	18,095,167	32.55
Total	46,097,840	100.00	43,375,249	100.00	48,580,096	100.00	52,761,120	100.00	55,697,488	100.00

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48]

## Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<b>A. POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS (a)</b>						
Population at 30th June (b) .....	No.	913,800	952,088	988,875	†1,027,372	(c)
Annual Rate of Increase (b) .....	%	4.01	4.29	3.77	3.89	(c)
Births .....	No.	18,550	20,007	21,211	23,173	(c)
Marriages .....	No.	7,874	8,427	9,178	9,453	(c)
Immigration (net Overseas Arrivals and Departures) .....	No.	14,789	13,708	12,816	13,693	(c)
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT</b>						
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment at 30th June .....	'000's	286.3	303.7	*324.0	*343.9	(d) 342.2
Registered Unemployed at 30th June .....	No.	4,151	4,007	5,147	6,688	12,076
Registered Vacancies at 30th June .....	No.	2,630	3,786	3,206	2,840	1,564
State Basic Wage (Adult Males) .....	\$	33.50	35.45	36.45	38.45	40.45
Commonwealth Minimum Weekly Rate (Adult Males) .....	\$	37.55	38.90	42.40	48.40	51.10
Average Weekly Earnings (Male Units) .....	\$	63.90	63.70	75.60	84.60	93.60
<b>C. LAND SETTLEMENT</b>						
Area of Land Selected during the year .....	acres '000's	1,259	409	71	510	10
Area of Land Leased during the year .....	acres '000's	1,390	2,693	4,766	7,968	4,131
Total Area of Rural Holdings .....	acres '000's	276,334	270,174	280,819	283,107	†282,756
Area of Land under Crop .....	acres '000's	8,883	9,490	9,676	*9,468	*9,260
Area of Land under Pasture .....	acres '000's	14,528	15,383	16,472	17,254	†16,424
<b>D. PRODUCTION</b>						
<b>(1) Rural and Primary</b>						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fellmongered)—						
Quantity .....	tonnes	131,380	164,307	144,527	*151,808	†169,700
Gross Value .....	\$ '000's	116,653	158,264	120,819	*92,009	†128,974
Wheat—						
Quantity .....	bus. '000's	106,975	112,450	66,700	108,650	†79,556
Gross Value .....	\$ '000's	170,102	151,306	93,938	*168,083	†118,918
Oats .....	bus. '000's	19,750	22,642	15,463	*28,657	†22,763
Barley .....	bus. '000's	7,027	9,137	12,055	*33,922	†44,046
Livestock at 31st March (e)—						
Sheep .....	'000's	30,161	32,901	38,634	*34,709	†34,245
Cattle .....	'000's	1,427	1,546	1,681	1,781	†1,954
Livestock Slaughtered—						
Cattle and Calves .....	'000's	333	366	402	*348	†398
Sheep .....	'000's	2,009	2,379	3,164	*2,931	†3,974
Lambs .....	'000's	1,164	1,420	1,370	*1,485	†1,937
Pigs .....	'000's	242	263	316	*316	†370
Meat Produced—						
Beef and Veal .....	tons '000's	59	68	72	*63	†78
Mutton .....	tons '000's	38	47	53	*56	†76
Lamb .....	tons '000's	17	21	19	*22	†28
Pigmeat .....	tons '000's	13	14	17	16	†20
Timber Sawn (f) .....	sup. ft. '000's	211,720	†188,294	†190,845	190,265	(c)
<b>(2) Mining</b>						
Gold (g)—						
Quantity .....	fine oz. '000's	567	481	396	350	349
Value .....	\$ '000's	17,801	17,454	14,158	11,770	13,187
Coal—						
Quantity .....	tons '000's	1,058	1,103	1,159	1,171	1,169
Value .....	\$ '000's	4,737	4,853	5,407	5,653	5,855
Iron Ore (Mine Production) .....	tons '000's	14,864	23,345	34,130	46,509	52,402
Bauxite .....	tons '000's	1,367	2,075	2,861	4,140	(c)
Oil .....	bls. '000's	8,808	11,849	15,583	16,535	15,976
<b>(3) Manufacturing</b>						
Bricks (Clay—all sizes) .....	'000's	207,575	†274,318	†294,256	†240,323	†228,942
Electricity Generated (Government) .....	mfl. kWh	1,673	†1,902	†2,192	†2,446	†2,872
<b>(4) Building and Construction</b>						
Houses and Flats—						
Completed .....	No.	12,250	16,331	19,520	16,934	†14,863
Value .....	\$ '000's	109,047	155,682	191,819	189,636	(c)
Total All Buildings .....	\$ '000's	195,403	254,833	303,397	365,012	(c)
<b>(5) Net Value of Production</b>						
Agricultural .....	\$ '000's	162,043	180,355	*34,982	*175,831	†149,533
Pastoral and Trapping .....	\$ '000's	120,131	169,541	133,380	*102,077	†144,281
Dairying, Poultry and Beekeeping .....	\$ '000's	14,530	17,523	15,137	*14,458	†17,888
Fisheries .....	\$ '000's	20,419	22,239	17,989	*23,655	†25,813
Forestry, exclusive of Milling .....	\$ '000's	13,273	12,591	12,795	†14,845	†15,187
Mining and Quarrying .....	(A)	(A)	177,968	280,250	†386,444	(c)
Manufacturing .....	(A)	(A)	†356,532	†1,409,598	n.a.	(c)
Electricity and Gas .....	(A)	(A)	†34,116	†40,807	n.a.	(c)

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48—continued]

## Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<b>E. TRADE</b>						
Imports—						
Interstate .....	\$'m	527.1	562.3	640.2	726.8	(c)
Overseas .....	\$'m	207.0	203.5	242.3	*278.3	†282.7
Total .....	\$'m	734.1	765.8	882.5	1,005.1	(c)
Exports—						
Interstate .....	\$'m	124.5	149.0	149.9	151.1	(c)
Overseas .....	\$'m	475.3	548.4	675.0	862.4	†948.8
Total (f) .....	\$'m	599.8	696.3	824.9	*1,013.5	(c)
Principal Exports—						
Wheat .....	\$'m	121.8	78.0	86.6	*130.6	(c)
Wool (Greasy and Degreased) .....	\$'m	126.4	158.0	135.0	98.3	(c)
Chemical Elements and Compounds .....	\$'m	24.6	34.1	41.0	61.4	(c)
Gold Bullion (g) .....	\$'m	11.8	12.7	13.9	3.0	(c)
Iron and Steel .....	\$'m	11.4	27.0	34.3	34.6	(c)
Iron Ore and Concentrates .....	\$'m	104.5	151.8	233.6	341.7	(c)
Meat (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen) .....	\$'m	19.8	26.4	36.4	30.0	(c)
Rock Lobster Tails .....	\$'m	18.0	17.1	15.7	*19.4	(c)
Petroleum and Petroleum Products .....	\$'m	44.6	47.3	49.8	46.6	(c)
Retail Sales—						
Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc. ....	\$'m	578.0	*651.5	*708.4	*778.2	(c)
Motor Vehicles (h) .....	\$'m	249.9	*294.3	*320.3	348.0	(c)
Total .....	\$'m	827.9	*945.8	*1,028.7	1,126.2	(c)
<b>F. FINANCE</b>						
Depositors' Balances—						
Trading Banks—Weekly Averages for June....	\$'m	411.7	494.4	532.6	516.6	553.9
Savings Banks—end of June .....	\$'m	373.6	413.0	431.9	494.6	511.5
Insurance—Life:						
Sum Assured (existing Policies) (i) .....	\$'m	1,332.2	1,588.0	1,869.0	2,206.6	(c)
Insurance—General:						
Gross Premiums (m) .....	\$'m	41.7	47.6	*55.6	63.9	(c)
Installment Credit—Balances Outstanding at 30th June:						
Non-Retail Finance Business .....	\$'m	125.8	143.3	162.0	181.2	(c)
For All Business (n) .....	\$'m	152.6	170.9	187.4	204.4	(c)
<b>G. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS</b>						
AT 30th JUNE						
Cars and Station Wagons .....	No.	263,552	288,781	316,401	346,040	(c)
Utilities, Vans, Trucks and Omnibuses .....	No.	92,563	96,624	102,291	107,616	(c)

(a) Includes events among the total population, including Aborigines.

(b) Figures revised in accordance with the preliminary results of the Census.

(c) Not available at time of publication.

(d) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods.

(e) 31st March of year last mentioned.

(f) From local logs. Includes plywood veneers and railway sleepers.

(g) Comprises gold refined at the Perth Mint and gold contained in gold-bearing materials exported. Includes payments by the Gold Producers Association Ltd., but excludes Commonwealth Subsidy.

(h) Not available on a basis comparable with the estimates shown for 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(i) Excluding ships' stores.

(j) Recorded in the year of shipment which is not necessarily the year of sale.

(k) Including Parts and Petrol, etc.

(l) At end of year.

(m) Excluding particulars of The Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust.

(n) Operations of Retail Businesses and Non-Retail Finance Businesses.

† Preliminary.

\* Revised.

‡ Value added. Not comparable with data for years prior to 1968-69. Figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

n.a. denotes "not available".

## FUEL, ENERGY AND POWER RESOURCES BILL

### *Returned*

Bill returned from the Council with amendments.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 21st September.

**MR. O'NEIL** (East Melville—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) [7.55 p.m.]: It is incumbent upon me at an early stage in this debate to state my personal attitude to this Bill designed to introduce daylight saving into Western Australia. My personal view is that the Bill should be supported. I want to make it quite clear, though, that we on this side of the House do not have a firm opinion relative to the merits and demerits of this matter and therefore I cannot guarantee that my colleagues on this side will express the same sort of support for the Bill which I would express.

Some considerable time ago we had an opportunity in this House, by way of motion, to request the Government to give us some information as to what research had been undertaken prior to the introduction of a previous Bill purporting to do much the same as this Bill; and on that occasion we had the benefit of the comments of many members. I doubt very much whether there is much left to be said relative to daylight saving.

The Bill before us at the moment, which is, in fact, the first measure in this respect which has been before the Assembly, at least contains one provision which should make it less unattractive to the opponents of daylight saving than the previous measure was. That provision is that the Bill have a life of one year and one year only. This then would enable the Government, if the Bill were passed and became law, to carry out the second stage of an experiment. The first stage was carried out during last year when all the Eastern States decided to opt for one hour of daylight saving. We as a Parliament decided we would not go along with the other States and so for a period a time difference of three hours between Western Australia and the States on the eastern seaboard was experienced. This, in fact, was an experiment to ascertain to what extent a three-hour time differential would affect, injuriously or otherwise, industry and commerce in Western Australia.

Consequently I suppose that having carried out that experiment in the maintenance of a three-hour time difference, it is fair enough for us to ask the people of Western Australia to carry out an experiment in daylight saving as such.

It is my opinion that this Bill is misnamed. I agree with those who say that in Western Australia we do not need daylight saving for daylight saving's sake. It has been explained, and I think everyone is aware of it, that during a period of clock hours in Western Australia we do in fact have 28 more minutes of daylight than is experienced in the city of Sydney. So, in fact, we do have a longer period of daylight during the same period of clock hours. Consequently daylight saving is not the issue involved in, or the reason for, the introduction of this Bill.

Most places which have introduced daylight saving have done so for a specific purpose. During wartime Australia introduced daylight saving for the purpose of conserving power resources so that there would be a draw upon the electric, coal, and gas power resources of the nation for shorter periods, thus conserving the resources—not for any other reason. As I understand the position, during that period most of the people in Australia expressed a dislike for it. This was certainly so in Western Australia; and I believe that by a motion passed in both Houses during wartime, Western Australia decided to abandon the daylight saving arrangement.

**Mr. Lapham**: I suggest that after 12 months we will do the same with this one.

**Mr. O'NEIL**: That is why this Bill does offer some attraction for me. As I mentioned, it is limited to a 12-month period, and it is fair enough to carry out the experiment. We have already experimented with a three-hour time difference, so let us now experiment with daylight saving as such and ascertain the reaction of the general community. This is one point which tends to make me lend my support to the Bill.

When we were debating a motion relative to the saving of daylight I think I mentioned that during the period I was Minister for Labour the matter was discussed on a number of occasions at Labour Ministers' conferences. I think I made the point then that I could not understand why Labour Ministers from various States were saddled with this consideration, but felt it was because no-one else wanted to touch this hot potato. In fact, we did not do very much about the matter. We aired it at each successive conference of Ministers for Labour but decided to wait to see what others would do.

However, Tasmania found it necessary to adopt daylight saving, the reason being, once again, the conservation of natural power resources. Strange as it may seem, Tasmania suffered from a drought and, since most of its power is generated by the hydroelectric commission, there was a danger to the electricity supplies. Consequently, Tasmania decided to adopt one hour of daylight saving in order to lower the draw on the power resources of that

State. Some members may recall that certain ships were tied up at the wharves in Tasmania at the time in order that the generators on the ships could provide electric power for the treatment of alumina into aluminium. The position was drastic and Tasmania adopted daylight saving to conserve its power resources.

It was perhaps accidentally discovered that daylight saving in that State was accepted generally by the community. This is not difficult to understand, because Tasmania is a good deal further below the equator than the mainland of Australia and its capital cities. Anyone who studies geography will know that the further south one goes in the wintertime the longer is the period of darkness. In fact, at the south pole there are six months of night.

Mr. Hutchinson: There are six months of day.

Mr. O'NEIL: That is if one is at the top.

Mr. W. G. Young: What about the change of season?

Mr. O'NEIL: It was accepted generally by the people of Tasmania that daylight saving was not such a bad thing. It catered for the community generally as well as enabling the hydroelectric commission to conserve its power. Whether or not there was any major conservation of power resources is, of course, a debatable point. It may well be that power consumption fell by 5 to 6 per cent.

This is acceptable to a power-producing authority if it has not the power to sell. However, if it had adequate supplies of power to sell, I think the hydroelectric commission would be one authority in Tasmania which would like that Government to revert to the previous time system which was in use.

I do not know how the mainland States started to give consideration to daylight saving. It may well be there was a greater movement of people from Tasmania to Victoria. Melbourne is a dull sort of place at any rate and I suppose the people thought it was not a bad idea to try daylight saving in Melbourne, not for the purpose of conserving natural power resources but to provide more hours of daylight during the clock day. Consequently, daylight saving was adopted.

It was probably a natural consequence that the other States on the eastern seaboard looked very closely at the effect of this along the borders between the States. For example, Albury is a fairly substantial community on the border between Victoria and New South Wales. Those States experience border problems in connection with trading hours for hotels, shops, factories and the like. If the laws are not uniform, trading hours for the selling of liquor and other commodities may differ from one side of the street to the other.

In fact, the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland runs down a street in Tweed Heads. On one side of the street the hotels open and close at times different from those on the other side of the street.

After Victoria decided to maintain the same time as Tasmania, I suppose it was natural for New South Wales, in considering the factors I have mentioned, to follow suit. This, of course, cast the problem further afield to Queensland.

I can well recall, as I am sure other members can too, that initially the Queensland Government was adamant it would not adopt daylight saving. Generally speaking, the Queensland Government at that time, as well as all the people of Queensland, decided to put up with the inconvenience of a time difference across a main street in one of the towns rather than to subject the whole of the population to daylight saving in a State where there is sufficient sunlight for all purposes anyway. It is left to our imagination what happened in the Cabinet room when it was decided on the last occasion that Queensland would, in fact, adopt the same time as the balance of the Eastern States. However, on this occasion, as I understand it, Queensland will not adopt the same time as that to be adopted in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. Consequently, Queensland will maintain the time difference of one hour with New South Wales.

Of course, Queensland, too, will be experimenting with the problems of a border time difference which involve such matters as hours of trading, licensing hours, and the like. It may well be that with that experience during the forthcoming period, Queensland may see the sense of the same time being adopted right along the eastern seaboard.

Perhaps the time difference of two hours from one side of Australia to the other is, in fact, too much of a difference. If we were to pick a central time and both sides of Australia were to adopt it, we could perhaps be in less difficulty.

In making up one's mind whether or not to support the maintenance of a two-hour time difference one of the questions to be asked is: What effect did the three-hour time difference have on commerce and industry during the last period? Members on this side of the House have asked the Government questions as to whether its financial advisers could tell us the financial loss experienced by business and borne by the State Treasury in operating on the short-term money market and the like. Unfortunately, nobody can really tell us in factual terms of dollars and cents what the three-hour difference cost industry over that period. I personally believe the financial loss was not great.

I am sure there could have been some degree of inconvenience when financial houses adjusted working hours to lessen the effect of the time difference on business operations. However this is not unusual. As I understand it, in our own State Government office building on the hill, various sections of departments start at different times to enable the lifts to accommodate the staff. If every person who works in Big Brother on the top of the hill wanted to arrive at work at the same time the transport system simply could not cope. For this reason the starting times are staggered. There is no difference between this and businesses of different characters staggering their starting times.

In fact, there could be some advantages in respect of the major transport system of the metropolitan region, the M.T.T. The situation is that all M.T.T. vehicles, with the exception of a few emergencies, are used to capacity for one and a half hours in the morning and evening, but for the rest of the day the vehicles travel with small loads indeed, and sometimes they are even empty. Of course the buses must run for the convenience of people who may want to use them. It appears to me that the staggering of starting times—and this may be something brought about by a maintenance of the time differential which we have at the moment—may have an advantageous effect on the use of the Government transport system.

It is a fact now that many high schools in the metropolitan region start at slightly different times. The reason is that the buses which, in peak periods, are used to maximum capacity to carry people to and from their places of work, are not available to ensure that all high school students arrive at their appropriate schools at the usual starting time of 9.00 a.m. As I understand it, many high schools have staggered their starting times to enable their students to use these vehicles.

If the two-hour time differential is maintained—in other words, if daylight saving is adopted—perhaps better use could be made of the metropolitan region transport system if schools as well as business houses stagger their starting times. Certainly I am sure there would be an effect upon the roads. Traffic on the same road would be spread over a longer period and, naturally, this would make for less congestion on that road.

I have been canvassing arguments for and against daylight saving. I want to make the point that I do not believe we ought to be discussing this Bill on the basis of saving daylight. This is not the prime issue or the reason for the introduction of the Bill. The reason is, it is considered by the Government and by the

majority of business and commercial interests in this State, that we suffer from a three-hour time difference between the eastern and western seaboard.

On the last occasion this matter was under discussion I probably spoke the other way and indicated that in America a three-hour time difference exists between the eastern and western seaboard and that this did not seem to have any effect on the operations of the business community in such matters as the short-term money market. It was fairly clearly pointed out to me that, on either seaboard, the business facilities available are such that transactions on the seaboard, as distinct from between the seaboard, cater very largely for all the business. It was also pointed out to me that Western Australia, because of its relatively small commercial and business community, could suffer from this extra time difference of one hour.

It is passing strange that we have an eight-hour time difference, under normal circumstances, between Western Australia and London. Nobody seems to have been concerned about this. I suppose when it comes to matters close to home we become parochial and we can see many arguments both for and against.

Mr. Graham: We are all part of the one community in Australia as against the United Kingdom.

Mr. O'NEIL: That is true. I think we are probably too widely spread to have a common time zone. I wonder whether anyone has carried out an exercise to ascertain a true central standard time and to see what would happen if both sides of Australia were to adopt that time. One question would be: What would be the sunrise time in the east as compared with the west? It seems ludicrous we should have three time zones in Australia. It is bad enough as it is. Perhaps we could eliminate the central time and adopt two zones, which would be less than two hours apart. I am no scientist and have not examined this question.

I am prepared to support the proposition. My wife will probably excommunicate me, because she can see no merit in daylight saving. I will support it on the basis that we have had a reasonable trial period for business and commerce in respect of a three-hour time difference as distinct from the usual two-hour difference. Since the measure is limited to a duration of one year let us now experiment and see what effect daylight saving has on the community. I am inclined to agree with the member for Karrinyup who said, by way of interjection, that once we have had the experience of 12 months of daylight saving, as such, in all probability it will be unlikely that the people of this State will support it to any great extent in the future. This too is probably a pious hope,



but I am prepared to support the measure; that is, a 12-month experiment of tinkering with the clock.

**MR. GAYFER** (Avon) [8.15 p.m.]: I rise to oppose the proposition before the House. I do not intend to go deeply into the subject of the inconvenience which will be caused to country people, because I feel some of my colleagues will discuss this matter and I do not intend to spend time on it.

I was rather intrigued to hear the Deputy Leader of the Opposition tell us that he supported the measure in its entirety, for business and commercial reasons. I was also surprised to read a report in today's issue of *The West Australian*. It states that without daylight saving Western Australia would be three hours behind the States with which it does most of its business. Members must bear in mind that we have trade markets in the Near East and in my opinion the stability of Western Australia depends upon our being within the time and trading zone of those countries. It is most important that we recognise our future does not rely upon trade with the Eastern States, but does rely on our trade with the Near Eastern countries immediately to our north. It is also of paramount importance that we do not get too far away from the time zone of the United Kingdom and the Continent.

One has only to study this aspect to realise that the argument put forward for daylight saving in the interests of commercial business is absolutely puerile and without foundation. Our wool market is dependent on the day-to-day reckoning of the woollen mills. Our wheat and iron ore sales are dependent on the fact that we have a common time zone with the Near Eastern countries, and not one with the Eastern States. As a matter of fact, we import far more from the Eastern States than we sell there. I am adamant that we should continue to align ourselves in time with our eastern friends who respect us as a trading nation and who have invested large sums of money in our State. Indeed, if I correctly understood the Premier's remarks, we are looking for more money from these people. We should respect these countries and endeavour to stay on a sound banking and monetary basis with them. My views on this subject are very strong and I again state that I oppose the Bill.

**MR. MENSAROS** (Floreat) [8.19 p.m.]: I wish to deal very briefly with this subject. I agree with every word uttered by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, although I feel that he drew an incorrect conclusion. On looking at the history of daylight saving in this State, we see that with only one exception, no-one had ever mentioned the necessity to introduce daylight saving,

as we call it, or summertime, as it is usually called on the Continent. Only when the announcements were made in the Eastern States that daylight saving was to be introduced did this Government announce its intention to do likewise. The Opposition was not quite certain what attitude to take, and we therefore moved a motion to ask the Government to expand its reasons for wishing to adopt daylight saving, from the point of view of the benefits and disadvantages which would follow, with particular emphasis on the increased time difference.

I feel that our motion did serve some purpose because the Government initiated an inquiry which brought forward more information than we would have been able to obtain.

The Bill before us is slightly different from the one which was in another place last year, but the end result is intended to be the same. I feel there are two aspects to consider. The first is the question of daylight saving itself, and the second is the question of the time difference with the Eastern States, the latter being the more important one. I feel that everyone agrees this is so and in my opinion the measure should be more appropriately titled, "The Time Equaliser Bill."

On the first question I wish to touch very briefly on the arguments we have heard so far. To my mind none of the arguments put forward necessitates the introduction of this measure; in other words, there will be no detrimental effect if the measure is not passed. No valid argument has been put forward for our clocks to be one and a half hours ahead of solar time. We are already approximately 26 minutes ahead of solar time in that part of the State which contains the bulk of our population.

The Perth Observatory submitted a report to the daylight saving committee. The point was made that the original concept of solar time was altered by social habit as people were getting up later and retiring later. Daylight saving is simply an artificial attempt to counteract this natural move. However, in his second reading speech the Minister did not show that we would benefit by the move. The only argument we heard was that no harmful results had followed in the Eastern States. Against the point that it is more convenient for small children to retire with the coming of darkness, thus giving their parents some leisure time, no argument was put forward to convince us that the introduction of daylight saving will be of benefit in this respect.

Much has already been said about the farming community and the submissions of the country people are contained in the supplement to the committee's report. It is stressed that the farming community will derive no benefit from daylight saving.

I would like to say that I am grateful to the Opposition for considering this Bill as a nonparty measure. I wonder how it is possible that the majority of the constituents of, say, Katanning, are against daylight saving, and at the same time the majority of the constituents of Merredin-Yilgarn are all for it. It is very hard to see why the majority of the constituents of Merredin-Yilgarn favour daylight saving whilst at the same time the constituents of Vasse or Stirling are against it. This is very curious as I feel certain that the members concerned have obtained an expression of opinion in their electorates.

We have heard that people who wish to indulge in sport and recreation at night time will derive benefits from daylight saving because of the extra hour of daylight. In my opinion people who wish to indulge in a sport, except perhaps a social sport, would gain much more benefit from pursuing their sport before breakfast than pursuing it after dinner on a full stomach. I am in the habit of swimming every morning and I feel this is far more healthy than exercising after dinner. Again I do not see that the people of our community will derive benefit in this way.

I next wish to mention the aspect of pollution. When I first mentioned this in the debate on the motion last year, I was laughed at by the Ministers and members opposite. However, this aspect has since been canvassed and published in many places. Indeed, the Environmental Protection Authority submitted to the Chief Secretary that the artificially earlier commencement of activities will increase the potential danger of air pollution by an hour. This is not merely scientific speculation—I am very sincere in my submission on this point. I was in Johannesburg just recently and I saw the result of an early start to the day. The winter climate in Johannesburg is similar to the summer climate in Western Australia as there is no rain. Johannesburg has large resources of coal and coal is therefore the main source of energy for transportation, heating in factories, etc.

Many of the Bantu workers live outside the city and these people commence to travel into the city early in the morning. The air pollution in Johannesburg is very bad until about noon. It has been confirmed that the reason for this is that the activities start so early. We will achieve exactly the same effect here if daylight saving is introduced.

The argument has been put forward that we will save power with daylight saving, but the Environmental Protection Authority has pointed out that this saving will be negligible and is not worthy of consideration.

I feel that our climatic and geographical conditions are more similar to those of Queensland than to those of New South

Wales and Victoria. It is interesting to note that Queensland, unlike Western Australia, tried daylight saving last year and decided, despite all the arguments put forward, that it would not go along with the other Eastern States this year.

The second part of this argument is perhaps more important, and that is the time difference. It is justly and rightly claimed that the time of communication between the Eastern States and Western Australia will shrink from the present four hours within the working hours—taking the lunch hour into account—to three hours.

We were told last year that there would be disastrous consequences if we did not have daylight saving. This was told to us by the Government and also by many organisations when we, in our own party, conducted some inquiries so that we could make up our own minds on this argument in the proper way. On a closer examination even at that time I felt that such arguments were perhaps exaggerated, were mixed with some emotion, and were not always true. As the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has said, after having had this experiment of a three-hour difference in the times between Western Australia and the Eastern States, no complaints were made following the fears expressed last year.

At that time there was some suggestion that the P.M.G.'s Department may experience some congestion with its telephone lines, but nothing of the sort happened. No complaints were received about any congestion in telephonic communication, and no mention was made of it. Fears were also expressed that tremendous inconvenience would be felt by the interstate airlines if they had to operate under a three-hour time difference between Western Australia and the Eastern States. However, what actually happened was that the increase in the time difference proved to be convenient for the people of Western Australia, because the time of the arrivals in this State was not as late as it had been previously.

Suggestions were also made that we would lose a tremendous amount of money on the short-term money market; that is, not only would private enterprise lose, but also the State Treasury and the Rural and Industries Bank. However, no reports came forward that this actually did happen, and this was borne out by the fact that when the Premier was asked a question in the House about this aspect, he could only say that he was unable to reply to the question in full. In other words, he could not prove that by Western Australia not introducing daylight saving and experiencing a three-hour time difference with the times in the Eastern States this occasioned a loss to the Treasury and the Rural and Industries Bank.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Do you realise it meant that numbers of people in many walks of life had to start work an hour earlier and still work a normal day?

Sir Charles Court: But they are only a handful of people compared with those who would be adversely affected.

Mr. MENSAROS: I realise that what the Minister says is true, but I want to deal with the fact that previously it was submitted that if daylight saving was not introduced to Western Australia the Treasury and the Rural and Industries Bank would incur great losses, and I have just pointed out that the answer given by the Premier to a question asked in the House indicated there is no way of obtaining the information requested. The Leader of the Opposition, in asking questions on the same subject, received similar answers which indicated that the Premier, conscientious as he is in regard to Treasury losses, could not give a suitable answer—he would soon have produced one had any losses been incurred.

Mr. T. D. Evans: But the difference in the income of the Rural and Industries Bank in that year compared with the previous year was due not only to daylight saving not being introduced in this State but also to other variables, and that is why it was impossible to give you the information requested.

Sir David Brand: You could not put it down to daylight saving in particular.

Mr. MENSAROS: What I am saying is that the Government could not give any proof that such losses did in fact occur. We did not put the question in a hostile manner; we put it in a straightforward way for the purpose of seeking the information, because had the Premier stated that the Treasury had lost \$1,000,000 as a result of Western Australia not introducing daylight saving we may have had second thoughts on the subject, but the information was not available.

I would also point out that wool-buyers, members of the Stock Exchange, those engaged in commerce, and representatives of the W.A. Turf Club said that they, too, would incur great losses. Having spoken to those people after the event they could not say the same, and, in fact, not a single complaint was made that any losses had been incurred or that any great inconvenience had been suffered. On the contrary, I suggest that some of them had gained an advantage in their business, because they had more time left at the end of the day for trading. For instance, woolbuyers in the Eastern States were able to phone Western Australia and take advantage of the market still operating in this State, when the markets in the Eastern States had closed.

Therefore, these arguments did not prove to be valid. Of course, generally speaking, I can mention that in the United States of America this time difference of three hours

exists and it has been proved that it is not detrimental to business. This point was mentioned in the report made by the Observatory to the Chief Secretary when he conducted an inquiry into the subject.

On the other hand we did have the argument put forward by representatives of the entertainment industry, especially those conducting drive-in theatres, that they will incur losses with daylight saving. Although we had no proof that if Western Australia had introduced daylight saving their industry would have been adversely affected, those people did maintain that it would have had an adverse effect. However, I can envisage that even if the introduction of daylight saving had not brought about great losses in the entertainment industry or had not caused the closure of drive-in theatres I, or any other member who has drive-in theatres in his electorate, would have received complaints about the drive-in theatre crowds coming out an hour later. One would certainly expect to receive such complaints from residents who live around drive-in theatres and who wish to sleep at the time the drive-in theatres would have closed their programmes. At a time when we are discussing the Noise Abatement Bill I thought it was rather odd that we were going to take this risk.

I draw the attention of the House to the valid arguments the member for Avon brought forward; namely, that we should not lean so much towards the Eastern States when opportunities exist to trade with our Asian neighbours to the north who observe our time, or where there is only a half an hour difference in some of those places. As the Leader of the Opposition said by way of interjection, some people will be inconvenienced no matter which time we adopt, but the number of people who will gain an advantage by the introduction of daylight saving will be much smaller than the number of those who will be inconvenienced.

Mr. Taylor: How can you make that statement when we have never had daylight saving?

Mr. MENSAROS: The Minister was apparently not present in the Chamber when I was making some points a moment ago. I said that there are certain things we do not know because we have not experienced daylight saving, and there are other factors that were predicted but did not happen.

What I am saying is that even if we accept that there will be inconvenience to the people who trade and communicate with the Eastern States they would be in smaller numbers compared with those who will not be inconvenienced if daylight saving were not introduced to this State. Therefore, if there is any suggestion of changing the official time in some fields, then the logical thing would be for those

who are in the minority to adjust rather than to ask the majority to adjust. This is the argument that has also been raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

In the main I can only say that this is not an issue of principle. It is not an issue of politics. It is simply a question of weighing up both sides of the argument, and you know, Mr. Speaker, as the House knows, we on this side tried to have as many arguments brought before us as possible. However, it has not been proved to my satisfaction that the introduction of daylight saving will be to the benefit of the majority of the people in this State. Nor can I say that any proof has been brought forward that if we do not introduce daylight saving to Western Australia this will be of tremendous detriment to the people of this State.

Mr. Jamieson: Not having been inconvenienced, how will they know if they will be inconvenienced?

Mr. MENSAROS: Not having been inconvenienced, the argument rests there, because they know what they want better than the Minister does.

Mr. Jamieson: That is commonly known as the "Jack" system.

Mr. MENSAROS: I think the best solution is that which has been put forward by the Leader of the Opposition—a solution which he himself puts into practice—and that is that we should start work on eastern standard time and finish work on western standard time.

MR. HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe) [8.42 p.m.] I intend to record my support for the Bill by speaking briefly to it. For many years I have believed in the introduction of daylight saving in this State, and when the Eastern States took steps to introduce it and we did not follow suit I felt that we were at a disadvantage. I believe that the two-hour time differential that exists between the eastern and western time zones is a disadvantage as far as trans-Australia communications are concerned, and to add another hour to that differential would worsen the situation quite a deal.

At present, when it is 2.00 p.m. in Western Australia it is 4.00 p.m. on the Eastern seaboard. If we allow the Eastern States to continue to have a three-hour time differential this would mean that when it is 2.00 p.m. in this State it will be 5.00 p.m. in the Eastern States with consequent disadvantages so far as trans-Australian communications are concerned.

In any event I wish to experience, in Western Australia, the extra hour of daylight we will have at the end of the day with the introduction of daylight saving, and I believe many people in Western Australia—particularly younger people—are anxious to enjoy this experience. There

are many who work until 5.00 p.m. at present who would be keen to have another hour in which to engage in some form of sport. At present they find they do not have sufficient time, after leaving work at 5.00 p.m., to get home to change and reach the sports field to engage in their favourite sport or whatever they wish to do.

Mr. McPharlin: Or go to the nearest hotel.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: If they are so inclined, that will happen in any case. I am speaking of those who will not go to the hotel, but who will have the advantage of an additional hour to train for sport in any shape or form, between the time of finishing work and sunset. I believe this would be a boon and a benefit to them.

Therefore I consider that the introduction of daylight saving would be admirable in providing increased leisure time and increased time to engage in sport. I also believe that this Bill represents an experiment which will last 12 months. We have already had the experience in the negative sense, in so far as Western Australia did not join with the Eastern States when they introduced daylight saving last year. Western Australia resolved to stay out of the move, by one means or another. On this occasion I believe we should experiment in the other way, and join with the Eastern States. So far as I am concerned that is only fair.

There are a number of minor points on which I will not dwell too long. With the introduction of daylight saving many families will be able to enjoy a more pleasant time for family living in the cooler hours towards sunset, and in the lovely light at that time of day which we experience in the summer.

Mr. Williams: At Cottesloe beach!

Mr. HUTCHINSON: I believe the beach will be frequented. I have referred to that before, because Cottesloe beach is one of the sporting arenas to which the young and the not so young flock.

I am of the opinion also that the additional hour of daylight at the end of the day will keep some people away from their television sets. I think this is a good thing. Too many people these days tend to sit and stare at this box of tricks!

However, one of the most important points in support of daylight saving is the effect on cross-Australia communications. I have had personal experience of the difficulties that existed in regard to the two-hour differential; but I have not had much cross-Australia communication since the Brand Government left the Treasury bench. I have no doubt however, that an additional hour in the differential makes it much more difficult.

Let us not fool ourselves on the question of trade with the Eastern States because we know that a healthy volume of trade

exists between Western Australia and the Eastern States, although I agree it is loaded in favour of the other States. However, Western Australia does export to the east products and goods to the value of \$150,000,000 annually. That was the figure for the 1968-69 year. I have no doubt that since then the volume of Western Australian exports to the east has increased.

Mr. Gayfer: What does Western Australia import from the east?

Mr. HUTCHINSON: In that same year Western Australia imported about \$560,000,000-worth of goods from the Eastern States.

Mr. Gayfer: One would think the Eastern States would chase us around the clock.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: If that were so it would be very good, except that we would not have daylight saving. I was making the point in relation to trade with the Eastern States. The figure of \$150,000,000 which I mentioned has grown substantially over the last decade, but unfortunately I cannot give the figures for the subsequent years. Even over the last 50 years the exports to the Eastern States increased greatly as time went on until they reached a value of \$150,000,000 in 1968-69. There is no doubt that in future years this figure will increase even more, with the result that the disparity between our exports to and imports from the Eastern States will diminish. So, let us not fool ourselves about the effect on trade and cross-Australia communications.

My opinion is that Western Australia should indulge in the daylight saving experiment at least for the next 12 months to see how it will operate here. We have already undergone the experiment in the opposite direction, and on this occasion I feel we would be well advised to agree to the legislation before us. I support the Bill.

MR. NALDER (Katanning) [8.50 p.m.]: I am surprised that the Government has made the effort to introduce this legislation.

Mr. May: You are not really!

Mr. NALDER: I shall give the Minister the reasons that I am surprised. One is the reaction of the trade unions which, no doubt, the Minister supports. They have come down very strongly against the introduction of daylight saving.

Mr. Taylor: You cannot have it both ways. Either we are dictated to by them, or we are not.

Mr. NALDER: The Minister should cast his mind back to recall what I have said. I have not said what he has intimated.

Mr. Taylor: I take that back.

Mr. NALDER: I am using as an argument the evidence that was adduced when certain documents were tabled in this House. They showed that apparently 86 unions were given the opportunity to express their views, and they expressed those views in a very determined way. It therefore surprised me that the Government should take the opposite course, and disregard their recommendations. That is the first reason I am surprised the Government has introduced the legislation.

Another reason I am surprised is that some members have said this innovation should be tried, and the word used was "experiment." I believe we should not experiment on the general public. By introducing daylight saving we will be experimenting on the people. If the people were strongly in favour of daylight saving then we would have to give very serious consideration to their views, but they are not. I claim that the experiment has already been made, because last year we had an experiment. We do not require any further evidence to try to convince us that daylight saving will not have an adverse effect on Western Australian trade and commerce, and on the people of the State.

I am convinced that the majority of Western Australians are quite happy to allow things to continue as they have in the years gone by, and they do not want any experiment on daylight saving. I recall only too well a television programme I watched. In this some people engaged in trade and commerce were questioned as to the effects of daylight saving. They seemed to have convinced the viewers at the time that Western Australia would lose millions of dollars as a result of the greater difference in time between the Eastern States and this State.

The self-same people were asked some questions after the innovation had been operating in the Eastern States for a period. However, they could not give any facts at all to support the contention that trade had been lost to Western Australia. It is obvious that one of the main factors given in favour of daylight saving has not been supported by evidence. The experiment has already been made, and we do not want further evidence to show that daylight saving is not warranted.

I cannot understand why it is necessary to experiment on the general public of this State to determine whether or not daylight saving should be adopted in future years. The evidence which I have received indicates that a great majority of the people are against daylight saving.

Mr. T. D. Evans: How did you come to that conclusion?

Mr. NALDER: I have received dozens of letters on this question from people from all over the State, including some residing in the metropolitan area. However, I have received only one letter from

a resident of the metropolitan area in support of daylight saving. This person argued that the health of the people in the city would be improved. I was able to speak to that person over the telephone. I asked what evidence she had that the public would be healthier as a result of a few months of daylight saving. She replied that a certain doctor had said so. That was the only evidence she was able to produce to show that the people would be healthier with the introduction of daylight saving.

My contention is this: If the people want to become healthier they should get up an hour earlier in the morning. No doubt we are all familiar with the quotation that the early bird catches the worm. Up to this stage very little has been said about the effect of daylight saving on the education system and on the school children. Much more consideration should be given to them before any such experiment is carried out.

Mr. Graham: How do you think the children in the other States have been getting on?

Mr. NALDER: If one agrees with that interjection one would say that everything adopted in the Eastern States should be adopted in Western Australia.

Mr. Graham: If daylight saving has a deleterious effect on the children in Western Australia it should also have a deleterious effect on the children in the Eastern States.

Mr. NALDER: Surely we can look at the position in Western Australia, to ascertain how daylight saving will affect the children.

Mr. McIver: They will be on holidays for three-quarters of the period.

Mr. NALDER: Will they be on holidays at the end of this month? They will not be on holidays until the third week in December; and they return to school in February. The school children will certainly be affected by daylight saving. I do not know whether the school children at Northam live under a different set of circumstances. From that interjection it appears they do! I am very concerned about the effect of daylight saving on school children in both the metropolitan area and the country districts. I know of cases where children have to travel up to 80 miles a day to attend school. In the winter they get up when it is dark, and they return home after it is dark. Under the proposal before us they are to be asked to get up an hour earlier.

Mr. T. D. Evans: You said the people would be healthier if they got up an hour earlier.

Mr. NALDER: The headmasters will have to decide whether daylight saving is of advantage to their particular schools.

Mr. T. D. Evans: As headmasters in the north-west of the State have done for years.

Mr. NALDER: I am not criticising them. I am merely asking the Minister whether he has given some thought to them. What will be the position where children transfer from one school to another? What will be the position where one headmaster decides to adopt one time, and the other headmaster decides to adopt another time? I ask: How will this affect the bus services?

Mr. T. D. Evans: Common sense would prevail.

Mr. NALDER: During the last weekend I had an opportunity to speak to a headmaster who, on Thursday night last, invited the parents from the country areas and the town area served by his school to a meeting to discuss the matter of daylight saving. He told me that 100 per cent. of the parents—both the town parents and the country parents—were against daylight saving. He asked what the situation would be with regard to children who travelled from one school to another, if one school was starting an hour earlier than the other. He pointed out that confusion would prevail. I would be surprised if the Minister for Education had not already given some thought to this aspect because in many areas of the State children travel from one school to another, on buses, to attend additional classes.

I voice the objections of those who live in country areas, and by far the greatest proportion of them are against daylight saving. I do not intend to read to members the letters I have received. I have dozens of them from Morawa, Cuballing, and many other places. The letters have come to me from people who have expressed their strong opposition to daylight saving.

I do not think an experiment of this nature will provide any more information on what we already have as a result of the experiment conducted last year in other States. According to information which is available no inconvenience was caused last year. I think it was the member for Floreat who suggested that if daylight saving in the other States affected business people or traders in this State why could they not start work an hour earlier? If the change is so important it is surprising to me that the people concerned have not already commenced work an hour earlier.

It is probably advantageous to some business people to have only one hour's difference between the States. I am strongly opposed to the proposal and I think the Government would be well advised to drop the experiment. If the Government is so determined that we should have daylight saving then the matter should be referred to the public for a decision. I can see no reason for not

delaying the decision for 12 months, and it is my intention to move an amendment to the motion for the second reading. I intend to move for the deletion of the word "now" with a view to inserting other words. I believe it is necessary for the Government to determine the feeling of the public by way of a referendum.

Mr. T. D. Evans: We would be avoiding our responsibility as members of Parliament.

Sir Charles Court: The present Government, when in Opposition, wanted referendums on everything.

Mr. NALDER: The question of daylight saving concerns a large section of the population. I believe the people of this State should have a say in the matter, and for that reason I intend to move the amendment which I have mentioned. A referendum should be held before this matter is decided.

#### *Amendment to Motion*

I move an amendment—

That the word "now" be deleted with a view to inserting other words.

MR. TAYLOR (Cockburn—Minister for Labour) [9.06 p.m.]: Naturally, I must speak against this amendment which, if passed, would result in a referendum. The argument put forward for a referendum on this particular matter—or on any matter—would, perhaps, warrant some thought as to whether or not it is valid. However, if the amendment of the Leader of the Country Party is applied to this measure the purpose of the Bill would be defeated for this year.

If we are to have daylight saving this year it has to be operative at the end of this month. If the Bill is agreed to in this Chamber it has to go to another place. Even if the motion for a referendum were carried, and the people of the State decided they wanted daylight saving, it would be too late to take effect this year.

The case put forward by the Government is valid, and there is no necessity to repeat it. As I said during my second reading speech, the other States—with the exception of Queensland—will adopt daylight saving on the 29th October. We believe that this State should also adopt daylight saving and, for that reason, there is no room for the amendment. If it is passed the proposal will be delayed for another 12 months.

MR. W. A. MANNING (Narrogin) [9.08 p.m.]: I support the amendment. The Government is so unsure of its ground that it has suggested that the change to daylight saving be on a trial basis for a period of 12 months.

Mr. T. D. Evans: The Country Party in Queensland tried it for a period of 12 months, and then decided they did not want it.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: Despite the fact that Queensland is on the same longitude as this State, and operating on the same normal time as the other Eastern States, it prefers to have a time difference of one hour instead of having daylight saving again. Surely that is confirmation of the argument. If the Government is so unsure of its ground that it wants to experiment for a period of 12 months it will waste more time.

Mr. T. D. Evans: We are trying to save time, not waste it.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: Nothing will be saved at all. There will still be 24 hours in each day, and still the same number of daylight hours. One speaker tonight said that the time can be changed, but why should we change the time? Under the present system there has not been a demand to change the time.

The SPEAKER: Order! I do not think the member is speaking to the motion, which is for the deletion of a word. He is speaking to the general debate.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: I agree, Mr. Speaker, but I was replying to an interjection from the Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member should not be misled.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: I consider it would be far better to hold a referendum so that the people could consider the matter further. In any case, we would have daylight saving only on a temporary basis.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Who said so?

Mr. W. A. MANNING: Well, the Bill is for a 12-month period. So I suggest that is justification to delay the matter so that we can hold a referendum.

MR. McPHARLIN (Mt. Marshall) [9.10 p.m.]: I rise to support the motion moved by my leader. It seems that you, Mr. Speaker, intend to restrict us to debating the motion and I will endeavour to remain on that line.

The SPEAKER: The motion is for the deletion of the word, "now."

Mr. McPHARLIN: The Minister, when replying to the amendment, said that if the motion were agreed to and a referendum were held the decision would not be arrived at in time for daylight saving to apply this year. Of course, the members of the Country Party who are not in favour of daylight saving would prefer a referendum. If a referendum meant we would not have daylight saving this year then not a great deal of dissension would be created in this particular party.

I think it is fair to say that an experiment has already been carried out. The introduction of daylight saving in the

Eastern States did not prove to be very inconvenient to the people of this State. There was no strong evidence that it was.

The public has not really had a chance to record its feelings conclusively. If the people were offered the opportunity of a referendum we would know their feelings. It appears that the commercial people in the metropolitan area are in favour of daylight saving, whereas the people living in country areas are against it. I can say with certainty that the great majority of people in my area do not favour daylight saving.

An interjection from the Government side of the House indicated that daylight saving would not be introduced for 12 months only.

The SPEAKER: I think the member is straying from the motion.

Mr. McPHARLIN: Perhaps I am, but I was referring to an interjection from the Minister for Education.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member should ignore interjections.

Mr. McPHARLIN: Perhaps I will have a chance to speak again. I support the amendment.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes—18

Mr. Blaikie	Mr. Mensaros
Sir David Brand	Mr. Nalder
Sir Charles Court	Mr. Runciman
Mr. Coyne	Mr. Rushton
Mr. Gayfer	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Grayden	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Lewis	Mr. R. L. Young
Mr. W. A. Manning	Mr. W. G. Young
Mr. McPharlin	Mr. I. W. Manning

(Teller)

Noes—28

Mr. Bateman	Mr. Jones
Mr. Bertram	Mr. Lapham
Mr. Brady	Mr. May
Mr. Brown	Mr. McIver
Mr. Bryce	Mr. Moiler
Mr. Burke	Mr. O'Connor
Mr. Cook	Mr. O'Neill
Mr. H. D. Evans	Mr. Ridge
Mr. T. D. Evans	Mr. Sewell
Mr. Fletcher	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Graham	Mr. A. R. Tonkin
Mr. Hartrey	Mr. J. T. Tonkin
Mr. Hutchinson	Mr. Williams
Mr. Jamieson	Mr. Harman

(Teller)

Pairs

Ayes	Noes
Dr. Dadour	Mr. Bickerton
Mr. Reid	Mr. Davies

Amendment thus negatived.

*Debate (on second reading) Resumed*

MR. McPHARLIN (Mt. Marshall) [9.16 p.m.]: The Deputy Leader of the Opposition mentioned that the sole reason for the introduction of daylight saving during the war was the conservation of electricity. He also mentioned other matters regarding daylight saving which he mentioned

previously when a motion relating to daylight saving was moved in this House by the member for Wellington. He suggested that the staggering of hours would be of benefit to transport in the metropolitan area and that, instead of altering the times, those who wanted to do so could start work earlier and go home earlier, which would relieve the congestion of traffic on our roads during peak periods. He also suggested that the hours of high schools could be staggered, as has already been done in some cases. I think the staggering of hours is a solution to the problems involved in the measure before the House.

All those in my electorate to whom I have spoken have urged me to oppose the introduction of daylight saving. Since the previous measure was brought forward they have had time to give some thought to the matter, and on every occasion daylight saving has been discussed in any part of my electorate I have been urged to oppose it. I have already indicated it is my intention to oppose the Bill.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that when the Eastern States adjusted their hours last year no conclusive evidence was forthcoming from the commercial people here to show that they had been greatly inconvenienced. Nobody could state in dollars and cents what the effect was, and it did not appear that the degree of inconvenience caused was sufficient to warrant the introduction of daylight saving in this State to comply with the Eastern States. I suggest the staggering of hours would be the solution to the problem.

It is proposed in the Bill that daylight saving will be in force from the 29th October to the 4th March, which in my calculations is a period of 126 days. For a considerable portion of that time the schools will be affected. I think mention should be made of the position of farmers during the harvest period if daylight saving is introduced. Business houses, spare parts and machinery firms, and so on, will comply with the new hours and close earlier. During the harvest period every hour counts because one can never tell what the weather will be or whether fires will break out in one's crop. If a farmer has a breakdown of machinery he needs very fast service in the forwarding of parts to repair the machine. During daylight saving, if a farmer tries to ring through for spare parts his call will not be answered if the firm has closed earlier.

These problems do occur. Many firms in country towns do not carry spare parts because they cannot afford to do so. That fact must not be forgotten. Perhaps people in the metropolitan area do not appreciate it. Those in the country areas would not worry very much about the people of Cottesloe having an extra hour in which to go to the lovely beaches, to play tennis, or to go to the nice cool lounge in the



nearest hotel; and it would not matter to people in the metropolitan area if a farmer could not get his sheep out of the paddock.

Mr. Hutchinson: We even see some of your people down at Cottesloe.

Mr. McPHARLIN: Not at that time of the year.

Mr. Hutchinson: At that time of the year you work from dawn to dark.

Mr. Jamieson: It does not matter what the clock says.

Mr. McPHARLIN: That is true, but I am pointing out that farmers need the services of business houses, and the adjusted times will affect them if those houses close earlier and they cannot get parts when they want them.

Other matters can be brought into the argument against daylight saving. Schools were mentioned, and the Minister for Education interjected and said it was a matter of common sense. However, one teacher might not co-operate and a problem could arise.

What about the hours of work of those employed in, say, milk factories? I do not claim to know a great deal about the dairying industry in the south of the State, but it has been mentioned. Would the unions allow the employees in those factories to change their working hours? If not, would they be claiming overtime; and if they did who would pay the difference? Would this matter be resolved without any trouble?

Mr. Taylor: Most awards have a wide range of hours.

Mr. McPHARLIN: There is also the matter of handling stock in the hotter part of the day, and so on. When one brings in animals in the hotter part of the day one does not get the same response from them and they are not so easy to handle. Dairy cows are rather sensitive animals.

What about deliveries of wheat? Perhaps Co-operative Bulk Handling could arrange to change its hours.

Mr. Taylor: It has already agreed to do that.

Mr. McPHARLIN: Perhaps some adjustments could be made to change the hours, and that is for the convenience of the commercial world in the metropolitan area, which is mainly responsible for the proposal to introduce daylight saving. It is the metropolitan area that wants it, not the country districts, and certainly not my particular area. Why should they all be inconvenienced during that time just because the majority of people in the metropolitan area want extra leisure time in the afternoons so that they can enjoy themselves by swimming, playing tennis or golf, drinking, or indulging in other forms of recreation? Members can use their imagination as to what the other forms of recreation might be.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition offered a suggestion which would solve the problem, and it is one with which I agreed when he made it previously. I refer to the staggering of hours. I could support the staggering of hours but I cannot support the Bill as it stands at the present time.

MR. LEWIS (Moore) (9.28 p.m.): I rise to oppose the Bill. It is called "the Daylight Saving Bill," but it does not in fact save any daylight at all. All it does is give less daylight time before the commencement of work and more daylight time after work ceases for the day. I maintain that the Bill therefore seeks to impose a great inconvenience on the people of Western Australia, and particularly on the mothers, housewives, and children, whether they live in the country or in the metropolitan area. For them I make a plea.

It is claimed for the Bill that people will be healthier because they will have more hours of daylight for recreation after they cease work; but they will also have fewer daylight hours in the morning before they commence work, and many people are accustomed to going to the sea-side for an early morning swim. Some of them will find they will not have time for an early morning swim, and they will have to rely on having time at the end of the day. That is fair enough, but it means the housewife will virtually be getting breakfast an hour earlier and, if the rest of the family spends the extra hour after work in recreation and so on, the evening meal will be an hour later; so the housewife's day will be one hour longer.

Mr. May: Could not she provide them with a meal in the late afternoon before they go out for their recreation?

Mr. LEWIS: I fancy that if they had a meal and then went out for recreation they would be ready for another meal when they returned.

Mr. May: That makes it all the healthier.

Mr. LEWIS: I doubt that. Perhaps some people will benefit from daylight saving. Those who do not enjoy recreation at the moment, either in the morning or in the afternoon—and there are many people who do not go for an early morning swim, etc.—will be tempted to take some recreation in the afternoon because an extra hour will be available to them. There will also be those who are tempted to go to the hotel and to stay for an hour longer.

Mr. Graham: What is wrong with that?

Mr. LEWIS: Therefore, I think what we might gain on one hand we are likely to lose on the other, and we will not gain anything. I make a plea also on behalf of country housewives and mothers who will have to rise an hour earlier to get their youngsters off to school. I will deal with the discretion left to local headmasters in a moment. The school children

will return home an hour earlier in the afternoon and they will want a meal because their day commenced one hour earlier and so they will be tired and hungry an hour earlier. Yet the farmer himself will want his meal at the same time as he has it at present, because he will continue to work at his harvesting so long as conditions are favourable. Therefore, he will return for a meal an hour later. So the housewife must prepare two evening meals. I am afraid this will not be at all popular with the mothers and the housewives throughout the State.

Mr. Graham: Were all these extraordinary things borne out by the experience in the Eastern States?

Mr. LEWIS: I should think in Queensland these were vital factors in the decision. The people there had their fingers burnt.

Mr. Graham: You are assuming that is the case in Queensland; but did these things occur in New South Wales and Victoria?

Mr. LEWIS: I have no factual information that they did occur. I assume they did, and I challenge the Deputy Premier to provide proof to the contrary.

Mr. Graham: You are the one making the speech. I thought you had the facts.

Mr. Nalder: Farmers' organisations in New South Wales were strongly opposed to daylight saving.

Mr. Graham: They would oppose anything.

Mr. LEWIS: Because people will have more time available in which to drink undoubtedly some will drink more and still drive; therefore, we will have more road accidents.

Mr. May: They will have more daylight in which to drive.

Mr. LEWIS: This is a corollary to extra drinking. I think we are heading for a period of a greater number of road accidents and, of course, a heavier road toll which inevitably follows.

During seven weeks of the 18 weeks of daylight saving youngsters will be on holidays, but during the remaining 11 weeks they will be travelling to and from school in hot buses which are not air-conditioned. I am afraid this will take a great physical toll of country children in particular. As a result of the disadvantages to mothers, and particularly those mothers who live in country areas, and because I cannot see any real advantage in this proposal, I enthusiastically oppose it.

MR. BLAIKIE (Vasse) [9.35 p.m.]: I rise to oppose the Bill, and in doing so I do not intend to go over all the remarks that have been made this evening.

Mr. Graham: What a pity. Come on; let us have them.

Mr. BLAIKIE: A similar Bill was introduced last year and it was defeated on very good grounds. The arguments which were advanced then have been advanced again tonight. As a result of what happened last year the Government appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate the arguments for and against daylight saving. Having read the report of that committee, it appears to me that the evidence submitted to it and the letters written to it by a great number of people were overwhelmingly against daylight saving.

Mr. Graham: How many people altogether?

Mr. BLAIKIE: I know that 86 trade union organisations are involved. I have not taken into account their total weight in industry.

Mr. Taylor: There are 95 business organisations in favour of it.

Mr. BLAIKIE: Literally hundreds of people are against the proposition. We find that the trade unions, almost to a man, are opposed to daylight saving, and the basic opposition has come from rural areas.

Mr. Taylor: I understand that workers in Capel are in favour of it.

Mr. BLAIKIE: The Minister should have provided us with that information.

Mr. Taylor: I did in my second reading speech. They wrote to the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Gayfer: Is the Parliamentary Labor Party voluntarily 100 per cent. in favour of it?

Mr. Taylor: Are you trying to get him off the hook?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The member for Vasse.

Mr. BLAIKIE: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. If members have read the report of the committee of inquiry—and I hope they have—they will know that people in rural areas are overwhelmingly opposed to daylight saving. Although some general support has come from those in the metropolitan area, literally hundreds of people are opposed to the introduction of daylight saving.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition stated that business and commerce will be advantaged to some degree if the measure before us is passed. I am yet to be convinced that business and commerce were disadvantaged last year when daylight saving was not introduced. From the evidence I have read I am yet to be convinced that this is a practical argument. I have relatives who are involved in the steel industry, and they practised their own daylight saving last year. They rose an hour earlier and certainly they were no worse off for it.

As I have said, the committee of inquiry has not proved to me—and I am certain it has not proved to any other member—that daylight saving is necessary. Another

interesting aspect is that in my electorate I have found there is overwhelming opposition to the Bill. This is supposedly a Government measure, and yet tonight we have seen members of the Opposition actually taking up the bat for the Government. However, that is their prerogative.

I would like to know what are the actual thoughts of the Minister for Agriculture. We have not heard anything from him, and I would be very interested to hear what he has to say. I would also like to hear the comments of the member for Merredin-Yilgarn.

Mr. Brown: Speak for yourself.

Mr. Nalder: He is.

Mr. BLAIKIE: We have heard only one member of the Government speak, and that was the Minister who introduced the Bill.

Mr. Brown: What is wrong with that?

Mr. Rushton: What about the member for Boulder-Dundas? He has a great interest.

Mr. BLAIKIE: Yes, I would be very interested to hear the views of the member for Boulder-Dundas.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I do not think this has anything to do with the Bill. If the member for Vasse confines himself to the Bill we will get along well.

Mr. BLAIKIE: This is a democratic House of Parliament, and I think all members, and particularly those who represent country areas, have an obligation to state their views on issues such as this. That is the reason I made those remarks. I believe that everyone has the right to practise daylight saving if he so desires, and I oppose the intention of the Government to make daylight saving mandatory for the entire community.

MR. RUSHTON (Dale) [9.39 p.m.]: The measure before us does not move me one way or the other.

Mr. Brown: You move a lot of us.

Mr. RUSHTON: I suppose that generally speaking one might find that of the people one asks one-third are against daylight saving, one-third are in favour of it, and one-third could not care less. However, one must adopt a responsible attitude, and for that reason I propose to vote against the Bill. I think the Government is running away from its responsibility and that we will be faced with the same position next year. We have already had one year's trial; surely the Government has had an opportunity to gather the facts together. It should be presenting us with facts now.

Mr. Jamieson: When did we have a year's trial?

Mr. RUSHTON: Last year in Western Australia we had a trial of the disadvantages of remaining out of kilter with the Eastern States.

Mr. Jamieson: But we have not had a trial of daylight saving.

Mr. RUSHTON: Only a short time was available because of the Ascot by-election, but we had a trial of not adopting daylight saving when it was adopted in the Eastern States. We had a trial of the disadvantages.

Mr. Jamieson: I don't think you could call that a trial.

Mr. T. D. Evans: It was a mistrial.

Mr. RUSHTON: That provided the Government with the opportunity to come forward with positive facts. However, it has not and we will be in the same position next year. I am concerned about this, because the Government is running away from its basic responsibilities.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Only if your party adopts the same attitude in the other House.

Mr. RUSHTON: I do not know what the other House will do. The Government should come forward with something positive so that this House will give a lead. However, because the proposition is subject to so many differences of opinion members on the other side are being directed how to vote.

Mr. May: What about the saving of daylight?

Mr. RUSHTON: I am sure the Minister who is handling the Bill does not consider it is a matter of daylight saving; he merely spoke about health.

Mr. May: I bet the majority of people in your area want it.

Mr. RUSHTON: I have been out sampling week after week, and I found that one-third are in favour of daylight saving, one-third are against it, and one-third could not care less.

Mr. Graham: So only one-third are against.

Mr. RUSHTON: We have heard that argument before. If we look at the actual daylight situation—

Mr. May: Are you presenting the views of your electorate, or your own views?

Mr. RUSHTON: Both, because the opinion in my electorate is fairly evenly divided and, therefore, I am trying to act responsibly.

Mr. Graham: I suppose you are counting those who could not care less as being opposed.

Mr. RUSHTON: The Government is supposed to be providing a lead, and I am objecting to the legislation because we are not receiving any leadership. There is no positive approach.

Mr. Jamieson: What is a positive approach?

Mr. RUSHTON: What will be the position next year? It will be exactly the same.

Mr. Jamieson: Of course it will, because if we adopt daylight saving people will have experienced both situations, and the matter can be determined on a positive basis.

Mr. RUSHTON: The Government will have the same problems next year as it has now.

Mr. Stephens: Will you call a referendum next year?

Mr. Jamieson: Oh, go back to the country!

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. RUSHTON: Just consider the differences in time. I think it was the Deputy Leader of the Opposition who compared the Eastern States with Western Australia, but there is no comparison whatsoever in regard to the issue of daylight saving because the mean times in the Eastern States are totally different from those in this State. In summer we in this State enjoy the greatest amount of daylight of any Australian State. Therefore, daylight saving is not in question.

Mr. Graham: Who told you that?

Mr. RUSHTON: Obviously the Deputy Premier has not even read the report. I must say that I was most unhappy with the report because no clear conclusions were arrived at, although some facts were presented.

Mr. Graham: In all those places on the same parallel of latitude, whether they be west, central, or east, the hours of daylight are exactly the same.

Mr. O'Neill: But not within the same clock time. The meridian runs through Southern Cross.

Mr. Graham: The amount of daylight is the same. That device with hands does not make any difference.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. RUSHTON: If I may interject on the Deputy Premier, do not hours of sunshine mean something to him? They do to me.

Mr. Graham: This Bill will not interfere with the number of hours that the sun shines.

Mr. RUSHTON: No, but the Government intends to play around with those hours.

Mr. Graham: I think you had better sit down.

Mr. RUSHTON: The Deputy Premier always says that. It is his usual comment.

Mr. Graham: I should have said it on many more occasions, but I have not.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. RUSHTON: The fact is that the mean daylight hours of sunshine in Western Australia are 9.6 for November, 10.4 for December, 10.4 for January, and 9.9

for February. Let me compare the hours of daylight in the other States which the Deputy Premier claims are equal.

Mr. Graham: Of course, they are equal. It is the same sun going around the same globe.

Mr. RUSHTON: The question is, do we or do we not want more sunshine?

Mr. T. D. Evans: I think you have had too much moonshine!

Mr. Graham: The sunshine depends on the clouds and not on the clock.

Mr. RUSHTON: We still enjoy more sunshine.

Mr. Graham: No, you do not.

Mr. RUSHTON: It goes to show that the Government has not approached this question in a realistic way. We will have this all over again next year. One saving feature is that this question will be looked at next year, but the fact remains that the Government is not facing up to its responsibilities this year.

The strange point which arises in this report is that it says the majority recommend, but the majority does not. All that it mentions is the question of health.

The trade unions represent a very big section of the community who work under less advantageous conditions than do other sections, and they are to have daylight saving imposed on them. With the introduction of daylight saving these people will have to start the day an hour earlier as related to the hours of daylight. Where they finish work at 4.00 p.m. now, they will finish at 3.00 p.m. If they now start at 6.30 a.m. they will have to start earlier at 5.30 a.m.; and that would be disadvantageous to them.

Mr. Graham: They will be starting at 6.30 a.m.

Mr. RUSHTON: So far as daylight hours are concerned the time will be changed. Surely the Minister is aware that the conditions under which those people work are less advantageous as compared with other sections of the people. It seems strange that the member for Collie is smiling, and that he has not said a word on this issue. What will the people of Collie or the people of Merredin-Yilgarn say about this matter?

Mr. Jones: You look after your electorate and we will look after ours.

Mr. RUSHTON: It is obvious that we will have to face all this again, because it seems the Government has not learnt from its experience last year.

Mr. May: Are you for or against this?

Mr. RUSHTON: I am against the legislation which the Government has introduced for the reason that it is not facing up to its responsibilities.

Mr. Graham: I think you are against the Government.

Mr. RUSHTON: I am. This is just another demonstration of how this Government conducts its affairs. It runs away from its responsibilities. It gives no explanation for introducing the measure, and from a reading of the Minister's speech there is nothing to convince anybody.

Mr. May: It convinced your deputy leader.

Sir Charles Court: No fear, it did not.

Mr. RUSHTON: It is very fortunate that members on this side of the House do have their own personal opinions. The fact is the Minister did not produce any evidence or argument in support of the case he has put up. We will be back in the same situation next year, and that is my reason for opposing the measure. After last year's trial, now is the time a real decision should be made.

MR. COYNE (Murchison-Eyre) [9.50 p.m.]: I rise to express my opposition to the introduction of daylight saving, because I feel that the experiment which was conducted last year and all the arguments that were advanced did not produce any great public outcry as a result of the rejection of daylight saving. I think the arguments advanced then are just as valid today.

In the electorate I represent there are nine shire councils, and I have canvassed them all on this question. Those nine shires represent 1,900 very thoughtful people; and those very thoughtful people have indicated that daylight saving would not be favoured in that area.

Mr. Graham: Why?

Mr. COYNE: I feel the experiment which was conducted last year was a success.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Last year none was conducted. It was not an experiment.

Mr. COYNE: I think the arguments of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition were valid in that any person who wanted to make adjustments regarding finance was able to do so last year without any inconvenience to the people.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Members of the gallery must be seated.

Mr. COYNE: I think the views expressed in respect of education and getting the children off to school are valid, but I do not want to canvass them again. I merely wish to point out that the people in the electorate I represent have indicated through their shire councils that they oppose the Bill. For that reason I do not support it.

MR. W. G. YOUNG (Roe) [9.52 p.m.]: Like the member for Murchison-Eyre who has just resumed his seat, I, too, oppose the Bill. I do not want to traverse the area which has already been covered. We have

heard arguments for and against the introduction of daylight saving. I think all members have made up their minds, and I am sure that anything said in this debate will not sway us one way or the other. However, I would like to make a few points which are relevant to the question, and if they have been made before I hope I can add something to them.

Previous speakers in the debate have pointed to the lack of support for the measure by the people in their electorates. In my own case I do not know of a branch of the Farmers' Union, a parents and citizens' organisation in the country, or a branch of the Country Women's Association which is in favour of the proposal. The Deputy Premier might say that these organisations are not the voice of the country districts, and that the shire councils do not represent all the people. I repeat what I have already said that a shire council does represent the majority of the people in the district. Not one councillor in my area has spoken in support of this measure; therefore I say that by far the greater majority of the country people are opposed to it.

The Farmers' Union, through its newspaper, conducted a survey. Unfortunately it made provision only for a "Yes" vote in the referendum. The returns which came in were in favour of the "Yes" vote. There were no letters written to the country newspapers in opposition to this referendum or the way it was conducted. So any opposition to it was very slight, if indeed there was any at all.

It was significant that in the report of the committee that the Government set up to investigate this matter the last item mentioned in the report was that the submissions made by the Trades and Labor Council and one other trade union were opposed to daylight saving.

When we come to the trade unions we find only two submissions were made, and both were opposed to the introduction of daylight saving. The Trades and Labor Council indicated that after a lengthy discussion with its 86 affiliated unions, it was overwhelmingly decided that the council be not in favour of any disturbance of the existing time. Therefore, the argument that has been put forward that only country people are opposed to daylight saving is not valid. I maintain from the submission of the T.L.C. that the great majority of the workers which this Government tells us it represents are opposed to the measure. They see it purely as an expedient for big business to get onto the money market.

Mr. Graham: What you have just said amply demonstrates what members on this side of the House have said: this Government is not under the domination of Trades Hall.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: This might be one case in which the Government has wriggled out. If the people in the metropolitan area were happy with the introduction of daylight saving we would probably find a totally different story. The committee in its report pointed out that the only people, other than sporting bodies and similar organisations, in favour of daylight saving were the financial organisations and the majority of the manufacturing concerns. Probably they represent the management and the executives of industry; they certainly do not represent the workers.

It is quite obvious that if the management and the executives of industry wish to get onto the money market and transact business in an earlier period of the day there is no great difficulty for them to set their alarm clocks an hour earlier, or even to set up a telex system in their bedrooms.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Would you like one in your bedroom?

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: No, and I do not like daylight saving either. If those people are in favour of daylight saving they can adopt it in the way I have suggested, but they should not force it onto others. We should not cause inconvenience to the people throughout Western Australia just for the purpose of enabling a few to reorganise the money market, the Stock Exchanges, and the banking system. It would be far easier for those few to reorganise themselves. If they did it would assist public transport and the freedom of operation of their businesses, because they would not be hampered by business calls before 9.00 a.m. They did this last year. Once it was apparent that daylight saving would not be adopted they were able to arrange and conduct their businesses quite satisfactorily.

Questions have been asked from time to time regarding the financial loss to Western Australia through the nonintroduction of daylight saving, but we have not been able to get any satisfactory answers. So, it is perfectly obvious that any such loss has not been very great.

Mention has been made of the ability of some industries in country districts to change their working times and arrangements to suit the hours of sunlight rather than the hours of the clock. The point was made by my leader regarding school buses. This matter has been discussed very often in country districts. In one case in my electorate some children travel in one bus to a spot where they transfer to another to go to a neighbouring town to attend the junior high school. In the event of the two headmasters concerned not agreeing to the hours what would happen?

Mr. T. D. Evans: If necessary, do you not think the Education Department will intervene and resolve the issue?

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I saw a statement which appeared in *The West Australian* indicating that the choice would be left to the headmasters and to the parents and citizens' associations.

Mr. T. D. Evans: We hope that common sense will prevail.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: What if common sense does not prevail and one headmaster adopts daylight saving and says it is beneficial and another says it is not?

Mr. T. D. Evans: In such a case common sense will prevail.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: Are they to be forced into making a decision?

Mr. T. D. Evans: I say again that common sense will prevail.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I am glad the Minister has faith in human nature; but if daylight saving is so much a benefit to health, and disagreement occurs, it is quite obvious the Minister or the Education Department will have the final say and someone's health in the area will suffer. Either the area will not accept daylight saving and it will not be introduced in the area, or pressure will result in its introduction. This is the point I wish to be amplified: How will the situation be resolved if it is not amicably settled? Will pressure be brought to bear?

Mr. T. D. Evans: There will be excessive goodwill.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I know, and in most areas it will work; but I want to know what the situation will be when it does not work.

Also, what will be the situation regarding the union members employed by C.B.H.? My colleague, the member for Avon, has assured me that C.B.H. is quite prepared to alter its hours to fit in with harvesting.

Mr. Gayfer: Not by choice, but of necessity.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: Yes. C.B.H. knows the trouble it would face if it did not. In the southern districts on most days the harvesting can be done only in the afternoon. Because of moisture meters it is found that the grain is not acceptable if harvested in the morning because the grain is too cold and damp. If the grain is not delivered to the bin by the end of the day, but must stand on a truck overnight it is not acceptable, again because of the extra moisture content it gains overnight.

These are the problems which must be solved. If unions suddenly decide they also want the health benefit gained from daylight saving, will the farmer be held to ransom for the extra hour to be worked because of harvesting?

Mr. T. D. Evans: They do not want it.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I know they do not so why force it on them? Why make them have it?

Mr. T. D. Evans: You are indicating they may change their minds.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: If it is forced on them. If the working force of Western Australia commences work one hour earlier and a small selected band of employees of C.B.H. are forced to work one hour later, will those employees wish to fall into line with the rest of Western Australia or will they be prepared to accept the fact that they will work one hour later than everyone else? Will they agree to work the extra hour later, but claim overtime?

Mr. Taylor: They already have an agreement so they cannot protest.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: Many agreements between unions and managements have been made, but protests are still experienced.

Mr. Taylor: They are obliged now to work within a range limit.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: And they are paid overtime on many occasions, too. I do not want an additional burden placed on farmers as a result of daylight saving being forced on them.

Mr. Taylor: It will not be an extra hour's overtime at all.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: Another point was made by the member for Mt. Marshall. In southern areas the problem of late harvesting must be faced because the farmers can harvest for only two or three hours in the afternoon. What will be the situation with regard to spare parts and repairs? By the time the machine is in the paddock and in operation all the business houses in Perth will be closed. The farmer will ring through for a part, but it will miss the delivery out of the city that day.

Mr. Jamieson: Have you ever worked out what surgeons do with the pool of instruments when they are operating day by day? Have you ever worked that one out?

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: They put them in autoclaves.

Mr. McPharlin: What has that got to do with the Bill?

Mr. Jamieson: It has a hell of a lot to do with it.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: Has it? I am pleased to hear that, but I cannot see it.

Mr. Jamieson: This is a point you should investigate.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: My friend, the member for Subiaco, is not here or I would ask him. He would have a better idea than I have. Nevertheless I cannot see the relevance.

Mr. Jamieson: They order them normally between 2.30 and 3.00 p.m. each day—

Mr. Nalder: That shows how much you know about the practical side of farming.

Mr. Jamieson: —and they are sent by that night's plane.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: What happens if someone gets sick and needs an urgent operation?

Mr. Jamieson: They are for specialised operations.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: They are operations which can be planned ahead and they know they must perform. However I have yet to meet the farmer who takes his header into the field and plans to have a breakdown at 4.30 p.m. so he can order the part. The suggestion of the Minister for Works is that if a farmer is to have a breakdown he must plan to have it an hour earlier than usual; but that has nothing to do with the argument.

Mr. Jamieson: The problem is that doctors are like you farmers. They are creatures of habit and will not alter their timetables. This is where the problem exists.

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I am glad to know the doctors are on our side.

Mr. May: What about the horse doctors?

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I do not know about horse doctors.

I think I have covered all the points I intended to make. I have pointed out that daylight saving is to be forced upon the community which does not want it. It is quite obvious that those in country areas do not want it, and according to the report of the committee which covered discussions by the T.L.C. with 86 unions, those unions were opposed to it. I am beginning to wonder just how many people in the State are in favour of this measure. If a referendum were held, as suggested by the Leader of the Country Party, I believe only a small minority would be found to be in favour of it.

Mr. Graham: You would be surprised!

Mr. W. G. YOUNG: I oppose the Bill.

MR. RUNCIMAN (Murray) [10.06 p.m.]: I, too, oppose the Bill. It has been stated that daylight saving should be introduced on an experimental basis; but on the three occasions to my knowledge when daylight saving has been in force in this State—during the war and just after it—it was not popular at all. I can well recall that just after the war many complaints by people throughout the State were made against daylight saving and we all looked forward to the time when it would be discontinued.

That was the situation a number of years ago and until last year no move was made to reintroduce daylight saving. This alone indicates the feeling of the people of the State towards it.

The fact that daylight saving has been successful in Tasmania for a number of years does not mean we should be happy

to adopt it here. Quite different circumstances exist in Tasmania. This State enjoys more sunshine and daylight. During the summer months the amount of daylight is enough for most people, and I can see no valid reason to alter the present situation in Western Australia.

I have received a number of letters from farmers in my electorate indicating that they wish the Bill to be opposed, for much the same reasons as I have just expressed. Dairy farmers in particular are opposed to the Bill and whole-milk producers, to a man, are strongly opposed to it. They represent a section of the community which is accustomed to early rising. However they certainly are not in favour of rising an hour earlier and then milking in the afternoon during the hottest part of the day. In some cases the milk truck or tanker arrives at a farm around 4.00 or 4.30 a.m. Under this Bill it would arrive at 3.00 or 3.30 a.m., and members can just imagine the situation. During the hottest part of the day they would have to get the cows in to milk them. The cows do not want to be milked at that time and the farmers do not want to have to milk them. In this regard daylight saving would have quite an effect on production. As I have said, whole-milk producers throughout Western Australia are strongly opposed to daylight saving.

I have also talked to mill workers and they are opposed to it. Women who would have to get up earlier in the morning to prepare their husbands' lunches so they can go out on the log trucks will not have a bar of the Bill and hope it will be defeated.

We must also consider drive-in theatres. Generally speaking those concerned are opposed to the Bill. Figures have been submitted to indicate that the revenue of drive-in theatres in the Eastern States has dropped by something like 35 to 40 per cent.

All in all, I can see no reason to introduce daylight saving into Western Australia; and I agree with the Leader of the Country Party that the majority of people in this State are opposed to it.

**MR. REID (Blackwood) [10.10 p.m.]:**  
Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Graham: The joke is over.

Mr. REID: —I wish very briefly to comment on my opposition to this legislation. For the life of me I cannot understand why it has been introduced again into this House.

Mr. T. D. Evans: It has not been introduced before.

Mr. REID: It has been suggested that farmers are creatures of habit. One wonders whether, with the regularity of legislation coming forward, this Government is not falling into the same classification because this proposal was submitted to the House before and was rejected.

Mr. Graham: It has not been before this House since the war years. That was the last time.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Only in one House.

Mr. REID: Perhaps I am slightly in error. It has been discussed by Parliament and discarded.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Not here.

Mr. REID: Now it is back again before us.

Mr. Graham: It is 30 years since similar legislation was before this House.

Mr. REID: The memories of many people in Western Australia are very strong in this regard. The matter has been discussed by Parliament in recent times and brought back again now for further discussion. I believe that if one deals with something on 30 occasions in a row, one forms a habit. We are perhaps starting this journey with some other pieces of legislation.

Mr. Taylor: Like the S.G.I.O. Bill?

Mr. REID: The Minister has mentioned that one, and the re-introduction of a number of others has been foreshadowed.

Mr. Taylor: Do you think it is worth while to bring them back?

Mr. REID: Why is this matter back before the House for debate?

Mr. T. D. Evans: It has not been here at all before.

Mr. REID: Not before this House, but certainly before another place.

Mr. T. D. Evans: But not before this House.

Mr. REID: We are discussing something which has been under discussion by the Government of Western Australia.

Mr. Graham: Not the Government.

Mr. REID: Here it is back again before Parliament without any further disguises or any reason being given. What sort of ripples appeared on the surface following last summer? I think that before we rock the boat or disturb the lives of the 1,027,000 people—I think that is the figure the Premier announced this evening—who live in Western Australia, we must have a valid reason. The arguments submitted by those on this side of the House earlier this evening illustrate quite clearly that no case has been presented for the introduction of daylight saving. I certainly will not reiterate the arguments advanced because I believe the issue is fairly clear-cut. Daylight saving is a matter one favours or does not favour. It is not a subject which can be decided by quoting extracts from newspapers or the disadvantages which will accrue to certain people. We know the disadvantages which will be faced by those living in country areas.

I can appreciate the fact that if one lives in the metropolitan area and enjoys air-conditioning, and does not work out in the fields under the hot, burning sun, the



idea of daylight saving would appeal very much. However, if one comprises the great proportion of people who do work outside in the hot, burning sun without the benefit of an air-conditioner one can perhaps appreciate the arguments against daylight saving. Quite apart from all this, I believe this is the weakest legislation to be put before the House this session because what does it do? It is a "nonevent" from beginning to end. Why rock the boat while things are so satisfactory?

I have nothing further to say. I believe the Government has not submitted any reason whatever in favour of daylight saving in Western Australia. If it were introduced it would react to the disadvantage of every housewife in the State, and particularly those of the members of the Opposition who live in country areas. I oppose the legislation.

**MR. W. A. MANNING** (Narrogin) [10.14 p.m.]: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Graham: The joke is over, surely!

Mr. W. A. MANNING: —substantial reasons should be submitted for the introduction of a Bill like this, but none have been given.

Mr. Graham: Tedious repetition!

Mr. W. A. MANNING: Far more important legislation should be dealt with instead of the time of the whole House being wasted on a Bill which has no real value.

Mr. Graham: Who is wasting the time? You and your mob!

Mr. W. A. MANNING: The Government introduced the Bill.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. W. A. MANNING: I suggest that the measure would never have been brought before the House had the Eastern States not taken certain action in connection with daylight saving. We are simply following the Eastern States. I can remember that the Deputy Premier has on many occasions said, "We do not want to follow the Eastern States. We are out of the kindergarten stage and should stand on our own feet." However now the Deputy Premier is advocating that we should follow the Eastern States. Merely because daylight saving has been introduced in the east, the argument is that we should introduce it in Western Australia. As I have said, the Bill would never have been introduced had daylight saving not been adopted in the east.

I can understand States like Tasmania and Victoria wanting daylight saving because of their southerly positions. I suppose New South Wales followed, because it is closely associated with Victoria. The fact that Queensland does not want daylight saving shows what a failure it is as far as that State is concerned.

The Minister, when introducing the measure, and other speakers, tried to justify the adoption of daylight saving by saying

that those who do not like the idea can change their times and adjust them to suit themselves. This applies to school buses and school starting times, to grain receivals, to harvest times, and drive-in theatres. In fact it applies to so many sections of our society. The Minister casually said that people who did not like the idea could adjust the times to suit themselves. Why should they have to do this? Under our present timing everyone is happy; there is no need for anyone to adjust times.

The argument has been put forward that we should adopt daylight saving because of the three-hour difference with the Eastern States. What does this matter? This argument was discounted long ago, because we are two hours behind in any case under standard time. Three hours would not make any difference. It is far more important to be in time with our Asian neighbours. We do not trade advantageously with the Eastern States. Our imports are four times as high as our exports. Why sacrifice our convenience for the sake of making the difference between the Eastern States two hours instead of three?

In saying this, I am speaking for my electors. An overwhelming majority of them oppose this move for the adoption of daylight saving. I am expressing their views and perhaps this is more than some members can say. Those on the Government side will vote solidly for the Bill, but nobody would be able to tell me that people in the southern areas of this State are so different from those in the areas which I and other members represent. In fact, I read an article emanating from the district represented by the Minister for Agriculture. The people in that area passed a resolution that he be asked to oppose the Daylight Saving Bill. However in order not to embarrass the Minister, they decided not to press the situation. That was an expression of their opinion and the Minister for Agriculture, if he were to express the opinion of the people he represents, would know what they think.

Mr. H. D. Evans: I expressed opinions to them.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: This Chamber is the place to express opinions. This is what we are elected to do.

Mr. H. D. Evans: I expressed opinions to the people who asked me.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: It is no good expressing opinions outside the Chamber, because this is the place in which the Bill is being discussed. I read that comment in the paper.

I do not know what the electors represented by members on the other side of the House think about daylight saving, but I suppose their thoughts are no different from those of the people we represent. It seems entirely wrong to be voting on this basis.

The Minister for Mines challenged the member for Dale and asked him whether he was expressing his own opinion or that of his electors. The Minister obviously thought the member for Dale should be expressing the opinion of his electors. The Minister should issue the same challenge to some of the members on his own side of the House. In this way we would have a fair expression of opinion. I wonder whether the majority of members on the other side of the House are really in favour of the Bill and will vote in accordance with the desires of their electors. I am sure only a minority of the electors would favour daylight saving. However, the Government has the majority and seeks to get this Bill through.

Mr. May: I have not received any indication at all that my electors are opposed to daylight saving. There has not been one representation.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: I have not referred to the electorate of the Minister for Mines. I have said that members should vote according to the feelings of their electors.

I conclude by saying that the measure will not create any more daylight in a day. There will still be 24 hours in every day and just as much sunshine. If people in certain businesses want to adjust their starting times, by and large it would be far easier for the few to do this without this Bill than for the many to adjust all the different times, as the Minister suggests if the Bill is passed. The Minister mentioned overwhelming changes of times to meet particular circumstances. In point of fact, there would not be daylight saving.

A number of people have advocated that we should change our time, because of the change in eastern standard time or some other time which has been plucked out of the hat. This Bill has been brought forward only because the Eastern States have adopted daylight saving. Surely this is the wrong way to go about introducing legislation. I cannot see any value in the Bill and I do not support it.

Mr. Graham: This is making a farce of the Bill.

Mr. W. A. MANNING: The Bill is a farce.

MR. I. W. MANNING (Wellington) [10.21 p.m.]: I am interested to hear the comment of the Deputy Premier, because I shall be able to indicate shortly that there was an occasion when he joined forces with the Government of the day to offer strong opposition to daylight saving.

Mr. Graham: The job is in front of him.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: As this debate has progressed, it has become apparent to me and I am sure to every other member of the House that there is no case to save daylight in Western Australia. The crux of the argument comes down to whether the time

differential between Western Australia and the Eastern States—Victoria and New South Wales, in particular—should be three hours instead of two.

It has also been suggested that the experience of last summer suggested that we were not greatly disadvantaged at all by remaining on our present time arrangement.

I believe that the members for Avon and Roe made a very telling point. They both said that not only should we consider the time differential between Western Australia and the Eastern States, but also the time differential between Western Australia and the countries to the north and west of us.

Many years ago, in 1943, we experienced daylight saving in Western Australia. This attracted a great deal of hostility. The Deputy Premier, the then member for East Perth, was a supporter of the Government of the day. The then Premier supported a proposition to advise the Commonwealth of the widespread hostility to daylight saving. We had two experiences of daylight saving; the first was from the 1st January, 1942, until the end of March, and the second was from the 27th September, 1942, to the 28th March, 1943.

Mr. Gayfer: I think you should speak up so the Deputy Premier hears you.

Sir Charles Court: Say that bit again, and say it more loudly.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: At the request of both Houses of Parliament, the then Premier sent a telegram to the Commonwealth Government saying that widespread hostility had been expressed at the reintroduction of daylight saving in Western Australia.

Perth time is approximately 18 minutes behind solar time, and this already provides some of the effects of daylight saving. When it was suggested in 1943 that daylight saving should be imposed for a further period, great hostility was expressed by the community and in Parliament. I repeat again that the Deputy Premier, the then member for East Perth, was a member of the House at the time.

That is the history of daylight saving in this State. Mention has been made earlier of the situation in regard to school children. The headmasters and the parents and citizens' associations will determine the hours for each school. In the area I represent, children from some families on the outskirts of Bunbury may attend as many as three different schools. A most peculiar situation would develop if the children from the one family were required to go to school and come home at different times. Also, in my opinion, all school times must be synchronised because of the extensive school bus service operating throughout the length and breadth of Western Australia.

Mr. Speaker, as you well know, a very extensive bus service operates in the closely settled areas of the south-west, particularly in the outskirts of Bunbury.

When I spoke to the motion on daylight saving last year, I suggested that people who were adversely affected by the additional time lag with the Eastern States should commence work an hour earlier.

The SPEAKER: There is too much audible conversation.

Mr. Graham: It is so dull and uninteresting.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: I was interested in the comments of other members on this point. When it is necessary for a business house to retain the two-hour differential period with Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, it is obligatory upon that business house to commence work an hour earlier. This already occurs in many fields. As the member for Murray pointed out, the timber industry already practices daylight saving. Most of the men commence work at 7.00 or 7.15 a.m., and it would be most unreasonable to suggest that these men should commence at 6.00 a.m. and finish at 3.00 p.m.

I will revert to the question of school children and buses, as I feel this is a very vital point in the discussion. In some country districts children already leave home at 7.00 a.m. In wintertime the children leave home in the dark and look forward to the summertime when they can catch the school bus in the daylight hours.

Mr. T. D. Evans: They will still catch it in the daylight.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: I realise it will be light at 6.00 a.m. in the summer, but the children will have to get up very early to catch the bus at 6.00 a.m. Surely this is an important point to bear in mind.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Such a situation can be overcome by local adjustment.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: I refute the suggestion that the problem can be overcome. We cannot have one school bus running at one time—

Mr. T. D. Evans: It can be accomplished by mutual arrangement.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: It would be far more satisfactory to have a mutual arrangement between the business houses here and in the Eastern States.

The SPEAKER: Order! There is too much audible conversation.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: It is more reasonable to suggest that business houses commence an hour earlier than to expect children to leave for school at 6.00 a.m.

That relates to the beginning of the day. What about the end of the day? I remember during the war years there was great hostility on the part of parents towards daylight saving for the simple

reason that when it was time to put children to bed it was still daylight. Parents had an impossible task because it was daylight until 9.00 p.m. and it was most difficult to put children to bed at 7.00 p.m. when the sun was still shining. I have greater credence in that argument than in the argument of a business house which wants daylight saving introduced to overcome the problem of communicating with the Eastern States during business hours.

I do not think because we debated this subject at some length last year, and because other members have indicated that hostility to daylight saving is very widespread in Western Australia—

Mr. T. D. Evans: We did not debate that subject in this Chamber last year.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: Oh, yes we did. I introduced a motion and we debated the subject.

Mr. T. D. Evans: But not the subject of the legislation.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: No, I did not say we did.

Mr. T. D. Evans: You were seeking reasons from the Government.

Mr. I. W. MANNING: Those people who have brought their hostility to my notice have been farmers' groups, the Country Women's Association, parents and citizens' associations, country shires, orchardists, motion picture people, and mothers with young and school-age children. Undoubtedly the majority of the people opposed to daylight saving fall into the last category. I say again that the disadvantages of daylight saving far outweigh any advantages to be gained. I oppose the Bill.

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Leader of the Opposition) [10.32 p.m.]: It is important that those who may vote one way or the other on this subject should indicate why before the debate concludes. We have indicated through the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, who spoke earlier, that the Liberal Party has allowed complete freedom in this matter.

Mr. T. D. Evans: Has allowed complete freedom?

Sir CHARLES COURT: I think this reflects the difference between those on this side of the House and those on the other side.

Mr. T. D. Evans: *Hansard* should record that statement.

Sir CHARLES COURT: All members should be allowed to vote the way they wish to in regard to this measure, because we know the pressures which are exerted on members, particularly those from rural electorates, to oppose the Bill. However, of course, those on the Government side are bound by party policy and platform and are subject to direction, and that is the end of it.

If the Government is having trouble with the Bill it has only itself to blame because last year when we brought forward a motion seeking to obtain information which could have been of value in trying to establish the background of the case for and against daylight saving we were completely fobbed off. The Government introduced a Bill in another place with very little explanation and very few reasons were given to members and the public as to why the Bill was so important in the mind of the Government. That Bill was defeated and we did not have the opportunity to debate it in this Chamber.

I am quite certain that one cannot get a clear-cut answer from any section of the community in regard to this matter. If one goes into the country one finds a preponderance of opinion against daylight saving. Country people give good, strong reasons for their opposition, and they are not emotional about the matter. When one turns to the city one finds a stronger opinion in favour of daylight saving than that against it, until one starts to move about amongst people such as housewives, who are very directly affected in a personal manner because of the impact daylight saving will have upon their family lives.

Mr. Graham: How would they know if they have had no experience?

Sir CHARLES COURT: These people are not altogether stupid; they have to live with their families and they know that daylight saving will not alter the hours of daylight, but will simply play around with the clock.

Mr. Graham: Nobody has claimed otherwise.

Sir CHARLES COURT: Some people do. They keep talking of daylight saving, but there is no saving at all. These housewives understand that the hours of daylight will be the same, but because of an artificial adjustment of the clock their responsibilities will be infinitely greater. I merely wish to make the point that there is a conflict—and no-one can deny it—between city and country areas, and within city areas and within country areas.

Mr. Graham: I have been to the country on many occasions and not one person has raised the issue with me, nor has anyone in my electorate in the metropolitan area.

Sir CHARLES COURT: They know how the Government is committed on this issue. The Minister for Agriculture would not tell the Deputy Premier that he has not been pressurised by people in his electorate who are opposed to the Bill. Plenty of people have made representations to him. But, of course, as a Minister and a member of the Labor Party he is bound to support the Bill, even though in his own heart he may have other feelings.

Mr. Graham: He has not spoken to me about that.

Sir CHARLES COURT: The Deputy Premier had better ask the Minister privately. If he reads the local paper from the Warren electorate he will receive a good idea of the representations which have been made to the Minister for Agriculture and the result of them.

I must admit that it is most difficult to get an accurate assessment from the public on this issue because we have representations from organisations which represent many constituent members; on the other hand we have a deluge of representations from individuals.

In my own case I have to say quite categorically that the representations I have received, not as the member for Nedlands, but as the Leader of the Opposition, are overwhelmingly against daylight saving. Whether the representations are measured in terms of the constituent members of the organisations, and multiplied by that number, or whether they are counted in terms of individual representations or the number of actual representations, they are still very strongly against daylight saving.

I would hazard a guess that if we had a referendum of the people the result would be overwhelmingly against daylight saving. But we will never arrive at that situation. I cannot imagine that we will ever be able to determine once and for all just what is the real opinion of the public. So one must make an assessment.

If I were to make an assessment based on the representations I received as the member for Nedlands, I would support the Bill. However, if I were to make an assessment based on the representations I received as Leader of the Opposition from the whole of the State I would have to oppose the Bill. This is one of the matters of judgment that one in a parliamentary commitment must accept. I can assure the House that so far as I am concerned the representations made to me on a State-wide basis are overwhelmingly against daylight saving. Should I ignore them?

Mr. Graham: About how many communications?

Sir CHARLES COURT: Measured in terms of letters we have answered, I suppose it is something like 250 to 300, which one would regard as a lot in connection with a matter of this kind. Of course I am speaking in terms of answering one letter from one branch of the Farmers' Union, one branch of the C.W.A., one local authority, etc; so if they are multiplied they amount to the representations of very many people. If we multiply the representations we have received from financial institutions, chambers such as the Chamber of Manufactures, transport agencies, and so on, many of whom are in favour of daylight saving, we again get a considerably greater number than the number of

letters actually written. However, I think the Deputy Premier would agree that if one receives 250 to 300 letters on a matter such as this from local authorities, Farmers' Union branches, C.W.A. branches, transport agencies, and chambers—

Mr. May: What would be the proportion of metropolitan area to country areas?

Sir CHARLES COURT: In the metropolitan area most of the representations were from organisations. The individual representations I have received from the metropolitan area, with two exceptions, have been against daylight saving.

Mr. May: Out of the 300, how many would be from the metropolitan area?

Sir CHARLES COURT: The ratio would be one letter from the metropolitan area to three letters from rural areas. I have not made an actual count, but based upon my judgment I would say the ratio is one to three. These include people who have taken the opportunity to make representations on behalf of their various organisations.

Here again, one must exercise judgment because the strongest metropolitan representations were received first of all from the transport industry, and particularly from the airline industry. That industry runs into difficulties because of the fact that it operates on interstate schedules.

They ran into some difficulties last year. The other representations have been from financial houses. People would normally expect me to be influenced by those representations, because not only are many of the people in my own electorate, but also, in former days, I was engaged in a fair amount of activity in the city business community. At the same time, however, I believe that one has to look at this subject on a total basis and I have been very impressed by the representations that have been made to me from people in the country.

I was hoping that the Government would have come up with a more imaginative proposal, because I believe that, given enough attention, there is scope for a proposition which could relieve the rural areas of many of the burdens they will have to bear. I know that the Minister for Education has said that by goodwill, by altering school bus schedules and rearranging the school hours daylight saving disadvantages could be offset in the country, but I have my doubts. There are always problems between two people who have different personalities. Schools whose areas impinge on those of other schools could have different times and I can visualise all sorts of difficulties.

I also queried, by way of interjection, whether problems in regard to industry could be met, especially in regard to the

working hours. I was wondering whether local arrangements could be made that would be binding and would not run people into overtime. For example, could an award be varied to meet local conditions?

Mr. Taylor: It cannot be done. I have made a check and it cannot be done to make a local situation apply in separate areas.

Sir CHARLES COURT: That is what I was worried about and I was hoping that if the Bill is passed we could discuss in Committee some arrangement whereby, in the Statute, there is an automatic provision for making local arrangements. I was fearful that what the Minister has said by interjection was the position, because my understanding was that once an award was made it became a general type of thing, and a variation by the Industrial Commission would have to be sought if any change was required.

There is also the problem that if it is a common award it affects both the employee and the employer throughout the State, and it is very rarely that we see an award that is peculiar to a local area. It is possible to have a particular award to cover a particular industry by a particular agreement, but normally the endeavour is to have one award that is common to all parts of the State to avoid many administrative and other problems.

So we could have a situation where C.B.H. wants to do the right thing, the local school bus operator wants to do the right thing, the school wants to do the right thing, and other local interests want to do the right thing, but industrial awards prevent this being put into effect. I do not know whether the Minister has given that aspect any thought; that is, to see whether it is possible to introduce an amendment—presuming the Bill is passed to another place—whereby the awards could be given some flexibility to cope with the local situation; to make the offer of C.B.H. and other people effective.

Other problems also arise. There are the local railwaymen who operate in certain districts. In most cases they would operate within districts that are essentially rural districts, and from one place to another within a district, but there could be cases where their districts would impinge on both the metropolitan and the country areas and thus could bring forward many perplexities. These are not insurmountable, but they do introduce problems, and I think the Government would attract more sympathy from the areas where there is strict opposition to the legislation if it could come up with something more imaginative to show that during the experimental period there would be a minimum impact in those areas.

I know that some people are inclined to wipe off the objections that have been received from the representatives of drive-in theatres, but of all the people who have put forward their views these are the ones who have been able to put the best case against the introduction of daylight saving. They have been factual and have given reasons that are valid not only in respect of their own operations, the profitability of such operations and the service they give to the community, but also in respect of their employees.

It is quite obvious there will be a big reduction in that field of employment, but the group of people who are forgotten in this matter are those who live close to drive-in theatres. I have received many representations from such people, because they say that they have now got used to all the turmoil after the pictures are ended and the patrons start to drive their vehicles on their way home, and this turmoil usually finishes round about midnight. However, these people now say that we are going to add another hour to the existing closing time of drive-in theatres because the films will have to be screened an hour later than they are now to obtain sufficient darkness.

This concerns not a few people, but hundreds who live in proximity to drive-in theatres. If we think for one second we all realise what a din is caused by people driving away from drive-in theatres.

I have studied this whole subject very carefully. My colleagues are divided on the issue. They are completely free to vote on it as they wish. This indicates some of the conflict of thought. It may be assumed that, because of the strong representations I have received from people in the financial world and from certain manufacturing industries, I would automatically come down on the side of supporting the Bill, but in the position that one holds one has to look at this matter on a proper basis. I would be irresponsible if I did not say to the House that the representations I have received from the rural and city areas have been so overwhelmingly in favour of opposing daylight saving that I would be neglecting my duties if I did not oppose the Bill after all this representation has been made to me.

I did think it might not be a bad idea if we had a year of trial in view of the fact that the Minister has brought down a Bill that ends when the specified date is reached in 1973. However, I feel we have had a chance to make an assessment under the old order. We know there was strong opposition to daylight saving on previous occasions when it was tried so we do not have to go through that experience again. On the last occasion some people tried to give an impression that we would lose a large amount of money;

that the Treasury and the Rural and Industries Bank would lose a great deal of money.

It is strange—as was said earlier, by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I think—that no matter how hard we try to find out the amount of money that we lost we have never had any assessment made as yet and, to my mind, this speaks volumes, because if any money had been lost we would have known about it very quickly.

I know that some of these people will suffer inconvenience. I have a member of my family who has to start work an hour earlier, because he is heavily involved in the financial world of this city. I know he would truly like to see daylight saving introduced in this State, and whilst he has not made any representations to me he has dropped the odd hint.

Mr. W. G. Young: Was one of the letters received from him?

Sir CHARLES COURT: No, but he has dropped the hint and I would be much more popular in the city if I favoured daylight saving.

Mr. Nalder: Perhaps he approached the member for Cottesloe.

Sir CHARLES COURT: I had to explain to him that when one makes a decision on these issues it has to be on a proper basis, and I have been impressed by the arguments brought forward to me by those in the rural areas. I cannot understand why the Deputy Premier has not had similar representations made to him whilst he has been in the country, because it is a very deep and vital issue as far as the country people are concerned.

The member for Avon made a comment which is important, but which I felt was rather scorned by certain people when he tried to relate our position to those who live in the countries to the north of us. The simple fact is that if we drew an arc from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, through to Hong Kong and Japan we in Western Australia have time changes spread over only one and a half hours over the total area. This, to my mind, is very important. We have to look to the future and we cannot be tied for ever and a day to what the Eastern States do. I know that great inconvenience has been caused to some because of the increase in the time difference from two hours to three hours, but people in the United States of America have had to suffer the same inconvenience ever since they have had time differentials between San Francisco and New York.

Mr Graham: That may be so, but the position in this State is that in one area the time differential will be two hours and in another area it will be three hours. For instance, it causes inconvenience with such things as international travel. I do not know what the timetables are.

**Sir CHARLES COURT:** I do not think this is very real. But it is the reason we should stop fooling around with this question and decide to have our own time year in and year out; if we did then they will adjust their timetables. The only confusion which arises with the timetables at the present is that they do not know whether or not we have adopted or are going to adopt daylight saving time.

**Mr. Graham:** Strangely enough, the people in other parts of the world think Western Australia is part of Australia. They do not think that when Australia has made a change, Western Australia will be the odd State out.

**Sir CHARLES COURT:** They did not have this sort of feeling about the U.S.A., and there the time differential is three hours.

**Mr. Graham:** But in that country the various States do not have a change in hours in relation to one another.

**Sir CHARLES COURT:** They did not fool around with the clock to that extent. I do not think daylight saving is desirable or necessary, but I sympathise with those who have to get up an hour earlier if daylight saving is not adopted. However, being an early riser myself I think early rising is good for them.

**MR. TAYLOR** (Cockburn—Minister for Labour) [10.51 p.m.]: I would like to thank all members who have spoken in this debate. At least it has served one purpose, and that is to allow all members who wanted to speak on the matter to do so and to express their views.

The member for Blackwood was fairly close to the mark when he said this question had been debated previously. The matter was brought forward by the member for Wellington in a motion which he moved. It was debated then, but no vote was taken. Last year the matter came up in another place where a vote was taken.

On this occasion the Government still believes in its case, and consequently it has brought the Bill before this House. The matter has been debated and members have had the opportunity to express their views in the appropriate manner.

I do not intend to go into very much detail, largely for the reasons I have given. The matter has been debated in this House twice, and in another place once. I do not think members are likely to change their minds. However, some points do need elaboration. I would like to refer to some comments made by the Leader of the Opposition. The matter of industrial awards is a complex one, which seems impossible of resolution by this particular Bill. I understand that most industrial awards are arrived at by consent, and a majority of these contain certain flexibilities as far as time scales are concerned. In others the conditions are set down by the Industrial

Commission. It has been suggested to me that it would be unwarranted of Parliament to overrule hours which have been set down by this court.

At the other end of the scale there is provision in all awards for matters of dispute to be brought before the Industrial Commission and, in fact, I have been advised of one instance in the Eastern States in which a union took a matter before the industrial court with regard to a change in times, and the matter was resolved by the court quite amicably to the satisfaction of all parties. We believe the solution is to allow the situation to resolve itself.

If there is no provision in particular awards for variation of hours then the matter could be referred to the Industrial Commission in the normal process for review. I say there is precedent for this, and it has worked satisfactorily elsewhere without any industrial unrest being caused.

**Mr. Nalder:** How long did that take?

**Mr. TAYLOR:** It could be as short as one day to have a matter brought before the Industrial Commission. To give an example of the type of flexibility of hours of work, and in answer to the point raised regarding Co-operative Bulk Handling, a statement that has been prepared for me indicates that the present agreements allow for two hours' overtime to be worked by Co-operative Bulk Handling employees at the silos, and this is done by working from 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. The normal working hours are from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., so there is an additional hour set at each end.

With daylight saving the hour of overtime before the normal commencement in the morning will be deleted, and another hour added on in the afternoon, making the working day from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. So, there is flexibility in regard to the hours of overtime in the award. In other parts of the State the management has the right to vary the working hours within the extra two-hour period.

**Mr. W. G. Young:** Then you could find the northern wheatbelt operating an hour earlier than the southern part of the State?

**Mr. TAYLOR:** We find this at present. In various parts of the State for various reasons there is a time differential within that scale. This is an example of the type of flexibility which is already evident in awards, and it is not causing any real worry.

**Mr. Gayfer:** You said that very well.

**Mr. TAYLOR:** The difficulty of presenting what would be a concrete case is exemplified in the situation which has developed where the Opposition parties are coming out in support of propositions put up by the trade unions, while at the same time it has been suggested that on this

occasion the Government is supporting big business. This illustrates the complications that are involved.

Furthermore, a number of members asked why the Government had not presented a more substantial case and given more facts; yet the member for Moore in reply to an interjection pointed out that in respect of the farming areas in the Eastern States he himself had no factual information to put forward. This seems to be the situation generally for both cases.

Mr. Nalder: The Farmers' Union of New South Wales is strongly opposed to this.

Mr. TAYLOR: There are points for and against the introduction of daylight saving, and there is evidence in support of it and against it. When it comes to weighing all this up we as members of the Government or the Opposition have to decide which views we will accept.

Western Australia has experienced one summer without daylight saving while the other States have adopted it. I think it is accepted generally that some people were inconvenienced. Western Australia has not experienced a period of daylight saving where people who claim they will be inconvenienced have actually been inconvenienced. That is what we want to determine.

We have the situation which applies in the Eastern States where the people are under no pressure at all from business or other interests to adopt daylight saving. The people of the Eastern States have made up their minds solely on the evidence before them. In Western Australia we have additional evidence of the nonadoption of daylight saving affecting timetables and the money market. However, the Eastern States are not under similar pressure, and they are free to make their decisions on the position as they see it. Last year all the other States opted for a year of daylight saving. We debated the question in Western Australia, and the argument was used that if we did not adopt it then some sections of the community would face a loss.

I repeat that the Eastern States were not faced with a similar situation; yet, of their own volition and freewill they opted for one year of daylight saving. From their point of view their experiment was most successful. If it was not then I cannot understand why four of those States have decided not only to repeat the introduction of daylight saving this year but to make it permanent. After an experience of one year four States have considered daylight saving to be satisfactory enough to make it a permanent feature. The fifth State, Queensland, opted in favour of daylight saving for one year, but this year it has decided to go the opposite way before it makes a final determination.

Mr. Nalder: What about the Northern Territory?

Mr. TAYLOR: I am not sure of the position there. Without being able to give all the relevant facts, there appears to be valid reasons so far as the other States are concerned for adopting daylight saving, and they are getting value from this innovation. We in Western Australia have not had the experience. I believe that the disadvantages experienced by Western Australia in adopting daylight saving during the war years are not valid today. Today the general community, and even the rural community, is different. I believe that the disadvantages experienced in adopting daylight saving then are not applicable on this occasion.

Mention of members of some unions being against this Bill prompts me to remind the member for Vasse that during my second reading introductory speech I indicated that the Leader of the Opposition had, in fact, received a petition from workers at Capel who want daylight saving.

The matter is complicated and is an emotive issue at this time; but the weight of evidence in Australia generally appears to be in favour of daylight saving.

Two reasons are submitted for trying it this year. One has been mentioned; that is, that the other States are adopting it and there could be some disadvantage to us if we do not. The other reason is that without duress the Eastern States are satisfied with the experiment. The Government believes we should follow their example and try it for one year only. Then, if the Government decides it is necessary it will introduce a Bill to Parliament next year in order to allow further debate. No real reason exists for not adopting daylight saving for 12 months in order to ascertain why other States are moving towards this end on a permanent basis.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

## Ayes—28

Mr. Bateman	Mr. Jones
Mr. Bertram	Mr. Lapham
Mr. Brady	Mr. May
Mr. Brown	Mr. McIver
Mr. Bryce	Mr. Moller
Mr. Burke	Mr. O'Neill
Mr. Cook	Mr. Ridge
Mr. H. D. Evans	Mr. Sewell
Mr. T. D. Evans	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Fletcher	Mr. A. R. Tonkin
Mr. Graham	Mr. J. T. Tonkin
Mr. Hartrey	Mr. Williams
Mr. Hutchinson	Mr. R. L. Young
Mr. Jamieson	Mr. Harman

(Teller)

## Noes—18

Mr. Blaikie	Mr. Mensaros
Sir David Brand	Mr. Nalder
Sir Charles Court	Mr. Reid
Mr. Coyne	Mr. Runciman
Mr. Gayfer	Mr. Rushton
Mr. Grayden	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Thompson
Mr. W. A. Manning	Mr. W. G. Young
Mr. McPharlin	Mr. I. W. Manning

(Teller)



Ayes	Pairs	Noes
Mr. Bickerton		Dr. Dadour
Mr. Davies		Mr. O'Connor

Question thus passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

MR. J. T. TONKIN (Melville—Premier)  
[11.05 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until 2.15 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

Question put and passed.

### QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

*Statement by Speaker*

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Norton): I wish to advise members that questions will be answered at 2.15 p.m. when the House sits tomorrow and that questions for Thursday will be received up till 3.45 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

*House adjourned at 11.07 p.m.*

## Legislative Council

Wednesday, the 4th October, 1972

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

### BILLS (8): ASSENT

Message from the Governor received and read notifying assent to the following Bills:—

1. Alumina Refinery Agreement Act Amendment Bill.
2. Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Act Amendment Bill.
3. Mental Health Act Amendment Bill.
4. Auctioneers Act Amendment Bill.
5. Noxious Weeds Act Amendment Bill.
6. War Service Land Settlement Scheme Act Amendment Bill.
7. Aboriginal Heritage Bill.
8. Western Australian Products Symbol Bill.

### QUESTIONS (5): ON NOTICE

#### 1. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### *North-West Light Industrial Areas*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Minister for Local Government:

(1) In view of the Minister's comments on development and its relationship to caravans and caretakers' quarters in light industrial areas, will the Minister agree to a personal tour of the light industrial area and a meeting with the settlers at Karratha and South Hedland in company with the Liberal Member for North Province and the Commissioner or Councillors, plus any other interested members?

(2) If the answer to (1) is "Yes", will the Minister nominate the dates suitable to him so that arrangements can be made?

(3) If the answer to (1) is "No"—

(a) does the Minister realise that a young family commencing a small business, such as joinery or plumbing, with the services of a caretaker, will require a capital expenditure of \$48,000 to \$50,000 if they are to meet the Minister's demands, and at the same time live in a house;

(b) does he realise that this situation will limit the development of the North?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

(1) No.

(2) Answered by (1).

(3) (a) No. This would depend on the type of business but I do not condone sub-standard accommodation as a means of reducing cost. Health By-laws must not be relaxed in the interests of economy.

(b) No.

2. *This question was postponed.*

#### 3. PILBARA REGION

##### *Plan of Development: Service Industries*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

(1) In view of the Premier's comments on the huge industrial complex for the Pilbara in *The West Australian*, where he is quoted as saying "For the first time, offers private industry a chance to proceed with the major projects in remote locations without having to cope with burdensome infra-structure costs"; does the Premier realise that service industries are necessary beams of infra-structure in any industrial