

Also, that part of subsection (3) of section 11 which relates to the local authority reads—

... the Authority shall refer the subject matter of the inquiry to the local authority in whose district the matter may have effect for any information and advice . . .

This means that the authority shall go to the local authority whenever directed by the Minister.

Clause 4 does not cut across those provisions and I still think it is desirable. It is a small point but if the Minister wants a particular line of research to be undertaken he should be able to say that the authority shall carry this out, even if it is on land vested in the authority.

I point out that quite a deal of detailed research is undertaken for State authorities right throughout Australia by university students who are aiming to do a Ph.D. One is currently working on prawns and another on blue manna crabs. These are two I know of. Sometimes the Government gives some financial help and sometimes private companies assist. Gulf Fisheries is helping one young fellow at the moment. Students may concentrate on a specific area of research for a Ph.D. in, say, marine biology, or biology. The effect of the inclusion of this clause will mean that if the opportunity exists to get this work done the Minister may direct it and the authority shall authorise it.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 5 to 16 put and passed.

New clause 14—

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: I move—

Page 8—Insert after clause 13 the following new clause to stand as clause 14:—

14. Subsection (1) of section 24 of the principal Act is amended by substituting for the word, "Committee" in line two, the word, "Authority".

This is self-explanatory. After the Bill was written, this mistake was found. The word "Committee" had been left in section 24 of the principal Act when the word "Authority" should have been substituted. I ask the Committee's permission to change the wording to bring the section into line with modern practice.

New clause put and passed.

Title put and passed.

Bill reported with an amendment.

House adjourned at 5.12 p.m.

## Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 2nd October, 1969

The SPEAKER (Mr. Guthrie) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m., and read prayers.

### QUESTIONS (20): ON NOTICE

#### 1. TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD

*Thornlie*

Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Police:

(1) Has the Totalisator Agency Board acquired land in Thornlie for the purpose of building an agency?

(2) If not, has the Totalisator Agency Board approached the people concerned with a view to leasing a shop in the new Thornlie shopping complex?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

(1) No.

(2) No; but arrangements in this direction are in hand.

#### 2. POLICE STATION

*Thornlie*

Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Police:

In view of the rapid development taking place in Thornlie has he considered the necessity to build a police station in this area to cater for the needs of the people?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

The rapidly expanding sections of the metropolitan area are under constant review as to requirements of police protection.

However, the modern method of effective policing is to have large stations from which mobile cars and police equipped with radios carry out patrols.

#### 3. CRIME AND ROAD SAFETY

*Public Education*

Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Police:

(1) What education authority was consulted or used in the attempt to educate the public concerning crime and road safety at the Royal Show?

(2) Has he drawn the attention of his officers to the volume of technical literature which indicates clearly that attempts to change behaviour by arousing fear or disgust have the reverse effect of that which is intended?

- (3) Does he consider that the exhibition of pornography and brutality has less effect on the minds of children when exhibited by the police than when exhibited by newspapers and television stations?
- (4) Does he believe that training in the detection of crime equips an officer to understand educational theory and practice?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

- (1) None. Police officers concerned with the exhibition have many years of experience in educating the public on road safety and the prevention of crime.
- (2) The literature propounding such theories has been studied together with other views to the contrary.
- (3) There was no exhibition of pornography and children were not permitted in the section of the building where photographs of crime and road accidents were exhibited, unless accompanied by a parent.
- (4) Not necessarily. However, a police officer trained and experienced in the prevention and detection of crime can surely assist with education to prevent tragic happenings resulting from violence or carelessness.

#### 4. LAND

##### *Conditional Purchase Land*

Mr. JONES asked the Minister for Lands:

Why in April, 1969, did he call applications for the leasing of conditional purchase land, Yilgarn Locations Nos. 659 to 662, 664, and 665, previously held by L. R. Henderson?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

Applications were called as a routine action following forfeiture of the former special lease (not conditional purchase) over these locations.

5. *This question was postponed.*

#### 6. LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT

##### *Amendment*

Mr. T. D. EVANS asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

With regard to my question of the 23rd April, 1969, relative to advocating an amendment to section 20, paragraph (a) of the Legal Practitioners Act in an endeavour to attract more practitioners to this State, and in view of the reported statement of the President of the Law Society in the *Daily News* on the 30th September last, "W.A. would have to recruit qualified lawyers from

other States and overseas", will he advise if a determination has now been made and, if so, when will it be implemented?

Mr. COURT replied:

The matter is still under consideration.

7.

#### POLICEWOMEN

##### *Country Centres*

Mr. WILLIAMS asked the Minister for Police:

(1) What country centres have—

(a) one or more policewomen on the permanent staff;

(b) policewomen for part of a year only?

(2) For what reasons are appointments made for part year only?

(3) Are there special requirements in a community for permanent appointments; if so, what are they?

(4) During the next 12 months will further permanent appointments be made; if so, when and to what centres?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

(1) (a) Geraldton and Kalgoorlie.

(b) Bunbury and Albany.

(2) Seasonal movements of population, particularly young persons.

(3) Yes. Where there are indications of extensive misbehaviour by juveniles or young females. Also where child welfare is concerned.

(4) Yes. Three additional police women will be recruited and consideration given to appointments on a permanent basis at Bunbury and Albany.

8.

#### EDUCATION NEEDS

##### COMMITTEE

##### *Representation*

Mr. WILLIAMS asked the Minister for Education:

(1) Now that the committee to inquire into the educational needs in this State has been announced, could he advise the proposed composition of the equivalent committees in the other States?

(2) Does he know if any State has placed emphasis on, or given representation to, the inclusion of other than departmental representation on its committee?

(3) Should this information not be to hand, would he secure same and advise the House?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

(1) and (2) Definite information regarding the composition of the committees in the other States is not available.

(3) Steps are being taken to obtain the requested information.

# 9. PERTH RAILWAY STATION: LOWERING

## W.A.D.C. Proposals

Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) Has the Government received from Western Australia Development Corporation complete proposals for the sinking of the Perth railway?
- (2) If "Yes", do the submissions amount to counter proposals to the requirements and basic conditions upon which the W.A.D.C. was expected to tender?
- (3) Has the Government decided whether or not the proposals submitted by W.A.D.C. will be made public before it enters into a firm contract for the project?
- (4) If "Yes", what is the decision?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) to (4) The proposals are at present under examination and decisions will be announced after the proposals have been considered by Cabinet.

# 10. AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## Government Assistance

Mr. CASH asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) What assistance has his department given to the Australian Railway Historical Society in their efforts to preserve for historical purposes items of railway equipment and rolling stock?
- (2) What information can he give regarding the preservation of railway equipment and rolling stock from the Sons of Gwalia Mine and the gold mining industry generally?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Over the years the Railways Commission has made numerous items of equipment available to the society for preservation and is currently examining requests for further items including locomotives, rolling stock, signalling equipment, turntable, etc., for the society's proposed museum at Bassendean.

Rail access to the museum will also be provided.

Since 1959 the society has also been granted accommodation for museum purposes in the commission's exhibition hall at Claremont Showgrounds.

- (2) The commission has no official records in this regard.

# 11. BEACH FRONT

## City Beach to Point John

Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Works:

What is the distance in miles and portions thereof of the coastline from the northern extremity of the Fremantle Port Authority area of jurisdiction on our coastline near City Beach to Point John in the Point Peron area?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

Nautical miles—26.25.

Statutory miles—30.23.

# 12. STAMP ACT

## High Court Decision

Mr. BERTRAM asked the Treasurer:

- (1) If the decision of the High Court relevant to section 101A of the Stamp Act remains undisturbed—
  - (a) by what sum of money will the anticipated revenue from stamp duty be reduced annually;
  - (b) how much money has been paid under section 101A;
  - (c) will the Government refund the money which has been paid under section 101A?
- (2) What was the total sum of stamp duty paid in the year ended the 30th June, 1969?

Sir DAVID BRAND replied:

- (1) (a) This will depend on interpretation of the High Court judgment.
- (b) Unknown as these payments have not been separately identified.
- (c) A decision in this matter will have to await the outcome of the application to the High Court.
- (2) \$22,876,436, which includes \$5,213,045 from duty on receipts.

# 13. MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

## Number Issued in Victoria Park

Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Police:

- (1) How many motor vehicle licenses (all classes, including motor cycles) were issued by the Victoria Park Police Traffic Office for the years ended the 30th June, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969?
- (2) What was the value of these licenses?

Mr. CRAIG replied: (1) and (2)—

# VICTORIA PARK TRAFFIC OFFICE

Year ended the 30th June

	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. of vehicle licenses and transfers issued	51,609	53,322	54,325	56,250
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of above including third party insurance, stamp duty, surcharge, plate fees	1,166,760	1,411,460	1,533,693	1,917,977

## 14. TRAINEE TEACHERS

### *Registration for National Service*

Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) What is the reason for trainee teachers being required to produce their acknowledgment of registration for National Service?
- (2) Does this requirement apply to personnel other than trainee teachers employed by the Education Department?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) This is a requirement under the National Service Act. Section 55 of the Act states, *inter alia*—

Where at any time an employer has reason to believe that a person employed by him—

- (a) is required to register under this Act but has not registered;

the employer shall, before the expiration of seven days after that time . . . . . serve, either personally or by post, on the Secretary or a Registrar notice in writing of the name of the person, or the address of the place of living of the person last known to the employer and of the matter that he has reason so to believe in relation to that person.

Penalty: four hundred dollars.

- (2) This requirement applies to all personnel employed by the Education Department.

## 15. DROUGHT

### *Effects and Proposed Action*

Mr. BERTRAM asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Since answering my question on the 2nd September last relative to the drought being experienced in the country areas, what further steps have been and are now proposed to be taken to mitigate the farmers' plight?
- (2) What further statistics are now available as to the actual losses in quantity and value of stock and

crops sustained to date?

- (3) How many shires have now declared their areas to be drought areas?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) The Government has reviewed the assistance offered to farmers and decided on some additional assistance and some variations in assistance previously offered. Details should be announced shortly and with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I hope to be able to table this information later this afternoon.
- (2) No statistics are available.
- (3) 31 shires have declared their whole area to be drought affected; 17 shires have declared portion of their area to be drought affected.

*A Press statement was tabled later in the sitting.*

## 16. MARRIED PERSONS AND CHILDREN (SUMMARY RELIEF) ACT

### *Section 99 (1)*

Mr. BERTRAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

Further to my question without notice on the 10th September last relative to the recent decision of the Full Court of the Supreme Court in respect of section 99(1) of the Married Persons and Children (Summary Relief) Act and his answer thereto, is he now able to indicate whether the Government will amend the said section and, if so, when, and to achieve what purpose?

Mr. COURT replied:

The matter is still under consideration.

## 17. MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT BUILDING

### *Quotes*

Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Which firms were invited to quote for the completion of the Main Roads Department's building in East Perth?

- (2) What was the first quote received from each firm?
- (3) What was the second quote received from each firm?
- (4) What was the third quote received from each firm?
- (5) Why was not the lowest quote accepted?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) Dillingham Constructions Pty. Ltd.  
H. A. Doust Pty. Ltd.—E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. Joint Venture.  
Taylor Woodrow (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.—A. T. Brine & Sons Pty. Ltd. Joint Venture.  
Edwards & Taylor Pty. Ltd.  
G. T. Robinson & Co. Pty. Ltd.  
Concrete Constructions Pty. Ltd.
- (2) The following tenders were received:—  
Dillingham Constructions Pty. Ltd.—\$2,704,977  
H. A. Doust Pty. Ltd.—E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. Joint Venture—\$2,715,888.  
Taylor Woodrow (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.—A. T. Brine & Sons Pty. Ltd.—\$2,781,270.
- (3) Amended tenders were received from:—  
Dillingham Constructions Pty. Ltd.—\$2,704,977  
H. A. Doust Pty. Ltd.—E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. Joint Venture—\$2,705,038.
- (4) Final quotes were as set out in answer to (3).
- (5) Due to the closeness of the two lowest tenders they were to all intents and purposes considered as equal, and the decision for accepting a tender was based on other factors. The consultant architects recommended the tender submitted by H. A. Doust Pty. Ltd.—E. A. Watts Pty. Ltd. Joint Venture, and this was accepted.

# 18. COMPREHENSIVE WATER SCHEME

## Commonwealth Financial Assistance

Mr. McPHARLIN asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

Because of increasing costs of materials and labour which threaten the completion of the extensions to the comprehensive water scheme in the time allotted and with the finance provided, has a further case been prepared for further financial assistance from the Federal Government?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

No, but the submission of a case is under consideration as the Commonwealth contribution which is limited to \$10,500,000 will be expended by the 30th June, 1971.

19.

## POINT PERON

### Land Tenure

Mr. RUSHTON asked the Premier:

- (1) What are the details of the Government's plans on land tenure at Point Peron?
- (2) In addition to leases, subleases and squatters mentioned in *The West Australian* of the 20th September, 1969, will the Government negotiate now with persons and organisations holding freehold titles and leases over Point Peron land to enable the people, the convent, and community welfare bodies to phase out and re-establish their activities satisfactorily without undue disruption?
- (3) What will be the effect on the—  
(a) tenants at Point Peron;  
(b) causeway to Garden Island;  
(c) planned industries;  
(d) planned railway extensions to Mangles Bay,  
of a decision to build a naval base at Cockburn Sound?

Sir DAVID BRAND replied:

- (1) and (2) The details of the Government's plans on land tenure at Point Peron were announced in *The West Australian* newspaper of Saturday, the 20th September, 1969. In this statement no mention was made of leases and subleases as these were terminated when the State Government purchased the land from the Commonwealth Government. Previous lessees have been in occupation under protective tenancy until October, 1972. No negotiations can commence with occupants of land at Point Peron, including those under freehold title until such times as more definite proposals have been adopted by the Government for the development of harbour facilities in this area.
- (3) Until the State Government is officially advised of the timing, location, and extent of the proposed naval base development, answers on these particular points cannot be given.

20. This question was postponed.

## APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

### *Standing Orders Suspension*

**SIR DAVID BRAND** (Greenough—Treasurer) [2.28 p.m.]: I move—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as to enable the second reading of the "Appropriation Bill (Consolidated Revenue Fund), 1969-70" to be taken at this sitting.

I must admit that I overlooked the fact that Standing Orders had not already been suspended and inasmuch as I did not give notice of my intention to introduce the Bill, it is necessary for me to move in this manner. I trust the House will agree to the suspension of Standing Orders for the time being and for the purpose set out.

Question put and passed.

### *Introduction and First Reading*

Bill introduced, on motion by Sir David Brand (Treasurer), and read a first time.

### *Message: Appropriations*

Message from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations for the purposes of the Bill.

## BILLS (2): THIRD READING

1. The Perpetual Executors Trustees and Agency Company (W.A.) Limited Act Amendment Bill.
2. The West Australian Trustee Executor and Agency Company Limited Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).

Bills read a third time, on motions by Mr. Burke, and transmitted to the Council.

## IRON ORE (DAMPIER MINING COMPANY LIMITED) AGREEMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR. COURT** (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [2.34 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill now before members is to ratify an agreement between the State and the Dampier Mining Company to give effect to arrangements sanctioned by the Government between that company and Cliffs International Incorporated. An outline of the broad principles involved is as follows: Dampier Mining Company Limited, the company now obliged to develop the Deepdale deposits in the Iron Ore (The Broken Hill Company Proprietary Limited) Agreement Act of 1964, will make available to Cliffs International from the Deepdale area 150,000,000 tons of iron ore plus any additional tonnage which Dampier may purchase from Cliffs under an arrangement whereby Cliffs will make available

up to an amount of 2,000,000 tons per annum, or such greater amount per annum as agreed.

Dampier Mining is to have the right to purchase half of the railway facilities and up to the whole of the port facilities which Cliffs will provide. This option calls for notice of intention by the 31st December, 1975 and is exercisable to the 31st December, 1980.

Dampier and Cliffs are to consult on the technical and commercial feasibility of increasing the capacity of the pelletising facilities to produce iron ore pellets for Dampier's own use. Dampier could, of course, undertake its own production if it so desired.

This agreement is of great importance because it is a major step to enable Cliffs to go ahead with its Robe River project.

At the time of the withdrawal of D. K. Ludwig from the proposed Robe River project, one of the reasons which he advanced to justify his decision was that there were insufficient proved reserves although there were proved reserves of ore in excess of the Robe River sales contract—175,000,000 tons proved as against a sales commitment of about 125,000,000 tons.

It is customary, of course, in a case like this, for the developing company to prove its additional reserves as the project goes into production and continues to supply its initial orders. However, Mr. Ludwig was not satisfied on that point. Mr. Ludwig's statement has influenced interested parties.

To undertake a comprehensive drilling programme to actually prove the ore reserves over the entire area would have taken up to 15 months to carry out. This would have delayed the project to a point where the contracts with Japanese buyers would have lapsed and thereby put an end to our desire to see these limonitic deposits brought to economic use.

With Dampier's support there can be no doubt in the minds of potential participants that Cliffs will have sufficient ore to satisfy the current contract for pellets and prepared sinter fines requiring approximately 125,000,000 tons of ore and allow for major expansion and long life.

From the State's point of the view the agreement has added advantages. It clears the way for desirable and logical rationalisation of facilities which should be common to the Robe and Deepdale projects. I might add that such action has been actively encouraged by the State Government for some time—in fact it was nearly achieved in 1965.

Perhaps it was an act of Providence that we did not succeed in 1965, because had we proceeded with the original arrangement made at that time between Cliffs and B.H.P., the latter company would have been denied the opportunity to

participate in the Mount Newman project, which it has done with such tremendous results from the Australian point of view. Because of this company's participation, as members know, the Mount Newman project is now in operation well ahead of time and also has a 60 per cent. Australian component. It is now gratifying to the Government to know that it is able to achieve its rationalisation programme by the co-operation of these two companies to develop adjoining deposits.

It is also expected that the agreement will be instrumental in bringing forward the date by which Dampier begins to draw on its Deepdale deposits as a logical consequence of the rationalisation of facilities.

Had we continued under the existing arrangement, Dampier would have had to give notice by 1978 of a firm proposal for going on with that project. Now it is possible for them to join in this project through co-operation with Cliffs, and we can see some of the Deepdale ore being mined well ahead of the original schedule. By enabling Cliffs to get off the ground we will see the utilisation on a large commercial scale of limonitic iron ore deposits which might otherwise have remained undeveloped for many years whilst our reserves of high grade hematite were being exploited.

Perhaps I should explain that, whilst we have huge reserves of hematite, like all other minerals every ton which is taken out of the ground is a ton which is gone forever. If, whilst developing big markets for ore, generally, we can feed in some of these limonitic ores, it naturally extends the life of the hematites with, of course, a national advantage. As far as I can ascertain, this will be the first time that large-scale limonitic ores have been exploited on a commercial basis.

For the information of members these are ores of a lower grade; that is, anything from 54 per cent. to 58 per cent. They have approximately a 10 per cent. moisture content. One of the advantages is that when the moisture is driven off, the ore disintegrates, which makes it a suitable material for sinterfeed or pellet making. On the other hand, it has an economic disadvantage in that heat and energy to drive off the moisture has to be supplied.

However, it looks as though we will get large-scale limonitic deposits into production on a commercial basis. The benefits will not only be the establishment of a pellet plant industry at Dampier but, more particularly, the feeding of this ore into world markets will take some of the pressure off the high-grade hematites.

Mr. Fletcher: What fuel will be used to dry them?

Mr. COURT: Initially oil will be used. When the honourable member talks of drying, I mention that this is part of the

total process. Of course, gas from Barrow Island would be much more advantageous, because pellets are an ideal medium for the use of natural gas. This matter forms part of the study which is being undertaken.

If the member for Fremantle has metallised agglomerates in mind, they are for another project where metallurgical coal—and some from Collie, we hope—will be used. However, that is a different type of process for which a metallurgical type of coal, such as Collie has, is appropriate.

The majority of the clauses in the agreement are self-explanatory. However, I will elaborate on one or two, the reasons for which may not be apparent.

Clause 4 provides for Dampier to be granted a lease of the Deepdale deposits to enable the arrangement with Cliffs to be implemented. Such lease will be conditional on the quantity of iron ore which may be extracted not exceeding 150,000,000 tons or such larger amount as the company may be obliged to make available to Cliffs. Without these restrictions Dampier would, in effect, be granted a lease which would enable it to mine the Deepdale deposits without limitation while not performing under its 1964 agreement.

Members will appreciate we have to introduce a different lease condition so as to enable us to release 150,000,000 tons of ore ahead of the lease originally foreshadowed when the original agreement with Deepdale was drawn up and approved. Subclause (2) of the clause permits the mineral lease which we granted to Dampier to be sublet. Having given a lease, we have to give the right to sublease.

Clause 5 obligates Cliffs to confer with Dampier on the proposed construction of the spur line into the Deepdale deposits. Members will readily understand the reason for this. This, of course, is part of our objective to achieve co-ordination and integration of the two projects.

Clause 6 provides that the lease of the area to Cliffs at Cape Lambert shall be sufficient not only for its own purpose—that is, the purpose of Cliffs—but also to enable the handling and treatment of Dampier's Deepdale ore.

Clause 7 provides a reservation over the balance of the land in the Cape Lambert area until the end of 1975. Up until this time Dampier—that is, the B.H.P. subsidiary—has the right to submit to the State proposals for utilisation of the reserved land.

Clause 8 provides for the Cleveland-Cliffs' proposals in respect of the Cape Lambert development to be made available to Dampier so that that company can make representations in regard to the lay-out, adequacy, etc. The reasons for this will also be apparent as it could be, at a later date, that Dampier may exercise its option. It is important for the company to have an understanding, before approval

is given to the proposals, as to what the development will look like when it is implemented.

Clauses 9 and 10 deal with the proposals I referred to in respect of clause 7.

Clause 11 provides the various conditions under which Dampier can be regarded as having performed its 1964 agreement obligations as part of the rationalised development concept. It can do various things such as exercise either of the options to purchase the railway facilities or port facilities. It may also be considered to have met its developmental obligations under the 1964 agreement if it has caused the permanent ore-producing capacity of Cliffs to be increased by an amount of at least 2,000,000 tons per annum.

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, with some emphasis because it is important for members to appreciate that it may be necessary and desirable for the Dampier part of this exercise to undertake its commitment under the original agreement in a different form from the form which would apply if it was done as a separate and independent project. This is why we have provided alternate means for meeting the original commitment.

However—and I want to stress this—the company must still meet its obligations under the 1964 agreement to spend \$50,000,000 under the provisions of clause 13(1) of the principal agreement.

Clause 14(3) and (4) deals with the payment of royalty. There is a slight difference in the incidence of royalty which each company has to make under its respective agreements. In order to preserve the State's position, provision has been made so that each company, when it obtains ore, will be treated as though that ore was obtained from its own deposits and so that the royalty will be payable as under the respective original agreements.

If this were not done, the two agreements would get out of phase and this could be to the ultimate detriment of the State. It would not be to any great extent, but there is no need for us to be out of phase in any way at all.

The remainder of the clauses are machinery ones. Attached as a schedule is a *pro forma* of the mineral lease which will be issued. This is an additional *pro forma* to the original lease.

I just want to conclude on the note that the development of our limonitic ores is a matter of tremendous importance, not only to the State, but to the nation. The pellet plant industry that will be developed at Cape Lambert as a result of this agreement will be a big industry in its own right. It will have a capacity of over 4,200,000 tons per annum to start with

and will, in fact, be the biggest single pellet plant outside of North America. I commend the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Norton.

## IRON ORE (CLEVELAND-CLIFFS) AGREEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### Second Reading

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) (2.49 p.m.): I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

In doing so I explain that this is the second of the twin amending agreements. The Bill now before members ratifies an agreement between the State and Cliffs International Incorporated and mirrors the provisions of the Bill which I have just explained to members.

At first glance it may appear to be in a different form. This is because the amendments to the Cliffs agreement were prepared as an amendment to the existing agreement rather than as a new agreement as in the case of Dampier. This is a matter of legal techniques; one lawyer wanted it one way, and the other lawyer wanted it another way. As it did not matter to us, we were able to accommodate both of them. I think the member for Mt. Hawthorn will appreciate that there is a certain amount of *prima donna-ish* attitudes towards drafting within his profession.

There have been one or two new particulars brought in, and I refer to clause 4 (3) (d). The company—and I refer to Cliffs, of course—will naturally need to borrow funds to assist with the project. This amendment is to ensure that there will be no difficulty with the registration of security documents. It is a principle we have accepted in other cases. When one is dealing with international finance, some of the complexities of our procedures are rather bewildering. We have already accepted this principle of giving a more simple and direct approach in a number of agreements.

Clause 4 (3) (f) (ii) deals with the subletting by Dampier of the lease to be granted by the State to that company and also provides that if the lease be terminated for any reason, the State will grant a lease to Cliffs direct for the unexpired term of the sublease so as to protect Cliffs for the 150,000,000 tons of iron ore. Members will appreciate the significance of this. Quite obviously, if the Cliffs company was committed to contracts based on this additional ore and there was a breach of the main lease by the other party, an anomalous situation could result. Therefore we have had to provide that the lease can continue up to, but not exceeding, these required tonnages.



Clause 4 (3) (g) is required to prevent partition by the joint venturers. It is a principle which is accepted in other cases, and without which large scale finance is impracticable. If we did not eliminate the practicability of partition, we just would not be able to finance a venture of this kind. We have accepted this in other agreements.

Clause 4 (4) deals with the position in regard to royalties and confirms the position I explained when introducing the Dampier Bill. In other words, it is to keep the two agreements in phase with the original agreements and the ore directly related to those agreements. It introduces one new aspect of royalties and that is that which will apply to prepared sinter fines which are a product not previously provided for but which have become an integral part of the company's large-scale pellet sales contract. These special prepared fines call for additional equipment to be installed by the company and will, in effect, be secondary processed for the purposes of the sales contract and this agreement.

The balance of the clauses are machinery ones. As a result of the D.K. Ludwig withdrawal the partners can be revised and a 50 per cent. Australian component is confidently expected. The negotiations in respect of the final details of this 50 per cent. are well advanced and, as members will recall from the Press, the company has, not later than the 30th November, to advise the Japanese steel mills of the line-up of the partners within the consortium, and the sources of finance.

The Cliffs project will be one of the most important industries in Western Australia. It will give us a pellet plant with a capacity of at least 4,000,000 tons per year and, as I said earlier, it will be the biggest of its kind outside of North America. This is a fairly simple amending agreement to give effect to the arrangement which the Government has negotiated for the two companies to co-operate so as to make it practicable for time to be saved, and for the Robe River project to arrange its finance within the time of the sales contract. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Davies.

## BILLS (2): MESSAGES

### *Appropriations*

Messages from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations for the purposes of the following Bills:—

1. Iron Ore (Cleveland-Cliffs) Agreement Act Amendment Bill.
2. Iron Ore (Dampier Mining Company Limited) Agreement Bill.

## CHILD WELFARE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Receipt and First Reading*

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by Mr. Bovell (Minister for Lands), read a first time.

## MARKETING OF LINSEED BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR. NALDER (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [2.58 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The introduction of this legislation stems from representations made to me last year by the Linseed Growers Association to form a compulsory marketing pool on a basis similar to that operating for the marketing of barley. A Bill has already been passed by this House which is designed to facilitate the orderly marketing of cyprus barrel medic seed and, except for one or two differences, the two Bills contain almost identical provisions.

Mr. Jamieson: More socialism!

MR. NALDER: In August of last year, I received a deputation which was representative of the Esperance Linseed Producers' Association, the Farmers' Union, the Grain Pool, and a representative from the Albany-Mt. Barker area where renewed interest in the growing of linseed was being shown. An organisation known as the Great Southern Oil Seed Growers' Association was formed in 1968, and its members represent areas from Rocky Gully to Gairdner River. Broadly speaking, the linseed growing members of the Farmers' Union are organised into three groups geographically defined and centred on Esperance, Mt. Barker, and Boyup Brook. There is a strong representative desire from the growers concerned for a compulsory pool marketing scheme.

Because of the strength of the submissions made to me, I agreed that a referendum of growers be held to confirm in a formal manner the wishes of those concerned. A poll was subsequently conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer and closed on the 30th April, 1969. The result of this poll was an overwhelming vote in favour of compulsory marketing. Ballot papers were issued to 82 eligible linseed producers and a total of 71 voted. Of these, 67 recorded votes approving the proposals, one was not in favour, and three informal votes were cast. For the purpose of the poll, an eligible linseed producer was defined as any one of the following:—

- (1) A grower who has in at least one of the years 1966-67, 1967-68, or 1968-69, delivered to the Grain Pool of W.A. more than five tons of linseed for sale.
- (2) A grower who has in at least one of the years 1966-67, 1967-68, or 1968-69, produced more than five

tons of linseed for sale but has sold to other purchasers and can provide documentary evidence of this production and sale.

- (3) A farmer who can provide documentary evidence of having purchased or contracted to purchase linseed to grow 20 acres or more during the year 1969-70.

Some appreciation of the growth of linseed production in this State may be gained from the following statistics covering the three seasons in which the Grain Pool has conducted voluntary linseed pools.

In the first year in which the Grain Pool handled a voluntary pool for linseed marketing—the 1966-67 season—receivals totalled about 486 tons, and the total sum distributed to growers was \$55,695. Growers received about \$114 per ton.

For the next pool in 1967-68, receivals totalled 1,441 tons, and the total amount distributed was \$140,815. Growers received nearly \$98 per ton. The 1968-69 pool handled 3,818 tons, and the distribution to growers amounted to \$351,867. The price per ton in this last season was \$92.

These figures do not, of course, indicate full production tonnages as quantities of seed must be kept by growers for seeding the following season. However, they do, in themselves, reflect the spectacular growth in this industry during the last three years.

For the current season, a total area of 23,400 acres has been planted to linseed, and the estimated production figure is in the vicinity of 300,000 bushels. The ultimate result will, of course, depend on the effect of seasonal conditions. Of the total acreage planted this season, 18,000 acres is at Esperance, 3,000 acres at Mt. Barker, 1,800 acres at Boyup Brook, and 600 acres at Gingin.

Turning now to the main provisions of the Bill, I must emphasise, firstly, that the measure is restricted to the marketing of linseed only and is not intended to embrace any other oil seeds. The referendum conducted referred specifically to linseed and, accordingly, the legislation deals with that seed alone. It is based broadly on the Marketing of Barley Act.

The marketing board to be established under the Bill will comprise five members. These will be—

- (a) two persons who are producers elected by producers;
- (b) one person who is a producer nominated by the Minister;
- (c) one person nominated by the Minister to represent commercial and industrial users of linseed or linseed products in the State; and
- (d) one person nominated by the Minister who is a person not commercially involved in the linseed industry as a producer, user,

merchant, agent, or processor, and who shall be chairman of the board.

The two elective members will hold office for a period of three years while the members who are nominated by the Minister will hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, who will appoint all members of the board.

The ballot papers distributed to growers when the referendum was conducted outlined the conditions—if agreed on—proposed to be included in the legislation. One such condition related to surpluses. In this respect the Bill provides that if burdensome surpluses of linseed appear likely, the marketing board, subject to the approval of the Minister, has the power to control production. This would be put into effect only as a last resort.

The usual provisions for the appointment by the board of licensed receivers who may receive and deal in linseed on behalf of the board; and the establishment and maintenance by the board of a pool, or separate pools, for the marketing of seed, are included.

The board will be required to submit an annual report of its activities and a copy of audited accounts to the Minister, and these documents must then be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Provision is made for the legislation to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, and once proclaimed it shall remain in force for a period of three years from that date. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Jamieson.

## BUSH FIRES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR. BOVELL (Vasse — Minister for Lands) [3.8 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill seeks to amend a number of sections of the Bush Fires Act, which was last amended in 1965. Since that time a number of amendments have been proposed by the Bush Fires Board and I shall explain to members the reasons for such amendments.

The first provision refers to the nominated member of the insurance interests. The original title of "Fire Accident and Marine Underwriters' Association" is incorrect. The title should read, "The Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association of Western Australia." The present board member has been nominated by this association.

The Bill also contains a provision which proposes that a local authority be given power to delegate authority to make certain

variations in the dates declared for prohibited burning times for its district. Variations in seasonal conditions make it necessary for the authority to change the times. There have been occasions when a change in date has been necessary but a local authority has not had a meeting to coincide with this time. The Act requires that the local authority shall call a formal meeting to deal with any additional changes. To allow the mayor or president and the chief bush fire control officer to act under a delegated authority, it is necessary to give this power to the local authority by these new subparagraphs.

The Act as at present constituted requires notice to be given to a forest officer if the land upon which the bush proposed to be burnt is situated within two miles of forest land, only between the 15th December and the 15th April next following. In all other instances notices are to be given between the 1st October and the 31st May next following. Such difference in dates causes confusion; and, in general practice, the majority of people intending to burn give notice to forest officers in any event.

To make the requirement uniform throughout, it is proposed to delete all the words in the subsection after the words "forest land." Variations occur during the restricted burning times; that is, after the prohibited burning time has expired and between the 1st October and the 31st May next following; and it is important that the Forests Department should be made aware of fires which are to be lit in the restricted burning period. As the Act now stands, notification is not required to be given to the Forests Department until after the 15th December in each year.

The legislation at present does not prevent a bushfire control officer issuing a permit to himself to burn bush. In order to protect the fire control officer against local criticism in such cases, it is advisable to withdraw the right for a bushfire control officer to issue a permit to himself. Like all other persons who require to burn, a permit is required to be issued by a fire control officer, and there would be no difficulty in the officer himself seeking a permit from another fire control officer in his district.

With regard to restricted burning times, the board at present may suspend or vary any of the conditions set out in the whole or part of the district of the local authority during the period from the 1st October to the 30th November, and from the 1st April to the 31st May. It does not give the board power, however, to vary conditions in the months of December and March during which, in some districts, it is desirable because of seasonal conditions.

Restricted burning times in some districts apply to the months of December and March, and it is advisable for the board to have the additional authority to vary or suspend conditions for burning in

these two months as well. Consequently, the period is referred to the whole of the restricted burning times and not just to the months of October and November, and the succeeding April and May. The longer time so given will enable the board to vary or amend conditions, particularly in those parts of the State which have damp or wet conditions.

A further amendment relates to the conditions under which fires may be lit in the open during the period from the 1st October to the 31st May next following. Although the Act allows certain variations in the conditions of setting fire to the bush, there is no variation provided for the burning of garden refuse or rubbish during restricted burning times. It has occurred in the past that in some seasons conditions for the burning of bush, standing grass, and the like have been varied or suspended, but the burning of garden refuse or rubbish cannot be varied to the same extent, and is still subject to the restrictions of the section.

An anomaly is created by such restrictions and the proposed amendment makes provision for variation of the conditions for burning garden refuse or rubbish in a similar manner to the variations which may be made to setting fire to the bush in restricted times.

Concern has been expressed by some local authorities in whose areas development has occurred which brings with it wider use of furnaces or boilers. In removing the hot ash or furnace refuse a practice is developing of carting ash or refuse and dumping it on land, and this creates a dangerous fire risk; in fact, several fires have occurred through the dumping of hot ash in this manner, so I am informed by the Bush Fires Board. A fire risk is also created when the hot ashes are carted in open trucks, and sparks can readily set fire to the surrounding bush.

There is no provision at present for this type of fire risk to be controlled under the Bush Fires Act. The present amendment, which is a new subsection, proposes that any hot ash or furnace refuse carted by a truck must be totally enclosed in a metal container. It also proposes that local authorities and bushfire control officers specify conditions covering the land on which the hot ash or furnace refuse is dumped.

When bushfire brigades first commenced to operate on a wide scale, they were not subject to any protection by way of insurance to provide benefits in case fire fighters were injured while fire fighting, or if their equipment was lost or damaged in fighting a fire. In an endeavour to provide and make available some protection, an insurance policy was negotiated with the Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association and local authorities. This policy was

taken out by the majority of local authorities which had formed bushfire brigades but a few did not adopt this desirable practice.

Brigades and personnel who went to fight fires in a district which did not have the fire fighters insurance did not have any protection, although they have had this safeguard in their own district. In order to meet this position, it was then decided to make it compulsory under the Bush Fires Act for any local authority which had formed a bushfire brigade to take out the policy of insurance which was available.

This situation operated quite satisfactorily for a long period. During this time, various optional extensions of benefits were arranged to the standard policy. These optional increases in benefits were not considered compulsory under the Act and were taken by the local authorities to meet particular conditions in their districts, or to meet the desires of their bushfire brigades.

A person who suffered an injury in a bushfire then took action against the shire council where the accident occurred for damages on the ground that the particular shire council had failed to take out an insurance policy as required by the Bush Fires Act. The particular shire council had taken out the standard policy and also a number of extensions to it.

The case was the subject of a number of court actions, and the final decision of the Full Court was that in one respect the council did not have an insurance policy which complied with the court's interpretation of the requirement of section 37 of the Bush Fires Act. In the particular case concerned, the decision meant that whilst the plaintiff received a greater amount than provided in the insurance policy on one ground, the total amount paid to him was in fact less than he would have received for benefits under the policy as a whole. The court ruling regarding the relevant section of the Bush Fires Act virtually required local authorities to take out unlimited insurance cover which, of course, was not available.

The Bush Fires Board has given this matter the most careful consideration and has also consulted the Country Shire Councils' Association. The proposed amendments to the Act will limit the liability of local authorities to the provisions of what is at present known as the standard bushfire fighters insurance, which has been in effect for many years. This requirement is intended as a minimum and there will be nothing to prevent individual local authorities taking out additional cover for benefits if they consider it is necessary under their own local conditions. It has been considered, however, that the question of these additional benefits is best left to local option. Some districts have

a greater fire risk than others and very heavy expense for wide insurance cover may not be necessary.

Minimum insurance cover is also prescribed in relation to brigade equipment on the basis of the provisions of the standard bushfire fighters policy. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Brady.

## CITY OF PERTH PARKING FACILITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### Second Reading

MR. CRAIG (Toodyay)—Minister for Traffic [3.22 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill to amend the City of Perth Parking Facilities Act contains an amendment to enable the council of the City of Perth to raise loans for the purpose of financing parking facilities defined in the Act.

Under the existing legislation, the City of Perth suffers greater restriction under the Parking Facilities Act than any other municipality under the Local Government Act, though both Acts give the local authorities concerned approximately the same powers to deal with parking. These restrictions are—

- (1) Section 7(3) of the Parking Facilities Act defines the purposes for which the City of Perth may apply the moneys in its parking fund and at paragraph (g) it can only expend money in repayment of loans if the loans are "any advance or advances of moneys appropriated by Parliament or of any moneys advanced by or from any Government department or body or other Government source."

The Local Government Act, however, is not so restrictive and by section 525A (4)(g) it permits municipalities to apply parking funds in repayment of any loan raised for the establishment of parking facilities.

- (2) Section 8 of the Parking Facilities Act specifically permits the City of Perth to borrow \$894,000 and no more. This limitation, if not amended, would necessitate a submission to Parliament on each and every occasion the City of Perth desired to raise a loan which would, in the aggregate, exceed \$894,000.

The Local Government Act does not discriminate from other borrowing powers of a municipality and appears to impose no limit on borrowing for parking purposes other than the formula set out in section 603 of the Local Government Act, which applies generally to all loans raised by a council.

The council's current funds totalling \$833,775 have been earmarked for capital expenditure during this financial year for the purchase of land in Hay Street and Murray Street near King Street costing \$630,000 to be used for the site of a multi-storied car park and the first stage of a car park to be provided under the proposed new concert hall.

With the proposed introduction of pedestrian malls in Hay Street and Murray Street, with the resultant loss in parking space, and the ever-increasing growth in vehicular traffic necessitating consideration as to the desirability of banning street parking in the main city area, the council is most anxious to proceed as soon as possible to—

- (a) develop multi-storied car parks for approximately 700 vehicles on the Hay Street-Murray Street property;
- (b) purchase additional land in strategic places for later use as car parks, stations, etc.;
- (c) rebuild the Mounts Bay car park—tentative plans provide for 5,000 vehicles—in conjunction with the Mitchell Freeway scheme;
- (d) develop parking facilities throughout its district following the recent approval given by me for the council to control parking throughout its municipality.

The amount of money required for these projects is best illustrated by the fact that the multi-storied car park in Hay Street-Murray Street alone, I am informed, will cost in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. This work and many others will require finance and necessitate the council having borrowing powers to enable the raising of loans for parking facilities.

The amendments as proposed will enable the use of the loan borrowing powers of the Local Government Act to be used by the City of Perth for borrowing moneys for parking facilities with the same control as is exercised by the Treasury under the Local Government Act, section 601.

In the year 1957-58, the council raised a loan of \$800,000. This money was expended almost entirely on the purchase and installation of approximately 1,200 parking meters; the purchase of office equipment, motor scooters, items of uniform, etc., required for the administration of the parking department; and on the construction of No. 1 car park—to the rear of Government House; No. 2 car park—foot of Mill Street; No. 3 car park—Wellington Street, west of Milligan Street; and No. 4 car park—Causeway.

At that time the area covered was bounded by Thomas Street in the west, the railway line in the north, and the Swan River in the east and the south—in all,

an area of 1,464 acres, whereas today it covers the whole of the municipality with an area of 14,650 acres, a tenfold increase.

Capital expenditure since the inception of the scheme has resulted in fixed assets of an amount of \$1,500,000 at the 30th June, 1969, after allowing for depreciation of \$128,750.

The council has today had constructed 20 car parks within its area with a capacity of 6,306 vehicles, the largest of these, which will hold 2,000 cars, being in Mounts Bay Road, Perth.

It is of interest to note that all loan moneys were repaid within a period of approximately seven years and, although the City of Perth Parking Facilities Act provided for the repayment of the principal and interest to be guaranteed by the State Government, the Government was not called upon to assist with the repayments.

Besides repaying the loans, the council acquired and developed additional sites including the site in James Street near Roe Street, and erected thereon a multi-storied car park at a total cost of approximately \$650,000.

I commend the amendments for earnest consideration to members as unless the council, which is alive to existing traffic and parking problems, is given these borrowing powers, it may well miss opportunities occurring from time to time to acquire sites for parking stations. I commend the Bill.

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

## FIREARMS AND GUNS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR. CRAIG** (Toodyay—Minister for Police) [3.30 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill for an Act to amend the Firearms and Guns Act, 1931-1968 is submitted to provide members of the Police Force with further necessary power to restrict indiscriminate shooting of firearms to the danger of the public and property. The discharging of licensed firearms on private property, particularly in the built-up areas throughout the State, is a matter which has caused grave concern and fear to residents in nearby areas.

At present it is possible for irresponsible persons who have a license to indulge in backyard target shooting, and the police have the power only to request the culprits to desist from these activities. Numerous complaints have been received by the police where the complainants have feared for their safety and, upon inquiry, it has

been ascertained that, although a real danger exists, no breach of the Firearms and Guns Act has been committed.

At present, a licensed firearm can be used by the licensee on his own property or, with consent, on the property of another with complete disregard for the safety of the public or their property, and he would be liable only should he actually injure or cause damage by an escaping bullet. It will be appreciated that it is necessary at all times to police strictly the use of firearms by irresponsible persons. It is also desired that minor amendments be made to section 5 of the Act to make the wording of the section more appropriate and its intention clearer. Section 5 is considered to be the main licensing section of the Act.

At the moment companies registered under the Companies Act, 1961, are not catered for in relation to the issue of licenses to manufacture and repair, to deal in firearms, and to conduct shooting galleries; and it is intended to rectify this anomaly to enable licenses in these categories to be issued to companies. It is also intended to place the partner of a holder of a license to manufacture and repair, or to deal in firearms, on the same basis as an employee of the holder, who is at present provided for in the Act.

The present wording authorises the holder, or an employee of the holder, to carry and use a firearm for the purpose of testing or demonstrating it to a prospective purchaser, but does not provide for a partner to share the same privileges.

It is also desired that a formal addition be made to section 5 to provide that a license to possess a firearm may be issued to a bank or financial institution. At present, this type of license is issued under the firearms regulations, but it is considered that it should also be provided for in this section, which is the substantive licensing section.

An amendment to section 7 is also desired. At the moment this section reads as follows:—

A license is personal to the holder and is not transferrable.

The intention of the wording that a license shall be personal was for the provision to apply to a license to possess a firearm, and to apply this principle to other licenses issued under the Act would be impracticable. Licenses are issued to banks and financial institutions for use by their employees, as permitted by the regulations, and a more appropriate wording of section 7 for its present intention, and to fit in better with the other provisions, is—

A license under this Act is not transferrable.

Finally, minor amendments are desired to section 9 to make it more grammatical. These are of a machinery nature only.

It is also intended to include the word "who" in its proper sequence in section 9 paragraph (c) and, while doing so, to emphasise also that a firearm used at a shooting gallery must be used in the manner prescribed, which is set out fully in regulation 43. The provision would then read as follows:—

No license shall be required by any person who as an employee or partner of the holder of a license to conduct a shooting gallery, or as a customer of a shooting gallery being conducted pursuant to this Act, is *bona fide* handling or using a firearm at the shooting gallery in the prescribed manner.

The main purpose of the Bill, as I said, is to restrict further the indiscriminate shooting of firearms by irresponsible people, particularly those who engage in backyard target shooting. I have received no end of requests, particularly from the country areas, for something to be done to curb the practices that are indulged in by some irresponsible people.

We know the effect of irresponsible shooting, particularly in country areas where road signs and the like are frequently badly damaged by this sort of vandalism. On the other hand, I feel sure members will appreciate the difficulty of the police, the local authorities, and other responsible people in actually catching these offenders in the act. I refer particularly to those who engage in spotlight shooting. Members can imagine the difficulties the authorities have in catching people who indulge in indiscriminate shooting on lonely country roads at night-time.

This sort of thing causes a great deal of concern to farmers, many of whom have reported stock losses through the activities of the people to whom I have just referred. The Government has endeavoured to tighten up the Act and impose stricter requirements on the use of firearms—particularly the indiscriminate use—and members will recall amendments that were made dealing with shooting from roadways, across roadways, shooting on private property without permission of the owner, and so on.

When it is realised that there are over 70,000 current firearm licenses in the State, covering something like 170,000 firearms, one can realise the difficulties that confront the police and local authorities in policing the Act. It is also interesting to note—and the figures I have are for the financial year 1969—that although there are 76,989 licenses on issue, during the course of the year the police refused to issue 121, revoked 34, and 28 were cancelled by the court. Also during the year there were 88 cases of firearms being forfeited to the Crown by order

of the court and, in addition, 234 people were convicted of breaches of the Firearms and Guns Act.

Another interesting feature is the fact that during the year there were no fewer than 180 cases of firearms reported as being lost or stolen. One can realise that this is possible when there are more than 170,000 licenses on issue throughout the State.

Mr. Graham: Is not that where the fault lies—there being so many licenses issued?

Mr. CRAIG: That is quite true. It is the point I was trying to make and I am glad the Deputy Leader of the Opposition agrees with me.

That brings me to the other point: there are so many people in possession of firearms who, possibly, never use them from one year to another. The firearms may have been handed down in the family and the person who has the firearm has continued to license it because he is obligated to do so under the Act, even though he has no use for it.

Mr. Graham: I thought they used them for shooting at traffic signs and that sort of thing.

Mr. Bertram: What has been done to reduce the number?

Mr. CRAIG: If the honourable member would suggest how we can do that I will give the matter consideration.

Mr. Bertram: But would you take action?

Mr. CRAIG: I suggest that if any person has a firearm for which he has no further use, and he can appreciate the possible danger that exists if it falls into irresponsible hands, he should get rid of it by handing it in to the police.

Mr. Brady: What is the position these days with rifle club members?

Mr. CRAIG: They are not licensed. This poses another problem. The member for Swan might recall discussions having taken place on this aspect when amendments were made to the Act either last year or the year before. There is a high degree of control at the moment by the clubs over those members who possess firearms. But this control ceases when a member of a club resigns or retires from his club, and unless the rifle association informs the police that a particular member has retired and has returned his rifle we are powerless to act.

I want to stress the point that those people who at the moment possess firearms for which they have no use should sell them or return them to the police for disposal. There are numbers of people who possess firearms which are not licensed. They are hesitant to return them to the police because they fear they might be prosecuted for possessing firearms which are not licensed.

I suggest to people of that type that the police will give the usual amnesty if such firearms which are not licensed are returned to the police.

Mr. Graham: Most people would probably say they have some use for a rifle but I suggest that probably 90 per cent. or more have no need for a rifle. I think the issue of a license should be confined to those who have a need for a rifle. There would not be 170,000 but perhaps 10,000 or 15,000.

Mr. CRAIG: That is so. This practice, of course, goes back some years when it was possible for anybody to obtain a firearm. Now, however, it is necessary for people to give a satisfactory reason for possessing one. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned on motion by Mr. Brady.

*Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.4 p.m.*

#### APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

*Second Reading: Budget Speech*

SIR DAVID BRAND (Greenough—Treasurer) [4.4 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Budget for this financial year has been formed in difficult circumstances. We are faced with a most complex situation in that while the growth of the State continues as strongly as before in most sectors and related revenues are correspondingly buoyant, the farming community is facing the twin problems of drought and slow-moving wheat stocks.

For all the attention that has been captured by mining and secondary industry in recent years, primary industry remains a vital part of the economy of the State and the present problems have had a severe impact on our Budget as, of course, they will have on the community in general, most importantly on the farmer.

Revenue of the railways, a very important segment of the Budget, has been markedly affected and it has been necessary to make provision for a considerable sum for drought relief. Also, we are required to absorb heavy additional costs of wage and salary increases, not only the full-year effect of increases granted last year, but also very substantial rises granted this year to teachers, public servants, and other Government employees.

In addition, we believe it is necessary to provide some relief from the rising burden of land tax on the home owner whose assessments have been markedly affected by rising land values. In these circumstances, some additional revenue effort will be necessary if we are not to end the year with a deficit of unmanageable proportions. Even with additional revenue, we

must look to the Commonwealth to provide the State with some further assistance this year to offset what might well be a very serious deterioration in our position before the year is ended.

However, before turning to these matters I would like to follow my custom of reviewing, in brief, the more important aspects of the State economy. Here at least I can strike a brighter note.

### The Economy

I think it important that members should have the opportunity of taking economic stock each year, for this is one of the real measures of any Government's achievement. To a large degree this is why we are here, to watch over and guide the progress of the State, and the facts of that progress are of very real interest to us all. During the past year, the economic growth of the State reached even greater heights than in previous years.

### Population

The population of the State increased by 38,800 last year, an increase of 4.3 per cent. At the 30th June this year the population of the State was estimated to be 948,200 and at current rates of growth will reach the 1,000,000 mark before the end of 1970.

A clear indication of the accelerated tempo of our growth in recent years is given by the sequence of percentage increases of population in each of the last five years. I will give them in order beginning with 1964-65 which saw an increase of 2.1 per cent., then 2.7 per cent., 3.3 per cent., 3.8 per cent., and last year 4.3 per cent. This is an average annual rate over the five-year period of 3.2 per cent. compared with 1.9 per cent. for Australia as a whole.

A sustained rate of population increase in excess of 3 per cent. is high by any standard in the world. To sustain this rate and at the same time maintain full employment is a remarkable achievement for which there is little parallel in recent times.

The greater part of the exceptionally high rate of growth last year was due to migration from other States and from overseas, although I am pleased to say that the rate of natural increase continued to rise. Migration accounted for 26,400 of the total increase, and natural increase, 12,400.

### Employment

The reason for our ability to absorb such a high level of population inflow is to be found in the continued strong demand for labour and the consequential growth of the State work force.

From June, 1964, to June, 1969, the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in Western Australia increased from 222,900 to 294,200, an

increase of 32 per cent. This is almost twice the rate of increase for Australia as a whole over the same period.

Unemployment continues to be negligible and, as employers well know, labour of all levels and skills is in short supply. Young people with ability and energy are shaping rewarding careers that only a few years ago were not available in this State.

### Personal Income

Personal income again grew strongly last year. Total personal income was, at an estimated \$1,450,000,000, 11.9 per cent. higher than in 1967-68, while personal income per head rose by 7.6 per cent.

Prior to 1965, *per capita* personal income in Western Australia was the lowest of any State. It is now second only to New South Wales and Victoria and is growing at a rate nearly half as much again as the national average.

As I have remarked on previous occasions, the ultimate aim of development is to provide a higher standard of living for a greater population. The measure of our success is to be found in the figures of population increases quoted earlier. It is also to be found in the fact that over the past five years, average weekly earnings per employed male unit in Western Australia have increased from \$47.20 to \$69.40.

In five years our population has increased by nearly 18 per cent. and average weekly earnings by 47 per cent. Of course, growth rates of this magnitude cannot be achieved without some stresses and strains developing. We would be foolish to make light of the problems that are inseparable from rapid growth.

### Building

Without any doubt the most persistent problem we face is that of ensuring adequate housing for a rapidly expanding population. In this area two new records were set last year.

During 1968-69, 16,331 new houses and flats were completed which is 34 per cent. more than in the previous year. At the 30th June last year there were another 10,341 units under construction, 38 per cent. more than a year earlier.

The rate of home building relative to population in Western Australia is far in excess of that in any other State. Last year we completed 175 homes for each 10,000 of population compared with 106 for Australia as a whole.

This very high rate has drawn comment from Commonwealth circles implying that we are going too fast and that our building activity needs to be dampened down. While this attitude prevails our pleas for a better deal for capital funds to provide the services necessary to support the building programme meet with no response.



But such an attitude is based on ignorance of the situation in this State. The need for housing and its complementary services is determined not by the size of the population that is already housed, but by the number of people coming to marriageable age and by the migrant inflow.

If it is not accepted that we must provide housing for these people and seek only to maintain the activity of the building industry at a level the Commonwealth thinks desirable for economic reasons, it follows that we should accept a chronic housing shortage with all that this means by way of high rents and other social problems.

I do not accept this thinking. We have the clear obligation to house our own young people and the workers who have come to settle in this State and provide the means for our continued growth and development. We are not aiming in the dark on this question, but have watched closely the building rate in relation to known needs.

Treasury economists have made detailed estimates of housing needs in this State currently and in the immediate future and have taken account of the age structure and marriage rates of the resident population as well as the structure of migration.

Members will be interested to know that in 1968-69 we needed an additional 15,300 homes built in this State just to cope with the new demand arising in that year. At the same time we had a backlog estimated to be well in excess of 3,000. We built 16,331 homes, which was sufficient to meet this new demand and effect some reduction on the backlog.

Therefore, to suggest that we are building too fast in relation to needs is to ignore the need that is apparent to everyone living in this State. Moreover, demand will rise by some 400 each year for the next few years from internal population changes alone even if migration continues no higher than at present. I believe, too, it is very important that it should increase.

Of course, the high rate of migration is the key to the whole question of housing demand. If we are to slow down the building rate without creating an acute housing shortage we must slow down migration and, with it, development. This is the issue I have repeatedly stressed when seeking increased financial support from the Commonwealth Government to meet the pressures generated by growth in this one-third of the nation.

If this is what the Commonwealth believes we should do, then it should say so without equivocation. To applaud the development taking place here but to refuse to recognise our needs and to suggest that our building rate is already too high, is to be utterly inconsistent.

A most important aspect of the figures I have just quoted is that we are steadily overcoming the backlog. We are now getting close to achieving a balance between supply and the demand for housing. I am the first to admit that we need considerably more lower-cost homes on cheaper land, but in this direction, too, we are making real progress.

### Production

The net value of rural production in 1968-69 is estimated to have amounted to \$326,000,000. This is an increase of more than 6 per cent. over the previous year's record level.

Nearly all rural sectors enjoyed a good season in terms of production. Wheat production reached the highest ever figure of 112,000,000 bushels and the wool clip at 359,000,000 pounds was a remarkable 25 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Production of meat also rose by almost 16 per cent. to 149,000 tons.

However, in spite of the remarkable growth record of recent years and rising productivity, rural industry in this State is facing difficult problems which, for many farmers, have been compounded by the drought this season.

The carryover of about 70,000,000 bushels of unsold wheat from last season and the continued stagnation of wool prices in the face of rising production costs are factors of our rural scene with which all members are familiar and I will not dwell on them.

The drought will undoubtedly pass. Of much more importance in the long term effect on the farming community and indeed on the whole State are the future prospects for wheat and wool.

To some extent the present wheat surplus arises from a coincidence of good seasons in both exporting and importing countries. Last year saw a world record of 304,000,000 tons against 277,000,000 tons the year before. This is an increase of about 1,000,000,000 bushels. As most importing countries have had record harvests as well as the exporters, their buying needs are lower just when we wish to sell more.

These temporary imbalances have happened before and have often been reversed in subsequent seasons. But underlying this situation is the fact of increased plantings and rising acreage yields in the main producing countries.

The hard facts that we must face for the immediate future are small prospects of improved prices and the need, in the face of this, to preserve our ability to withstand competition by remaining among the low cost producers.

The net value of minerals produced in Western Australia last year rose to an estimated \$168,000,000. This was an increase of almost 40 per cent. on the previous year's output.

The pacemaker in this tremendous growth is, of course, iron ore. Although the export of iron ore from Western Australia commenced only in 1966 it is already a major contributor to the nation's export earnings. I think this is sometimes overlooked by the nation as a whole.

Last year, export income from iron ore amounted to over \$120,000,000 but the real significance of this newcomer to the export field is better appreciated when it is realised that by the early 1970s, export earnings from this mineral will amount to nearly \$400,000,000 annually. By the early 1980s it could be in the order of \$700,000,000 annually.

This compares with Australia's current earnings from export of wool and demonstrates clearly the important role iron ore is to play in the economic life of the State and the nation.

Production of factories has continued to grow strongly both in the range and the volume of goods produced. The net value of secondary production in 1968-69 is estimated to have amounted to \$450,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent. on the 1967-68 total.

#### Commerce

The growth of incomes and population is rapidly building Western Australia into an important market for a wide range of goods and is creating the conditions in which we should be able to attract greatly increased investment in the manufacture of consumer goods.

The year 1968-69 saw the largest proportional increase in the value of retail sales for many years. The total value of retail sales excluding motor vehicles, parts, and petrol, amounted to \$648,000,000, an increase of 12.4 per cent.

As an indicator of the growth of the market, the value of retail sales must be adjusted for the effect of price increases during the year. The increase in prices over the year was well contained, amounting to 2.6 per cent. This is a very satisfactory result in such a high growth situation as we currently have in this State and is a tribute to the resilience of local industry and commerce in meeting demand pressures.

Inflationary pressure on prices is one of the greatest dangers in a rapidly growing economy and we can be well satisfied with the degree of price stability that has been achieved in recent years. This increase of 2.6 per cent. was in fact the lowest rise since 1963-64.

If we adjust retail sales to allow for the increase in prices it is apparent that the real volume of retail sales increased by 9.8 per cent., which is very strong growth indeed.

As I stated earlier, the growth of the market stems from two principal factors—an increasing population and rising

incomes. A good yardstick of the increasing prosperity of this State is given by the fact that in 1968-69, its people were able to increase retail expenditure per head by just over 8 per cent.

#### The Current Situation

It is clear that we cannot expect the exceptionally high growth rates experienced in 1968-69 to be repeated this year, although mining, building, and most areas of secondary industry should move ahead as strongly as before.

However, the severe loss of rural income as a result of the drought in parts of the agricultural areas must have a noticeable effect on commerce and those manufacturing concerns serving the needs of the farming community.

I do not expect that the check to the economy generally will be severe, but we cannot look for the same rate of progress on all fronts that has been a feature of this State for some years now.

I believe that the outturn of the current year will demonstrate clearly the greater strength and resilience the State economy has gained through diversity and that the effects of this setback will be cushioned to a far greater extent than would have been the case, say, ten years ago.

#### Financial Results for 1968-69

When introducing the Supply Bill earlier this session I informed the House that the result for 1968-69 was a deficit of \$1,056,000. Members will recall that we had aimed for a balanced Budget at the beginning of the year.

However, a number of factors combined to produce a final deficit of which the principal ones were the impact of award wage increases granted during the year, including the national wage decision, and the sharp reduction of railway revenue below earlier expectations as a result of the fall-off in wheat shipments.

Expenditure exceeded the estimate by \$3,921,000, in the main due to wage and salary increases for which budgetary provision could not be made. The largest increase was in the Education Department where expenditure was above estimate by \$963,000. Of this sum, \$593,000 was due to salary increases during the year.

Increased wages costs were also reflected in increased expenditure on the part of other departments and trading concerns. The loss on the State Shipping Service was \$894,000 greater than had been expected, and other departments substantially exceeding their votes included the Railways, \$477,000; Public Works Department, \$390,000; and Country Water Supplies, \$257,000.

Fortunately, revenue exceeded the estimate by \$2,865,000, increased returns from Commonwealth grants and State taxation offsetting a reduction in Railway revenue.

I said "fortunately" because without this additional revenue we would have been faced with a very serious deterioration in our position in the course of one year.

Because of the higher percentage increase of population than expected and a higher than forecast increase in average earnings, our Financial Assistance Grant was \$2,060,000 above estimate. In addition, the approach to the Commonwealth Government by all States in March this year resulted in Western Australia receiving a special supplementary grant of \$1,296,000 to assist the State to meet the burden of higher wage costs.

Collections from State taxes exceeded the estimate by \$4,734,000, mainly from higher stamp duties, land tax, and probate duties. This unexpected increase reflected the exceptional growth of economic activity reported in my earlier summary of the economy.

Although we finished last year with a deficit of \$1,056,000, it is pleasing to record that we were able to fund this amount from an accumulated surplus on previous years' transactions. The balance of accumulated surplus at the 30th June, 1969 stood at \$590,000, which sum represents a small reserve.

For the past six years there has been no call on loan moneys to balance transactions on the Consolidated Revenue Fund during that period. This has been the Government's policy for, as every member knows, it is not good practice to divert scarce capital resources for this purpose. I need not stress the importance of preserving our loan funds to meet the development in this State. However, as each year goes by, it becomes more difficult to find sufficient revenue to provide the level of services demanded by the citizens of the State and at the same time meet rising costs.

Unless there is greater recognition of our needs by the Commonwealth, I can see little prospect of balancing the Budget in the years ahead. In addition, I might say that there has been pressure for a review of some taxation, particularly probate. However, in view of the problems which we face financially there is no prospect—and, in fact, no case—of considering this at the moment. Of course there may be some anomalies and some need to review the probate law, as it now exists, in the future. However, no definite undertaking can be given for the time being.

#### Budget 1969-70

I stated at the beginning of this speech that the Budget for this year has been framed in difficult circumstances. The trend of events that led to an unbudgeted deficit last financial year has continued and has been intensified by the dual impact of further heavy wage and salary

increases and by the need to provide for the effect of the drought on both revenue and expenditure.

In addition to the full-year impact of award wage increases granted during the past year, it is necessary for us to provide a total of \$6,000,000 for wage increases already granted or committed this year.

The cost to the Budget of the new salary scales for teachers that have operated from the 1st July this year instead of from the 1st July next when the triennial review was due, amounts to \$3,000,000. A new salary determination for public servants, operating from early August this year, is expected to cost another \$1,600,000.

Other increases in expenditure of very considerable magnitude result directly from the inescapable needs of education and medical services. The alternative to meeting these costs is a shortage of teachers with consequential increases in class sizes, and a restriction of hospital services. I will have more to say on this point later. At the moment it is sufficient to say that the increase in the combined votes for the Education and Medical Departments amounts to almost \$14,000,000.

Although revenue from nearly all sources is expected to rise substantially again this year, the increase will not be sufficient to offset the rise in expenditure. Moreover, the Government accepts that, with rising land values, the burden on the home owner of land tax and metropolitan region improvement tax has reached unreasonable levels and that relief should be granted in the case of lower-valued holdings. The action taken last year by the Government to halve the rate of land tax on improved land at the low value end of the scale was a first step in this direction.

It is now proposed to grant exemption from land tax and metropolitan region improvement tax where the aggregate value of improved land is \$6,000 or less, and legislation will be introduced shortly to provide accordingly. For aggregate values above \$6,000 the exemption is to be reduced by \$1 for each \$2 by which the value of improved land exceeds \$6,000. In this way the exemption is to be tapered for values up to \$18,000, at which figure it cuts out.

Certain land owned by local authorities which is now taxable is also to be exempted from land tax and metropolitan region improvement tax. In the case of unimproved land it is intended to increase the rate of land tax where the aggregate value exceeds \$25,000.

The estimated annual cost of the proposed concessions is \$1,693,000, comprising \$908,000 in land tax and \$785,000 in metropolitan region improvement tax. However, this cost will be reduced to \$1,119,000 by increased land tax collections of \$574,000

from the proposed higher rate on unimproved land with an aggregate value exceeding \$25,000.

The Metropolitan Region Planning Authority has heavy financial commitments and could not function adequately if it were to suffer an annual loss in income of \$785,000 as the result of the proposed concessions. It is therefore proposed that an amount of \$785,000 be paid to the authority in this financial year from Consolidated Revenue and the Budget provides accordingly.

Although the net annual cost to Consolidated Revenue of the proposals is \$1,119,000, an expected reduction in arrears of tax on account of previous years will offset this cost in 1969-70. The impact of the concessions will therefore not be experienced until next financial year when there would be no benefit from a similar reduction in arrears. Other measures are necessary if the deficit is to be contained to a manageable sum.

Metropolitan Transport Trust and suburban rail fares are to be increased on some sections from the beginning of November. Scholars' concession fares for shorter journeys will also be increased to align with the revised fare scales. Certain country bus fares are to be increased from the same date.

Details of the new fare schedules will be announced shortly. This action is necessary to reduce mounting deficits on these services resulting from the continuous pressure of wage increases. The additional revenue expected from these measures amounts to \$674,000 this financial year and \$1,011,000 in a full year.

It is also proposed to extend certain duties payable under the Stamp Act. Stamp duty collections from hire-purchase agreements are declining as greater use is made of alternative credit facilities which at present attract a much lower rate of duty.

The switch to other forms of credit was experienced in other States and all found it necessary to protect their revenue by making other forms of credit dutiable at the same rate as hire-purchase agreements.

Consequently, legislation is to be introduced providing for duty to be payable on instalment purchase agreements, rental of goods, and service agreements, and on certain loans other than housing loans, at the same rate as currently applies to hire-purchase agreements. The gain to revenue this year will be \$640,000, and in a full year, \$1,280,000.

Fees payable under the Companies Act for registration of companies are the subject of agreement by a standing committee of Attorneys-General. The committee

agreed to a higher scale of charges in 1966, but as yet these have not been applied in Western Australia.

The new scales have been adopted by three other States and by the Commonwealth for application in the Australian Capital Territory and it is now proposed to follow suit in this State. Accordingly, legislation will be introduced to apply the new scale of charges from January next, with a gain to revenue of \$83,000 this year, and \$166,000 in a full year.

Allowing for these proposals, total revenue of \$310,733,000 is expected this year against an expenditure provision of \$313,143,000. The Government is, therefore, budgeting for a deficit of \$2,410,000.

Members will note a number of changes in the presentation of the Estimates that are designed to make the tables more informative. Revenue of the Government is now shown in much more detail than in previous copies of the Estimates.

The composite division for expenditure in the north-west of the State has been abolished and funds for services in the north-west are provided under the respective departments providing the services. In this way, the full cost of a service will be more readily apparent. Expenditure in the north-west from all sources is now compiled statistically and is shown in a table at the back of the Estimates.

Previous copies of the Estimates have shown the increase or decrease of every item compared with the previous year. This practice tends to clutter the Estimates and obscure the important figure which is the expenditure proposed for the year.

Mr. Jamieson: You are really getting rough.

Sir DAVID BRAND: Consequently we have discontinued this practice. What did the honourable member say?

Mr. Jamieson: You are really getting rough now.

Sir DAVID BRAND: Not really, if the honourable member will listen carefully. Funds provided for several departments under the heading of "Contingencies" are now shown in more detail than previously. This applies in particular to the divisions of Police, Mental Health, and Prisons.

In bringing down a Budget with a deficit of this magnitude, I should draw attention to three factors, each of which could operate to increase the deficit substantially as the year goes on.

The recent decision of the High Court of Australia which declared invalid section 101A of the Stamp Act, could have far-reaching consequences for our revenue from receipt duty.

As members are aware, Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd. challenged the right of the Western Australian Government to levy stamp duty on payments received outside

Western Australia for iron ore mined in the State and shipped to buyers in Japan. The High Court has ruled that duty on these payments outside the State is a duty of excise within the meaning of section 90 of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Although the judgment was confined to section 101A of the Stamp Act, which is the section dealing with out-of-State payments, the reasoning of the majority of the court implies that stamp duty on moneys received anywhere from sales of goods produced in Australia would be a duty of excise.

We find it difficult to understand this decision and in view of the evenly-divided bench, we are applying to the court for a certificate to permit an appeal to the Privy Council. The Premiers of other States have decided unanimously to support Western Australia's application and each will seek leave to appear before the High Court in the matter.

It should also be noted that the Prime Minister has endorsed the action of the States and furthermore, if their application to the High Court fails, he has indicated his willingness to help the States find a solution to their consequent budgetary problems.

Mr. Jamieson: You would not expect him to do anything else with an election imminent, would you?

Sir DAVID BRAND: He is not giving too much away. If Mr. Whitlam becomes the Prime Minister and he upholds his promises he will not be able to meet the costs.

Mr. Graham: It would not be wasted on Vietnam, anyway. Wake up to yourself!

Sir DAVID BRAND: The expenditure in Vietnam would represent only pin money as far as the cost is concerned.

Mr. Graham: That is all you know!

Sir DAVID BRAND: I know all about it. In the circumstances, the Budget has been prepared on the assumption that receipt duty collections will not be affected by the recent High Court judgment.

If this proves wrong in the light of subsequent events then I believe it is right to assume that the Commonwealth will make good the loss in revenue or that it will co-operate in finding other means of making up the loss.

Mr. Davies: The Labor Party, as a Government, will help you out.

Sir DAVID BRAND: Don't commit it too much. The second factor is the trend of salaries and wages. I remarked earlier that we have had to make provision in the Budget for known wage increases already incurred or committed this year totalling \$6,000,000.

The national wage case currently being heard could result in additional heavy costs to the Budget for which we have been

unable to make provision. There are sure to be other wage developments in the course of the year, the impact of which is not known at this stage.

Last year, the Commonwealth provided a special supplementary grant to the States of \$12,000,000 in recognition of budgetary difficulties arising principally from wage costs incurred after their Budgets were framed.

At the Premiers' Conference held in June this year the Prime Minister would not agree to the States' request that this special assistance be repeated this year as an addition to the financial assistance grants. He did, however, agree to meet the Premiers in February or March next year to review the budgetary positions of the States at that time.

This postponement of what I believe must be an inevitable decision to provide additional assistance again this year merely adds to the uncertainty of our present position. Clearly some supplementary grant will have to be paid to the States this year prior to a complete overhaul of the financial assistance grant payments for next year. At this stage however, we are unable to predict what the figure will be and cannot take it into account in the Budget.

The third factor that could have a marked, but as yet unknown, effect on the outcome for this year is the drought in many parts of the agricultural areas. Certain drought relief measures have been announced but it is not possible at this stage to estimate the cost to the State with any degree of accuracy. The extent to which farmers will need to take advantage of these measures is unknown, and the course of events over the next few months cannot be predicted.

There is a further unknown element and that is the extent to which the Commonwealth may be prepared to meet part of the cost of drought relief. In this respect it is well for me to point out that the Commonwealth comes to the party only where the drought is on a big scale and relatively large relief expenditures are incurred by a State. If this is the case, Commonwealth assistance usually takes the form of a reimbursement to the State of part of its outlay on approved relief measures.

The Government intends to ask the Commonwealth to share the cost of drought relief and a case will be presented to it shortly. In the meantime it has been considered prudent to allow in the Estimates for an outlay by the State of \$1,000,000, but this may well prove inadequate.

Members will appreciate the difficulty of framing a meaningful Budget in the midst of so much uncertainty. What the Government is putting before the House is the best it can do in the circumstances. For the rest, we will simply have to wait on events.

### Estimated Revenue

Total revenue in 1969-70 is expected to exceed last year's collections by \$35,652,000. This increase occurs under the following headings:—

State Taxation	8,897,000
Territorial Revenue	5,226,000
Law Courts, Departmental and Royal Mint	3,332,000
Receipts from the Commonwealth	11,826,000
Public Utilities	6,371,000

### State Taxation

The main increase under this heading is from stamp duties which are estimated to yield an additional \$4,764,000 this year including the revenue sought from the measure I have referred to earlier.

We have budgeted for receipt duty to contribute \$897,000 of this increase but, as I have already explained, revenue from this tax is in jeopardy if the recent High Court decision stands.

Receipts from land tax are expected to rise by \$2,325,000 which includes arrears of tax from previous years' assessments of \$1,119,000.

### Territorial Revenue

Royalties from mining are expected to increase by \$5,163,000 of which \$4,343,000 should be derived from increased shipments of iron ore, reflecting for the most part the commencement of activities by Mount Newman Pty. Ltd.

Royalties from petroleum are also expected to increase substantially.

### Law Courts, Departmental and Royal Mint

There are three major increases under this heading and one major reduction.

Revenue of the Harbour and Light Department is expected to fall by \$1,290,000. This is the result of the transfer of control of the ports of Geraldton and Esperance to independent port authorities. Also stevedoring operations at Port Hedland are now performed by private stevedores.

Treasury receipts should increase by \$2,936,000 mainly on account of higher recoveries of debt charges from semi-governmental authorities on new borrowings and as a result of an increase in interest rates on previous advances to those authorities.

Law courts revenue should be greater this year by \$246,000 which will come mainly from judicial fines and fees.

### Receipts from the Commonwealth

Total receipts from the Commonwealth payable to Consolidated Revenue in 1969-70 are estimated at \$138,447,000 which is \$11,826,000 more than the amount received last year.

The Commonwealth Government has made budgetary provision for the payment of a financial assistance grant of \$122,000,000 to Western Australia in 1969-70.

This is apart from the sum of \$15,500,000 which we will receive again this year in lieu of the special grant we received as a claimant State. This was part of the arrangement made at the time.

The Commonwealth's estimate is based on the rather arbitrary assumption that the formula will produce the same rate of interest in the grant as last year; namely 12.7 per cent.

For this to occur, it will be necessary for Western Australia to match last year's extraordinarily high rate of population growth of 4.3 per cent., and for average weekly earnings throughout Australia for the period April, 1969, to March, 1970, to increase by 6.75 per cent. which was the figure realised last year.

I believe that with the wage adjustments likely to occur as the year goes on, it is possible that average wages will increase to that extent, but it is not likely that the final figure will exceed 6.75 per cent. to any marked degree. It could be less.

On the other hand, sound budgeting practice would lead us to be very cautious about assuming that the population increase this year will be as high as 4.3 per cent. particularly when the effects of the drought on the economy cannot reasonably be forecast.

Of course we are not bound to adopt the same estimate as the Commonwealth but there is little point in our doing otherwise. If we reduce its estimate we merely increase the size of our budgeted deficit. There are so many imponderables confronting us that may yet have a marked effect on the deficit that to do so would be a pointless exercise.

The point I do wish to stress is that we cannot look for an increase in the financial assistance grant over the estimate as was the case last year. If anything it may prove to be less.

### Public Utilities

Revenue collections from country water supplies, sewerage, drainage and irrigation undertakings are expected to increase by \$896,000. A large part of this increase is due to increased water usage for treatment of nickel ore at Kambalda, and a greater draw at Kalgoorlie and the north-west towns of Dampier, Karratha, and Port Hedland.

Increased revenue should also come from southern schemes with higher valuations in some areas and the continued extension of services.

More traffic in minerals notably nickel concentrates and bauxite, and the payment by B.H.P. of arrears of freight on iron ore from Koolyanobbing, account for the greater part of the expected increase in railway revenue amounting to \$5,464,000.

Increased intersystem traffic following the completion of the standard gauge link last year is expected to realise an additional \$650,000 in 1969-70.

The carriage of wheat and other grain should be a little higher than last year's depressed level. This means that railway revenue will be some \$4,000,000 less than would be realised with normal shipments of wheat and is the principal factor behind the serious deterioration in railway operating results.

### Estimated Expenditure

Provision has been made in the Estimates for a total outlay in 1969-70 of \$313,143,000 which exceeds last year's expenditure by \$37,006,000.

Although this is a very large increase it is in fact a considerable reduction in the amount requested by departments to meet the pressures they are facing. In most cases, additional funds have been provided just to cope with the increased population to be served and to cover higher wage costs.

As usual, the greater needs of education, hospital, and health services dominate the Budget.

The components of this increase are—  
\$

Interest and Sinking Fund	4,779,000
Other Statutes	788,000
Departmental	25,868,000
Public Utilities	5,571,000

### Servicing the Public Debt

The conversion of maturing loans to higher rates of interest together with higher interest rates on new borrowings will increase the cost of debt servicing in this current year by \$4,779,000.

The higher interest rates which have applied to public securities since July this year will have a cumulative effect on the cost of debt servicing each year as maturing loans are converted and as loans raised after July, 1969, become an increasing proportion of our total indebtedness.

The heavy and rising cost of debt servicing is a matter of serious concern to all States and one that we have repeatedly raised with the Commonwealth. The cost of servicing the State debt is inescapable

expenditure, currently amounting to approximately 17 per cent. of our total outlay.

### Other Statutes

The greater part of the increase under "Other Statutes" is accounted for by increased pension payments following on the legislation passed last year providing for increased benefits to retired Government employees. An additional \$565,000 is to be provided under this heading to cover the full year cost of the new scales and to provide for the normal growth in the number of persons in receipt of pensions. A further \$39,000 of the increase is due to the expansion of the office of the Director-General of Transport and a provision to meet the cost of surveys of a number of transport questions currently being undertaken by that office.

Mr. Jamieson: You are not going to appoint a field marshal there!

Sir DAVID BRAND: No. We will offer the honourable member the job!

### Departmental

The total increase in departmental expenditure is \$25,868,000 which represents by far the greater part of the increased cost of all Government services in this current year. Of this increase, \$4,787,000 occurs under the heading of "Treasury Miscellaneous Services."

### Treasury Miscellaneous Services

Among the more important items of increased expenditure in this section of the Estimates are—

Provision of \$1,243,000 for wage and salary increases expected to flow-on from decisions already handed down but which cannot yet be allocated to individual departments.

An amount of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of meeting the cost of drought relief measures.

\$185,000, being the State share of the cost of restoration of State and local authority assets damaged in the Meckering earthquake.

A rise of \$108,000 in the grant to the St. John Ambulance Association to meet the increased cost of two-man operation of ambulances.

An additional \$76,000 to meet the full-year cost of an extension of the subsidy scheme for homes for the aged to include essential furniture and equipment for hospital facilities associated with these homes.

A further rise of \$25,000 in the grant to the Spastic Welfare Association in accordance with the programme commenced in 1967-68 to increase the scale of assistance to that body.

Provision for increased assistance of \$71,000 to the Rottnest Island Board of Control to enable the board to improve the water supply on the island.

Very substantial increases in the grants to the University and associated colleges, \$689,000, and to the Institute of Technology, \$780,000, to provide for the continued expansion of these institutions. The increased allocation to the institute also reflects the inclusion with that body, of the Kalgoorlie School of Mines, Muresk Agricultural College, and the Colleges of Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy. Expenditure on those bodies was previously met from other votes.

An increase of \$77,000 in the grant to the Youth Council of Western Australia to enable the council to increase assistance to organisations responsible for youth activities and in particular to meet requests for grants from the Police and Citizens Federation and the Y.M.C.A.

A substantial increase of \$300,000 in payroll tax payable to the Commonwealth following on wage and salary increases.

### Education

The needs of education have been the subject of considerable public controversy in recent months. In this respect I accept that the great majority of people see the desirability of improved standards of education whether by way of smaller class sizes, improved teacher training, better school supplies and teaching aids, or higher teachers' salaries.

The Government does not disagree with these aims and believes that, despite criticism, real progress has been made in recent years in improving many aspects of our education system. However, we can provide an education system only as good as the people of the nation can afford and for what they are prepared to pay. It is our responsibility as a Government to provide the best system we can within the resources available to us having regard to other pressing needs.

The difficulty of achieving more rapid advances in pupil-teacher ratios, equipment and supplies, and general school facilities stems directly from the pressures of rising enrolments. Large amounts of

money have to be found each year just to maintain existing standards for many more pupils.

School enrolments have increased by an average of approximately 7,000 pupils in each of the last three years. This is 2,500 greater than the average increase experienced over the previous seven-year period. The greatest increase in the rate of enrolment is experienced in secondary education where the annual cost of educating each child is more than 60 per cent. higher than in the primary schools. The number of pupils in secondary schools has considerably more than doubled in the last 10 years.

It must be remembered that we are having to cope with a number of factors which combine to cause this upsurge in secondary school enrolments. The unprecedented rate of migration results in thousands of youngsters from overseas and interstate seeking places in our schools each year in addition to rising numbers of our own children. The raising of the school leaving age has had a considerable effect on the retention rate which has had to be absorbed.

But most important is the strong tendency for students to stay at school longer for a full secondary education as rising family incomes make it practicable for parents to aim higher for their children. I am sure that few people appreciate just what has had to be done to cope with these pressures and the real measure of the department's achievement in meeting them.

In the six years from 1964 to 1969, 10 new high schools were built and staffed, 13 high schools were upgraded to 5-year senior high schools and two junior high schools have become high schools. In 1970, Balcatta, Cannington and Kwinana will become senior high schools and new high schools will be established at Balga and Morley.

This very high rate of growth of enrolments has meant that very large numbers of additional teachers have had to be trained and appointed each year. The estimated numbers of additional teachers required by each division in 1969-70 are: primary, 216; secondary, 303; teacher training, 28; and technical, 30; a total of 577.

While coping with these pressures the Government has made real progress with its policy of reducing class sizes and has implemented a minimum three-year training period for teachers instead of two years.

Of course, there are improvements that can still be made and no-one is more alive to this than the Government. It is therefore disturbing when critics point only to



these and refuse to give credit for the very fine job the department has done in the face of growth pressures that only those who have the task of coping with them can appreciate.

It has also been claimed that the Government has been indifferent to the requirements of education. In answer to this I need only direct the attention of members to the percentage increases in the Education Department vote in recent years. In 1967-68, the increase was 12.2 per cent. and in 1968-69, 12.7 per cent.

This year we propose a vote of \$55,376,000 to the Education Department which is an increase of \$8,935,000, or 19.2 per cent. increase over last year's allocation. Of this percentage increase, 6.6 per cent. is due to recent salary increases so that we are allowing a net increase of 12.6 per cent. to provide for additional staffing and expanded services. No greater percentage increase will be found in the records of past years.

### Hospitals

The same type of pressure that is being experienced in all areas of education is also apparent in medical and health services where rapidly increasing population and rising wage costs are making heavy calls on the Budget. This year, the allocation to the Medical Department to meet the needs of hospital services throughout the State amounts to \$29,727,000, an increase of \$4,683,000 or 18.7 per cent. over last year's expenditure.

Of this increase, \$1,294,000 is necessary to meet the full year cost of wage increases granted last year and new awards already determined this year. Higher interest and sinking fund payments account for a further \$462,000 of the increase.

These two items together account for 37 per cent. of the additional allocation this year which means that the department requires a 7 per cent. increase in its vote even if it is to give no greater service than last year.

These figures are very interesting and give some idea of the amount of money which has to be raised to maintain the standard, and improve it. It is quite clear that as we proceed into the future, money must be made available from some source. If the States are not allowed to raise that money on their own account, then the national Government must face up to the responsibility.

However, every year more hospital beds must be provided at ever higher maintenance cost per bed. This year will see the addition of a net 60 additional beds at the Princess Margaret Hospital and the opening in November of the 113 bed long-term treatment unit at the Sir Charles Gairdner

Hospital. The latter development is, of course, part of the programme for the establishment of the Perth Medical Centre at Hollywood, of which the Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital is a component.

Tenders are soon to be called for the construction of a 150-bed geriatric block at the centre which, with associated services, including a base for home nursing care, will be a major step in the Government's programme for the care of the sick aged of the community.

The new Northam Regional Hospital will be opened later this financial year, and a new 16-bed wing at Port Hedland will be opened shortly. In all, 450 additional hospital and nursing home beds are required to be staffed and serviced this financial year.

### Public Health

Provision has been made for \$3,707,000 to be spent on Public Health functions this financial year. This is an increase of \$441,000 over last year's allocation. In particular, funds have been provided for a major expansion of the Government's dental services. At the present time, the Government provides dental treatment services in the metropolitan area, Albany, Bunbury, and the Goldfields, where established hospital clinics provide dental treatment for lower income groups.

Fees are raised in accordance with individual means and many persons, especially widows, pensioners, and working persons with large families, receive considerable reductions in the cost of dental treatment.

The Government also maintains six clinics and mobile services in the north-west of the State, and mobile dental services in the south-west of the State visit areas where no other dental service is available. In addition, the Public Health Department's school dental service endeavours to provide regular inspections of school children's teeth to advise treatment where necessary.

With the rapid growth in numbers of school children, the task has grown beyond the resources of the department. Despite the best endeavours of the school dental officers, many children do not see a school dentist and very few see him as often as necessary.

At the time of the introduction of fluoride into the water supplies of Western Australia, the Government indicated its intention to expand dental services for children, especially in country areas. This we intend to now do.

As a result of a study into costs and administration, it is now proposed to implement the following changes in our dental health programme:—

- (1) Subsidised and, where necessary, free, dental treatment similar to that provided in the present Government clinics will be extended throughout the State.
- (2) Free dental inspections will be provided for all primary school children. The new service will be progressively introduced between now and the end of the year, the first phase of the programme being confined to pensioners and primary school children.

The manpower required for this expanded service is to be obtained by the extensive use of private dentists, working in their own practices, and obtaining payment for their services from the Public Health Department. The use of dentists in private practice in country areas will reduce departmental expenditure on unproductive items such as travel costs and allowances.

It is envisaged that the scheme will also help to attract dentists to practise in country areas, thus providing a better all round dental service.

#### **Mental Health**

Mental Health services are expected to cost \$6,114,000 this financial year. This is an increase of \$810,000, or 15.3 per cent, over the cost of the preceding year. Here, as with all other services, it is necessary to provide for a steady increase in the staff employed in the various hospitals and clinics to keep pace with the growth of population. Of the increased expenditure this year, \$472,000 is required to meet additional salaries and wages costs. An amount of \$120,000 has also been provided to permit the payment of a subsidy of \$1 per day to approved hostels accommodating persons discharged from our psychiatric hospitals.

There are some 400 ex-patients now living in hostels in the metropolitan area who no longer require active psychiatric care or treatment as in-patients. Their placement in hostels provides an excellent transition in their progress back to normal life in the community and at the same time relieves the burden on the hospitals, permitting those patients who most need it to obtain more intensive treatment.

#### **Child Welfare**

The cost of child welfare services will rise by \$853,000 to \$3,502,000 this year. Finance is being provided to enable staffing of the girls' maximum security treatment centre at Bentley which will be completed soon. Provision has also been made for a 30 per cent. increase in the holding capacity of "Riverbank."

Institution staff training programmes are to be extended and the policy of establishing and strengthening divisional offices in the metropolitan area and country districts will be continued.

#### **Prisons**

The estimates for the Prisons Department provide for expenditure this year of \$2,382,000, an increase of \$370,000. Continuation of the policy of rehabilitation of prisons and prisoners, the establishing of additional prisons and the increasing muster at prisons generally are the main reasons for increasing costs.

The policy of rehabilitation will be strengthened by the appointment of a Superintendent of Establishments, a Superintendent of Treatment and Training, a Clinical Psychologist, and other ancillary staff. Further trade training is proposed with the appointment of instructors in cabinet making, welding, and cement products. The trade training programme has been planned in co-operation with the Employers Federation, the Trades and Labour Council, and other interested parties.

The women's rehabilitation centre at Middle Swan will open this year and female prisoners at Fremantle will be transferred. It will be fully equipped and staffed for the training and rehabilitation of female prisoners. A temporary prison has been established at Brunswick Junction and will be fully operative this year.

#### **Other Departments**

I do not propose to comment on the votes of other departments as this has been a long speech and members will have the opportunity to obtain further information from the Ministers concerned when the Bill is in Committee.

#### **Public Utilities**

Expenditure by the Railways Department is expected to amount to \$54,736,000 this financial year, an increase of \$3,359,000. Approximately \$1,000,000 of this increase is due to the additional full year cost of wage increases awarded last year and new awards already announced this year.

Non-operating items such as depreciation and payments to be made to the Commonwealth on advances for the standard gauge project are expected to require \$858,000 more than in 1968-69.

An amount of \$220,000 has been provided for the purchase of standard gauge passenger coach sets under an arrangement being concluded with the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth will provide the coaches for the Perth-Sydney service and the participating State systems will pay the capital cost plus interest over the life of the coaches.

Expenditure on Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage is expected to be higher this year by \$2,149,000. Increased operating expenses of reticulated water schemes as the result of continued expansion of country town water supplies together with higher wages costs are the main reason for this very substantial increase.

### Conclusion

The purpose of the Bill is to appropriate the sums required for the services of the current financial year as set out in the Estimates. It also makes provision for the granting of supply sufficient to complete the requirements for the year.

Supply of \$120,000,000 has already been granted under the Supply Act, 1969, and further supply of \$130,759,000 is provided for in this Bill.

The Bill also makes provision for the granting of further supply of \$12,000,000 from the Public Account for Advance to Treasurer to supplement the sum of \$5,000,000 already granted under the Supply Act.

In addition to authorising the provision of funds for this current year, the Bill ratifies the amounts spent during 1968-69 in excess of the Estimates for that year. Details of these excesses are shown in the relevant schedule to the Bill.

Under section 41 of the Forests Act, 1918-1964, 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 funds for the current financial year in accordance with the scheme of expenditure already laid on the Table of the House.

Before the Budget for next year is brought down a number of decisions will have been made that could have important repercussions on this State's finances, not the least of these being the review of the financial assistance grants formula that must take place before the end of this financial year. When that time comes I hope it will be possible to report that some of the clouds on our financial horizon have cleared and that Commonwealth-State financial relations have entered a new phase.

Before concluding, I might add that the decision of the High Court has undermined any authority which the States may have had. This is not absolutely proved, but it appears that the States, at the moment, are unable to raise moneys on their own account, however willing they may be to share the responsibility.

It would seem to me that the founders of our Federation, who had in mind a workable Federation of States, never believed that the Constitution, according to

the recent interpretation, would mean that, as States, we could not raise any worth-while money. If I may use the term, there is no future in increasing fares and charges which amount to so little in capital expenditure.

Mr. Bertram: What about capital gain?

Sir DAVID BRAND: That could be done, of course. When the honourable member becomes Treasurer he might do that, but it is not our policy to do that either now or in the future. That is one move that has been overlooked by Mr. Whitlam, in fact. However, he will need to consider that, and quite a few other moves, too, if he is to honour his promises. The fact remains that we are faced with a very difficult situation. Whatever our politics and on whatever side of the House we may sit, at this point of time I feel sure we are all concerned about the position in which we find ourselves.

The Commonwealth Constitution can be amended only by referendum, and we know the history of referendums, no matter what our politics may be, if I may use that term again. There has been only one referendum held in recent times. That was held on the question of the situation in which the Aborigines found themselves.

I hope the matter can be resolved in some way, and not only will the States be able to obtain sufficient money, but also they will be able to be left with some responsibility for raising it and with some autonomy as a result of the discussions we have had and the outcome of the legal decisions that will be made from time to time.

I take the opportunity of paying a tribute to the Under-Treasurer and his officers for the hard work performed by them during the past financial year. It was an extremely difficult year for Treasury officers, wherever they were situated. They have had to face all sorts of problems in this State, including the current problem of drought, the Meckering earthquake problem, and many others. So I pay a tribute to their hard work and initiative in helping to put forward a Budget, which I have now presented to the House, and which I believe is the best that can be produced at present.

I also thank the House for its attentive hearing. In making such a long speech it does help to realise that the greatest percentage of members are at least listening. I commend the Bill to the House and, concluding my remarks, I now lay upon the table of the House a copy of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Estimates for 1969-70.

*The Consolidated Revenue Fund Estimates, 1969-70, were tabled.*

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

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1969-70

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## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 2]

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

## Summary

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ....	272,216,000	275,081,341	2,865,341	
Expenditure ....	272,216,000	276,136,959	3,920,959	
Deficit ....	....	1,055,618	1,055,618	
Net Deterioration ....			\$1,055,618	

## DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation ....	36,868,000	41,602,480	4,734,480	
Territorial ....	17,092,000	17,301,312	209,312	
Law Courts ....	1,630,000	1,653,563	23,563	
Departmental ....	31,700,000	33,035,274	1,335,274	
Royal Mint ....	471,000	461,214	....	9,786
Commonwealth ....	123,205,000	126,620,872	3,355,872	
Public Utilities ....	61,190,000	54,406,626	....	6,783,374
Total Revenue ....	272,216,000	275,081,341	2,865,341	
Net Increase ....			\$2,865,341	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act ....	16,200	16,200		
Interest—Overseas ....	3,029,000	3,010,708	....	18,292
Interest—Australia ....	35,523,600	35,698,786	175,186	
Sinking Fund ....	8,367,400	8,373,115	5,715	
Other Special Acts ....	10,060,800	9,717,889	....	342,911
Governmental—				
Departmental ....	152,053,500	155,306,974	3,253,474	
Public Utilities ....	63,165,500	64,013,287	847,787	
Total Expenditure ....	272,216,000	276,136,959	3,920,959	
Net Increase ....			\$3,920,959	

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 3]

## REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1965-66 TO 1968-69, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1969-70

Heads	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Estimate 1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Land Tax .....	3,397,551	3,588,672	4,811,527	4,892,454	7,217,000
Stamp Duty .....	9,687,559	13,004,320	18,255,029	22,876,436	27,840,000
Probate Duty .....	3,947,043	4,777,227	5,197,899	6,364,180	7,500,000
Licenses .....	2,037,582	2,350,570	2,592,844	2,879,200	3,132,000
Third Party Insurance Sur- charge .....	608,771	660,907	700,091	754,643	830,000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	360,978	400,897	454,962	529,415	600,000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses .....	134,112	151,950	164,841	196,482	230,000
Investment Tax .....	548,758	574,424	579,156	645,368	680,000
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax .....	1,793,677	1,970,583	2,098,651	2,398,360	2,600,000
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	67,848	56,408	60,951	65,942	70,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22,573,879</b>	<b>27,535,958</b>	<b>34,915,951</b>	<b>41,602,480</b>	<b>50,499,000</b>
<b>Territorial and Departmental—</b>					
Land .....	1,118,340	1,357,057	1,435,411	1,564,730	1,575,000
Mining .....	759,414	2,970,550	6,992,832	12,459,634	17,623,000
Timber .....	2,720,322	3,327,502	3,416,806	3,276,948	3,329,000
Royal Mint .....	590,073	747,149	557,579	461,214	468,000
Departmental Fees, etc. ....	28,752,503	31,460,548	33,135,173	33,035,274	36,114,000
Law Courts .....	998,684	1,212,324	1,441,093	1,653,563	1,900,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>34,939,336</b>	<b>41,075,130</b>	<b>46,978,894</b>	<b>52,451,363</b>	<b>61,009,000</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Financial Assistance Grant ....	78,474,063	86,395,579	96,151,755	108,295,948	122,000,000
Special Grant .....	24,038,000	19,406,000	15,518,000	582,000	....
Additional Assistance Grant .....	....	....	....	15,500,000	15,500,000
Special Revenue Assistance .....	....	....	....	1,296,060	....
Interest Contribution .....	946,864	946,864	946,864	946,864	947,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>103,458,927</b>	<b>106,748,443</b>	<b>112,616,619</b>	<b>126,620,872</b>	<b>138,447,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	3,308,373	4,072,788	4,500,182	4,538,027	5,434,000
State Abattoirs and Saleyards .....	438,139	449,344	468,894	619,760	620,000
Railways .....	41,863,946	48,194,002	51,183,092	49,163,058	54,627,000
State Batteries .....	72,747	70,533	74,207	85,781	97,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45,683,205</b>	<b>52,786,667</b>	<b>56,226,375</b>	<b>54,406,626</b>	<b>60,778,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>206,655,347</b>	<b>228,146,198</b>	<b>250,737,839</b>	<b>275,081,341</b>	<b>310,733,000</b>

Return No. 4]

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1965-66 TO 1968-69, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1969-70

Head	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Estimate 1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Special Acts</b> .....	45,263,932	49,939,270	52,915,925	56,816,698	62,384,000
<b>Departmental—</b>					
Parliament .....	263,491	303,238	317,151	338,724	379,000
Premier .....	226,261	245,512	297,945	364,789	329,000
Treasury .....	352,593	431,490	487,806	547,315	615,000
A.D.P. Centre .....	.....	47,922	142,965	72,579	130,000
Governor's Establishment .....	60,927	62,491	67,763	88,198	93,000
London Agency .....	200,943	233,791	213,587	198,675	205,000
Tokyo Agency .....	.....	.....	31,889	38,269	45,000
Public Service Commissioner (a) .....	151,107	177,610	213,347	237,293	284,000
Government Motor Cars .....	33,888	113,812	134,890	131,230	139,000
Audit .....	239,547	268,403	289,277	305,731	347,000
Government Stores .....	425,250	495,531	552,238	605,206	655,000
Taxation .....	480,066	525,459	599,773	666,114	739,000
Superannuation Board .....	50,371	60,342	65,501	65,980	80,000
Printing .....	1,831,209	977,916	949,550	1,188,293	1,241,000
Miscellaneous Services .....	19,073,813	20,970,406	19,196,573	23,364,417	28,150,970
Agriculture (b) .....	3,519,491	4,079,104	4,404,059	5,063,685	6,595,000
College of Agriculture .....	189,927	224,411	249,742	303,592	12,000
Agriculture Protection Board .....	182,866	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Industrial Development .....	760,842	865,648	970,362	874,087	962,000
North-West .....	100,149	98,991	131,217	143,824	155,000
Education .....	34,015,953	36,745,743	41,223,931	46,441,255	55,376,000
Native Welfare .....	2,131,340	2,244,670	2,670,172	3,056,000	3,225,000
Mines .....	1,780,358	2,011,403	2,495,296	2,217,819	2,602,000
Crown Law .....	2,155,478	2,550,927	2,783,233	3,177,429	3,670,000
Electoral .....	75,404	87,514	281,798	110,963	165,000
Licensing .....	33,411	45,376	47,444	54,451	56,000
Lands and Surveys .....	2,615,886	3,087,229	3,535,011	3,856,601	4,479,000
Forests .....	1,296,981	1,401,679	1,576,776	1,599,907	1,695,000
Bush Fires Board .....	107,140	134,481	128,301	148,665	183,000
Public Works .....	6,196,022	7,252,122	7,906,441	9,404,279	10,740,000
Harbour and Light .....	1,539,724	1,513,576	1,895,955	2,040,521	1,855,000
Local Government .....	129,672	148,310	179,738	180,664	207,000
Town Planning .....	204,337	240,256	296,248	297,953	370,000
Child Welfare .....	1,879,001	2,130,322	2,272,196	2,649,312	3,502,000
Chief Secretary (including Reg- istry and Observatory) .....	524,847	593,765	644,217	644,357	711,000
Prisons .....	948,972	1,270,702	1,677,063	2,011,764	2,382,000
Police .....	5,528,788	6,118,896	6,878,862	7,935,815	8,749,000
Weights and Measures .....	47,000	50,534	50,473	56,744	62,000
Labour (including Scaffolding) .....	136,201	160,615	175,084	197,683	238,000
Factories .....	86,785	88,057	99,630	103,989	122,000
Inspection of Machinery .....	(d)	(d)	(d)	153,807	205,000
Industrial Commission .....	115,652	131,332	139,140	160,083	195,000
Medical (e) .....	18,771,420	19,564,047	21,498,800	25,043,995	29,727,000
Public Health .....	2,199,171	2,649,434	2,995,261	3,265,690	3,707,000
Mental Health Services .....	3,481,228	4,215,074	4,800,136	5,303,769	6,114,000
Fisheries .....	352,621	433,868	512,838	595,458	682,000
Sundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
<b>Total, Departmental</b> .....	<b>159,558,965</b>	<b>174,991,279</b>	<b>188,995,614</b>	<b>212,123,672</b>	<b>243,559,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	5,852,253	6,779,298	7,768,823	11,508,924	13,658,000
State Abattoirs .....	510,756	531,973	525,200	615,652	649,000
Railways .....	40,290,723	45,397,156	52,172,878	51,377,170	54,736,000
State Batteries .....	443,760	473,986	446,688	511,541	541,000
<b>Total Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>47,106,492</b>	<b>53,182,413</b>	<b>60,913,589</b>	<b>64,013,287</b>	<b>69,584,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> .....	<b>206,665,457</b>	<b>228,173,692</b>	<b>249,909,203</b>	<b>276,136,959</b>	<b>313,143,000</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR YEAR</b> .....	.....	.....	828,636	.....	.....
<b>DEFICIT FOR YEAR</b> .....	10,110	27,494	.....	1,055,618	2,410,000

(a) Since 1966-67 includes expenditure for Public Service Arbitration. (b) Since 1966-67 includes expenditure for Co-ordinator of Agricultural Industries. (c) Includes expenditure for Homes in 1966-66. (d) Prior to 1968-69 included with Mines Department. (e) Total contribution now provided under Special Acts.



## II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 5]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
SOURCE AND FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION PER CAPITA

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Estimate, 1969-70
<b>REVENUE</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth (Including Financial Assistance Grant) ....	103,458,927	106,748,443	112,616,619	126,620,872	138,447,000
	123.56	123.82	126.19	136.24	142.98
State Taxation ....	22,573,379	27,535,958	34,915,951	41,602,480	50,499,000
	26.96	31.94	39.13	44.76	52.15
Departmental and Territorial ....	34,939,336	41,075,130	46,978,894	52,451,363	61,009,000
	41.73	47.64	52.64	56.44	63.01
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns ....	45,683,205	52,786,667	56,226,375	54,406,626	60,778,000
	54.56	61.23	63.00	58.54	62.77
<b>Total—Revenue</b> ....	206,655,347	228,146,198	250,737,839	275,081,341	310,783,000
	246.81	264.63	280.96	295.98	320.91
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Social Services					
Education ....	40,795,375	44,362,199	50,598,223	58,217,366	68,520,000
	48.72	51.45	56.70	62.64	70.76
Health, Hospitals and Charities	29,657,842	32,383,039	36,316,661	42,038,732	48,990,000
	35.42	37.56	40.69	45.23	50.59
Law, Order and Public Safety ....	9,381,076	10,721,817	12,062,409	13,936,299	15,860,000
	11.21	12.44	13.52	15.00	16.38
<b>Total, Social Services</b> ....	79,834,293	87,467,055	98,977,293	114,192,397	133,370,000
	95.35	101.45	110.91	122.87	137.73
Development of State Resources	25,325,482	28,952,835	32,359,988	38,402,737	44,560,000
	30.25	33.58	36.26	41.32	46.02
Transport ....	46,817,348	51,237,866	58,601,030	59,070,476	62,270,000
	55.92	59.43	65.66	63.55	64.31
Legislative and General ....	15,209,297	18,303,434	15,279,784	17,037,728	20,635,000
	18.16	21.23	17.12	18.33	21.31
Public Debt Charges ....	39,479,037	42,212,502	44,691,108	47,433,621	52,308,000
	47.15	48.96	50.08	51.04	54.02
<b>Total—Expenditure</b> ....	206,665,457	228,173,692	249,909,203	276,136,959	313,143,000
	246.83	264.66	280.03	297.11	323.39

Based on estimated mean populations, viz. 1968-69 929,400 ; 1969-70 968,300.

Return No. 6]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE  
1964-65 TO 1968-69

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest ....	29,101,588	32,339,495	36,242,380	38,672,105	41,935,117
Sinking Fund ....	6,685,156	7,251,731	7,945,885	8,401,633	9,450,336
Exchange ....	1,081,688	1,041,162	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Wages ....	85,974,060	95,507,400	103,896,105	116,176,332	126,280,439
Grants ....	7,443,632	8,143,980	9,566,213	12,258,755	14,542,558
Pensions ....	2,712,178	2,841,556	2,982,203	3,400,902	3,936,787
All other ....	51,841,766	59,540,143	67,540,906	70,999,476	79,991,722
<b>Total</b> ....	184,840,068	206,665,457	228,173,692	249,909,203	276,136,959

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 7]

LOAN REPAYMENTS  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June						Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
						\$	\$	\$
1928	....	....	....	....	....	308,216	....	308,216
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

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 8]

## LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1964-65 TO 1968-69

Undertakings	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways.....	9,198,814	10,205,248	11,469,283	12,962,620	15,503,159
State Electricity Commission	500,000	1,300,000	2,150,000	4,250,000	5,576,000
Electricity for Government Establishments.....	294,444	134,387	277,193	293,450	108,587
Harbours and Rivers—					
South.....	1,905,194	1,790,662	701,165	349,913	584,287
North-West.....	524,380	558,766	619,470	643,622	210,537
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.....	5,600,000	6,000,000	6,114,000	7,000,000	7,251,000
Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage—					
South.....	3,974,640	5,260,373	5,675,591	5,817,853	6,328,375
North-West.....	1,244,080	1,079,141	1,465,872	1,321,903	1,088,775
Sewerage for Country Towns.....	385,526	474,252	506,036	346,070	451,370
Public Buildings—					
South.....	18,247,992	18,117,944	15,998,426	17,532,260	18,634,672
North-West.....	1,243,920	1,502,564	1,829,654	1,229,182	1,957,311
Exmouth Township Development.....	104,226	182,438	408,206	2,589	.....
Kununurra Townsite Development.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,755
Agriculture.....	491,272	500,793	455,234	796,459	739,884
Fisheries Research.....	14,000	18,894	86,642	62,823	.....
Forests.....	300,000	360,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Government Printing Office.....	.....	.....	.....	71,250	.....
Housing.....	1,540,000	1,151,924	2,975,000	2,640,000	2,523,500
Industrial Development.....	855,306	431,590	284,181	326,873	408,096
Lands and Surveys.....	.....	46,534	.....	.....	.....
Mines.....	220,074	265,719	88,973	69,517	97,493
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry.....	.....	390,000	96,798	329,000	.....
Country High School Hostels Authority.....	51,906	56,879	64,746	71,962	.....
Fremantle Port Authority.....	400,000	550,000	450,000	1,450,000	408,000
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust.....	180,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	267,000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board.....	.....	.....	190,000	135,000	244,000
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies.....	555,834	494,524	279,454	268,739	483,282
Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	.....
University of Western Australia.....	374,998	54,261	1,029,803	225,892	466,000
Western Australian Institute of Technology.....	.....	.....	.....	750,588	409,100
West Australian Meat Export Works.....	60,000	.....	.....	195,000	180,000
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission.....	413,188	100,000	364,247	.....	.....
W.A. Tourist Development Authority.....	150,000	218,200	200,000	200,000	.....
Wyndham Meat Works.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies.....	578,716	840,244	605,609	40,257	.....
Local Authority Loan Repayments.....	105,226	112,131	117,971	123,574	.....
Roads and Bridges.....	872,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits.....	5,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50,742,152	52,646,468	55,253,434	60,356,396	64,361,183
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (a).....	223,500	279,857	227,915	236,213	141,832
Total Expenditure.....	50,965,652	52,926,325	55,481,349	60,592,609	64,503,015

(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, 1968	....	....	....	....	....	942,959,504		
Flotations during the year—								
Commonwealth Loans—								
Loan 181	....	....	....	....	....	12,396,624		
182	....	....	....	....	....	4,760,400		
184	....	....	....	....	....	18,219,580		
186	....	....	....	....	....	7,624,800		
187	....	....	....	....	....	10,388,081		
Special Bonds—								
Series "P"	....	....	....	....	....	343,846		
Series "R"	....	....	....	....	....	467,116		
Series "S"	....	....	....	....	....	767,000		
							54,967,447	
								997,926,951
Redemptions—								
Total to 30th June, 1968	....	....	....	....	....	149,990,232		
During the year—								
National Debt Commission :								
Securities repurchased and redeemed :								
London	....	....	....	....	....	2,658,552		
New York	....	....	....	....	....	410,973		
Canadian	....	....	....	....	....	7,808		
Netherlands	....	....	....	....	....	35,845		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	....	....	....	....	....	310,034		
Instalment Stock	....	....	....	....	....	253,995		
Other Australian Securities	....	....	....	....	....	3,916,360		
							7,593,567	
								157,583,799
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1969	....	....	....	....	....			840,343,152
Sinking Fund	....	....	....	....	....			3,014,535
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1969	....	....	....	....	....			837,328,617

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

					At Mint Par of Exchange \$A	At Current Rate of Exchange \$A
Australia	....	\$Aust.	....	774,295,056	774,295,056	774,295,056
London	....	£Stg.	....	29,970,083	59,940,167	64,221,148
New York	....	U.S. \$	....	11,547,000	4,745,505	10,309,821
Canada	....	Canadian \$	....	1,240,000	509,606	1,024,116
Switzerland	....	Swiss Francs	....	4,863,000	385,353	992,895
Netherlands	....	Guilders	....	2,830,000	467,465	698,007
Gross Public Debt	....		....		840,343,152	851,541,043

[Return No. 9—continued]

(b) SINKING FUND  
Transactions for the Year

Receipts :	\$	\$
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1968—		
National Debt Commission		407,504
Contributions :		
State—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability	2,217,148	
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	80,850	
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans	547,057	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cancelled securities	5,404,664	
Midland Railway Acquisition	123,246	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement	6,018	
Commonwealth—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability	2,104,681	
Net earnings on investments	Dr. 203	
		10,483,461
Disbursements :		10,890,965
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange)		7,876,430
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1969		3,014,535

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

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	\$		\$
1927	315.43	1961	710.08
1930	326.98	1962	735.78
1935	395.19	1963	760.29
1940	407.56	1964	792.54
1945	390.90	1965	827.41
1950	392.46	1966	844.35
1955	540.23	1967	853.97
1960	675.36	1968	†871.96
		1969	*886.81

\* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

‡ Prior to 1967 excludes Aborigines.

## (d) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30th JUNE, 1969

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction)	1,100,000		1,100,000	8,371
Albany Port Authority Act	770,000		770,000	4,712
Bunbury Port Authority Act	1,400,000		1,400,000	18,494
Fremantle Port Authority Act	2,250,000		2,250,000	112,820
Government Employees Housing Act	1,000,000	9,572	990,428	
Metropolitan Market Act	536,000	190,514	345,486	
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Act	5,536,160	54,009	5,482,151	1,433,009
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	5,290,000	31,656	5,258,344	172,918
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	3,700,000	120,000	3,580,000	35,176
Milk Board Act	80,000	7,037	72,963	
State Electricity Commission Act	74,566,880	394,811	74,172,069	3,081,752
State Housing Act	12,046,000	544,328	11,501,672	349,764
State Trading Concerns Act (West Australian Meat Export Works)	300,000		300,000	
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act	1,000,000		1,000,000	8,071
	109,575,040	1,351,927	108,223,113	5,225,087
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force			43,110,651	
Total, Contingent Liabilities			151,333,764	

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 10]

## SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1968-69 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
<b>Fully Productive</b>						
Charcoal Iron & Steel Industry .....	1,317,130	67,025	11,870	130,132	51,237	...
Govt. Employees Housing Authority .....	3,635,707	171,121	10,927	191,048	...	...
Metropolitan Markets .....	195,952	10,214	8,392	15,006	...	...
Midland Junction Abattoirs .....	3,406,287	182,901	27,901	190,502	...	...
Roads and Bridges .....	4,600,082	231,343	26,821	258,164	...	...
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,552	791,038	2	791,038	...	...
State Engineering Works .....	327,075	16,655	6,233	128,337	105,449	...
State Housing Commission .....	40,950,140	1,266,984	327,502	1,594,486	...	...
North West Electricity .....	1,310,888	65,331	12,431	135,861	58,099	...
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	1,330,401	62,781	12,707	75,578	...	...
	79,303,174	2,845,391	453,876	3,514,052	214,785	...
<b>Partially Productive</b>						
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Storage .....	72,660	3,621	757	4,108	...	270
Assistance to Industries .....	3,593,753	179,103	37,880	137,032	...	79,951
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	275,627	13,737	2,802	8,840	...	7,780
Electricity Supply .....	47,767,502	2,152,122	420,148	2,152,123	...	420,147
Harbours and Rivers .....	49,583,971	2,288,279	516,746	1,569,831	...	1,235,194
Kwinana Development .....	530,220	26,724	5,588	286	...	32,026
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	3,853,259	192,038	55,806	1,266	...	246,576
Metropolitan Water Supply .....	94,869,697	4,376,806	919,616	4,376,807	...	919,615
Mining Generally .....	3,032,569	151,135	47,057	17,913	...	180,879
Miscellaneous .....	6,580,848	328,346	75,699	104,639	...	299,406
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	7,613,045	374,420	74,131	255,305	...	193,255
Plant Suspense .....	2,051,849	102,259	21,384	90,934	...	32,709
Public Buildings including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. ....	202,263,017	9,668,544	1,594,373	159,942	...	11,102,975
Railways .....	157,238,424	6,950,891	1,358,955	565,870	...	7,743,978
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency .....	5,050,501	251,703	48,585	104,418	...	195,870
Tourist Resorts .....	1,339,857	66,775	10,175	3,932	...	82,018
	585,592,799	27,126,510	5,199,392	9,553,240	...	22,772,656
<b>Totally Unproductive</b>						
Agriculture Generally .....	12,168,490	606,444	123,732	†625,058	...	1,355,834
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity .....	2,545,332	126,852	26,527	...	...	153,879
Railways .....	30,066,312	1,498,421	313,346	†140,086	...	1,951,853
Country Water Supplies .....	101,432,134	5,055,094	1,019,894	†4,239,417	...	10,304,405
Kununurra Township Development .....	576,261	23,719	6,006	†60,690	...	85,415
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	4,907,707	232,023	32,618	†692,978	...	957,617
Rabbit Proof Fence .....	631,778	31,486	6,584	...	...	38,070
State Batteries .....	1,376,226	68,587	14,191	†421,440	...	504,218
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	8,353,966	417,698	73,507	†2,833,803	...	3,325,003
	162,058,206	8,065,324	1,616,405	†9,064,070	...	18,745,799
<b>Summary</b>						
Fully Productive .....	79,303,174	2,845,391	453,876	3,514,052	214,785	...
Partially Productive .....	585,592,799	27,126,510	5,199,392	9,553,246	...	22,772,656
Totally Unproductive .....	162,058,206	8,065,324	1,616,405	†9,064,070	...	18,745,799
Special Deficit Loans .....	5,975,874	297,821	310,034	...	...	607,855
Deficit Funded .....	7,409,691	369,278	793,308	...	...	1,162,646
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	3,408	170	40	...	...	210
	840,343,152	33,704,494	8,373,115	4,003,228	214,785	43,289,166

Public Debt—30th June, 1969

Net Deficiency 43,074,331

\* 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, 1968-69 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways .....	157,238,424	6,950,891	1,358,055	565,870	....	7,743,076
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	30,066,312	1,498,421	313,340	1140,088	....	1,951,853
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	4,907,707	232,023	32,618	1692,978	....	957,617
Electricity Supply .....	47,767,502	2,152,122	420,148	2,152,123	....	420,147
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	2,545,382	126,352	26,527	....	....	153,379
	242,525,277	10,960,309	2,151,594	1,884,931	....	11,226,972
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Port Authority .....	18,999,139	780,556	241,938	830,966	....	191,528
Fremantle—Other .....	3,237,989	161,372	32,793	28,630	....	165,535
Bunbury Port Authority .....	5,818,655	282,812	33,024	315,891	55	....
Bunbury—Other .....	239,324	11,927	2,494	6,758	....	7,663
Geraldton Port Authority .....	5,261,165	262,202	47,474	521,966	212,290	....
Geraldton—Other .....	80,664	4,020	841	137,315	....	42,176
Albany Port Authority .....	3,679,515	175,507	33,892	209,199	....	....
Albany—Other .....	417,266	20,795	4,349	12,893	....	12,251
Esperance Port Authority .....	3,044,017	151,705	30,980	213,245	30,560	....
Esperance—Other .....	60,835	3,032	634	134,177	....	37,843
Busselton .....	240,444	11,983	2,506	146,462	....	60,951
North-West Ports .....	4,554,093	226,963	45,268	150,811	....	323,042
Swan River .....	1,508,919	75,200	15,726	136,295	....	127,221
Dredges, Steamers and Plant .....	1,357,061	67,632	14,143	1264,514	....	346,239
Other Jetties and Works .....	1,054,885	52,573	10,884	1100,143	....	163,600
	49,553,971	2,288,279	516,740	1,569,831	....	1,235,194
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan .....	94,869,897	4,376,806	919,616	4,376,807	....	919,615
Comprehensive Water Supply .....	73,702,744	3,673,139	726,804	13,566,220	....	7,966,163
Other Water Supplies .....	607,477	30,275	6,317	1133,222	....	169,814
Irrigation and Drainage .....	21,691,307	1,081,034	236,529	1835,616	....	2,163,179
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	5,430,606	270,646	60,244	245,641	....	75,249
	196,301,831	9,431,900	1,939,510	87,390	....	11,284,020
<i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i>						
Engineering Works .....	327,075	16,655	6,233	128,337	105,449	....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	8,353,966	417,698	73,507	12,833,803	....	3,325,008
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	1,330,401	62,781	12,797	75,578	....	....
North-West Electricity .....	1,310,898	65,331	12,431	135,861	58,099	....
Metropolitan Markets .....	195,952	10,214	8,392	18,606	....	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,317,130	67,025	11,870	130,132	51,237	....
	12,835,422	639,704	125,230	12,345,299	....	3,110,223
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,552	791,038	2	791,038	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency .....	5,050,501	251,703	48,585	104,418	....	195,870
Rabbit-proof Fence .....	631,778	31,486	6,584	....	....	38,070
Generally .....	12,168,490	606,444	123,732	1625,658	....	1,355,834
	40,080,321	1,680,669	178,903	269,798	....	1,589,774

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11—continued]

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1968-69 (a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>						
Midland Junction .....	3,400,287	162,901	27,901	190,802	....	....
Generally .....	72,660	3,621	767	4,108	....	270
	3,478,947	166,522	28,658	194,910	....	270
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries .....	1,376,226	68,587	14,191	†421,440	....	504,218
Generally .....	3,082,569	151,135	47,667	17,913	....	180,879
	4,408,795	219,722	61,848	†403,527	....	685,097
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education (Including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) .....	90,589,181†	4,963,743	929,854	†1,465,027	....	7,378,824
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ....	6,839,604	340,867	61,955	†91,357	....	494,679
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ....	2,033,279	101,333	20,007	†42,080	....	163,400
Geols .....	2,874,697	143,267	24,969	†154,157	....	322,393
Hospitals .....	66,439,038	2,401,084	240,108	2,401,084	....	240,108
Institutions .....	10,603,023	528,425	95,777	†36,042	....	660,244
Buildings Generally .....	23,874,240	1,189,825	221,793	†431,999	....	1,843,527
	202,263,017	9,668,544	1,594,373	159,942	....	11,102,975
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries .....	3,593,753	179,103	37,880	137,032	....	79,951
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	275,627	13,787	2,892	8,840	....	7,789
Loans to Public Bodies .....	3,853,259	192,086	55,806	1,288	....	246,578
Miscellaneous .....	6,580,848	328,346	75,699	104,639	....	299,406
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	7,513,045	374,429	74,131	255,305	....	193,255
Plant Suspense .....	2,051,849	102,259	21,384	90,934	....	32,709
Roads and Bridges .....	4,900,032	231,343	26,821	258,164	....	....
Tourist Resorts .....	1,339,357	66,775	19,175	3,982	....	82,018
State Housing Commission .....	40,950,140	1,260,984	327,502	1,594,486	....	....
Government Employees Housing Authority .....	3,635,707	171,121	19,927	191,048	....	....
Kwinana Area Development .....	536,220	26,724	5,588	286	....	32,026
Kununurra Township Development .....	570,261	28,719	6,006	†60,690	....	95,415
Special Deficit Loans .....	5,075,874	297,821	310,034	....	....	607,855
Deficits Funded .....	7,409,691	369,278	793,368	....	....	1,162,646
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	3,408	170	40	....	....	210
	88,895,571	3,648,845	1,776,263	2,585,242	....	2,839,856
<b>Total</b> .....	840,343,152	38,704,494	8,373,115	4,063,228	....	43,074,381
Public Debt, 30th June, 1969 .....	840,343,152	....	....	....	....	....

(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 1968-69	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
Country Areas Water Supply ....	13	....	8,048,791
Railways Commission ....	14	....	10,051,797
State Batteries ....	15	....	493,265
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	18,593,853

[Return No. 13]

## COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	53,779,610	58,315,528	63,789,410	69,765,513	73,248,393
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,790,876	2,652,592	3,112,962	3,297,530	3,502,823
Working Expenses ....	3,666,798	3,996,155	4,612,222	4,976,380	5,569,305
Interest ....	2,263,872	2,527,882	2,963,464	3,322,063	3,690,080
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	1,424,886	1,667,751	1,855,505	2,048,142	2,291,005
Provisions and Other Charges ....	698	2,694	2,716	4,007	1,224
Total Annual Cost ....	7,356,254	8,194,482	9,433,907	10,350,592	11,551,614
Loss ....	4,565,378	5,541,890	6,320,945	7,053,062	8,048,791

[Return No. 14]

## RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	124,569,110	131,136,721	136,631,940	142,843,589	152,830,376
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing ....	26,992,150	26,852,577	26,872,577	26,847,994	26,978,622
Total ....	151,561,260	157,989,298	163,504,517	169,691,583	179,808,998
Total Annual Revenue ....	36,686,332	43,668,937	49,119,936	52,772,880	50,558,113
Working Expenses ....	32,920,100	35,984,523	40,169,817	42,623,424	44,503,059
Interest ....	6,231,836	7,006,097	8,068,504	8,809,562	9,532,959
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	4,354,444	4,669,370	5,340,476	6,139,917	6,573,892
Total Annual Cost ....	43,506,380	47,659,990	53,578,797	57,572,903	60,609,910
Loss ....	6,820,048	3,991,053	4,458,811	4,800,023	10,051,797

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 15]

## STATE BATTERIES

Details	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Loan Capital .....	\$ 1,219,384	\$ 1,242,105	\$ 1,282,037	\$ 1,306,051	\$ 1,335,595
Total Annual Revenue .....	79,986	85,030	76,921	81,231	80,725
Working Expenses .....	441,128	463,778	444,309	474,249	477,410
Interest .....	54,872	55,886	57,692	58,772	60,102
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	30,310	27,524	26,719	28,283	29,109
Provisions and Other Charges .....	5,462	5,836	5,774	6,711	7,369
Total Annual Cost .....	531,772	553,024	534,494	568,015	573,990
Loss .....	451,786	467,994	457,573	486,784	493,265

[Return No. 16]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1968-69	
		Profit	Loss
State Engineering Works .....	17	\$ 101,600	\$ .....
W.A. Meat Export Works .....	18	7,889	.....
Wyndham Freezing, Canning and Meat Export Works .....	19	.....	.....
Total—Net Profit .....	.....	109,489	.....

[Return No. 17]

## STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Loan Capital .....	\$ 350,442	\$ 344,979	\$ 339,272	\$ 333,308	\$ 327,075
Earnings .....	1,584,526	1,667,466	1,658,773	1,734,337	1,757,767
Increase in Stocks .....	83,118	.....	.....	56,046	.....
Decrease in Stocks .....	.....	4,960	23,850	.....	16,610
Total Annual Revenue .....	1,667,644	1,662,506	1,634,923	1,790,383	1,741,157
Working Expenses .....	1,346,896	1,365,989	1,360,182	1,490,218	1,447,948
Interest .....	17,494	17,055	17,242	16,954	16,655
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	35,446	34,914	39,292	44,590	46,585
Provisions and Other Charges .....	73,730	62,818	74,736	76,805	128,369
Total Annual Cost .....	1,473,566	1,480,776	1,491,452	1,628,567	1,639,557
Profit .....	194,078	181,730	143,471	161,816	101,600

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

\$5,286	\$5,462	\$5,707	\$5,964	\$6,233
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## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

Return No. 18]

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	1,000,696	990,337	979,511	1,163,198	1,630,401
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,252,118	2,520,674	2,624,693	3,089,844	3,512,442
Working Expenses ....	1,971,830	2,203,687	2,451,868	2,851,740	3,305,521
Interest ....	42,814	45,382	46,903	50,428	62,345
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	62,674	67,582	77,892	85,022	94,078
Provisions and Other Charges ....	44,512	39,355	39,545	44,186	42,609
Total Annual Cost ....	2,121,830	2,356,006	2,616,208	3,031,376	3,504,553
Profit ....	130,288	164,668	8,485	58,468	7,889

[Return No. 19]

## WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1-2-64 to 31-12-64	1965	1966	1-1-67 to 19-3-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	2,468,042	2,662,114	2,662,114	2,662,114
Revenue Capital ....	22,546	22,546	22,546	22,546
Total ....	2,491,488	2,684,660	2,684,660	2,684,660
Earnings ....	3,163,164	2,859,910	3,332,249	8,320
Increase in Stocks ....	....	63,690	....	....
Decrease in Stocks ....	21,482	....	64,090	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	3,141,682	2,923,600	3,268,159	8,320
Working Expenses ....	2,936,076	2,729,488	3,053,728	125,273
Interest ....	110,596	115,256	129,778	28,445
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	12,700	12,700	12,700	....
Provisions and Other Charges ....	20,000	20,000	20,000	....
Total Annual Cost ....	3,079,372	2,877,444	3,216,206	153,718
Profit ....	62,310	46,156	51,953	....
Loss ....	....	....	....	143,398

(b)

(a) Sinking Fund not charged in the accounts of the Concern, but included for comparison as follows :—

\$12,700      \$12,700      \$12,700      ....

(b) Undertaking sold from 20th March, 1967.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 20]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1968-69	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
State Electricity Commission .....	21	4,474,591	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department .....	22	790,279	....
State Government Insurance Office .....	23	271,224	....
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry .....	24	22,510	....
Albany Port Authority .....	25	....	67,537
Bunbury Port Authority .....	26	99,036	....
Fremantle Port Authority .....	27	34,663	....
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	28	35,014	....
Metropolitan Market Trust .....	29	1,596	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	30	....	924,060
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	31	591,693	....
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission .....	32	....	3,179,217
Government Employees Housing Authority .....	33	....	....
<b>Total—Net Profit</b> .....	....	<b>2,149,792</b>	....

[Return No. 21]

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	35,558,916	36,627,874	38,322,812	42,189,896	47,767,502
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332
Subscribed Loans .....	47,728,052	53,553,830	59,537,715	66,991,716	74,172,069
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>85,832,300</b>	<b>92,727,036</b>	<b>100,405,859</b>	<b>111,726,944</b>	<b>124,484,903</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> .....	<b>24,962,996</b>	<b>27,403,171</b>	<b>30,488,926</b>	<b>34,043,357</b>	<b>38,611,904</b>
Working Expenses .....	19,083,966	20,755,186	22,583,079	24,461,350	27,800,200
Interest .....	4,345,194	4,677,696	6,184,121	5,772,247	6,337,113
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> .....	<b>23,429,160</b>	<b>25,432,882</b>	<b>27,767,200</b>	<b>30,233,597</b>	<b>34,137,313</b>
<b>Profit</b> .....	<b>1,533,836</b>	<b>1,970,289</b>	<b>2,721,726</b>	<b>3,819,760</b>	<b>4,474,591</b>

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 22]

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

Details	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Loan Capital .....	\$ 22,165,384	\$ 22,229,558	\$ 22,229,556	\$ 22,229,554	\$ 22,229,552
Total Annual Revenue .....	5,163,218	5,888,202	6,860,325	8,713,354	9,824,829
Total Annual Cost .....	4,937,610	5,565,787	6,419,608	8,115,889	9,034,550
Profit .....	225,608	322,415	440,717	597,465	790,279
General Reserve .....	1,817,980	2,140,395	2,581,112	3,178,597	3,968,876

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 23]

## STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Total Assets .....	\$ 9,883,024	\$ 11,116,117	\$ 11,969,026	\$ 12,662,523	\$ 14,276,720
Earned Premiums .....	3,958,036	4,767,512	5,687,022	6,408,449	7,482,394
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.) .....	594,686	670,652	738,167	956,084	891,257
Total Annual Revenue .....	4,552,722	5,438,164	6,425,189	7,364,533	8,373,651
Claims Paid and Outstanding .....	3,523,360	3,950,473	5,395,642	6,516,616	6,896,605
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) .....	755,980	973,599	847,587	889,816	1,205,822
Total Annual Cost .....	4,279,340	4,924,072	6,243,229	7,406,432	8,102,427
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus .....	273,382	514,092	181,960	....	271,224
Deficit .....	....	....	....	41,899	....
Total Reserves .....	5,919,650	6,433,743	6,615,703	6,573,804	6,845,028

[Return No. 24]

## CHARCOAL-IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Loan Capital .....	\$ 3,502,286	\$ 3,860,338	\$ 3,957,136	\$ 1,329,000	\$ 1,329,000
Earnings .....	3,267,392	2,931,093	3,298,614	3,663,194	4,086,036
Increase in Stocks .....	....	9,153	....	38,721	....
Decrease in Stocks .....	651,298	....	65,803	....	205,450
Total Annual Revenue .....	2,616,094	2,940,246	3,232,811	3,701,915	3,880,586
Working Expenses .....	2,466,896	2,783,941	3,305,456	3,306,313	3,587,150
Interest .....	175,258	172,656	211,625	60,766	66,480
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	188,112	193,312	213,891	48,385	44,064
Provisions and Other Charges .....	141,706	148,067	173,859	159,563	160,382
Total Annual Cost .....	2,971,972	3,297,976	3,904,831	3,575,027	3,858,076
Profit .....	....	....	....	126,888	22,510
Loss .....	355,878	357,730	672,020	....	....

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

Return No. 25]

## ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	3,598,434	3,568,945	3,538,144	3,517,255	3,679,515
Inscribed Stock .....	40,000	170,000	170,000	470,000	770,000
Total .....	3,638,434	3,738,945	3,708,144	3,987,255	4,449,515
Total Annual Revenue .....	350,174	402,635	432,206	520,498	518,573
Working Expenses .....	155,278	145,555	184,555	188,216	345,192
Interest .....	171,496	179,906	187,646	194,585	207,226
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	28,170	29,475	30,800	32,187	33,692
Total Annual Cost .....	354,944	354,936	403,001	414,988	586,110
Profit .....	.....	47,699	29,205	105,510	.....
Loss .....	4,770	.....	.....	.....	67,537

[Return No. 26]

## BUNBURY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	5,757,300	6,125,951	5,634,267	5,684,108	5,844,557
Inscribed Stock .....	400,000	600,000	800,000	1,100,000	1,400,000
Non Interest Bearing Capital .....	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Total .....	6,195,300	6,763,951	6,472,267	6,822,108	7,282,557
Total Annual Revenue .....	532,826	624,465	708,306	785,020	807,513
Working Expenses .....	327,814	233,528	274,116	293,675	287,865
Interest .....	288,128	294,857	291,693	332,376	354,790
Depreciation .....	3,558	52,346	58,778	64,574	65,822
Total Annual Cost .....	619,500	580,731	624,587	690,625	708,477
Profit .....	.....	43,734	83,719	94,395	99,036
Loss .....	86,674	.....	.....	.....	.....

[Return No. 27]

## ESPERANCE PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,044,017
Inscribed Stock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,044,017
Total Annual Revenue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,099
Working Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,471
Interest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Annual Cost .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,471
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,623

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

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**[Return No. 28]      FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	17,048,194	17,247,231	17,434,474	18,659,893	19,506,662
Revenue Capital ....	124,528	105,753	88,806	75,363	62,005
Inscribed Stock ....	1,250,000	1,450,000	1,650,000	1,950,000	2,250,000
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>18,422,722</b>	<b>18,802,984</b>	<b>19,173,280</b>	<b>20,685,256</b>	<b>21,818,667</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....	<b>7,334,378</b>	<b>7,870,126</b>	<b>8,045,470</b>	<b>9,638,118</b>	<b>10,009,346</b>
Working Expenses ....	5,673,740	6,040,556	6,348,683	7,270,130	7,455,044
Interest ....	703,828	742,502	788,834	916,601	1,071,648
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	876,262	962,673	864,888	1,330,757	1,266,468
Provisions and Other Charges ....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	181,523
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....	<b>7,257,830</b>	<b>7,749,731</b>	<b>8,006,405</b>	<b>9,520,488</b>	<b>9,974,683</b>
<b>Profit</b> ....	<b>76,546</b>	<b>120,395</b>	<b>39,065</b>	<b>117,630</b>	<b>34,663</b>

**[Return No. 29]      GERALDTON PORT AUTHORITY (a)**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....					5,261,165
Inscribed Stock ....					....
<b>Total</b> ....					<b>5,261,165</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....					<b>128,446</b>
Working Expenses ....					26,672
Interest ....					....
Depreciation ....					....
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....					<b>26,672</b>
<b>Profit</b> ....					<b>101,774</b>

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

**[Return No. 30]      MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	2,939,532	2,916,257	3,081,459	3,190,188	3,406,287
Subscribed Loans ....	292,000	483,500	673,979	963,143	1,250,129
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>3,231,532</b>	<b>3,399,757</b>	<b>3,755,438</b>	<b>4,153,331</b>	<b>4,656,416</b>
Earnings ....	1,654,372	1,948,768	2,011,758	2,631,611	3,171,357
Increase in Stocks ....	....	2,969	37,231	....	178,807
Decrease in Stocks ....	204	....	....	9,590	....
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....	<b>1,654,168</b>	<b>1,951,737</b>	<b>2,048,989</b>	<b>2,622,021</b>	<b>3,350,164</b>
Working Expenses ....	1,465,018	1,775,156	1,858,490	2,315,663	2,885,516
Interest ....	154,744	162,711	181,123	200,005	231,290
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	146,940	153,576	161,085	234,529	198,344
Provisions and Other Charges ....	3,522	259	....	....	....
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....	<b>1,770,224</b>	<b>2,091,702</b>	<b>2,200,698</b>	<b>2,750,197</b>	<b>3,315,150</b>
<b>Profit</b> ....	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>35,014</b>
<b>Loss</b> ....	<b>116,056</b>	<b>139,965</b>	<b>151,709</b>	<b>128,176</b>	<b>....</b>

[Return No. 31]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	227,414	220,061	212,377	204,344	195,952
Subscribed Loans ....	338,256	315,873	292,515	267,521	345,486
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>565,670</b>	<b>535,934</b>	<b>504,892</b>	<b>471,865</b>	<b>541,438</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....	<b>177,560</b>	<b>180,694</b>	<b>186,975</b>	<b>196,070</b>	<b>197,734</b>
Working Expenses ....	86,590	88,282	91,497	94,386	100,791
Interest ....	30,870	29,469	28,212	26,591	27,883
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	28,306	29,737	31,241	32,827	30,427
Provisions and Other Charges ....	31,072	31,446	33,675	37,834	37,037
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....	<b>176,838</b>	<b>178,934</b>	<b>184,625</b>	<b>191,638</b>	<b>196,138</b>
<b>Profit</b> ....	<b>722</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>1,596</b>

[Return No. 32]

**METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	3,922,708	4,198,146	4,370,854	4,640,708	4,907,707
Inscribed Stock Issued ....	4,514,653	4,707,089	4,899,164	5,190,858	5,482,151
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>8,437,361</b>	<b>8,905,235</b>	<b>9,270,018</b>	<b>9,831,566</b>	<b>10,389,858</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....	<b>5,397,021</b>	<b>5,883,066</b>	<b>6,956,943</b>	<b>7,311,529</b>	<b>7,541,194</b>
Working Expenses ....	5,416,303	6,134,424	6,568,459	6,781,615	7,373,884
Interest ....	386,205	408,674	427,109	452,669	463,788
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	585,423	601,458	581,130	630,749	627,582
Provisions and Other Charges ....	2,983	20,615	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....	<b>6,390,914</b>	<b>7,165,171</b>	<b>7,576,698</b>	<b>7,865,033</b>	<b>8,465,254</b>
<b>Loss</b> ....	<b>993,893</b>	<b>1,282,115</b>	<b>619,755</b>	<b>553,504</b>	<b>924,060</b>

[Return No. 33]

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD**

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	71,081,918	76,276,651	81,507,398	87,646,259	94,869,697
Subscribed Loans ....	860,000	1,340,000	1,920,000	2,800,000	3,580,000
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>71,941,918</b>	<b>77,616,651</b>	<b>83,427,398</b>	<b>90,446,259</b>	<b>98,449,697</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b> ....	<b>7,137,970</b>	<b>8,101,595</b>	<b>9,179,268</b>	<b>9,700,445</b>	<b>11,844,454</b>
Working Expenses ....	3,116,158	3,396,202	4,226,688	4,296,330	4,420,530
Interest ....	3,266,536	3,744,440	3,929,470	4,210,268	4,570,004
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	665,012	725,023	790,005	855,270	949,227
Provisions and Other Charges ....	.....	.....	200,000	166,573	1,313,000
<b>Total Annual Cost</b> ....	<b>7,047,706</b>	<b>7,865,665</b>	<b>9,146,163</b>	<b>9,528,441</b>	<b>11,252,761</b>
<b>Profit</b> ....	<b>90,264</b>	<b>235,930</b>	<b>33,105</b>	<b>172,004</b>	<b>591,693</b>



## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 34]

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	8,756,178	8,551,980	8,242,900	8,353,967	8,353,966
Subscribed Loans .....	.....	.....	400,000	700,000	700,000
Total .....	8,756,178	8,551,980	8,642,900	9,053,967	9,053,966
Total Annual Revenue .....	3,460,686	4,145,538	4,878,505	5,420,100	5,342,795
Working Expenses .....	5,079,588	5,831,758	6,112,004	6,559,907	7,190,709
Interest .....	433,734	426,450	427,554	441,321	458,179
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	536,522	552,552	601,424	693,219	747,229
Provisions and Other Charges .....	71,398	66,510	131,490	98,218	125,895
Total Annual Cost .....	6,121,242	6,876,270	7,272,472	7,792,665	8,522,012
Loss .....	2,660,556	2,730,732	2,393,967	2,372,565	3,179,217

[Return No. 35] GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	.....	2,723,864	3,110,247	3,432,136	3,635,709
Subscribed Loans .....	.....	200,000	398,652	695,921	990,428
Total .....	.....	2,923,864	3,508,899	4,128,057	4,626,137
Total Annual Revenue .....	.....	143,400	316,379	360,247	503,770
Administration .....	.....	27,592	31,303	38,602	62,319
Maintenance .....	.....	11,829	38,102	39,700	111,745
Rates on Rental Properties .....	.....	10,830	23,916	27,922	39,574
Interest .....	.....	102,867	142,028	179,247	214,092
Depreciation .....	.....	13,360	23,519	38,931	50,927
Provisions .....	.....	.....	50,000	35,845	25,113
Total Annual Cost .....	.....	166,478	308,868	360,247	503,770
Loss .....	.....	23,078	.....	.....	.....
Profit .....	.....	.....	7,511	.....	.....

## VI—TRUST FUNDS

## ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1968-69

	Main Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1964	Metro- politan Traffic Trust Account	Road Main- tenance Fund	Central Roads Trust Fund	Railway Crossing Protec- tion Fund	Beef Roads	Mitchell Freeway Reserve and New Building Account	Total
Balances from year 1967-68—	\$ 2,974,317	\$ 270,693	\$ ....	\$ 86,620	\$ ....	\$ 103,258	\$ ....	\$ 6,091,760	\$ 9,526,548
Receipts during year—									
License Fees and Permits .....	26,710	....	6,710,280	3,209,688	641,376	....	....	....	10,588,054
Recoups by Local Authorities .....	2,487,665	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,487,665
Payments by Local Authorities .....	....	....	....	....	2,884,761	47,840	....	....	2,932,601
Commonwealth Government Recoups .....	4,329	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,329
Commonwealth Government Grants .....	....	25,148,112	....	....	5,388,881	....	1,461,000	....	31,987,993
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B .....	231,323	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	231,323
	5,724,344	25,418,705	6,710,280	3,296,308	8,915,018	151,098	1,461,000	6,091,760	57,758,513
Transfers to Other Funds .....	101,342	5,772,438	5,328,076	3,085,514	5,609,353	35,290	145,000	10,000	20,087,013
Transfers from Other Funds .....	13,387,737	2,039,732	....	....	4,510,324	140,220	....	....	20,087,013
	19,010,739	21,685,999	1,382,204	210,794	7,815,989	265,028	1,306,000	6,081,760	57,758,513
Payments during year—									
Administration, Office Equipment, etc. ....	3,957,053	....	564,452	....	....	....	....	....	4,521,505
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	258,163	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	258,163
Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc. ....	9,035,817	20,359,984	....	....	....	190,135	1,115,886	....	30,701,822
Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities .....	....	....	817,752	....	7,815,989	....	....	....	8,633,741
Traffic Control Lights, etc. ....	432,113	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	432,113
Recoup to P.W.D. for Sundry Marine Works under section 5 (3) of C.A.R. Act, 1964 .....	....	303,609	....	....	....	....	....	....	303,609
Progress Payments—New Building. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	757,338	....	757,338
	13,683,146	20,663,593	1,382,204	....	7,815,989	190,135	1,115,886	757,338	45,608,291
Balances on hand—30th June, 1969 .....	5,327,593	1,022,406	....	210,784	....	74,893	190,114	5,324,422 (a)	12,150,222

(a) Includes Mitchell Freeway Reserve \$3,000,000.

[Thursday, 2 October, 1969.]

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 37]

## FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1964-65 to 1968-69

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Balance from previous year .....	370,842	613,904	471,303	659,339	470,707
Appropriation from Revenue Fund .....	2,142,088	2,352,665	2,861,634	2,935,327	2,761,178
Commonwealth Loans—Softwood Forestry Agreement .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Sundry Receipts .....	194,656	217,928	229,473	252,064	265,942
Total Receipts .....	2,707,586	3,184,497	3,562,410	3,846,730	4,097,827
<i>Payments</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year .....	2,093,682	2,713,194	2,903,071	3,376,023	3,640,898
Balance on hand, 30th June .....	613,904	471,303	659,339	470,707	456,929

[Return No. 38]

## HOSPITAL FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1964-65 to 1968-69

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Treasury Grants .....	15,710,074	17,046,812	19,158,916	20,947,195	24,368,645
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	101,162	52,271	280,713	465,701	84,852
	15,811,236	17,099,083	19,439,629	21,412,896	24,453,497
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure .....	416,700	507,362	609,438	651,404	750,973
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental .....	3,040,134	3,227,782	4,255,131	4,066,028	4,445,364
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc. ....	9,454,662	9,877,348	10,580,301	11,912,621	13,868,490
Miscellaneous .....	2,899,740	3,486,591	3,994,759	4,782,843	5,388,670
	15,811,236	17,099,083	19,439,629	21,412,896	24,453,497

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

## THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Transactions during the Years, 1964-65 to 1968-69

Details	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance—Brought forward ....	6,217,646	6,026,473(a)	2,716,832	3,911,443	7,926,741
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund ....	1,540,000	700,000	2,690,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Treasury Grants ....	2,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Borrowings ....	1,860,000	1,350,060	1,555,000	1,935,000	1,600,000
Sale of Land and Leases ....	840,744	818,484	761,229	1,947,548	2,195,983
Rents ....	156,224	135,211	232,944	264,965	307,785
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers ....	2,943,884	3,370,132	4,163,231	4,723,137	6,368,583
Construction for other Government Departments etc. ....	2,207,178	2,019,219	4,099,344	3,099,157	2,390,401
Fees and Agency Commissions ....	95,216	381,922	378,919	400,643	370,648
Other Revenue ....	963,092	1,290,934	1,157,913	1,307,390	1,725,706
Total Receipts ....	18,923,984	16,072,435	17,745,412	19,889,283	25,185,847
Payments during year—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds ....	291,956	314,299	368,890	417,527	478,137
Construction ....	7,692,018	7,410,590	7,599,649	5,550,238	5,759,367
Purchase of Land and Leases....	1,007,796	1,803,036	1,190,922	1,610,102	3,482,875
Revenue Vote—Administration ....	1,348,798	1,698,528	1,645,619	1,743,218	1,957,720
Interest ....	1,267,500	1,351,329	1,585,885	1,667,756	1,796,774
Other ....	758,762	777,821	1,443,004	973,701	1,479,027
Total Payments ....	12,366,830	13,355,603	13,833,969	11,962,542	14,953,900
Balance on hand 30th June ....	6,657,154	2,716,832	3,911,443	7,926,741	10,231,947

(a) Excluding Transfer of \$530,681, held for Government Employees Housing Authority, on creation of a Separate Authority.

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 40]

## STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1968-69

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, \$2.50	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 90	Financial Assistance Grant	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Mental Institutions Benefits	Immigration Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
	\$								\$	\$	\$
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
a) 1901-02 to 1910-11 ....	....	(b) 17,746,444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,746,444
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 ....	16,096,690	....	....	....	162,280,000	(e) 272,719,804	7,421,966	177,466	70,824	(f) 2,315,122	481,081,878
(iii) State Grants Act, 1959											
1959-60 ....	946,864	....	....	....	7,000,000	50,924,000	1,042,092	....	....	(g) 36,610	59,040,558
1960-61 ....	946,864	....	....	....	8,618,000	55,953,950	1,034,518	....	....	(g) 53,034	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	76,911,896
1963-64 ....	946,864	....	....	....	12,144,000	65,596,650	....	....	34,000	(h) 358,350	79,079,864
1964-65 ....	946,864	....	....	....	17,120,000	70,498,358	....	....	....	....	88,565,222
1965-66 ....	946,864	....	....	....	24,038,000	78,474,068	....	....	....	....	103,458,927
1966-67 ....	946,864	....	....	....	19,406,000	86,395,579	....	....	....	....	106,748,443
1967-68 ....	946,864	....	....	....	15,518,000	96,151,755	....	....	....	(i) 35,405	112,652,024
1968-69 ....	946,864	....	....	....	582,000	108,295,948	....	....	....	(j) 16,790,060	126,020,872
Total, 10 years ....	9,468,632	....	....	....	129,158,000	734,941,757	2,076,610	....	34,000	17,402,187	893,081,126
Total, 68 years ....	39,768,288	18,147,444	13,264,528	5,112,496	327,608,810	1,007,601,561	9,408,576	177,466	104,824	20,788,565	1,442,138,568

(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 \$1,825,118 and Special Payment on account of coal strike of \$1,323,354. (f) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement, \$736,390; Price Control Reimbursement, \$703,212; States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act, \$630,124; Kimberley Research Station, \$245,390. (g) Kimberley Research Station. (h) Includes Kimberley Research Station \$58,350 and Additional Assistance Grant for Employment Giving Activities \$300,000. (i) State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. (j) Additional Assistance Grant \$15,600,000; Special Revenue Assistance \$1,296,060.

## 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	5,254,000	—	704,184	878,000	1949-50	—	—	171,836	—
1948-49	7,200,000	—	1,634,522	1,634,522	1950-51	—	—	—	—
1949-50	10,360,000	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	—	—	—	283,222
1952-53	(a) 16,400,000	—	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	186,000	1956-57	—	—	—	772,086
1955-56	(b) 17,700,000	—	3,681,662	644,000	1957-58	—	—	—	3,017,662
1956-57	(b) 18,204,000	—	3,824,736	2,684,000	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	—	2,811,628	1,912,000	1961-62	—	—	—	899,628
1960-61	(b) 7,400,000	—	2,409,162	620,000	1962-63	—	—	—	1,789,162
1961-62	(b) 10,400,000	—	1,923,024	344,000	1963-64	—	—	—	1,584,024
1962-63	(b) 11,800,000	—	1,505,750	1,320,000	1964-65	—	—	245,040	—
1963-64	(b) 11,800,000	—	2,792,360	3,058,000	1965-66	—	—	8,960	—
1964-65	(b) 15,800,000	—	4,697,050	4,706,000	1966-67	—	—	7,890	—
1965-66	(b) 21,000,000	—	10,110	18,000	1967-68	—	—	594,506	—
1966-67	(b) 14,700,000	—	27,494	582,000	1968-69	—	—	828,696	—
1967-68	15,600,000	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) Commencing 1968-69 no Special Grant is payable under Section 90 of the Constitution.

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 42]

Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated  
Revenue Fund, 1968-69

Details	Amount
<b>Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—</b>	<b>\$</b>
Aboriginal Advancement .....	825,000
Agriculture Extension Services .....	375,055
Australian Meat Research Committee .....	45,660
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research .....	18,348
Australian Wool Board .....	62,549
Barley Research Advisory Committee .....	10,000
Beef Cattle Roads .....	1,451,000
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave .....	58,285
Colleges of Advanced Education .....	1,786,088
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1964 .....	30,536,993
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement .....	12,394,295
Commonwealth Educational Training Schemes .....	85,331
Emergency Housekeeping Service .....	2,000
Hospital Benefits .....	1,700,581
National Fitness .....	40,268
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund .....	52,400
National Safety Council .....	19,140
Petroleum Products Subsidy .....	3,065,856
Pharmaceutical Benefits .....	2,053,204
Pre-School Teachers College .....	14,000
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines .....	6,450
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Government Schools .....	530,400
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Independent Schools .....	391,000
Secondary School Libraries .....	168,000
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement) .....	2,104,681
State Wheat Research .....	112,500
Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment .....	437,000
War Service Homes .....	3,978,695
Water Resources .....	273,250
Wheat Research .....	36,390
<b>Total—Trust Funds</b> .....	<b>62,634,419</b>
<b>Other Funds—</b>	
Assistance to Deserted Wives .....	202,280
Australian Research Grants Committee .....	275,511
Free Milk for School Children .....	800,000
Kimberley Research Station .....	163,520
Meckering Earthquake Relief .....	50,000
Mental Institutions .....	332,407
Noalinba Reception Centre .....	411,237
Ord River Irrigation Project—Stage II .....	5,100,000
Railway Standardisation Agreement .....	8,361,830
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service .....	74,985
Research Grant—Department of Education and Science .....	1,500
Softwood Forestry Agreement Loan .....	500,000
South West Region Water Supplies .....	2,050,000
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property .....	41,224
Teachers Training College .....	582,000
Tuberculosis Financial Aid .....	673,270
University of Western Australia .....	3,586,575
War Service Land Settlement—Advances Rural and Industries Bank .....	1,772,530
<b>Total—Other Funds</b> .....	<b>24,958,869</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>87,593,288</b>

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 43]

Commonwealth Grants for the Provision of Science Laboratories  
and Technical Training Facilities

Details	Amount
<b>Government Schools—</b>	<b>\$</b>
Technical Training :	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1968	Nil
Commonwealth Advances, 1968/69	437,000
	437,000
Expenditure, 1968/69	364,212
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1969	72,788
<b>Details of Expenditure—</b>	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Bunbury Technical School	15,000
Wembley Technical School	125,989
Leederville Technical School	161,355
Equipment—Various Technical Schools	61,868
	364,212
<b>Science Laboratories—</b>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1968	95,072
Commonwealth Advances, 1968/69	530,400
	625,472
Expenditure, 1968/69	604,299
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1969	21,173
<b>Details of Expenditure—</b>	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Albany High School	12,134
Applecross Senior High School	6,045
Belmont High School	7,578
Bentley High School	34,914
Busselton High School	29,120
Churchlands High School	1,669
Cyril Jackson High School	49,587
Geraldton High School	54,354
Hampton High School	65,593
Hollywood High School	16,551
John Curtin High School	84,081
Kent Street High School	155
Manjimup High School	36,288
Margaret River High School	590
Mirrabeeka High School	93,786
Pinjarra High School	49,548
Scarborough High School	2,000
York High School	505
Equipment—Various Secondary Schools	59,801
	604,299
<b>Non-Government Schools—</b>	
Science Laboratories :	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1968	14,206
Commonwealth Advances, 1968/69	391,000
	405,206
Payments to Non-Government Schools, 1968/69 for Buildings and Equipment	343,644
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1969	61,562



## 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, 1969

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties .....	6,297,444	.....	6,297,444	6.78
Other Stamp Duties .....	22,842,849	.....	22,842,849	24.58
Land Tax .....	4,745,095	.....	4,745,095	5.11
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....	754,643	.....	754,643	.81
Liquor Licenses .....	2,847,703	.....	2,847,703	3.05
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	65,892	.....	65,892	.07
Totalisator Duty and Licenses .....	529,415	.....	529,415	.57
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses .....	196,482	.....	196,482	.21
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board .....	2,398,360	.....	2,398,360	2.58
Investment Tax .....	645,368	.....	645,368	.69
Motor Taxation (b) .....	866,014	17,065,717	17,931,731	19.29
Other Vehicle Taxation (b) .....	.....	48,390	48,390	.06
Vermine Tax .....	.....	593,296	593,296	.64
Noxious Weed Tax .....	.....	235,110	235,110	.25
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	35,500	35,500	.04
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	.....	1,656,201	1,656,201	1.78
Licenses not elsewhere included .....	1,059,825	.....	1,059,825	1.14
Total — — — .....	43,249,990	19,634,214	62,884,204	67.66

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1968-69. 929,400.

(b) Preliminary figures.

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

## COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1968-69

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	\$ 83,374,719	\$ 4,155,163	\$ 779,218	\$ 44,755,395	\$ 49,689,770	\$ 524,507	\$ 49,165,269	\$ 62.90
(b) University	4,700,134	234,242	44,127	4,055,975	4,334,344	....	4,334,344	4.66
(c) Tertiary other than University	4,045,927	201,638	37,902	2,194,129	2,433,669	....	2,433,669	2.62
(d) Technical Education	4,602,949	229,398	42,795	4,938,984	5,211,177	468,588	4,742,589	5.10
(e) Agricultural Education	2,710,987	135,108	24,186	416,622	575,916	84,086	491,830	.53
(f) Library, Museum, etc.	162,787	8,113	1,609	1,841,961	1,851,683	....	1,851,683	1.99
(g) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	1,628	81	17	14,300	14,398	....	14,398	.02
Total 1	99,599,131	4,963,743	929,854	53,217,366	64,110,963	1,077,181	63,033,782	67.82
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—								
(a) Public Health	117,065	5,834	283	3,432,805	3,438,922	859,646	2,579,276	2.78
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	62,927,976	2,724,475	301,341	30,822,543	33,848,359	660,450	33,187,909	35.71
(c) Recreation Facilities	....	....	....	1,052,723	1,052,723	....	1,052,723	1.13
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	3,997,025	199,200	34,261	3,547,856	3,781,117	247,368	3,533,749	3.80
(e) Miners' Phthisis	....	....	....	64,026	64,026	....	64,026	.07
(f) Natives n.e.i.	1,771,511	88,287	16,722	3,084,821	3,189,830	161,084	3,028,746	3.26
(g) Unemployment Relief	....	....	....	34,158	34,158	....	34,158	.04
Total 2	68,813,577	3,017,796	352,607	42,038,732	45,409,135	1,928,548	43,480,587	46.79
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—								
(a) Administration of Justice	2,033,279	101,333	20,007	2,224,556	2,345,896	1,843,256	502,640	.54
(b) Police	6,839,604	340,867	61,955	7,927,369	8,330,131	1,391,642	6,938,489	7.47
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	2,874,697	143,267	24,969	3,159,743	3,327,979	52,430	3,275,549	3.52
(d) Public Safety	....	....	....	624,691	624,691	18,569	606,122	.65
Total 3	11,747,580	585,467	106,931	13,936,299	14,628,697	3,305,897	11,322,800	12.18
GRAND TOTAL	180,160,288	8,567,006	1,389,392	114,192,397	124,148,795	6,311,628	117,837,169	126.79

(\*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1968-69, viz. 929,400

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 46]

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## Statistical Statement of Operations

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Average number of miles open	3,733	3,747	3,769	3,815	4,143
Results of Operations (per train mile)					
Earnings .....	466·23c	523·00c	570·72c	609·94c	616·91c
Operating Expenses .....	420·43c	431·11c	466·14c	491·80c	543·24c
Depreciation .....	57·58c	58·05c	64·22c	73·34c	83·20c
Interest .....	82·41c	87·10c	97·02c	105·22c	120·65c
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest .....	560·42c	576·26c	627·38c	670·36c	747·09c
Deficit .....	94·19c	53·26c	56·66c	60·42c	130·18c
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings .....	89·73	82·40	81·78	80·77	88·02
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	\$2,445,594	\$2,472,000	\$2,674,816	\$2,818,426	\$2,874,048
Road Services					
Number of Passenger Miles	23,368,907	24,584,018	23,699,361	23,095,660	25,439,635
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	\$491,346	\$528,782	\$541,920	\$548,936	\$596,963
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	2·10c	2·15c	2·29c	2·38c	2·35c
Parcels Earnings .....	\$1,259,272	\$1,378,585	\$1,482,574	\$1,529,750	\$1,699,188
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying					
Number of Ton Miles (millions) .....	842	1,021	1,244	1,572	1,526
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles) .....	161·03	159·91	158·02	176·39	170·78
Average tonnage per loaded wagon .....	7·2	7·7	8·6	10·0	10·03
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	157·4	170·5	195·9	242·3	261·3
Average Earnings per ton mile .....	3·61c	3·63c	3·38c	2·89c	2·80c
Earnings from Goods and Livestock .....	\$31,035,934	\$37,708,034	\$42,771,550	\$46,097,840	\$43,375,249
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon .....	17·2	18·0	19·5	21·7	22·7
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	370	393	440	517	568
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded .....	21·3	21·5	22·2	23·4	24·5
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty....	9·0	10·1	11·3	12·4	13·8
Rolling Stock on 30th June					
Locomotives Steam—No. ....	†240	†239	†238	†216	†205
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No. ....	106	112	123	147	161
Passenger Vehicles—No. ....	266	263	239	238	225
Brake Vans—No. ....	270	268	269	263	259
Goods Vehicles—No. ....	12,896	12,878	13,061	12,925	12,818
Omnibuses—No. ....	67	66	59	62	63
Staff—Average per Year					
Salaries—No. ....	2,051	2,055	2,061	2,098	2,133
Wages—No. ....	9,770	9,528	9,595	9,312	9,120
Total Staff—No. ....	11,821	11,583	11,656	11,410	11,253

† Includes 1 Diesel Mechanical Locomotive.

**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
**(a) TONNAGE OF GOODS CARRIED**

Class of Goods	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	757,836	14.49	678,385	10.63	590,994	7.51	359,394	4.03	229,242	2.56
Ores and Minerals	868,019	16.60	1,101,842	17.27	2,264,298	28.76	3,477,873	39.08	4,352,432	48.71
Wool	89,018	1.65	100,182	1.57	109,258	1.39	116,824	1.31	141,064	1.59
Chaff	5,977	.11	5,657	.09	6,208	.08	6,642	.08	6,368	.08
Wheat	1,157,768	22.71	1,966,892	30.82	2,338,140	29.70	2,276,520	25.55	1,512,215	16.92
Grain and Grain Products	227,264	4.35	330,309	5.17	297,669	3.78	258,763	2.90	311,224	3.49
Firewood	1,914	.04	729	.01	284	....	276	....	147	....
Local Timber	359,387	6.87	367,536	5.78	363,545	4.62	392,976	4.41	332,900	3.73
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	112,154	2.14	102,994	1.61	98,790	1.25	95,672	1.07	109,020	1.26
Fertilisers	639,718	10.32	687,486	9.20	664,357	8.44	703,806	7.90	666,714	7.46
All other goods	1,083,195	20.72	1,141,497	17.87	1,139,535	14.47	1,221,818	13.72	1,277,147	14.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,229,230</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,383,509</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7,872,978</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8,910,404</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8,934,477</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**(b) EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED**

Class of Goods	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1968-69		1968-69	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	\$ 2,472,666	7.98	\$ 2,289,131	6.07	\$ 1,969,566	4.80	\$ 1,128,648	2.45	\$ 639,465	1.47
Ores and Minerals	1,921,494	6.20	2,398,460	6.36	4,114,328	9.62	7,247,355	15.72	8,623,760	19.90
Wool	1,255,628	4.05	1,465,400	3.89	1,580,148	3.89	1,687,014	3.66	2,069,007	4.76
Chaff	42,670	.14	42,380	.10	44,930	.11	49,197	.11	49,246	.11
Wheat	5,952,118	19.21	10,131,638	26.87	12,401,029	29.13	12,044,556	26.13	7,801,176	17.52
Grain and Grain Products	1,140,458	3.63	1,654,774	4.39	1,506,580	3.62	1,376,840	2.99	1,582,063	3.65
Firewood	7,002	.02	3,800	.01	1,212	....	1,138	....	569	....
Local Timber	2,403,642	7.76	2,469,044	6.52	2,470,111	5.78	2,638,940	5.76	2,489,566	5.74
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	893,466	2.88	844,981	2.24	820,472	1.92	794,132	1.72	859,427	1.98
Fertilisers	2,401,140	7.75	2,857,832	7.58	3,204,807	7.49	3,434,775	7.45	3,322,364	7.66
All other goods	12,493,512	40.33	13,563,094	35.97	14,598,385	34.14	15,600,039	33.62	10,138,596	23.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,983,694</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37,708,034</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42,771,550</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>46,007,840</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43,375,249</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48]

## Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>A. VITAL STATISTICS</b>						
Population at 30th June (a) ....	No.	825,525	848,100	878,362	*909,409	(b)
Annual Rate of Increase (a) ....	%	2.11	2.73	3.33	3.77	(b)
Births (c) ....	No.	16,269	16,131	*18,123	*18,550	(b)
Marriages (c) ....	No.	8,235	6,728	7,185	*7,874	(b)
Immigration (net Overseas Arrivals and Departures) ....	No.	7,702	10,768	15,137	14,789	13,708
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT</b>						
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment at 30th June ....	'000's	234.2	248.7	256.3	276.8	(b)
Registered Unemployed at 30th June ....	No.	3,576	3,370	3,757	4,151	4,007
Registered Vacancies at 30th June ....	No.	2,422	2,985	2,411	2,630	3,736
State Basic Wage ....	\$	31.47	32.65	33.50	33.50	35.45
Commonwealth Minimum Weekly Rate ....	\$	....	....	36.55	37.55	38.00
Average Weekly Earnings (Male Units) ....	\$	49.50	54.10	58.30	62.50	67.50
<b>C. LAND SETTLEMENT</b>						
Area of Land Selected during the year ....	acres	1,052,171	790,621	1,196,977	1,122,259	407,479
Area of Land Leased during the year ....	acres	2,238,237	3,565,850	4,890,364	1,889,845	2,692,077
Area of Land under Cultivation (d) ....	acres	29,545,477	30,698,048	31,868,752	32,806,144	†33,600,000
Area of Land under Crop ....	acres	7,289,406	8,448,751	8,567,718	8,883,123	†9,500,000
<b>D. PRODUCTION</b>						
<b>(1) Rural and Primary</b>						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fellmongered)—Quantity ....	lb.	200,995,000	238,356,000	263,852,000	*289,642,000	†363,000,000
Gross Value ....	\$	93,274,914	115,182,949	121,509,161	*116,653,266	†159,944,000
Wheat—Quantity ....	bus.	63,071,000	102,156,000	103,195,000	*108,975,000	†112,450,000
Gross Value ....	\$	88,556,922	153,049,650	153,157,379	*170,101,782	†157,221,000
Oats ....	bus.	14,011,068	23,278,721	*22,117,198	*18,759,430	†23,000,000
Barley ....	bus.	3,701,015	6,480,934	6,707,484	*7,026,909	†9,200,000
Livestock at 31st March (e)—						
Sheep ....	No.	22,391,834	24,426,808	27,370,386	*30,160,877	32,901,158
Cattle ....	No.	1,258,427	1,271,226	1,357,042	*1,426,936	1,546,256
Livestock Slaughtered—						
Cattle and Calves ....	No.	326,560	314,557	300,754	*382,864	†368,268
Sheep ....	No.	1,268,900	1,677,399	1,675,999	*2,008,511	†2,373,392
Lambs ....	No.	760,664	857,560	904,355	*1,163,905	†1,429,907
Pigs ....	No.	182,092	194,586	213,744	*242,184	†265,211
Meat Produced—						
Beef and Veal ....	tons	56,983	58,089	54,811	*59,247	†63,731
Mutton ....	tons	24,411	32,163	32,831	*38,123	†40,187
Lamb ....	tons	11,428	12,542	13,550	*16,038	†20,636
Pigmeat ....	tons	9,861	10,444	11,584	*13,159	†14,197
Timber Sawn (f) ....	sup. ft.	207,303,974	211,637,766	204,505,446	*211,726,449	†188,294,227
<b>(2) Mining</b>						
Gold (g)—Quantity ....	fine oz.	690,216	638,788	*600,106	566,864	†480,533
Value ....	\$	21,531,276	20,006,102	18,843,982	17,301,457	†17,464,345
Coal—Quantity ....	tons	965,715	1,042,110	1,082,630	1,057,887	†1,102,621
Value ....	\$	4,499,220	4,493,337	4,746,264	4,736,634	†4,852,650
Iron Ore (Mine Production)—						
Quantity ....	'000's tons	1,615	*3,079	*9,860	*14,664	(b)
Bauxite—Quantity ....	'000's tons	400	583	1,153	1,367	†2,075
Oil—Quantity ....	bbls	....	....	*1,106,962	8,808,379	†11,652,217
<b>(3) Manufacturing</b>						
Bricks (Clay—all sizes) ....	No.	149,057,000	140,611,000	163,166,000	*207,575,000	274,318,000
Electricity (Distributed) ....	kwh	1,240,725,000	1,371,780,000	1,605,904,000	*1,846,405,000	†2,220,392,000
Building and Construction—						
Houses and Flats—						
Completed ....	No.	9,286	8,889	10,014	12,250	16,331
Value ....	\$	68,234,000	67,185,000	87,400,000	109,947,000	135,632,000
Total All Buildings—						
Value ....	\$	107,100,000	130,178,000	162,135,000	195,403,000	254,833,000
<b>(4) Net Value of Production</b>						
Agricultural ....	\$	92,800,208	154,493,705	*153,717,481	*192,501,398	†144,081,000
Pastoral and Trapping ....	\$	101,747,280	130,435,014	128,807,307	*120,130,751	†106,904,000
Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping ....	\$	14,700,116	16,926,221	15,302,460	*14,530,163	†14,632,000
Fisheries ....	\$	13,972,938	14,477,952	14,974,796	*20,419,377	†22,206,000
Forestry exclusive of Milling ....	\$	11,314,232	11,065,259	12,472,781	*13,273,270	†12,123,000
Mines and Quarries ....	\$	92,162,434	35,191,851	*63,097,414	*110,266,978	†168,168,000
Factories ....	\$	260,637,078	238,802,710	335,787,500	388,257,000	(b)

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48]

## Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<b>E. TRADE</b>						
Imports—						
Interstate .....	\$'m	343.9	403.1	*474.9	*527.1	†554.5
Overseas .....	\$'m	153.5	175.7	159.4	*207.0	†203.5
Total .....	\$'m	497.4	578.8	*634.2	*734.0	†758.0
Exports—						
Interstate .....	\$'m	120.0	119.6	116.0	*124.5	†147.8
Overseas .....	\$'m	243.1	314.4	421.3	*475.3	†547.1
Total (A) .....	\$'m	363.1	434.0	537.3	*599.8	†694.9
Principal Exports—						
Wheat .....	\$	56,955,076	98,515,344	126,918,349	121,764,482	†77,987,978
Wool (Greasy and Degreased) .....	\$	98,294,072	115,128,952	126,994,962	*126,417,651	†158,272,423
Chemical Elements and Compounds .....	\$	n.a.	n.a.	18,110,172	24,556,415	34,142,436
Gold Bullion (i) .....	\$	16,127,202	26,146,630	15,106,782	11,815,970	†12,701,223
Iron and Steel .....	\$	17,933,152	14,465,404	15,658,487	11,442,199	25,001,324
Iron Ore and Concentrates .....	\$	3,114,386	6,967,352	50,889,586	*104,506,212	†161,491,861
Meat, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen .....	\$	16,101,818	18,680,463	17,861,664	*19,789,754	†26,474,313
Crayfish Tails .....	\$	10,591,532	13,820,694	15,873,257	17,088,801	†17,023,717
Petroleum and Petroleum Products .....	\$	43,615,322	37,910,958	36,553,044	44,550,145	†47,442,086
Retail Sales—						
Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc. ....	\$	*437,000,000	*480,900,000	*524,000,000	576,300,000	(b)
Motor Vehicles (j) .....	\$	*169,000,000	*180,900,000	*218,200,000	246,800,000	(b)
Total .....	\$	*606,000,000	*661,800,000	*742,200,000	822,900,000	(b)
<b>F. FINANCE</b>						
Depositors, Balances—						
Trading Banks—Weekly Averages						
for June .....	\$	274,256,000	324,760,000	353,164,000	411,710,000	494,352,000
Savings Banks—end of June .....	\$	261,654,000	292,871,000	330,807,000	373,602,000	412,984,000
Insurance—Life—						
Sum Assured (existing Policies) ....	\$	(k)	991,640,000	*1,142,462,000	*1,332,170,000	(b)
Insurance—General—						
Gross Premiums (l) .....	\$	28,224,272	32,384,879	36,535,359	41,622,142	(b)
Instalment Credit—Balances Outstand-						
ing at 30th June—						
(1) Non Retail Finance Business .....	\$	*82,400,000	*89,600,000	*101,300,000	125,300,000	(b)
For all Business (m) .....	\$	*109,900,000	*115,500,000	*126,800,000	152,100,000	(b)
<b>G. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS</b>						
<b>AT 30th JUNE</b>						
Cars and Station Wagons .....	No.	202,914	219,816	240,519	268,552	(b)
Utilities, Vans, Trucks and Omni-						
buses .....	No.	79,316	84,423	87,661	92,563	(b)

(a) Includes Aborigines.

(b) Not available at time of publication.

(c) From March quarter 1967 includes Aborigines.

(d) Area of cleared land under crop or pasture, fallowed, newly cleared for next season, used for natural grazing or resting.

(e) 31st March of year last mentioned.

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

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

(h) Excluding ships stores.

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

(j) Including Parts and Petrol, etc.

(k) Not available. New series commencing 1965-66 for year ended 30th June.

(l) Excluding particulars of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust.

(m) Operations of Retail Businesses and Non Retail Finance Businesses.

† Preliminary.

\* Revised.

n.a. denotes "not available".

## ALUMINA REFINERY (PINJARRA) AGREEMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR. COURT** (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [5.23 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill before the House is to ratify an agreement between the State and Western Aluminium N.L. This is the latest and the most important of a number of amending agreements we have had with the company since the original agreement was signed in June, 1961.

The first agreement provided for the establishment of the Kwinana refinery at a cost of not less than \$10,000,000 with a capacity of not less than 120,000 tons of alumina per annum. I think most members know the story of how the timetable and capital were exceeded in such an admirable way.

Before the refinery was completed—and I am now referring to the first unit—its capacity was increased to 220,000 tons and there has been a non-stop expansion programme, until today production is at the rate of 830,000 tons per annum with two further units building so that by the end of 1970 production at Kwinana will be 1,250,000 tons of alumina per annum.

Notwithstanding the tremendous growth which has taken place at Kwinana and the contribution made by the company to the State's economy through export earnings, wages bill, purchase of services, and locally-manufactured goods, I regard the agreement, which has recently been negotiated, as one which will ultimately mean more to the State because of the impact it will have on regional development.

Summarised, the agreement now to be ratified provides for the establishment of a second refinery at Pinjarra, with exports of alumina during the first stage through the existing port facilities at Kwinana. Later, as production increases, it is expected that the company will develop storage and build its own special purpose wharf—equipped with shiploader—at the proposed inner harbour at Bunbury to permit exports of alumina through this port.

The agreement also contains a series of amendments to the principal agreement. These cover the change of basis of royalty from bauxite to alumina, escalation and review of royalty rates, extension of the special mineral lease, arbitration, and review of the amount of compensation payable to the Conservator of Forests. That is the broad outline of the agreement.

I think it would be appropriate at this stage if I go through the various clauses, elaborating as necessary. The first clause

which requires explanation is 4 (1). Under this the company is obliged, by the 30th June, 1973, to have completed and in operation the first stage of the Pinjarra refinery with a capacity of not less than 200,000 tons of alumina per annum. I should add that 200,000 tons per annum of production is the standard sized unit of most of the alumina producing companies in the world today.

Clause 4 (2) sets out the company's obligations in connection with the development of a berth and associated facilities at Bunbury. The most important provision from the State's point of view is that the company will contribute the sum of \$1,500,000 to the cost of dredging the access channel and turning basin for the proposed Bunbury inner harbour to a depth of 36 feet. This payment is a straight-out grant to the State, and it will be noted that the agreement contemplates that the work of deepening the harbour will be completed by the 31st December, 1975.

This is of special significance under the terms of the agreement. In other words, if we have not deepened the harbour by then the company does not have to make its contribution. I also emphasise the fact that this is only a contribution towards the initial work. Together with this the wood chip industry is to make a substantial contribution of \$2,900,000. The company is more interested—and I now refer to Western Aluminium N.L.—in going deeper than 36 feet. Once it goes into this greater depth the company incurs a greater financial commitment.

All facilities necessary for the company to export alumina from the Port of Bunbury will be provided by the company at its own cost, this work to be completed by a date to coincide with the deepening of the harbour. The clause provides that there may be an extension of time to this date in certain circumstances appropriate to the situation.

This clause also provides for a wharfage charge of 15c per ton, which is similar to the wharfage charge applicable to the export of wood chips. Wharfage charges are to be adjusted in accordance with any increase or decrease in costs of the Bunbury Harbour Authority applicable to the company's operation; and I emphasise, applicable to the company's operations.

Provision is also made for the wharfage charge on tonnage of alumina in excess of 800,000 tons in any one year to be reduced by the sum of 3c per ton if certain conditions are met.

Firstly, if more than one company—in addition to Western Aluminium N.L.—has contributed to the cost of the dredging of the inner harbour, and the total tonnage of bulk materials passing through the harbour exceeds 2,000,000 tons a year, or alternatively if more than one company

other than Western Aluminium N.L. contributes to the deepening of the harbour, thereby decreasing the State's commitment to provide capital, the reduction applies when 1,500,000 tons of bulk materials per year are shipped through the port.

In effect this clause gives the company some relief when tonnages build up, but only when the State's obligation—and the reference to State is really a reference to the Bunbury Port Authority—in respect of interest and sinking fund on the funds invested in the harbour development are covered. The costs of operating the ports are very much related to the tonnage handled and it is from the tonnage handled that a recoup of costs can be obtained; hence the two adjustments of de-escalation of wharfage charges, having some regard, of course, to the contribution made by the company.

This clause also deals with the possibility of the company requiring a depth of water greater than 36 feet. The company will pay an agreed sum for any additional dredging it may require. We hope we will be able to eventually go below 36 feet. The company would like to see a harbour with a 43-foot depth, and this together with other negotiations may give us the means to get down to that depth to ensure that the south-west has a port of a useful size to enable it to cope with modern shipping requirements.

Clause 4(5) covers the disposal of the red mud residues from the refining process. These will be pumped to the areas within the boundaries of the refinery and they will be prepared in a manner agreed to between the parties. Members can be assured that every precaution will be taken to ensure that no deleterious material from the residue enters the underground aquifer or the surface drainage system. Furthermore, I am confident that the precautions taken will be adequate because not only does the Government have a responsibility here, but the company also recognises its obligations in this regard.

On this particular point I should mention that I have been down to Pinjarra on two occasions since these negotiations have been getting to a climax, and I have discussed this matter with the local authority and a group of local people. Unfortunately there are some who want to jump to the assumption that neither the Government, the local authority, nor the company has taken this question of underground or stream pollution into account.

Last night I saw somebody on television expressing some views on this matter. Obviously he had not taken the precaution to consult the local authority, the company, or the Government. Special precautions are being taken, and the company, as part of its obligations has had to acquire sufficient land as part of the refinery site, so as to deal with the red

mud throughout the foreseeable life of the refinery, within its boundary and without having to make the arrangements that have been made at Kwinana for using areas which are distant from the actual refinery.

This will call for special techniques, which are being worked out with the State Government engineers and advisers on the more scientific side. However, the company has obligations in respect of underground aquifers, natural streams, and creeks in the area. I can assure the House that the member for Murray took steps to check this point immediately it was thought the industry would make a favourable decision.

Clause 4 (9) details the arrangements in regard to the use of rail for the transport of the company's requirements. The company is obliged to transport by rail all alumina requiring shipment—other than the alumina produced at Kwinana and exported through the wharf there—to be transported by rail. Obviously the alumina that is produced at Kwinana cannot be transported by rail, because the Kwinana refinery is right alongside the wharf.

The agreement also provides that the company shall transport by rail all its requirements of caustic soda and fuel oil until a pipeline is installed. Naturally this would be dependent on the economics of pipeline and pumping costs *versus* rail transport. I should at this stage refer to the fact that one of the most difficult problems we experienced in negotiating this industry was the adverse economics created by having the refinery established inland. This means that all the fuel oil, the starch, the caustic soda, the lime, and the limestone, have to be taken to the refinery; whereas with the location of the Kwinana refinery on the coast it was right alongside the oil refinery for fuel oil. The lime and the limestone were close at hand, and the starch, of course, was just around the corner. Furthermore, it was easy to get access to the caustic soda which was brought into the area. All these commodities, which run into huge tonnages, have to be transported to Pinjarra.

Mr. Fletcher: By rail or by road?

Mr. COURT: Under the agreement made with the Government, it is obligatory to transport those commodities by rail.

Mr. Jamieson: You would have dead running of the bulk carriers.

Mr. COURT: These commodities cannot be carried in the alumina trucks to Pinjarra.

Mr. Jamieson: Surely the trucks could be modified.

Mr. COURT: They cannot be. Fuel oil cannot be carried on these trucks, nor can caustic soda, starch, or lime. We might



be able to get away with the cartage of lime on these wagons, although lime is a very difficult substance to handle in that way. The fact is that we have to provide a composite set of railway trucks.

Now that the member for Fremantle has raised the query, I will deal with the point. The railway freights are quite unique, because they have been worked out between the Railways Department and the company on a composite basis. For the first time we are using a composite type of train, so we will have trains comprising wagons specially constructed for the transport of alumina in one direction, and going back empty in the other. We will have fuel tankers, caustic soda tankers, and limestone trucks moving full the other way; likewise they will have to go back empty.

The rates which have been struck are profitable to the railways, and they have been approved as a result of this agreement. There is in the schedule attached to the agreement—not the schedule to the Bill—a provision dealing with the turn-round time of five hours for the trains, after which the rail freights will have to be reviewed if the company cannot achieve a turn-round in that time. Obviously if the trucks are held up for eight hours instead of five hours, it will have a very serious effect on the economics of this specialised freight movement.

Mr. Williams: Will the fuel oil, the starch, the caustic soda, and the lime go through the Port of Bunbury?

Mr. COURT: Initially the fuel oil will come from the Kwinana refinery. The day could arrive when it would come from Bunbury. The rail freights have been worked out on a very flexible basis, as Pinjarra is approximately equidistant from Kwinana and Bunbury. We have devised a system whereby the trains can operate from Kwinana to Pinjarra, Pinjarra to Bunbury, and *vice versa*, and also between Kwinana and Bunbury. This gives flexibility in the use of the railways to and from all focal points. This was done for a purpose. If we have 43 feet of water in Bunbury Harbour there could be a time when we would want to step up the volume of alumina shipped through that port, and likewise bring in the required commodities through it. We do not know definitely where the caustic soda industry will eventually be established. It might go to Kwinana, but it could go to Bunbury.

It will be noted that the company will assist the State with the provision of the necessary capital for railway line up-grading and for rolling stock, if required. Freight rates have been calculated on the basis of using composite trains, and the rates determined enable the operation to be profitable to the Railways Commission.

Clause 4 (11) requires the company to provide any houses which are needed for the company's personnel and employees

of contractors engaged on the company's operations. At the present time it is intended that the new homes will be constructed in an area which will be a logical extension to the township of Pinjarra.

Clause 5 enables the company, in the absence of established facilities for natural gas, to construct a pipeline, but subject to any Act which may be in force. This provision making the pipeline subject to any Act which may be in force foreshadows the introduction of legislation in respect of pipelines, particularly those dealing with petroleum.

Obviously we cannot have a system that is peculiar to this company, if it uses natural gas. However, we had to provide for a situation whereby natural gas could be brought to a certain point within the metropolitan area and there was no provision for distribution beyond that point. So, subject to the provisions of any legislation dealing with petroleum—by that I mean natural gas as well as liquid petroleum—there could be a proposition from the company for the installation of a pipeline, but this has to be approved by the Government.

The same thing applies to fuel oil, because I can foreshadow that when the Pinjarra refinery gets nearer the size of the Kwinana refinery, the only sensible way to take fuel oil there would be through a pipeline, and not on railway trucks. We could also have the situation where the refinery became so big that it would want to take the caustic soda through a pipeline instead of on railway trucks. This has been provided for, but it is subject to any legislation dealing with pipelines.

Clause 5 (6) will enable the company, at its cost, to install and operate a conveyor system or a private railway from the mining area in the Darling Range to the Pinjarra refinery. There is a reason for this, because either method of transport will be preferable to the company's vehicles using the roads—particularly from the safety angle.

When huge tonnages of bauxite are coming into a refinery, no matter how much care is taken with regard to a private road, it is seldom possible to keep it as a private road. However, provision is made for both conveyor and railway. The company must submit its proposals for approval. Personally I prefer the conveyor system because it is silent and safe and also it obviates the necessity for the use of heavy trucks on the road.

The alternative is a private railway, but provision is made for the railway to be approved only if it goes into the mine area and does not connect with an existing W.A.G.R. line. In other words, it cannot be an extension of a W.A.G.R. line.

Clause 6 deals with the provision of land for housing purposes and the company's obligation to contribute a fair and reasonable proportion of establishing necessary services and works—including sewerage treatment plants, water supply head works, main drains, education, hospital, and police facilities. This is, of course, one of the other difficult aspects when an industry is situated in an undeveloped area, away from an established metropolis. The Government must negotiate for this infrastructure cost which runs into a very large proportion of the total. The State cannot afford it, and therefore it must negotiate with the company. I would remind members that we cannot have it both ways—we cannot expect to receive high royalties and expect the company to undertake to provide all these amenities as well.

Clause 7 sets out the conditions under which the company will obtain its processing water requirements. It is expected that the company will obtain sufficient water from underground sources. Extensive testing is at present being undertaken to determine the extent of the aquifer and the safe draw.

If the supply from underground is insufficient for the company's purposes an alternative supply will be developed at the expense of the company. Provision is made for the company to join with the Government in further water development if the initial company development proves inadequate.

Clause 8 provides for the company to generate its own electricity requirements within the refinery site and to supply electricity for the purpose of operating pumps, crushers, conveyors, and other equipment—subject to the technical requirements of the State Electricity Commission. This is tied up with the techniques of alumina production and is consistent with the situation at Kwinana, because the heat which is developed in the production of alumina from the bauxite is used for the generation of steam and from the steam of course the company generates approximately all its power needs.

Clause 9 imposes on the company an obligation to undertake an investigation into the technical and economic feasibility of establishing an aluminium smelter in the south-west region of the State and from time to time to carry out a review. The State Government can also carry out its own independent review. The purpose of this clause is to ensure that a smelter is built as soon as it becomes a viable proposition.

There is provision for the supply of alumina to a third party for a smelter if the company does not proceed with a smelter at the appropriate time. This is the industry we have been trying to bring

the point we have been trying to bring about for a long time. We are up against this question of power. We have gone as far as we can go in trying to commit the company to provide a smelter at the earliest possible date. It is the company's desire and intention to do this; but I would remind members that power which costs above .5c—or 5 mills—makes it impossible. In fact with the power being offered around the world today, .5c is now becoming dear power for a smelter. The Middle East is offering it as low as .15c, because the natural gas is just going to waste there. New Zealand offers it as low as .15c, which is 1½ mills. The highest they will charge for it at Manapouri is 2½ mills.

Mr. Jamieson: You are not impressed with natural gas as fuel, are you?

Mr. COURT: Not for power generation, unless no other use can be found for it. For instance, in the Middle East it is going to waste at the rate of hundreds of millions of cubic feet a day and no use whatever can be found for it; therefore, whatever can be got for it is profit. This situation applies at Bahrain where a lot of our alumina will be smelted. It will not cost the company anything for fuel for the same reason.

Mr. Brady: What is the position with Collie coal in regard to this power?

Mr. COURT: Naturally the location of this particular project is such that it could have very great advantages for Collie. One of the points the Government has made clear from time to time is that the more power we can use in the south the more we can generate at Collie, and therefore this will have an immediate benefit in that regard. But I said on another occasion that in the future it may be proved that Collie coal, or at least a large part of it, has a greater value when used for metallurgical purposes than for power generation. Where it goes, it matters not; the main thing is to obtain an increased economic use for it.

Mr. Jamieson: The situation at Bahrain must be pretty touchy when you have to take everything there and bring it away again.

Mr. COURT: That is so, the cost of power for producing a ton of aluminium is two-thirds of the total cost. A ton is worth about \$500. If we reduce the price of power by one-tenth of a cent—that is, .1c or 1 mill—that alumina could be carried half way around the world and still a profit would be made, because two-thirds of that \$500 per ton is for power to make the alumina into aluminium. If this is reduced by even one-tenth of a cent, it is big money. The biggest single raw material involved in producing aluminium is electric power and that is why they can afford to cart it half-way around the world. We have an understanding that we

do not have to compete with that sort of power, because I cannot imagine this country ever being able to supply power at that price.

Mr. Bertram: Is there any world authority which effects the price?

Mr. COURT: There is an index which is published, as is the case with most metals, and we have pegged our royalties to that, and the movements upwards, since 1961. In 1961 the amount was \$A500 a ton of aluminium, and today it is \$A531. It is, I think, due for a rise in the next few months. But this reflects a world price. It is not necessarily the only price. It is the official assessment of the average world price at a given date.

Clause 14 details a number of amendments to the principal agreement. The most important of these is that set out in subclause (1). This amendment changes the basis of royalty payment from bauxite to alumina. During the negotiations the company argued that the existing basis of payment on bauxite mined does not encourage it to use a lower grade of bauxite. In other words the more material which had to be mined, transported, and processed to produce one ton of alumina the higher the royalty payment made.

After a thorough study of this, the Government accepted those points as a reasonable proposition because it is an axiom of mining that if the low-grade ores are not taken out on the way through, very rarely, if ever, does anyone go back. We wanted to encourage the company to make the maximum extraction in order to ensure the longest life possible for this project.

Mr. Jamieson: They put all the dumps through on the goldfields.

Mr. COURT: Yes, that is very true. However, if these people run true to form I am sure they will not leave much alumina in the ground. One of the problems with low-grade ore is that many more tons must be transported, there is so much more caustic, and so much more heat is required that it becomes very marginal. It started out on a basis of 35 per cent. alumina to be processed. This was then lowered to 32 per cent., and very shortly we hope it will be 25 per cent. This is a modest contribution on our part to try to encourage the company to do this.

This would give us a royalty of 25c per ton of alumina. This has a number of advantages to the State, among them being—

It is not less than that pertaining at present.

It will encourage the company to use a lower grade of bauxite without the royalty factor becoming progres-

sively worse than its competitors in other States which have substantially higher grades of bauxite.

If we do not follow the line we have suggested here, we would be further penalising the Western Australian company the further it went into this low-grade material.

Another important point is that during the negotiations on royalty we were able to have the company accept an amendment providing for a review of royalty every seven years after it commences commercial production of alumina at Pinjarra, and thereafter every succeeding period of seven years.

In the original agreement the only review was tied to the aluminium price escalation but under this renegotiated agreement, once the Pinjarra refinery has been in commercial production for seven years—until the agreement is completed—there will be a seven-yearly review of the royalty.

Mr. Jamieson: Will that apply to Kwinana?

Mr. COURT: Yes. We were very anxious to break down the present position of being tied to the escalation of the price of aluminium.

Mr. Jamieson: Considering all those things, and the alteration to the Kwinana arrangement, it is a badly titled Bill.

Mr. COURT: Well, I frankly do not know where one would end in trying to get a title for the Bill. I think the main object is the refinery at Pinjarra and I settled for that.

The review of royalty would be in addition to the review tied to the world price of aluminium which already applies as set out in clause 14 (1) (3) (b).

The amount payable on review can never be less than the 25c per ton of alumina. However, it can increase or decrease according to whether the royalty rate set out in the Mining Act has moved, or whether the average rate of royalty payable on bauxite mined within the territories of Australia or any of the States is greater or less than the royalty pertaining at the date of review.

We could not find any other formula than to tie it to the average of the States because, after all, our people are producing alumina—and later on it will be aluminium—which will compete on exactly the same market as that produced in the other States. We thought it reasonable to tie our people to the same royalty as is struck by Queensland and the Commonwealth. However, I repeat it can never be lower than the base royalty and we never lose our escalation tied to the price of metal.

Summarised, what we have attempted to achieve is ensure that the company pays a royalty that is reasonable to both parties yet does not make its position uncompetitive with other companies mining in other States of Australia.

This is important as honourable members would appreciate that the aluminium industry is extremely competitive and if we attempted to impose a charge that was unrealistic Western Aluminium would be unable to sell its product on the world market, and would be unfairly treated compared with its Australian competitors in other States.

Mr. Jamieson: What other States have alumina, besides Queensland?

Mr. COURT: The Northern Territory. We know of no other State, as yet, that has commercial quantities. Most have some bauxite but not in commercial quantities. Queensland looks like having a second Weipa in the near future. Probably not as big as Weipa but the same sort of set-up.

Clause 14 (2) permits the company to obtain a lease for a further period of 21 years. The company sought assurance on this extension because of the heavy capital commitment involved in the establishment of a refinery at Pinjarra. We therefore agreed to give the company a further extension.

Clause 14 (4) is designed to exclude from arbitration any decision of the Minister where he has exercised a discretionary power. The amendment covered in sub-clause (5) of clause 14 provides for a review of the amount paid to the Conservator of Forests on account of compensation for forest cleared by the company's mining operations.

At the present time the company pays \$200 per acre for any area of the forest destroyed. Whilst this sum is adequate in the present circumstances it could prove insufficient in the future. Members will be interested to know that the area which has been mined to date is being progressively replanted by the Forests Department with trees paid for by the company, and good growth is being made over practically the whole of the area which has been replanted. It can be said that the company's obligations in respect of our State forests are being honoured.

Its relations with Government departments are good. I am referring to the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Board, and the Country Areas Water Supply. The company has proved to be neighbourly in these things and recognises its responsibility. The Conservator of Forests—recently retired—gave a very satisfactory report when asked to comment on this question and his experiences to

date. I mention this because naturally there is apprehension on the part of some members of the public who are interested in conservation, as to what action is being taken and what obligation there is on the company to reforest.

The company has a definite obligation under the terms of the agreement and it has to work under the supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Forests Department. I do not think we can go any further than we have done.

One final point concerns the Townsite Development Committee which has been formed by the Government and which comprises a very strong senior officer representation from the key Government departments, and representation from local authorities and the company.

The object of the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Parker, is to assist the local authority during what will be a very difficult period. We have had a lot of experience in the north now and it became very obvious that at places like Port Hedland and at Roebourne it was unfair to expect a local authority which was very small and had a very small income and staff to be prepared for these sudden break-throughs and to carry the burden.

In the north we have endeavoured to help with townsite development committees at Port Hedland, Dampier, and Roebourne. A similar organisation has been set up at Pinjarra, and the neighbouring shires have also been invited to liaise with the Pinjarra Shire Council because this industry will be a focal point in our south-west regional development scheme.

To the best of my knowledge the local authorities are thoroughly satisfied with the liaison established and the work already done. We are setting up a town planning scheme which they could not be expected to handle on their own. There will be problems in connection with sewerage, drainage, water supplies, and town and area development, because the people who will live in Pinjarra are only part of the impact of this agreement.

To give members some indication of what the impact will be, when the two units are in production 500 permanent workers will be directly related to the project. This figure will compound—not at the same rate—as the company goes into greater production. An estimate of the side effects of the project is that within a period of 18 years the population of Pinjarra, and its immediate neighbours, will have increased to 23,000 people. They will not all be related to the company's activities, because one industry creates another. The impact will be greater in that area, in isolation, than if the industry

was built in an established community, such as at Kwinana. It is interesting to note that within a period of 20 years it is foreshadowed there will be 6,000 additional houses in the district.

I think this is a very important agreement and I commend it to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Davies.

## BILLS (2): MESSAGES

### *Appropriations*

Messages from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations for the purposes of the following Bills:—

1. Marketing of Linseed Bill.
2. Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Bill.

House adjourned at 6 p.m.

# Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 7th October, 1969

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

## JOINT STANDING ORDERS

### *Amendments: Governor's Approval*

THE PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): I have received the following message from the Governor:—

The Governor has the honour to inform the Legislative Council of Western Australia that he has this day approved of amendments to the Joint Standing Orders made by the Legislative Council on 9th September, 1969, and by the Legislative Assembly on 30th September, 1969.

(Signed) DOUGLAS KENDREW,  
Governor.

## QUESTIONS (4): ON NOTICE

### 1. TOWN PLANNING

#### *Controlled Access Road at Churchlands*

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON asked the Minister for Town Planning:

Further to my question on the 17th September, 1969, regarding the controlled access road at Churchlands, will the Minister give an indication of when route details will be completed as planning and development of this area of first class suburban land is being delayed to the detriment of the local community?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN replied:

Though the detailed alignment of the proposed controlled access road has not been decided upon, there has been no delay to the overall planning of this area. Planning in the area to the north of the proposed road is in its final stages. Proposals for land use on the southern side are now being considered and an early decision is expected.

2.

## HEALTH

### *Appointment of Dentist at Exmouth*

The Hon. G. W. BERRY asked the Minister for Health:

- (1) Has a dentist been appointed to Exmouth?
- (2) If so, when will he be taking up his appointment?

The Hon G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (1) Yes, a dentist has been appointed to Exmouth.
- (2) The officer will take up this appointment at the conclusion of his present duties. It is anticipated that this will be in December. In the meanwhile, a visiting service is provided from Carnarvon.

3.

## MINES

### *Weebo Stone Site*

The Hon. G. E. D. BRAND asked the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Following the recommendations of the Government committee which inquired into the Weebo Stone site, is it correct that Mr. W. H. Hoffman of Leonora has been refused the right to return to the site?
- (2) Does the 20 to 30 tons of stone mined by Mr. Hoffman prior to the report of the committee, remain on the site?
- (3) If the reply to (2) is "No"—
  - (a) under whose authority was the stone removed;
  - (b) where is the stone; and
  - (c) will action be taken to recover the stone?
- (4) What authority will be responsible to ensure that there will be no future unlawful removal of stone from the site?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH replied:

- (1) Action by the Governor pursuant to section 29 of the Mining Act exempted the prospecting area in question from occupation for mining.
- (2) Action by the Governor, as above, on the 2nd May, 1969, prevented the removal of any stone after that date.