

protection of his proper interests or because of unreasonable greed can affect his fellow unionists.

The actions of a harsh and unconscionable employer, greedy, avaricious, and, indeed, criminal, can affect his fellow employers. It is no good gainsaying the fact. It is true and we must have some sort of situation to protect the trade union movement—or the individuals who make up the trade union—against dire distress, and against threats to health because of the breakdown of all the refrigeration in the country, against the threat to the lives of themselves or their loved ones because of the breakdown of electrical equipment in major hospitals and the like; all these things are necessary in an emergency situation. That is what proposed new section 41 is all about.

I believe the discussion up to date has been interesting and I look forward to continuing it. To that end I intend to move that progress be reported.

Progress

Progress reported and leave given to sit again, on motion by the Hon. G. C. MacKinnon (Minister for Education).

House adjourned at 6.07 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 3rd October, 1974

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

TABLED PAPERS

Removal from House: Statement by Speaker

THE SPEAKER (Mr Hutchinson): It has been brought to my notice that members are removing tabled papers from the precincts of the Chamber. I remind members that under Standing Orders 52 and 233 tabled papers are not to be removed from the Chamber or the offices of the House without the express leave or order of the Speaker. Furthermore, documents shall not be removed from the precincts of the House without the written order of the Speaker.

With the spread of members' offices throughout the building the tracing of missing papers causes many difficulties and, therefore, members are requested to conform with the abovementioned Standing Orders.

It should not be necessary for me to remind members that where only one document is available 50 members are inconvenienced if it is removed. Papers in use by a member must be returned each

day before the adjournment of the House, unless otherwise authorised by the Speaker.

KWINANA FREEWAY

Extension: Petition

MR MAY (Clontarf) [2.19 p.m.]: I present the following petition, signed by 138 residents, in connection with the proposed extension to the Kwinana Freeway—

To the Hon. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Western Australia in Parliament assembled.

We the undersigned residents in the State of Western Australia do hereby pray that Her Majesty's Government of Western Australia will take such steps as may be necessary to re-locate and re-design the proposed amendment to the Kwinana Freeway extensions so that no part of Aquinas property be resumed or used for a freeway extension.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will give this matter earnest consideration and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

The petition is certified in the correct manner.

The SPEAKER: I direct that the petition be brought to the Table of the House.

The petition was tabled (see paper No. 265).

QUESTIONS (43): ON NOTICE

1. KANGAROO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meetings

Mr LAURANCE, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Who are the members of the kangaroo advisory committee?
- (2) How many meetings have been held since the committee was formed?
- (3) When was the last meeting held?
- (4) When will the next meeting of the committee be held?

Mr McPHARLIN replied:

- (1) Mr B. K. Bowen, Director of Fisheries and Fauna (Chairman).

Mr H. B. Shugg, Chief Warden of Fauna.

Mr A. J. Mearns, Executive Officer, WA Wildlife Authority.

Mr A. R. Tomlinson, Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Protection Board.

Mr R. Prince, Kangaroo Biologist, Department of Fisheries and Fauna.

Mr A. J. Oliver, Research Officer, Agriculture Protection Board.

Mr J. M. Price, Pastoralists and Graziers' Association.

Mr L. McTaggart, Pastoralists and Graziers' Association.

Mr R. Forrester, Combined Vermin Boards' Association.

Mr F. E. Brockman, Country Shire Councils' Association.

Mr G. Hughes, representing kangaroo shooters.

Mr E. Cottle, representing kangaroo shooters.

Mr N. Ellery, representing kangaroo processors.

Mr B. Teede, representing kangaroo processors.

Mr M. Trott, deputy representative of kangaroo processors.

Mr D. G. Wilcox, Department of Agriculture, Rangeland Management Branch.

(2) Five.

(3) 23rd January, 1974.

(4) 25th October, 1974.

2.

ILMENITE

Transport and Royalties

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Industrial Development:

- (1) What is the average number of trucks per day employed in the cartage of ilmenite from Abba River (Wonnerup) to Bunbury?
- (2) What is the total tonnage of ilmenite from all areas delivered to Bunbury for export in each of the years 1968-69 to 1973-74?
- (3) What is the amount of royalties received by the Government from the above tonnages of ilmenite over the years 1968-69 to 1973-74?
- (4) What is the number of people employed on the Abba River deposit?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) Company advises up to five.
- (2) The Mines Department advises as follows—

Year	Tonnes	Royalties \$
1968	464 387	43 431
1969	681 502	57 528
1970	550 660	36 135
1971	690 495	38 884
1972	496 995	59 285
1973	719 554	66 611

(3) Answered by (2).

(4) Company advises seven.

3.

STATE SHIPPING SERVICE, MTT, AND RAILWAYS

Trading Losses

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Transport:

Could he please supply figures of trading losses of the undermentioned services for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74:

- (a) State Shipping Service;
- (b) MTT passenger service;
- (c) WAGR train and bus services?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (a) State Shipping Service operating results are compiled on a calendar year basis and for years ended 31/12/72 and 1973 the trading losses were—
1972—\$3 680 715;
1973—\$4 412 614;
- (b) 1972-73—\$4 613 535;
1973-74—\$5 762 219;
- (c) 1972-73—\$17 056 525 (including \$12 041 478 interest);
1973-74—\$16 568 346 (including \$12 555 995 interest).

4.

PINJARRA HOSPITAL

Facilities and Equipment

Mr SHALDERS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Does any doctor or group of doctors have exclusive rights to the admittance of patients to Pinjarra hospital?
- (2) Is there any facility or item of equipment in the Pinjarra hospital which is the property of a particular doctor or group of doctors, and if so, is this permissible?
- (3) Is there any facility or item of equipment in the Pinjarra hospital reserved for the exclusive use of a particular doctor or group of doctors, and if so, is this permissible?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes, there are a few items of privately owned medical equipment. This is permissible and it is normal for a doctor to leave some items of privately owned equipment at the hospital.
- (3) No. Any hospital equipment and facilities are available for any doctor wishing to treat his patients at the hospital.

5.

PINJARRA HOSPITAL

Morgue

Mr SHALDERS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) What is the capacity of the Pinjarra hospital in relation to the storage of deceased bodies?

- (2) Is there any limit to the time which a deceased body may be left at Pinjarra hospital before transference to a funeral parlour?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) There is a refrigerated cabinet which will hold 2 bodies.
 (2) No. Should there be the necessity to hold bodies for an extended period, these would be transferred for storage, to the metropolitan area.

6. MANDURAH HEALTH CARE CENTRE

Consulting Rooms

Mr SHALDERS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) How many general practitioner consulting rooms will be available in the Mandurah Health Care Centre upon its completion?
 (2) Have all or any of these consulting rooms been leased at this time, and if so, to whom?
 (3) Were applications called for those interested to apply for the lease of the consulting rooms?
 (4) If "Yes" to (3), from whom were applications received?
 (5) Who will be in control of operations, other than those connected with the running of the private practice of any doctor or doctors, at this centre?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) 6.
 (2) No formal lease has been signed but a draft agreement between the Minister and the local medical partnership, approved by the WA Branch of the Australian Medical Association, has been forwarded to the doctors.
 (3) No.
 (4) Answered by (3).
 (5) The Medical Department through its Liaison Officer.

7. FREMANTLE HOSPITAL

Medical Staff: Shortage

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

With reference to a recent Press report stating that six general practitioners have agreed to relieve staff shortages in Fremantle hospital's emergency and minor casualty centres, can he advise—

- (a) the total number of hours these doctors will be employed;
 (b) the likely number of hours per session;
 (c) the payment per session?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (a) 11 sessions—38½ hours.
 (b) 3½ hours.
 (c) \$34.55 per session.

8.

HOSPITALS

Capital Assistance Programme

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Does a report in the *Daily News* of 1st October, 1974 that the Australian Government had approved a five-year programme of capital assistance for State public hospitals apply to Western Australia?
 (2) If so, can he give details as affecting this State and also advise whether such a programme is "firm"?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) On 27th September, 1974, the Prime Minister advised the Premier of the Federal Government's approval to a five-year programme of capital assistance for the development of public hospital facilities and to provide an initial \$28 million for this purpose in 1974-75.
 (2) The State has been asked for a detailed revised hospital programme for 1974-75 to be supplied by 31st October, 1974, and no details as affecting this State can be anticipated until the Commonwealth's advice of a list of approved works is received.

9.

HOSPITALS

Upgrading: Commonwealth Offer

Mr DAVIES, to the Premier:

- (1) Has he received an offer from the Prime Minister to assist in upgrading State hospital systems over a period of five years?
 (2) If so, can he advise the terms of the offer and his Government's reaction?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) Yes—in a letter dated 27th September, 1974.
 (2) The terms of the offer are being considered.

10.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Rating: Inquiry

Mr BATEMAN, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Has the committee of inquiry yet been appointed into local government rating?
 (2) If so, who are the members and what are their terms of reference?
 (3) When will the commission be taking evidence?

- (4) Has he received any requests for differentiation of rating between sections of the community; i.e., market gardeners, orchardists, poultry farmers, etc., as compared with industrial areas and private residences?
- (5) Further to (4), is he aware many orchardists and market gardeners are in great difficulties because of high local government rating which cannot be passed on to the consumer?
- (6) Is he still further aware that orchardists, market gardeners, etc., are greatly affected by increased electricity charges for operating water, irrigation, and reticulation mains on their properties, which again cannot be passed on to the consumer?
- (7) If "Yes" and in view of the importance of the section of the community as a whole, is it likely that some special rating assistance could be extended to them?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) and (2) The Member has already been informed of the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry and the terms of reference in my answer to him of 18th September, 1974. The members of the Committee are—

Gerald Keall, of Law Chambers, Cathedral Square, Perth—member and Chairman.

George Strickland, 85 Esplanade, South Perth—member.

Ronald Francis Carroll, of 74 Burke Drive, Attadale—member.

Ernest Cosmo Manea, of 205 Spencer Street, Bunbury—member.

John Ronald Ewing, of State Taxation Department, Central Government Buildings, St George's Terrace, Perth—member.

- (3) The date has not been definitely fixed, but it is anticipated that the commencement will be before the end of this month.
- (4) Yes. The Country Shire Councils' Association submitted a request which has been referred to the Committee of Inquiry.
- (5) I am aware that a number of orchardists are concerned.
- (6) I have from time to time represented electors with similar problems.
- (7) I will await the committee's report which has the responsibility of examining anomalies in rating before making any recommendation.

11.

TRAFFIC

Bunbury: License Revenue

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) In the event of the Town of Bunbury ceding traffic control to a State control other than the police, will the new department be able to assess the yearly traffic license revenue from that municipality?
- (2) If not, can this be arranged?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes, subject to information being made available by the Town of Bunbury.
- (2) Answered by (1).

12.

ROADS

Expenditure: Contribution by Ratepayers

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Transport:

Is he aware of the average amount collected from local authority ratepayers per head of population to cover the local authorities' expenditure on road works from their own resources—

- (a) in Western Australia;
- (b) throughout Australia?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

Information on the average amount expended per head of population on roads by local authorities from rate revenues and loan funds for each State is contained in the Commonwealth Bureau of Roads report. The effort per head of population for each State expressed as a percentage of the Australian average for 1972-73 is as follows—

	%
Western Australia	54
South Australia	77
Tasmania	82
Victoria	99
Queensland	104
New South Wales	117

The relative effort expressed as amounts per head of population is as follows—

	\$
Western Australia	9.72
South Australia	13.86
Tasmania	14.76
Victoria	17.82
Queensland	18.72
New South Wales	21.06

13.

SEWERAGE

Bunbury

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Would he advise if some of the special grants for sewerage earmarked for Western Australia by

the Australian Government will be made available for the Town of Bunbury sewerage installations?

- (2) If so, how much will be made available over and above last year's expenditure?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) and (2) The First Assistant Secretary of the Department of Urban and Regional Development will be in Perth on 10th October to discuss with officers of the Metropolitan Water Board and the Public Works Department the terms and conditions of a financial agreement, concerning allocation of funds between centres and the proposed work programmes, etc. Following this meeting I will be in a better position to advise regarding the amount of additional funds which will be available for Bunbury sewerage extensions. It is pointed out that of the funds to be made available 70% is in the form of loan funds and 30% represents a non-repayable grant.

14. RABBITS

Commercial Farming

Mr SIBSON, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Has consideration been given by his department to introducing legislation to allow the controlled farming of rabbits for commercial purposes?
- (2) (a) If "Yes"—when does he consider a decision would be made to allow this to happen;
- (b) if "No"—due to interest being shown in this industry would it be possible to give serious consideration to this proposal?

Mr McPHARLIN replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) See (1).
- (b) The proposal has already been seriously considered on a number of occasions and is not acceptable.

15. FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Housing: Manjimup and Pemberton

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Forests:

- (1) How many additional houses does the Forests Department estimate that it will require for employees in—
- (a) 1974-75;
- (b) 1975-76.
- in each of the centres Manjimup and Pemberton?

- (2) Does the department propose to provide the required houses and if so when is it expected that tenders will be called for construction or provision from other sources?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) (a) 1 wages employee at Manjimup; 6 officer accommodation, 2 wages employees Pemberton, (b) 4 wages employees Manjimup.
- (2) The department will provide the houses required if alternative accommodation is not available. Houses required for 1974-75 are now being built.
- Work on houses required in 1975-76 is expected to commence in July, 1975.

16. PEMBERTON HOSPITAL

Renovations

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) When were major repairs and renovations last carried out on the Pemberton hospital?
- (2) Is it proposed that repairs and renovations will be undertaken in the near future, and if so, when?
- (3) If general repairs and renovations are not proposed at an early date, will consideration be given as a matter of urgency to the roof guttering, the drains serving both wards, the water supply and several areas of particularly deteriorated paintwork?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) 1967-68.
- (2) No.
- (3) No approach has been made by the hospital board. However, these matters will be investigated as early as practicable with a view to necessary remedial work being carried out.

17. STATE FORESTS

Softwood Plantations

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Forests:

- (1) What is the area of softwood planting carried out in each of the last five years?
- (2) What was the cost of achieving this planting in each of the years referred to, and the expected cost in the current year?
- (3) From what sources was this expenditure derived in each year?
- (4) What is the area proposed for softwood planting in the current year, and in what locality will plantings be carried out?

Mr RIDGE replied:

(1) Area softwood planted in—

	ha
1969-70	2 760
1970-71	2 559
1971-72	2 493
1972-73	2 532
1973-74	2 451

(2) Field costs of planting in—

	\$
1969-70	469 000
1970-71	390 000
1971-72	258 000
1972-73	284 000
1973-74	348 000

Expected field costs for 1974 planting—\$353 000.

(3) Sources of funds for pine planting in—

1969-70, 1970-71: Advance under the Softwood Forestry Agreement supported by a general loan fund allocation and the reforestation fund.

1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74: Advances from the Softwood Forestry Agreement supported by a general loan fund allocation.

(4) Approximately 2 400 ha located in the Forest divisions of Wanneroo, Kirup, Nannup, Harvey and Collie.

18. ALLENDALE SCHOOL

Play Area and Retaining Wall

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

With reference to his answer to my question 13 on Wednesday, 11th September, in which he referred to a bitumen play area and retaining wall being constructed at Allendale primary school—

- (a) have these facilities actually been provided;
- (b) if not, will the Minister outline the present position?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

(a) No.

(b) A contract has been signed for the whole project and the work is in progress.

19. BLACK BEETLE

Pesticide

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

- (1) What pesticide is the department recommending for the control of black beetle on potato crops?
- (2) What is the withholding period for—
 - (a) DDT;
 - (b) dieldrin;

(c) other chlorinated hydrocarbons,

on food crops?

- (3) Is it a fact that the withholding period for DDT in South Australia is 49 days?

Mr McPHARLIN replied:

- (1) Dieldrin applied in the furrow before planting.

- (2) (a) 28 days;

(b) 90 days;

(c) 90 days—Aldrin.

(b) and (c) are pre-planting treatments only. These chemicals are not registered for use on edible portions of crops.

- (3) Yes. This 49 day period refers to special situations such as pasture and seed crops. Withholding periods for food crops in South Australia vary on the crop and pest involved; for example, the withholding period on beans is 30 days.

20. MURDOCH UNIVERSITY

Disadvantaged Students

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

Will the Minister inform the House of the criteria with which the Murdoch University will determine the selection of students for enrolment who are "mature-age students and people from disadvantaged groups who have the ability to study at university level"?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

The following information has been requested from prospective students applying for entry under Murdoch University's "Alternative Admissions Arrangements"—

- (1) A fairly detailed *curriculum vitae* of the applicant's school history including, where applicable, dates and subjects passed in public examinations, with grades if known; details of jobs held since leaving school, with dates; study undertaken since leaving school, and any further qualifications held; a statement of interests and hobbies and future career plans.

- (2) An essay of about 500-700 words describing the applicant's reasons for wishing to come to University, and outlining what the applicant hopes to achieve from a University education.

This information, together with any other information submitted in support of an application, will be considered by Murdoch's Admissions Committee. Applicants might also be asked to attend for a scholastic aptitude test and, in a very few cases, might be required to attend for interview as well.

21. LOCKRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

Design

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

How does Lockridge High School differ from earlier high schools in its design which will improve community use of its facilities?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

Lockridge High School is basically of a similar pattern to the faculty high schools which have been built recently. No special additional improvements of a major type have been made to this school but minor items of access, pathways and the like, have been attended to with use by the community in mind. Further modifications such as lighting for tennis courts to enable night use are also proposed.

22. ROADS

Grand Promenade-Walter Road Intersection

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

- (1) Has he completed his investigation into the alleged problems associated with the road design at the intersection of Grand Promenade and Walter Road, Dianella?
- (2) If "Yes" will he inform the House of the results?
- (3) If "No" to (1), will he inform the House when it is likely that the inquiries will be completed?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The investigation indicated the need to prohibit west bound traffic from turning right. Since this prohibition has been in force—i.e., 23rd May—only one accident has been reported and this resulted from a driver ignoring the right turn prohibition.
- (3) Answered by (1) and (2).

23. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Alwest Alumina Refinery

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and Environment:

Will he table the Environmental Protection Authority review of the Alwest project?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

No. As part of a total submission on the Alwest project a review has been completed for the department. The total submission has not yet been forwarded to the Commonwealth Government.

24. PESTICIDES

List, and Public Health Circulars

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

- (1) Will the Minister table the current list of registered pesticides?
- (2) Who are the members of the Pesticides Advisory Committee and what departments do they represent?
- (3) Will the Minister table Public Health circulars 698 and 758?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Dr K. J. M. Carruthers, Commissioner of Public Health. Mr R. C. Gorman, Director, Government Chemical Laboratories. Mr K. Richards, Department of Agriculture. Mr W. M. Griffiths, Chief Pharmacist, P.H.D.
- (3) Yes.

The papers were tabled (see paper No. 264).

25. WATER SUPPLIES

Nickel Refinery Spillage: Effect

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Is it a fact that there was in the last month a large nickel solution spillage in Western Mining Company's nickel refinery at Kwinana?
- (2) Have any tests been conducted to ensure that this spillage has not polluted bore water supplies to nearby residents?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

Although the subject matter of this question comes into the area of responsibility of the Minister for Health, my department has managed to obtain the following replies to the questions asked by the member for Rockingham—

- (1) Yes. Two implant spillages occurred that were completely contained within the system provided.
- (2) No.

26.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Cockburn Sound: Improvement Plan

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Conservation and Environment:

As it is recommended in the Cockburn Sound eco-system report that sufficient data has now been collected for it to be known that a serious environmental problem exists, will he please advise if any steps are being taken to employ a specialist firm of consultants to collate the available information and formulate a plan for the cleaning up of Cockburn Sound and its environs?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

Yes. The Environmental Protection Authority will shortly commission a consultant to undertake this work.

27.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Cockburn Sound: Discharge of Gypsum

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Conservation and Environment:

As it is now known that mercury is present in substantial quantities in the gypsum waste deposits in Cockburn Sound will he please advise why samples have not been taken from the area of gypsum accumulation?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

Although I cannot accept the Member's use of the term "substantial quantities", an explanation of the current action being taken is contained in my answer to his question 29.

28.

GOVERNMENT BOARDS

Remuneration of Members

Mr DAVIES, to the Treasurer:

- (1) Is there a standard "prescribed fee" paid as remuneration to members of various boards?
- (2) If so, can he advise—
 - (a) what the fee is;
 - (b) when it was last adjusted;
 - (c) is there any consideration being given to increasing the fee?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) There is a schedule of fees and allowances payable to members of Government boards, trusts, etc.
- (2) (a) The schedule is as follows—
Schedule of Fees and Allowances, Payable to Members of Government Boards, Trusts, etc.

Category A.—annual rates:

1. Major boards and trusts—

Chairman	....	\$ 1 500
Members	....	750
2. Secondary boards and trusts—

Chairman	....	900
Members	....	450

Category B.—Annual rates for chairman; meeting fees for members:

1. Chairman 1 500
Members—
Full day 28
Half day 18
2. Chairman 900
Members—
Full day 28
Half day 18

Category C.—Boards and trusts not under above categories:

- Meeting fees—
Full day—
Chairman 35
Members 28
Half day—
Chairman 25
Members 18

Category D.—Special:

Includes those not appropriately fitted into other categories or where for some special reason; e.g. statutory, it is not desirable, or possible, to fix a standard rate.

Where Government officers serve on boards no fee is paid where the activities of the board or committee on which an officer serves are directly related to his position; and 50% of the fees for private members are paid to an officer where the activities are extraneous to his position.

(b) 1st January, 1972.

(c) Reviews of fees usually take place after the salaries paid to special division officers of the Public Service and to the fixed and statutory group, have been determined.

Possible movement in the salaries of these categories is at present receiving consideration. A review of the above schedule would normally follow.

29. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Cockburn Sound: Discharge of Gypsum

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Conservation and Environment:

- (1) Further to his answer to my question 38 on 11th September would

he please advise if the analytical results of samples taken from the gypsum waste are now available?

- (2) If "Yes" will he please table the results?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

- (1) and (2) A series of samples have been taken of the gypsum waste being discharged, of the accumulated gypsum mound, and of the sediments of the Sound remote from the disposal area, together with samples of both pelagic and benthic marine fauna.

The samples have been analysed and the results will be discussed at a meeting of the Environmental Protection Authority on 8th October at which time a decision will be made on action to be taken. It would be inappropriate to table the results of analyses before this meeting.

30. HEALTH

Fish: Mercury Content Level

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Conservation and Environment:

- (1) What is the acceptable level of mercury in fish (in parts per million)?
- (2) (a) Of the 36 samples taken from Cockburn Sound in 1974, how many samples exceeded the acceptable level;
- (b) what were they, and by how much did they exceed the acceptable level?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

- (1) 0.5.
- (2) (a) None.
- (b) Answered by (a).

31. FIRE BRIGADE

Rockingham

Mr BARNETT, to the Chief Secretary:

- (1) In the light of the increasingly urban nature of Rockingham and with the regional hospital nearly complete, will he please advise if any survey has been conducted with a view to the establishment of a permanent fire brigade for Rockingham?
- (2) Would he please advise the results of the survey?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) A new volunteer fire station with residence was erected at Rockingham in 1972 and a volunteer fire brigade serves the area. The overall plan for Rockingham-Kwinana looks in the future to a whole-time manned support station in

the southern metropolitan region corridor to afford extra protection for the towns of Rockingham and Kwinana.

However, funds are not available at this time to proceed with these plans.

32. KWINANA AND MUJA POWER STATIONS

Work Force

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Electricity:

- (1) What is the current work force employed on construction work, etc., in connection with the Kwinana powerhouse?
- (2) What is the anticipated progressive retrenchment programme?
- (3) Will the present construction employees be offered alternative employment on retrenchment?
- (4) Can any of these employees be absorbed in the upgrading of the Muja powerhouse?
- (5) When can a decision be expected regarding the future location of No. 6 unit?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) Work force at the Kwinana Power Station is 345.
- (2) 30—October, 1974.
20—January/February, 1975.
50—Progressively between March and August, 1975, when all foundation and civil work will be completed.

The remainder of the work force should be stable until September, 1975, following which time there will be a progressive reduction in the work force until the whole of the project is completed in mid-1976.

- (3) No. Several projects for the State Electricity Commission of Western Australia have been deferred due to shortage of loan funds to cover capital expenditure.
- (4) It is now probable that the shortage of loan funds will not permit significant construction to be put in hand on the Muja extension project before the end of 1975.
- (5) This matter is still under examination, taking all aspects into consideration, one of the most important of which again is the availability of funds.

33. HOUSING

Belmont Flats: Demolition

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) How many dwellings known as the "Belmont Flats" are in the Copeland Drive-Sydenham Street area of Belmont?

- (2) How many of these units are currently unoccupied? 35.
- (3) How many of the units have been unoccupied for more than three months?
- (4) Is he aware that because these units have been vacant for long periods, vandals have begun the task of demolishing the flats?
- (5) Will he agree to complete the demolition work or make immediate arrangements to have the flats removed?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) 62.
- (2) 57 units.
- (3) 56 units, released from State immigration control from 30th June, 1974.
- (4) Yes. Steps have been taken to remove fittings and equipment of value.
- (5) Progressive demolition of these housing units had been decided following the surrender by State immigration authorities of the lease over a number of them. In the meantime, certain alternate uses have been propounded, and until discussions are finalised the decision to demolish has been suspended.

34. HEALTH

Whales: Mercury Content

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Does the Department of Health have information pertaining to mercury content of whale species in Australia?
- (2) If so, will he indicate the nature and scope of the information available?
- (3) Has the Department of Health undertaken an analysis or conducted a survey to assess the mercury content in any of the whale species?
- (4) If so, will the particulars of the survey be made public?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Mercury content of various portions of Sperm Whale.
- (3) Answered by (2).
- (4) Yes. When departmental records are unpacked.
I understand that the answer to (4) relates to the department's transfer from its present premises to Curtin House.

HOUSING

Mortgage Relief

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Is there a minimum "amount owing" below which borrowers cannot obtain help from the mortgage relief committee?
- (2) If so, what is the amount and how was it assessed?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

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

36. *This question was postponed.*

37. DERBY SCHOOL

Air-conditioning

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What arrangements have been made for the air-conditioning of the school at Derby?
- (2) Will the Minister indicate when this highly desirable project will have been completed?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) and (2) The contract for the resource centre will include integral air-conditioning. The rest of the school is scheduled for air-conditioning works when funds are available. No indication can be given at present as to when this may occur.

38. BUILDERS' REGISTRATION BOARD

Membership

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Works:

- (1) Who are the members of the Builders' Registration Board and whom does each represent?
- (2) When was each person appointed?
- (3) When are appointments due for renewal?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) to (3)—

Mr L. J. Walters Chairman—Appointed by the Governor; 1/1/72-1/1/75.

Mr G. L. Finn—Represents Australian Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 1/1/69-1/1/75.

Mr V. T. Edwards—Represents Master Builders' Association; 9/4/58-1/1/75.

Mr S. J. Mutton—Represents workers engaged in the building industry; 10/6/68-1/1/75.

Mr A. Cough—Represents Registered Builders; 1/1/72-1/1/75.

39. PASTORAL LEASES

Public Access

Mr LAURANCE, to the Minister for Lands:

- (1) What access do private individuals have on pastoral leases?
- (2) Are individuals entitled to use station roads?
- (3) Do pastoral leases extend to the high water mark on coastlines?
- (4) If not, where do they extend to in relation to the coastline?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Private individuals have no access on to or through pastoral leases other than by way of public roads.
- (2) Not unless the station roads are dedicated to public use.
- (3) Not generally.
- (4) In the majority of cases, pastoral lease boundaries fronting coastlines are situated at a distance of 40 metres above high water mark at spring tide.

40. TRAFFIC

Motor Vehicle Licenses: New Scale of Fees

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) As instructions relating to application of increased motor vehicle licenses, tabled on 18th September, 1974, indicate that renewal of licenses expiring on or after 30th September, 1974 will attract the new rates, would it not have been reasonable to allow licenses which expire on 30th September, 1974 to be renewed at existing rates?
- (2) Has he any indication of the number of motor vehicle licenses in this State which will expire on 30th September, 1974 under—
 - (a) Government control;
 - (b) local government control?
- (3) Why does a different policy apply in regard to the renewal of motor driver licenses as compared with motor vehicle licenses?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Section 9 (5) of the Traffic Act states that a renewal of a license for a vehicle shall be deemed to be a continuation of the license and to have effect on and from the day next succeeding the day on which the license expires.

Licenses which expired on 30th September, therefore, take effect from 1st October. The provisions of the Traffic Act Amendment Act 8, 1974, section 2 (1) make it quite clear that the new fees are applicable on and from 1st October.

(2) Figures are not available.

(3) Under the Traffic Act, a vehicle owner is allowed a period of 15 days immediately succeeding the expiry date, in which to renew the license. Where a driver's license is renewed after the expiry date, the renewal has the effect of validating the license for the balance of that period of 12 months only.

41. ROCK LOBSTER BOATS

Radio Permits

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Fisheries and Fauna:

- (1) Who controls the radio permits in rock lobster boats?
- (2) What changes are being made to the regulations?
- (3) Are these changes going to mean that the boat owners will have to buy new radios?
- (4) Is anything being done to subsidise such a replacement?
- (5) If not, why not?

Mr STEPHENS replied:

- (1) Harbour and Light Department administers WA Marine Act under which authority radio telephony regulations are promulgated. Radio communication standards generally are controlled by the PMG Department and departmental regulations are amended from time to time in accordance with requirements of PMG.
- (2) Amendment to the regulations was promulgated in May 1974 requiring the introduction of single side band radios and for the phasing out of double side band radios by 1st January, 1978. The change is made on a world wide basis to relieve the congestion in the high frequency spectrum in order that services may continue to operate without serious interference. The new method of operation is expected to result in an improvement in the maritime mobile radio service.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Not to my knowledge.
- (5) This is a matter for the Commonwealth Government.

42. HEALTH

Fish Imports: Contamination Tests

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) What quantity of fish has been imported from the Eastern States in the last 12 months?

- (2) Has fish imported from the Eastern States sources been subject to tests for mercurial and other contamination?
- (3) If so, on how many occasions were tests carried out and what were the details of the results in each case?
- (4) If not, why were tests not carried out, and will checks be made in the future?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Not recorded.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) 24 occasions. Details tabled.
- (4) Answered by (2).

The details were tabled (see paper No. 266).

43. LAMB MARKETING BOARD

Appointment of Members

Mr BLAIKIE, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Would he advise the names of members of the Lamb Marketing Board, their term of office, and method of appointment?
- (2) Would he advise the future method to be adopted regarding appointment of respective board members?

Mr McPHARLIN replied:

- (1) Term of office expires
Mr W. Hughes (Chairman)
1st December, 1977.
Mr R. Weir (Non-producer)
1st December, 1975.
Mr J. Tighe (Producer)
23rd October, 1974*
Mr F. Hamilton (Producer)
1st December, 1974.

Mr M. McSporran (Manager)
Appointments are made according to the conditions and methods laid down in section 7 of the Marketing of Lamb Act, 1971.

The Chairman and the member representing persons engaged in the slaughter, distribution or sale of lambs or lamb products, are nominated by the Minister.

The Governor, acting on nominations by the Minister, appointed the first two producer members when the board was first established. After the expiration of twelve months after the coming into operation of the Act, the Act provided for one producer member to be replaced by an elected producer member. After the expiration of two years the second producer member is to be similarly replaced by election.

When a producer member died earlier this year, his place on the board was filled by Ministerial nomination in accordance with the Act.

* Election date.

- (2) Future appointments will be made in the manner required by the Marketing of Lamb Act.

QUESTIONS (6): WITHOUT NOTICE

1. RETARDED CHILDREN

Hospital Care

Mr T. J. BURKE, to the Premier:

I apologise for having given only limited notice of my question which is as follows—

- (1) What action is the Government taking to provide residential care for profoundly retarded children at present at Princess Margaret Hospital?
- (2) Would he assure the House that provision of residential care for profoundly retarded children is given the highest possible priority in view of the considerable strain placed on families with these children?
- (3) In view of the great demand for residential care for these children would he assure the House that the profoundly retarded children at Tressilian Hospital, in Nedlands, will be allowed to stay there?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) to (3) The office advised me that the question was phoned through at 1.30 p.m., but it has not been possible to obtain the answer in time for this sitting. If it is too late for this question to be placed on the notice paper for Tuesday, I will arrange to have the answer with me so that I can provide it if the honourable member asks the question without notice on Tuesday.

2.

POLICE STATIONS

Wanneroo District

Mr NANOVIICH, to the Minister for Police:

- (1) Are there any provisions for further police stations in the suburbs of the Shire of Wanneroo?
- (2) Or will a division be established?
- (3) If a division is established, will it be in the Wanneroo townsite?

- (4) What is the timing?
- (5) What numbers will be operating from this division?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) to (5) The honourable member did give me some notice of the question, but I have been unable to obtain the information as yet.

3. WATER SUPPLIES

Purity of Water Committee

Mr MOILER, to the Minister for Works:

- (1) When did the working group commissioned by the Purity of Water Committee and comprising Public Works Department, Forests Department, and Public Health Department officials, formed to study recreational use of water catchment areas in Western Australia, first meet?
- (2) On how many occasions and on what dates has the group since met?
- (3) What are the names of the present members of the group?
- (4) What catchment areas has the group so far studied?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) On the 11th June, 1974.
- (2) On four occasions as follows—
13th June, 1974—Meeting and field trip to Mundaring.
16th July, 1974—Meeting.
26th July, 1974—Meeting and field trip to Lower Helena.
13th August, 1974—Meeting.
- (3) Dr E. R. Hopkins (Convener), Chief of Division, Forests Department.
Mr P. N. Hewett, Forester, Forests Department.
Mr R. N. Dartnail, Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board.
Mr D. Patterson, Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mr K. Watt, Health Surveyor, Public Health Department.
- (4) Helena, Lower Helena, and Victoria catchments.

4. BUILDING SOCIETIES

Interest Rates

Mr YOUNG, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Does the article which appears on page 4 of today's issue of *The West Australian* newspaper, which states, *inter alia*, "The Minister

for Housing, Mr O'Neil, yesterday rejected a request for a review of the Building Societies Act which governs the operations of societies in W.A.", truly reflect the answer given to question 3 on yesterday's notice paper?

- (2) If not, what action is available to him to have the report corrected?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Definitely not. Part (4) of the answer to the question referred to contains the following statement—

Currently amendments proposed to the Building Societies Act, 1920, are under review and it is anticipated this will be completed as soon as the regulations under the Financial Corporations Act, 1974, are promulgated by the Commonwealth Government and the determinations and directions of the Reserve Bank which will follow that promulgation are available.

- (2) I have lodged an official complaint with the Judicial Committee of the Australian Journalists' Association and have discussed the matter with the Chief of Staff of *The West Australian* newspaper. Copies of my complaint have been forwarded to the Managing Editor, *West Australian* Newspapers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

5.

TRAFFIC

Pedestrian Crossings: Manjimup

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) On what date were pedestrian crossings obliterated and signs removed in the town of Manjimup?
- (2) How many crossings and signs were removed?
- (3) What was the reason for their discontinuance?
- (4) Is there a formula for the establishment and retention of pedestrian crosswalks and, if so, what is it?
- (5) Can crosswalks be established where the requirements of any such formula are not met, and, if so, on what bases or criteria?
- (6) Where a hazardous situation exists outside a school or kindergarten and the formula requirement is not met, what safety provisions can be made for the protection of the pupils involved and what is the procedure for establishing such measures?

Mr OCONNOR replied:

- (1) to (6) The honourable member gave some notice of the question but in view of the nature of the information required I am unable to reply at this stage. I will forward a reply to the honourable member as soon as possible.

6. EASTERN HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

Extensions

Mr MOILER, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) (a) Is it still the Government's intention to commence construction of the improvements proposed for the Eastern Hills High School during this month, October, 1974;
- (b) if not, when will they be commenced?
- (2) If "Yes" to (1), when will construction commence and who will be the contractor?
- (3) Would the Minister itemise the improvements to be carried out on this occasion and the cost of such improvements?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) and (2) Documentation is still in preparation and the details requested are, thus, not yet available. It is anticipated that tenders will be called within the next few weeks.
- (3) Two new classrooms, together with administration and office modifications, conversion of the home economics accommodation, and certain other minor items comprise the proposed works. Itemised costing is not available but \$100 000 has been allocated to the whole project.

BILLS (3): INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING

1. Alcohol and Drug Authority Bill.

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr Ridge (Minister for Lands), and read a first time.

2. Convicted Inebriates' Rehabilitation Act Amendment Bill.

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr Stephens (Chief Secretary), and read a first time.

3. Land Agents Act Amendment Bill.

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr Bertram, and read a first time.

EVIDENCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Third Reading

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr O'Neil (Minister for Works), and returned to the Council with amendments.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR McPHARLIN (Mt. Marshall—Minister for Agriculture) [3.01 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill does not seek to give effect to any major change in policy but to overcome several deficiencies and anomalies in dealing with the administration of the marketing of agricultural products, and in particular, fruit and eggs.

Increased emphasis is being placed by the fruit industry on the need to stabilise the local fruit market. This is particularly so for apples due to the continuing decline in the viability of the export market and the consequential pressure of supplies on the local market. As a result, stricter policing against the sale of inferior fruit may be necessary.

The proposed alterations are dealt with in the various clauses of the Bill.

Clause 3: It will be noted that the Agricultural Products Act is read as one with the Fruit Cases Act. The amendments to section 2 bring the definition of the word "sell" into conformity with that of the latter Act.

Clause 4: This amendment makes provision for the appointment of inspectors, there being no such provision at present. Recourse has therefore been necessary to the Plant Diseases Act to appoint them to effect inspection. This procedure is particularly inappropriate for the inspection of products such as eggs.

Clause 5: Amendment to paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 3 provides that products for sale shall be "marked" as prescribed. This inclusion parallels the requirements of the Fruit Cases Act with respect to the sale of fruit and provides for the branding of eggs as prescribed by regulation.

Clause 6: Section 4 has been amended to bring the provisions into conformity with the wider definition of the word "sell" as proposed under clause 3.

Clause 7: Amendment to section 8, to a limited extent, places on the seller the onus of proof that any particular fruit on the premises was "not for sale". However the prosecution is required to show that the premises were being used at the time for the sale of fruit or had been regularly or frequently used for the sale of fruit.

These measures are considered a matter of administrative necessity and the Bill is commended to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr H. D. Evans.

ACTS AMENDMENT (JUDICIAL SALARIES AND PENSIONS) BILL

Second Reading

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Premier) [3.05 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to increase the salaries of judges by 20 per cent with effect on and from the 1st July, 1974. Salaries payable to judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State were last fixed by Parliament in 1972 and became operative from the 1st January, 1973. Since that date judges' salaries in all other States have been increased and this fact, together with rapidly changing economic standards and consequent erosion of money values, makes earlier review of judicial salaries imperative.

Recent increases granted to stipendiary magistrates in this State have placed the present salary of a District Court judge below that paid to a country magistrate in his third year of service and \$3 560 per annum below that paid to a chief magistrate.

I should explain that the salaries of stipendiary magistrates are fixed under another procedure. The Public Service Board determines these salaries and makes an announcement in due course.

This is, of course, just another reason that we need a single tribunal to deal with all salaries in the upper bracket and I will refer to this again in a minute.

The Chief Justice of Western Australia at present receives \$2 700 a year less than even the most junior District Court judge in New South Wales. The rates payable to judges in other States and in Western Australia as at June, 1974, were as follows—

There are no District Court judges in Tasmania.

Since that date, judicial salaries in Queensland would have risen as a recent amendment to the Statute in that State provides that as soon as practicable after the 30th June of each year salaries are to be adjusted and fixed by the Governor by Order-in-Council, by increasing, or, as the case requires, decreasing the amount of the annual salary for the time being in accordance with the variation which has occurred during the year ended the 30th June in the average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males in Queensland.

Discernible elsewhere is a trend towards the appointment of tribunals to determine parliamentary, judicial, statutory, and senior public servant salaries. The regular review of such salaries by an independent authority has considerable merit as it would reduce the number of salary-fixing bodies, and allow greater regard to be given to relativities. Legislation to establish such a tribunal will be introduced at an early date.

I think one of the anomalies to which I referred is the case of magistrates, where we find magistrates receive more than District Court judges and, of course, District Court judges' salaries can be changed at the moment only by Parliament itself, in a Statute such as this. Meanwhile, the adjustment of judicial salaries must receive early consideration.

It is proposed that the rates of Supreme and District Court judges will be increased by 20 per cent. It is of interest to note that since judges' salaries were last determined in August, 1972, top public servants have received a similar increase.

The following new scale, if approved by Parliament, will be payable on and from

	Supreme Court			District Court	
	Chief Justice	Puisne Judges	Operative Date	Chairman	Judges
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Western Australia	27 000	*24 000	1/1/73	20 880	19 440
New South Wales	37 000	33 850	1/1/74	30 500	27 950
Allowance	2 250	1 750		1 750	1 750
Victoria	36 875	33 375	27/11/73	27 750	27 750
Allowance	2 250	1 750		2 250	1 750
South Australia	37 000	33 000	1/1/74	28 500	26 000
Tasmania	27 000	24 000	1/10/73	....	....
Queensland	30 740	26 500	1/7/73	24 380	23 320
Allowance	1 590	1 060		1 590	....

* Senior Puisne Judge, \$24 750.

the 1st July, 1974. For the sake of easy reference, I also include present salaries—

		Present Salary
	\$	\$
Chief Justice	32 400	27 000
Senior Puisne Judge	29 700	24 750
Puisne Judge	28 800	24 000
Chairman, District Court	25 056	20 880
District Court Judge	23 320	19 440

I commend the Bill to the House.

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

INDECENT PUBLICATIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR STEPHENS (Stirling—Chief Secretary) [3.12 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Generally speaking, the amendments in this Bill are not designed to alter in any way the current standards but rather to allow more effective policing of the Act.

In the past a considerable number of prosecutions has taken place against persons who breached the provisions of the Indecent Publications Act, 1902-1973, by selling obscene literature. This includes the period when the present Opposition was in Government and the period in which the present Government has been in office.

Although there have been few, if any, complaints at the action taken to curb the sale of obscene literature, there has been considerable concern at the fact that action is taken mainly against the retailers and on only limited occasions against the distributors.

At the outset, may I say that such action has not been deliberate, but has been brought about by the fact that the present legislation makes it extremely difficult to proceed against the publisher or distributor.

In line with announced Government policy, and as a result of recommendations made to me by the State Advisory Committee on Publications, this amending legislation has as its chief object provision to enable police to tackle the problem of obscene literature at the source; namely, the publisher and distributor.

The present Bill includes provisions similar to those in force in Victoria which enable obscene publications to be seized at a point prior to their distribution to retail outlets and additionally makes provision for the destruction of seized material which is classified by the State Advisory Committee as obscene where a court so orders, or the original owner declines to apply to a court for the return of his material within two months following its seizure from him.

The Bill also increases the maximum penalty, particularly for second and subsequent offences. The amendments increase the penalties to \$500 and \$1 000 respectively, for first and subsequent offences by companies and to \$250 or three months' imprisonment and \$500 or six months' imprisonment respectively for first and subsequent offences by individuals.

In addition, provision is also made that individual directors, managers, or responsible officers of companies should also be liable for penalties on any occasion when they have participated in or knowingly permitted the commission of an offence by their company.

Another complaint against the legislation as it now stands has been the difficulty experienced by newsagents and other retailers in ascertaining which books or publications have been recommended for restriction by the committee and subsequently approved by the Minister and published in the *Government Gazette*.

Officers of the Chief Secretary's Department have done their best to overcome the situation by making available copies of lists published in the *Gazette*, but as they are unaware of who retails these books, it has been possible to provide the service only to those who make application.

To rectify the position the Bill includes a section that provides for the registration of persons selling "restricted" publications. The purpose of this registration is purely to enable a speedy communication of decisions affecting their stock in trade and is in no way intended to be used to discipline retailers.

With action against undesirable printed matter being stepped up, it is felt that the purveyors of pornography might resort to obscenity in tape recordings, videotapes and cinematographic films and indeed the police have already reported an established trade within the State on such articles.

In order to combat this, an amendment is designed to bring the tape recordings, videotapes and cinematographic films, specifically into the category of articles for which prosecutions may be taken for being indecent or obscene.

At the present time the committee is limited to seven members and there is no provision for a secretary. In view of the registration of persons who sell restricted publications, it will be necessary to appoint a secretary to carry out the administrative work associated with the Act, and the present Bill gives the Minister the power to appoint a member of the committee or any other such person to be secretary.

Any legislation regarded as a form of censorship might well be considered as controversial. However, I am happy to say that the amendments introduced when the present Opposition was in Government, were debated in a spirit of co-operation as members will note if they care to read the

debates. I trust that this Bill will be debated in the same spirit. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr T. J. Burke.

LIBRARY BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR STEPHENS (Stirling—Chief Secretary) [3.21 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill now read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to make statutory provision for the custody of the State archives by the Library Board.

The Bill does not make any substantial change in the *de facto* situation which has existed for many years under administrative directions issued by successive Governments. Its purpose is to give legal authority for the existing situation.

This is desirable for two reasons: firstly to remove any doubt that might exist as to whether the legal status of certain classes of record might be affected by their transfer to the archives; and secondly, as a means of strengthening resistance against any attempt which might be made from any quarter to take over the State archives and detach them from the business and private records in the possession of the board and from the rest of the Western Australian historical and other material in the State Reference Library.

There is at both Commonwealth and State levels, a growing interest in the national heritage. The archives of the State are an important part of that heritage and this Bill is intended to safeguard the archives for the benefit of the citizens and future citizens of Western Australia.

It is desirable, in principle, that historical records be controlled by an authority which is not under the executive and political control of Government, so that their integrity is not only safeguarded but is clearly seen to be safeguarded.

In England, for example, the national records have always been under the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls, the judge next in seniority after the Lord Chief Justice of England. This has always been the situation in Western Australia.

State archives have been held in the State Reference Library since 1903 when the late Dr Battye was authorised to collect and preserve Government records of historical value. Since 1930, the archival function has been carried out by the library under the authority of the Premier and the Public Service Commissioner and lately, the Public Service Board.

In 1955, the Library Board became responsible for the State Reference Library and thus for the State archives. One of the

changes which it introduced was the establishment of the Battye Library of Western Australian History in which all material relating to the history of the State is brought together and integrated. This policy of integration has proved to be very advantageous.

The activities of Government, of business, and of private persons are inextricably interrelated; therefore, the student or the scholar may need to use any type of material—archival or non-archival, printed or manuscript—with any other type; they should all, therefore, be in one place and organised by one group of staff for the user's convenience. Many visiting scholars from interstate and overseas have commented on the convenience of working in the Battye Library, where all types of material are available to them, in contrast to the situation elsewhere where historical material is scattered in various locations.

Knowledgeable staff are scarce. It is better to concentrate than to disperse them. It is less costly to do so and leads to more efficient service.

Since the Battye Library was established in 1956, it has pursued a vigorous policy of collecting material of all types concerning the history of the State. In relation to State records, it has worked in close co-operation with the officers of the Public Service Board responsible for record management. Further reference will be made to this co-operation later. As a result of this activity, seven times as many archives have been taken into custody in the last 18 years as were received in the previous 50 years.

The Battye Library is itself integrated with the rest of the State Reference Library into the State-wide service of the Library Board. The expertise of its staff and the strength of its collections can thus benefit students of local history all over the State through their local public library. It also assists the development of local history collections in appropriate country areas of the State in order to encourage local interest and pride in past achievements.

This does not, of course, imply that it lends archives and other irreplaceable material, but implies that they are used by the staff to answer inquiries from country people and libraries and may, where appropriate, be copied. It is the Government's intention that this efficient and integrated service should be maintained and safeguarded by Statute.

The term "archive" tends to be used rather loosely. It should perhaps be explained that it is properly applied only to the official records of Government, including local government.

The terms "business archives" and "non-official archives" are applied to the formal records of other organisations such as

stock firms, churches, trade unions, or pastoral stations, while the terms "private records" and "local history material" are applied to a wide range of other records, written or printed, and in other media such as tape recordings of pioneer's reminiscences.

This Bill applies only to the official archives of Government, local Government, and statutory bodies. Western Australia is the only State without archives legislation. We have had, therefore, the benefit of studying the archives legislation of the other States and their experience in its operation. The Bill includes the best provisions from the other States' Acts.

The Parliamentary Counsel has taken the opportunity, while drafting the Bill, to eliminate from the Act some of the temporary and transitional provisions introduced in 1955 in order to effect the transfer of the former public library to the control of the board, with a view to simplifying the Act and removing outdated material.

The Bill does not give the board the right to demand any public record from the office where it now is. The principle underlying the Bill is that no record may be destroyed in any public office unless, either—

- (a) it forms part of a class of records, the automatic destruction of which, after a period of years, has been authorised by a retention and disposal schedule. Such schedules are agreed upon as part of the normal records management programme by consultation between the board, the organisation concerned, and where applicable, the Public Service Board; or
- (b) it has been notified to the board and the board has informed the office concerned that it does not require that record or class of records to be transferred as an archive.

Thus, so long as a record is held in safe custody in a department or other organisation, the board cannot demand the record. Its transfer to the board arises only if the office which holds it wishes to destroy or otherwise dispose of it, or voluntarily requests the board to take it over.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr T. D. Evans.

BILLS (3): MESSAGES

Appropriations

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

1. Agricultural Products Act Amendment Bill.

2. Acts Amendment (Judicial Salaries and Pensions) Bill.
3. Library Board of Western Australia Act Amendment Bill.

ALUMINA REFINERY AGREEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR MENSAROS (Floreat—Minister for Industrial Development) [3.31 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of the Bill before the House is to establish a workable basis for the escalation of royalties payable by Alcoa of Australia (WA) Limited under the provisions of clause 9 of the alumina refinery agreement.

Subclause (3) of clause 9 of that agreement—as amended by the Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Bill in 1969—fixes the royalty Alcoa must pay to the State in respect of each ton of alumina it produces, the rate of royalty being subject to escalation or de-escalation in each quarter according to the application of a formula based on the price of aluminium f.o.b. Toronto quoted in the London *Metal Bulletin*.

The subclause establishes as the basic royalty rate the sum of 25c Australian per ton of alumina, this basic rate being varied up or down by the ratio that alterations in the world selling price of aluminium bears to the price of aluminium in the year that the agreement was written; namely, \$500 Australian per ton. A formula is expressed in paragraph (b) of the clause, the application of which results in a royalty clearly reflecting any increase or decrease appropriate to movements in the selling price of aluminium.

As I have mentioned, for the purposes of the formula the price of Canadian primary aluminium, 99.5 per cent purity f.o.b. Toronto, as quoted at specified times in the London *Metal Bulletin*, was adopted as an appropriate world price indicator.

This price has not been published since May, 1972, and it has been necessary to find an alternative on which an amendment of the agreement may be based. The Mines Department and the Department of Industrial Development have carried out a very detailed examination of options available and these investigations have shown that an alternative price which the *Metal Bulletin* continues to publish is generally accepted by authorities in the matter as the best index of the world price of aluminium.

It appears that this price, which is described in the variation agreement before us as the price for virgin ingots Canadian c.i.f. all main ports excluding U.S.A.,

Canada, and U.K. published under the heading of "Primary Metals" in the *Metal Bulletin*, is the correct substitute for the "f.o.b. Toronto" price now no longer published.

Negotiations with Alcoa on this basis have resulted in the terms of the variation agreement, the subject of the Bill, being accepted by the company and the agreement has of course been subsequently executed by the State and the company.

Clearly, the new formula retains the same principles as the original. It also provides an acceptably smooth change-over, maintaining as closely as practicable parity with the royalty which could have been anticipated under the original formula. To demonstrate, I am advised that figures taken out comparing the results of the old "f.o.b. Toronto" to the new "c.i.f. all other ports" prices show that although during the last year in which the f.o.b. prices were published there was an average ratio of f.o.b. 100 to c.i.f. 95.67—equivalent to a royalty loss of about \$20 000—the ratio varied in comparisons taken out over 10 years, from 94.6 to 107.5 and averaged 99.96. It is therefore believed that in the long run the new definition will achieve parity with the old one.

Nevertheless it has been agreed that the formula will be reviewed again in two years' time and again four years later, thereafter reverting to seven-yearly reviews as in the original clause. Furthermore, in view of our experience with the original formula the agreement also provides for a review of the position in the event of the London *Metal Bulletin* ceasing to publish the information required for the formula.

In regard to the period which has passed since the original escalation formula became inoperative the company has paid all outstanding royalties on the new basis now agreed, in anticipation of this variation agreement being executed and ratified.

I should also point out in closing that acceptance of the terms of this variation agreement will open the way for negotiations with each of the other parties with whom the State has alumina agreements. Each of these agreements contain the inoperative definition.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr May.

JUNIOR FARMERS' MOVEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 5th September.

MR. A. R. TONKIN (Morley) [3.38 p.m.]: One could speak for many hours on the junior farmers' movement, but I do not

intend to do that. I merely indicate that the Opposition has no objection to this measure.

MR MENSAROS (Floreat—Minister for Industrial Development) [3.39 p.m.]: I thank the Opposition for its co-operation and I commend the second reading.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee

The Deputy Chairman of Committees (Mr Blaikie) in the Chair; Mr Mensaros (Minister for Industrial Development) in charge of the Bill.

Clause 1 put and passed.

Clause 2: Commencement—

Mr T. D. EVANS: I think this would be the appropriate clause for me to rise and say that I hope the Government has got over its sudden shock at the brevity of the Opposition in respect of this Bill. We feel the measure is most appropriate; the change having, in fact, been effected domestically for the last 12 months or so.

We believe that the name of "Rural Youth" which is to be adopted is more in keeping with present times than the old name of "Junior Farmers".

It could well be that the title "Junior Farmer", from its very inception, did not quite clearly indicate or encompass the spectrum of interest of young people who are attracted towards this very desirable movement.

I am sure an analysis of the membership of the organisation now will show that those who are actively connected with farming, and who could strictly be termed junior farmers, would be a small proportion of the people from rural areas who belong to the movement.

Accordingly we feel the Bill is appropriate and the change of name is more fitting. We wish the movement well in the future.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 3 and 4 put and passed.

Title put and passed.

Report

Bill reported, without amendment, and the report adopted.

BUDGET SPEECH

Televising

The **SPEAKER**: I wish to advise members that I have given approval for part of the Budget Speech to be televised from the public gallery.

Sitting suspended from 3.44 to 4.04 p.m.

APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

Message: Appropriations

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

Second Reading: Budget Speech

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Treasurer) [4.07 p.m.]: I move—
That the Bill be now read a second time.

It is my privilege to present to the House my first Budget as Treasurer of the State of Western Australia.

The preparation of the Budget this year, against a background of high and rising inflationary pressures, has been a difficult and daunting task.

It is never easy to forecast the trend of events over the year ahead and estimates of revenue and expenditure must be based on assumptions as to the course the economy will take in the coming months.

In these times of rapid change and inflation, the task is more difficult than usual and assumptions on which the Budget is framed, could prove to be wide of the mark.

Therefore, I cannot rule out the possibility that the course of economic events may well require a review of the estimates of both revenue and expenditure before the year is ended.

Before proceeding with the Budget, I would like to record a tribute to my predecessor in the previous coalition government. Sir David Brand was Premier and Treasurer of this State for a record term during which time he presented twelve successive budgets to this Parliament.

His record is unsurpassed in achievement as well as in time.

As Treasurer, Sir David presided over the finances of the State during a period of unprecedented growth and development which imposed great strains on the Treasury but despite these pressures, he was able to achieve non-claimant status for Western Australia.

We ceased to be a mendicant State and this must rank as one of Sir David's greatest achievements.

Sir David may also be rightly proud of the fact that at the end of his term, the finances of the State were sounder than ever before in our history. Without the financial strength and resilience built up during his term of office, my task as Treasurer in the prevailing economic climate would be far more difficult than it is.

It has been the practice for many years to preface the Budget Speech with a short survey of economic activity in the State during the previous year. In this respect, I believe that Honourable Members should be given an outline of the State's economic performance and of current economic trends

which form the background against which the Budget is framed but the Budget Speech is not, in my view, a satisfactory vehicle for such a survey as there is little opportunity for detailed comment and for presentation of relevant statistics.

Consequently, the survey of the economy by the Treasury has been expanded and printed in a separate paper which accompanies the Financial Statement. I will table that in due course.

Honourable Members will find that it contains a considerable amount of useful data on the performance of the State economy in 1973-74 with comments on current trends where this information is available.

The Present Climate

I remarked earlier that the budget has been prepared against a background of mounting inflationary pressures.

The present level of inflation in Australia must be a matter for grave concern for every member of the community. Yet any realistic view of current wage claims must lead to the conclusion that the cost pressures now being experienced by business will result in even larger price increases in the months ahead.

Conventional demand management measures on which the Federal Government has hitherto relied to check the inflationary spiral, have produced side effects that make the disease harder to bear while doing little to arrest its course.

The problems engendered by inflation are bad enough but when accompanied by very high interest rates, economic stagnation and unemployment, the whole economy is disrupted, uncertainty is generated in the business community and investment plans are postponed.

Unfortunately, the destructive power of inflation is not always apparent to those who see the solution as merely to ensure that incomes keep ahead of prices. There are many people, retired persons on pensions and fixed incomes for example, whose standard of living is eroded by price rises against which they have no defence.

The businessman required to meet frequent large increases in his wages bill has no alternative but to increase prices.

However, producers who must sell on overseas markets or compete with imported goods have no defence against the twin forces of excessive wage rises and commodity price increases.

In these circumstances, an entire industry can be destroyed by sustained high levels of domestic inflation.

The farming community in particular is well aware of the consequences of the continued escalation of costs combined with uncertain prices for primary products and is seriously concerned at the seeming inability of the Federal Government to formulate a coherent anti-inflationary policy.

Lack of confidence in the future on the part of producers and consumers can lead to postponement of investment decisions and a weakening of consumer demand. This hesitancy is already apparent.

The inevitable result is growing unemployment as employers find they must reduce staff to survive.

What possible gain can there be to any section of the community when employee organisations demand huge wage increases to offset price rises that are in turn generated by those same wage increases? Some may manage to stay in front but at the expense of the more defenceless sections of the community.

We must find a way to check this inflationary spiral and restore conditions of sound economic growth and confidence in the future.

How much better off everyone was, when wage increases were smaller but meaningful because they were backed by productivity gains and more stable prices.

Given these conditions again, the growth of the economy will generate increasing employment opportunities and the capacity to provide higher real incomes instead of stagnation and unemployment.

The responsibility for economic leadership and management of the economy is vested in the Federal Government.

The States have a part to play but all of their efforts are frustrated if the Federal Government will not grasp the nettle.

I regard the present economic crisis as transcending politics and the division of Commonwealth and State responsibilities and in this respect, the Government has repeatedly offered to play its part in any comprehensive and co-ordinated attack by the Commonwealth and the States on the problem of inflation.

At the conference of State Premiers with the Prime Minister and the Federal Treasurer in August this year I again offered full co-operation in any concerted move that held reasonable promise of contributing to a solution of the problem.

I would be less than honest if I were to say that the conference was highly productive.

However, it did serve to isolate a number of proposals that held some promise of helping to reduce cost pressures.

As I informed the House earlier this session, these proposals have been the subject of study and report by working parties of State and Commonwealth officials. The reports of the working parties are now being examined by all governments and I am hopeful that some positive steps will result.

There has been considerable discussion of the proposal to restore indexation of wages to allow periodic adjustments to cover price movements. It is argued by some that trade unions would be prepared to moderate their demands if they were assured by an indexation mechanism that wage levels would not lag behind prices.

The Government accepts that wage earners have a right to expect that the real value of their wages will be maintained and that they will share in the gains accruing from increased productivity.

Yet it would be a mistake to assume that indexation of wages and salaries is a cure for inflation. On the contrary, it will ensure the continued inflation of prices and wages for some time to come, although at a decreasing rate if unions and wage tribunals accept the need to restrict wage increases in excess of the level indicated by indexation, to the few cases where anomalies need to be corrected.

Official statistics show clearly that over the past year, wages generally have moved ahead faster than prices. Industry, commerce and government have long since exhausted their capacity to meet higher wage bills and have no alternative but to increase prices to offset wage increases already granted. Were there no further wage increases from this point, further price increases resulting from past wage decisions would be inevitable.

Consequently, indexation of wages at this point will inevitably result in further wage increases in response to price increases still to come, thus continuing the now familiar spiral from which few can hope to gain.

There can be no escape from the fact that if the wage increases gained to date are not to prove illusory, there must be a concerted drive by all concerned to increase production in line with the higher wages now being paid.

In the long run, it is increased output that creates the ability to pay higher wages without having to lift prices. If this is accepted by trade unions and employers alike, indexation of wages could bring greater economic stability and a reduction in industrial unrest.

If that simple truth is ignored, the move will perpetuate inflation and accentuate the problems of employers. Increasing unemployment is the likely result.

In the shorter term, only the exercise of restraint and the adoption of a more disciplined attitude by all sections of the community can arrest the present tide of inflation and restore confidence in the future.

Before turning to the budget for 1974-75, I will comment briefly on the out-turn for last financial year.

Financial Results for 1973-74

The budget presented to Parliament last year provided for expenditure of \$553.4 million against estimated revenue of \$546.4 million. The expected deficit was \$6 948 000.

As the year progressed it became apparent that the cost to the budget of wage and salary increases granted during the year would greatly exceed the estimate. An amount of \$20.6 million had been allowed in the budget whereas the actual outlay proved to be \$31.2 million.

Expenditure for the year exceeded the estimate by \$20 million, mainly on account of the additional wage costs already mentioned. Other inescapable cost increases arising from inflation accounted for the balance.

Fortunately, revenue collections were \$21.3 million higher than the amount allowed for in the budget.

Commonwealth general revenue payments to Western Australia were \$9 million above the amount originally forecast due to an upward revision in the average wages factor used in the Financial Assistance Grant formula.

Higher wage rates than expected in 1973-74 were also reflected in payroll tax collections which exceeded the budget estimate by \$4.6 million. Other State taxes which exceeded the estimate were probate duty by \$2.6 million, stamp duties \$1.6 million and land tax \$1 million.

As a result, the deficit for the year was \$5 731 000 which was an improvement of \$1 217 000 on the budget expectation.

Deficit Funding

A deficit must be extinguished by one means or another.

It can be carried forward for a limited period until offset by a future surplus but such is the constrained financial position of the States and the crushing burden of inflation on our budget that it would be foolish to anticipate a surplus within the foreseeable future.

In these circumstances it would have been imprudent to carry forward the 1973-74 deficit in the hope that something will turn up.

There was therefore no alternative open to the Government but to pay to the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account sufficient of our capital funds to extinguish the deficit and this has been done.

Although we are able to use the general purpose Commonwealth capital grant and thereby avoid incurring interest and sinking fund charges on the amount funded, we are utilising capital resources that could be used to better effect.

The capital grant was introduced by the McMahon government for the express purpose of providing the States with the means of financing capital works such as schools and hospitals that were unproductive in the financial sense.

If the States are to be kept so starved of general revenue that they are forced progressively to use the greater part of the capital grant to balance their revenue budgets, the whole purpose of the grants will be defeated.

The erosion of our capital resources will stifle our ability to promote and support further economic development.

We are being forced to draw against the future to pay for the present.

However, unpalatable as it may be, the Government was left with no practicable alternative but to clear the deficit in the way I have outlined.

Financial Year 1974-75

Mr Speaker, I now turn to consideration of the budget for 1974-75 and the financial considerations within which it has been framed.

Problems are always encountered in shaping a budget involving the collection and disbursement of funds aggregating almost one and a half billion dollars when both inward and outward transactions and their associated uncertainties are taken into account. However, as I remarked earlier, the difficulties on this occasion have been compounded by accelerating inflation.

The costs of providing government services are particularly susceptible to the effects of inflation.

By far the greater part of the cost of our services comprises wage and salary payments for specialist staff such as teachers, police, nurses, public servants and a wide variety of professional personnel.

Consequently, when faced with wage increases of the magnitude experienced in recent years we are confronted with having to curtail services or taking the unpopular course of raising sufficient additional revenue to bring the budget as near as practicable to balance.

It is important that Honourable Members fully appreciate the magnitude of the problem.

Last year, my predecessor found it necessary to provide an amount of \$40.6 million to meet the added cost of wage increases awarded in the previous year and to cover increases expected during the course of the year. At the time this was an almost unbelievable figure and he rightly emphasised the serious problems it presented for his Government.

This year, we are required to budget for expenditure of \$38.4 million merely to meet the additional cost in 1974-75 of wage increases granted last year. To this must be added the cost of wage rises likely to be awarded in the current year.

It is hazardous to attempt a forecast of what this latter figure might eventually prove to be. However, the framing of a budget demands that an estimate be made and, weighing all the information we have, we considered it necessary to provide a further sum of \$48.7 million.

Therefore, the total impact of wage increases on the budget this financial year is estimated to be in the order of \$87.1 million. However, I would again emphasise that at best this figure is a calculated guess

which could prove to be wide of the mark as the year unfolds. In budgeting, one can hope for the best, but sound financial management demands that we allow for the most probable outcome.

The inflationary upsurge of wage payments has been the dominant influence on our budgetary position almost to the exclusion of all else. This has been true of every State in the federation and it was natural and just, that the States should look to the Commonwealth Government for financial assistance in the present emergency.

Commonwealth Revenue Grants

Honourable Members will be aware that Financial Assistance Grants have been paid to all States since 1942 when the Commonwealth assumed the sole right to levy income tax under wartime emergency legislation. Initially, the grants were known as Taxation Reimbursement Grants thereby acknowledging that they were intended to recompense the States for the loss of income tax revenue.

The formula by which the grant is determined has undergone a number of changes over the years. The last significant variation was in 1970 when, following a strong case for reform submitted jointly by all Premiers, an attempt was made to bring the escalation of the grants more into line with the historical rate of growth of Commonwealth income tax collections.

Such is the inadequacy of any fixed formula to cope with changing economic circumstances, that it did not stand without supplementation for even one year.

In fact, the Commonwealth found it necessary to provide additional revenue grants over and above the formula grants in each year from 1970-71 to 1973-74.

This financial year, when inflation is more severe than in any previous year, when the States are almost crippled by soaring wage bills of which less than half is covered by the wages factor in the Financial Assistance Grants formula, the Commonwealth Government departed from all precedent by its refusal of a supplementary grant.

At the June 1974 Premiers' Conference and at subsequent meetings, the Prime Minister and the Federal Treasurer acknowledged the financial difficulties of the States but were adamant that they would have to overcome those difficulties themselves. The Prime Minister insisted that there could be no departure from the formula in determining the redistribution grants payable to the States.

At the very least, the Premiers considered that special additional assistance of \$25 million provided to all States in 1973-74 should be repeated in 1974-75. To deny this would mean that the increase in

general revenue grants payable to the States this year would be less by \$25 million than the increase derived from the operation of the formula. On this point also we met with steadfast refusal.

This was bad enough but worse was to follow. In 1972-73 and again in 1973-74, my predecessor obtained a special supplementary grant of \$3.5 million to assist him in meeting his budgetary problems. As our financial position had deteriorated markedly in the intervening year, I had reason to feel confident that the supplementary grant of \$3.5 million would be made available again this year, the last year of the present Financial Assistance Grant arrangement.

Despite representations at the Premiers' Conference and in subsequent correspondence, the Prime Minister has steadfastly refused to vary his decision to withdraw the supplementary assistance in this financial year.

Consequently, far from obtaining additional help in a year when it was so desperately needed, a total of \$6.4 million special assistance provided to this State in 1973-74 was withdrawn.

The total effect of these decisions as far as Western Australia is concerned is that the increase in total Commonwealth General Revenue grants to this State will be \$6.4 million less than the increase payable under the Financial Assistance Grant formula.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly pointed to the additional sums being provided to the States under Section 96 of the Constitution for special purposes and has argued that the Commonwealth is assisting the States in this way.

It is true that Commonwealth assistance for specific purposes is increasing but the funds so provided are to finance new developments. More often than not, it is a condition of the grants that the State maintain its existing level of expenditure in the area.

Consequently, specific purpose grants do little to help the States meet rising costs of existing State services. On the contrary, they compound our problems in that Commonwealth funds provided for capital projects generate recurrent costs that usually have to be met by the State.

The day might not be far away when the State will have to refuse specific purpose grants even for very desirable developments, simply because we cannot afford to meet the administrative and other recurrent costs involved.

The Budget Prospect

The refusal of the Commonwealth Government to recognise the severe financial difficulties with which the States were confronted and to redistribute part of their swollen income tax receipts, created a critical financial situation for Western Australia. The Government had no alternative but to move immediately to raise additional revenue.

Mr Speaker, the House is well aware of the steps that have already been taken.

Charges for government services such as rail freights and fares, bus fares, shipping freights and hospital fees have been increased to offset in part the burden of higher wage costs which have to be met in providing those services.

Legislation has been introduced to lift payroll tax and drivers' license fees and to obtain an additional return to Consolidated Revenue from the administrative charge levied on the registration of vehicles.

In all, these measures are expected to benefit Consolidated Revenue by \$23.8 million in the current financial year.

Notwithstanding these moves, the Government still faced a deficit of wholly unacceptable magnitude if departmental expenditure proposals were accepted. A careful analysis of expenditure bids was made and reductions totalling some \$27 million were imposed.

I am satisfied that every effort has been made to reduce expenditure on existing services to the minimum consistent with the need to preserve the quality of services to the public and to effect certain necessary improvements.

An instruction has been issued that the growth of government employment is to be held to a maximum of 2% in this financial year including additional staff needed to give effect to new policy proposals implemented during the year.

In addition, the Government has had no option but to postpone some forward moves for which finance cannot be found in this financial year.

Despite these stringent measures it is necessary for the Government to take further steps to obtain additional revenue to avoid a deficit of such magnitude that we would have to impose severe cuts in our capital works programme to fund the revenue gap.

Accordingly, the following steps are to be taken to raise an additional \$7.4 million in 1974-75 and \$9.4 million in a full year.

Cheques

It is proposed to increase the stamp duty on cheques from 6 cents to 8 cents.

This action is in line with a similar increase announced recently by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

Liquor License Fees

The present fee of 5½% for hotel and club licenses is the lowest in Australia.

In other States the fee has been 6% for some time and higher rates have been announced in the budgets of four States. The proposed new rates are:—

New South Wales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6½%
Victoria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8%
South Australia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7%
Tasmania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8%

It is proposed to raise our fee to 7% from 1st January 1975.

Representations have been made by the Licensed Stores' Association of Western Australia to remove the present differential between fees levied on stores and taverns on the one hand and hotels and clubs on the other. The former group now pay 7½% and the latter 5½%.

Other States levy a uniform fee for all licences although Victoria imposes a small additional flat fee on retail liquor merchants.

It is proposed to lift the licence fee for stores and taverns by 0.5% thereby reducing the existing differential from 2% to 1%.

Statutory levy on gross revenues of business undertakings

In 1966-67, Victoria imposed a levy of 3% on the gross revenues of the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation. In 1971-72 this levy was increased to 4%. The proceeds are taken to Consolidated Revenue.

South Australia imposed a similar charge in 1970-71 at the rate of 3% which was lifted to 5% last year.

Tasmania levied a charge of 5% in 1971-72.

State public authority business undertakings operate under the privilege of State legislation and are not required to pay income tax and State taxes as would be the case if they were privately owned utilities. This means that the revenue that could normally be expected to flow to Government from enterprises of this kind has to be made up in some other way.

With the severely limited revenue resources available to the Government, we can no longer avoid requiring these bodies to make a contribution to the general revenues of the State.

Therefore, commencing with this financial year, it is proposed to require the State Electricity Commission to pay to the Treasury a levy of 3% of gross revenue. In view of the rates now prevailing in other States, the proposed levy is not excessive.

Annual losses on the operations of the Country Areas Water Supplies are imposing a severe burden on the budget. It is not unreasonable that the Metropolitan Water Board, whose operations are confined to the more economical terrain and distances of the metropolitan area should assist in meeting losses on country operations.

Accordingly, it is proposed that the 3% levy on gross revenue shall also be paid by the Metropolitan Water Board.

In order to help meet losses on the operations of smaller ports, the levy is also to be imposed on the Fremantle Port Authority.

Rural and Industries Bank

State banks are exempt from the requirement to pay income tax. However, in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the State banks are required to pay 50% of their net profits to Consolidated Revenue.

It is to be noted that the Commonwealth Trading Bank is required to pay income tax and also contribute to the Commonwealth Treasury, 50% of the net profit after provision for income tax.

To this point, the Rural and Industries Bank has not been required to pay any part of its profits to Consolidated Revenue and therefore occupies a privileged trading position in relation to all other banks.

It is proposed that, commencing in 1974-75, the Bank will be required to pay 50% of its net profit to Consolidated Revenue.

Country Water Supplies

In common with all other government undertakings, country areas water supplies, sewerage and drainage operations have been burdened with greatly increased wage bills and higher material prices. As a result, the loss on these undertakings is estimated to amount to \$24 million in the current year if steps are not taken to obtain additional revenue.

The present system of uniform country water charges was introduced on 1st January 1963 when the pay as you use scheme was adopted. Water rates were fixed at that time at 7.5 cents in the dollar for domestic consumers and 10 cents in the dollar for commercial properties.

In 1972, during the rural recession, the rates were reduced to 6 cents and 9 cents respectively as a means of assisting the depressed rural community.

The Government is no longer able to continue that concession and accordingly it is proposed to restore the rates to their former value from this year.

The prices charged for water consumed have not changed since 1965. In the interval, costs have risen enormously and metropolitan water charges have been increased on two occasions.

Consequently, the charge for domestic water is to be increased from 20 cents a thousand for the first 60 000 gallons and 25 cents a thousand for the next 40 000 gallons to 32 cents a thousand for the first 100 000 gallons consumed. Larger increases will be imposed on water consumed in excess of 100 000 gallons to discourage the wasteful use of water.

Charges for commercial and industrial water are also to be increased.

The additional revenue from these measures in 1974-75 is expected to total \$7.4 million as follows:—

	\$ million
Cheques	0.5
Liquor license fees	0.5
Statutory Levy—	
State Electricity Commission	2.3
Metropolitan Water Board	0.6
Fremantle Port Authority	0.4
Rural and Industries Bank	0.8
Country Water charges	2.3

Estimated Revenue

After allowing for additional revenue collections from the measures I have just outlined, total revenue in this financial year is expected to be \$716.9 million, an increase of \$149.3 million.

This increase is derived under the following headings:—

	\$ million
State Taxation	26.5
Receipts from the Commonwealth	63.8
Territorial Revenue	8.6
Law Courts and Departmental	21.7
Public Utilities	28.7

State Taxation

Revenue from payroll tax is expected to rise by \$22.4 million mainly as a result of the increase in the rate to 5% from 1st September and a full year's collections at the higher rate imposed last year. Higher collections are also expected with the general rise of wages bills.

Other expected increases arise from the proposed lift in liquor license fees and stamp duties on cheques.

In view of the slow-down currently experienced in home building and land transfers as a result of the Commonwealth Government's monetary policies, it was considered prudent to allow for only a minimal increase in stamp duties on conveyances and transfers.

Receipts from the Commonwealth

Commonwealth grants for general revenue purposes are expected to amount to \$280.4 million in 1974-75, an increase of \$49.8 million.

The Financial Assistance Grant payable under the formula is estimated to increase by \$55 million. However, as I explained earlier, the loss of \$6.4 million of supplementary assistance paid to the State last year has offset a substantial part of the rise in the formula grant.

Under the arrangement concluded in 1970, the payment to the State for debt charges assistance will increase by \$1.1 million to \$5.5 million this year.

This is the last year of the five year programme under which the Commonwealth has progressively assumed responsibility for the debt charges on \$1 000 million of all States' debt. At the end of the year the debt is to be transferred to the Commonwealth, and State budgets will be relieved of payments which in our case amount to \$5.5 million. The need for compensatory grants from the Commonwealth will then cease in respect of this first parcel of debt.

Specific purpose grants from the Commonwealth for recurrent expenditure programmes are expected to increase substantially from \$6.1 million in 1973-74 to \$17.8 million this year.

Previously, grants for specific purposes were expended from separate accounts or were credited to the revenue of the department responsible for incurring the expenditure. With the proliferation of these grants and their increasing significance to the budget, a changed accounting treatment is necessary.

Specific purpose grants for recurrent programmes are now to be credited to Consolidated Revenue and have been listed in the 1974-75 revenue estimates with other receipts from the Commonwealth to facilitate reference and to enable ready comparisons to be made from year to year.

The list does not of course include all specific purpose grants. Amounts provided to the State for disbursement to other bodies, such as independent schools, are paid direct from a Commonwealth Grants and Advance account and do not pass through the Revenue Fund.

Recoups to State departments of expenditure incurred on behalf of the Commonwealth will continue to be credited to the revenue of the department concerned.

Due to the accounting change just described, details of specific purpose grants for 1974-75 shown in the estimates are not comparable with the amounts shown for the previous year. In 1973-74, an additional \$2.4 million was expended from other accounts.

The recent Federal budget provided for extension of some existing programmes and for new developments involving payments to the States. In a number of cases, the allocation to each State is yet to be determined or expenditure programmes have not yet been finalised. In these circumstances it is not practicable to make provision in our budget for the receipt and disbursement of the extra funds and appropriate adjustments will have to be made as the year progresses.

Territorial Revenue

Collections under this heading are expected to rise this year by \$8.6 million to a total of \$51.9 million. Most of this additional revenue will come from mining royalties, particularly from iron ore. Some fall off in revenue from royalties on petroleum is expected and sales of land in rural and urban areas are estimated to yield less than last year.

Law Courts and Departmental

Of the total increase of \$21.7 million expected under this heading, \$16 million is due to additional Treasury revenue. The latter figure principally reflects higher interest payments to the Treasury from various bodies as a result of additional capital supplied to those bodies and a higher rate of interest charged.

The increased estimate also reflects the additional revenue to come from the proposed statutory levy on income of some statutory authorities and the proposed transfer to revenue of 50% of the net profit of the Rural and Industries Bank.

Revenue of the Department of Agriculture is expected to increase by \$384 000 mainly by reason of the receipt in this year of a recoup from the Commonwealth being the State share of the assessed value of assets of the Kimberley Research Station which has now been taken over by the Commonwealth under an agreement with the State.

An increase of \$780 000 in Education revenue also reflects increased payments from the Commonwealth partly in recoup of expenditure incurred on behalf of that Government and partly to replace revenue lost following the abolition of Technical Education fees.

Continued growth in the number of vehicles on register and higher charges for the administration costs involved in vehicle licensing are the reasons for the expected rise of \$1.3 million in revenue of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Public Utilities

The main item of revenue under this heading is the earnings of the Railways which in 1974-75 are expected to reach \$101 million, an increase of \$25.6 million over last year's total.

Additional haulage and higher charges will both contribute to the increase.

Haulage of wheat and grain is likely to reach a record level of 3.6 million tonnes in the current year, 1 million tonnes higher than in the previous year. Increased traffic in iron ore, bauxite, alumina, mineral sands and coal is also anticipated.

Estimated Expenditure

The estimates of expenditure for 1974-75 provide for a total outlay of \$725.7 million, an increase on last year's expenditure of \$152.3 million or 26.6%.

The greater part of this increase is, as I have explained, due to the need to provide for a greatly inflated wages and salaries bill. There is little room for new developments or the expansion of existing services.

Nevertheless, by weighing our priorities carefully the Government has been able to implement a number of our policy proposals and to make a start on others. I will comment specifically on these items when outlining our expenditure proposals.

Education

The Government has given high priority to the needs of education.

This year the estimates for the Minister for Education provide for expenditure to rise by 31% to \$152 million including \$9.1 million expected to be available in Commonwealth grants for education during the year.

Proposed expenditure by the Education Department alone represents 25% of our total budget, excluding public utilities, which emphasises the importance attached to education in our financial planning.

School enrolments are expected to increase by 3 500 in 1975 including a substantial increase in the number of students remaining at school for senior level studies.

In 1974-75, the sum allocated in the Education Department's budget for wages and salaries will rise by 25% to \$120 million. A substantial part of the increased allocation will be required to meet salary increases but provision has also been made for the appointment of a further 1 014 teachers to provide for extension of activities, including a wide range of new programme for remedial teaching, and to allow for further reductions in pupil-teacher ratios.

This year, steps have been taken to allow teachers and schools greater freedom and initiative in purchasing equipment, teaching aids and materials. It is proposed to further extend this freedom as part of a policy of granting to schools a greater measure of autonomy.

To support this move, provision has been made for \$4.7 million to be allocated for equipment and materials in schools compared to \$3 million in 1973-74.

The Government strongly supports the policy of providing well equipped library facilities in all schools. It is proposed that \$1.1 million will be spent on library resources in the current year.

The need to provide rural areas with education opportunities comparable to those available in the main urban centres has a high priority in the Government's education programme. We are anxious to provide full high school facilities in rural areas and currently a major study costing \$40 000 is being carried out over a two year period, to prepare and evaluate materials and procedures that will allow the introduction of upper school courses in a number of district junior high schools.

The first steps will be taken this year in the Government's programme to admit children to school on a voluntary basis in the year they turn five. In order to evaluate the best means of implementing the policy, four school pre-primary centres will be built for operation in 1975.

The activities involved will be informal and programmes and equipment will be in accordance with the standards of the Australian Pre-School Association. Formal school teaching programmes are not proposed.

Pre-school education conducted under the supervision of the Pre-School Education Board will also be expanded and it is expected that 30 new centres will be opened in 1974-75.

In accordance with the Government's policy, the free text book scheme will be extended to allow greater freedom of choice to schools. The availability of alternative texts and materials will be progressively widened and, as a first step, provision has been made for an amount of \$891 000 to be allocated for free school books, an increase of 35% on last year's allocation.

The Government is also concerned at the rising cost of text books for secondary school pupils, particularly those in their fourth year when most of the books required for the two year Leaving and Matriculation course must be purchased.

At present a text book subsidy of \$15 is paid to parents of fourth year secondary school pupils. The subsidy is to be increased to \$25 from the next school year at a cost of \$108 000 in this financial year.

Aid to Independent Schools

In line with its election undertakings, the Government proposes to extend assistance to independent schools and effect a number of improvements in the existing pattern of aid.

Action on these lines has been made more necessary by the Federal Government's decision to reduce the income tax deduction for education expenses from \$400 to \$150. This regrettable move will have a severe impact on the parents of children attending non-government schools and on the schools themselves.

The interest subsidy on loans raised for the construction of residential accommodation is to be increased and extended to include loans raised for the construction of classrooms.

Except where past loans were raised at a fixed interest rate, the interest subsidy is to be increased from 5% to 7½% and thereafter will be adjusted in line with movements in the long term bond rate. It is to be noted that the proposed subsidy rate of 7½% is 2% below the current long term bond rate.

Loans raised after 1st July 1974 for the construction of residential accommodation or classrooms that form part of a programme approved by the Australian Schools Commission as qualifying for a Commonwealth grant, will be eligible for the subsidy.

The existing per capita subsidy to independent schools is currently assessed as 20% of the national average cost of educating a child in government schools. The need to wait on figures from all States to arrive at the national average cost results in an unacceptable delay in advising schools of the grant they may expect to receive in the new school year.

Moreover, the use of other State expenditure figures results in anomalies when assessing the needs of schools in this State.

Consequently, commencing from the 1975 school year, per capita grants to independent schools will be assessed as 23% of the cost to this State of educating pupils in government schools excluding expenditure financed from Commonwealth grants, which are also provided to non-government schools. This method of calculation will result in slightly higher per capita grants to schools than under the present formula.

To permit adjustment for unexpected cost increases which may occur during the year, the grant will be paid in two moieties. The first moiety, payable at the beginning of the school year, will be calculated on estimated State expenditure for the financial year ending in June of the school year.

The second moiety, payable in July, will be calculated on the actual expenditure for the financial year just ended and will thereby take into account any increased salary or other payments incurred during the year by the State education system which would be expected to flow on to independent schools.

Full details of the new proposals will be made available shortly when the necessary calculations have been made.

Tertiary Education

Although tertiary education is now financed by the Commonwealth, the Government has undertaken to do everything possible to enable quotas on the intake of medical students to be relaxed.

Discussions have been held with the University of Western Australia and as a result the University is to be provided with a State grant of \$133 400 to enable the number of places in the second year of the medical course to be raised from 90 to 120 in 1975.

An amount of \$66 000 will be provided this financial year and the balance in 1975-76.

In a related move, the Government will provide funds to enable St John of God Hospital to become a teaching hospital. A grant of \$50 000 will be paid to the hospital in 1974-75, to enable the establishment of the first teaching unit.

Hospital and Health Services

Rapidly escalating costs of operating hospital and medical services have created serious problems in financing these services.

Wage rises awarded to hospital staff in 1973-74 will cost in excess of \$14 million in the current year. These and other cost increases, mainly attributable to inflation, have resulted in an increased requirement for all hospital services from \$77.2 million last year to \$99.4 million in 1974-75, an increase of 29%, after taking into account the additional revenue from increased hospital charges.

Provision has been made for the full year cost of operating the extensions to Royal Perth Hospital, the new 40 bed psychiatric unit at Perth Medical Centre, the Paraburdoo hospital and major extensions to the Pinjarra and Collie hospitals.

A provision of \$40 000 has also been made for the establishment of a hospital for the short term treatment of alcoholics and drug dependants which is expected to be in operation by the end of 1974.

Expenditure on public health services is planned to increase by 64.4% to \$14.3 million. This large increase reflects in part a considerable rise in Commonwealth grants to enable the continued expansion of the School Dental and Community Health Services.

An amount of \$10 000 has been provided to enable the establishment of an Alcohol and Drug Authority. The Authority will conduct facilities for the assessment, treatment and rehabilitation of persons suffering from the effects of excessive use of alcohol or drugs. Counselling and hospital facilities will be established at West Perth and extended care will be provided at Byford in premises which are to be taken over from the Department of Corrections.

Community Welfare

The proposed vote for the Department of Community Welfare is \$14.5 million, an increase of 19.2%.

In accordance with the Government's election promises, funds have been provided to enable the Department of Community Welfare to extend its services to the country. New offices are to be opened at Mount Newman and Kambalda and the Laverton office is to be upgraded to match the planned growth of the township.

To assist the increasing number of Aboriginal families moving into conventional houses, a further ten homemakers are to be appointed bringing the number employed to 177.

Increases of \$1 per week in subsidies for all State wards and children in missions have been granted from 2nd October. The subsidy for children in foster homes has been increased by \$1.50 per week from the same date.

As already announced, the allowance to deserted wives and unmarried mothers has been increased by \$5 per week to bring these payments into line with Commonwealth pensions.

Industrial Development

A vigorous approach to the establishment of industry in country areas is a central feature of the Government's policy.

In line with our election undertaking, it is proposed to provide payroll tax concessions to certain industries established outside the metropolitan area. The concession is to take the form of a grant equal to either the whole or part of the payroll tax paid by a company on the wages of employees.

Selected enterprises will be eligible to receive grants on the recommendation of the Minister for Industrial Development with the approval of the Treasurer, where such assistance could mean the difference between success and failure for the attraction of industries, which, in the interests of decentralisation should be established away from the Metropolitan Area.

Legislation to establish the scheme will be introduced in the present session.

An amount of \$50 000 has been allowed in the budget for payments in this financial year.

Other Activities

As details of departmental votes will be available from the responsible Minister when appropriations are being dealt with in Committee, I do not propose to speak at length on other items of proposed expenditure other than to draw attention to certain special features of the budget.

- Legislation is to be introduced this session to provide for the establishment of a Road Traffic Authority which will progressively take over control of traffic and vehicle and driver licensing throughout the State.

As a first step, a sum of \$700 000 has been provided in the estimates to permit expansion of radio facilities and the recruitment and training of additional patrolmen to enable the Authority to assume responsibility for traffic control throughout the State.

- Notwithstanding the receipt of Commonwealth grants paid on the recommendation of the Grants Commission, Local Authorities have been severely affected by rising costs and inadequate revenue resources.

Despite our own revenue problems, the Government has decided to further assist Local Authorities in line with our election undertaking. Provision has therefore been made for the allocation to the Local Authorities Assistance Fund to be increased by \$500 000 in 1974-75.

Changes to the formula used to determine grants payable to Local Authorities are under consideration and full details of the method of distribution will be announced later.

- Without exception, charitable and service organisations which depend upon fund raising and Government grants to finance their activities have been hard hit by inflation of wages and other costs. As their own revenue resources do not respond to general inflationary trends, they have no alternative but to turn to the Government for greatly increased assistance. I think members will be rather surprised at the degree of increase that has been necessary.

We have responded to the need as far as our own financial circumstances permit and the budget provides for substantial increases in the grants paid to a considerable number of these organisations. Notable examples are as follows:—

St. John Ambulance Association—grant increased by \$299 000 to \$925 000.

Slow Learning Children's Group—a rise of \$185 000 to \$760 000.

Mentally Incurable Children's Association—increased by \$48 000 to \$159 000.

Spastic Welfare Association—raised by \$260 000 to \$650 000.

Wanslea Hostel—up \$30 000 to \$90 000.

The Paraplegic-Quadriplegic Association—increased by \$13 000 to \$55 000.

- An amount of \$410 000 is to be provided to the Cancer Council of which \$320 000 is to support the activities of the Institute of Radiotherapy. The balance will be available to meet the Council's administration expenses and to finance research.
- For some years, the Government has assisted with furnishing of Homes for the Aged constructed by charitable organisations. The subsidy, which is on the basis of \$2 for \$1 contributed by the organisation, has now been extended to include furniture for hostels constructed under the Commonwealth Aged Persons Hostels Act. Provision has been made in the budget for the additional expenditure arising from this move.
- The allocation to the Western Australian Arts Council is to be increased by \$261 000 to \$650 000 to enable increased assistance to be given to cultural organisations.
- A substantial rise is proposed in the funds to be provided to the Community Recreation Council. The proposed vote of \$906 600 represents an increase of 65% on the amount provided last year.

The allocation takes into account the Council's proposal to establish its headquarters at Perry Lakes Stadium and also provides for the appointment of additional recreation officers to aid in the promotion of physical fitness and the more effective use of leisure time throughout the community.

- A sum of \$186 000 has been allocated to enable continuing studies of the effect on the environment of bauxite mining on the Darling Scarp. The studies will involve the combined resources of several government departments, the University of Western Australia and CSIRO.

Similar studies are to be undertaken in connection with the environmental effects of the woodchip industry.

The proposed vote for the Department of Environmental Protection provides for extension of investigations into metropolitan air pollution and for studies aimed at determining policies for preservation of the coastal strip and for management of estuarine waters.

- The statutory contribution to the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board is estimated to increase by 70% to \$1.3 million in the current year to help meet a large increase in the Board's wages bill and to provide additional staff for the fire control service.

- Following the announcement in the Federal budget of increased postal and telephone charges, it has been necessary to provide an additional \$530 000 to meet the extra outlays that will be incurred by State departments in the balance of this financial year.
- Funds have been provided to enable the capacity of the Computer Centre to be expanded preparatory to the conversion of government accounting procedures to computer. The programme provides for the transfer of Treasury and Medical and Health Services accounting to be commenced this year.
- An amount of \$290 000 has been provided in the estimates for the referendum on daylight saving in accordance with legislation enacted this session but a study is being made with a view to a substantial reduction in this cost.
- The increase of \$4.2 million in the estimate for recoup of losses incurred by the Metropolitan Transport Trust reflects the takeover by the Trust of the management of suburban rail services from 1st July this year. The Trust will recoup the Railways the cost of operating rail services and retain the revenue from suburban rail fares.

For the information of Honourable Members, the estimates of revenue and expenditure in 1974-75 for the combined operation are set out on page 129 of the Estimates.

Summary

To sum up, we are budgeting to expend \$725 683 000 in 1974-75 against expected revenue of \$716 937 000. The Estimates therefore provide for a deficit of \$8 746 000.

However, as I stated earlier, we are faced with many uncertainties in the year ahead and the figures that emerge at the end of the financial year could well depart significantly from the estimates.

In times as uncertain as these, and with the prospect of another difficult year ahead, it would be unwise to carry forward a deficit of that magnitude. It is therefore proposed to set aside \$8 746 000 of the 1974-75 general purpose Commonwealth capital grant to fund the estimated deficit on revenue account.

Conclusion

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

Supply of \$315 million has already been granted under the Supply Act 1974 and further supply of \$316 495 000 is provided for in the Bill now under consideration.

This total sum of \$631 495 000 is to be appropriated in the manner shown in a schedule to the Bill.

The Bill also makes provision for the grant of further supply of \$45 million from the Public Account for advances to Treasurer which is to supplement the sum of \$5 million already granted under the Supply Act.

As well as authorising the provision of funds for the current year, the Bill ratifies the amounts spent during 1973-74 in excess of the Estimates for that year. Details of these excesses are given in the relevant Schedule to the Bill.

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

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

Before I table the appropriate documents, I would like to refer briefly to the work that has been necessary in the preparation of the Budget. As most members know, the Treasury team is headed by Mr Ken Townsing. I think this is his 15th consecutive Budget, and how he remains sane under all the circumstances is beyond me. As former Treasurers, both the Hon. Sir David Brand and the Hon. John Tonkin will vouch for the fact that he is a dedicated person. He husbands the State's money with toughness, but also with an understanding that is quite remarkable.

It would be as well if more members of this Chamber and in another place understood more of the work that is carried out by Mr Townsing. He worries about the State's money as though it were his own. We are very fortunate to have a man of his calibre in this position. Treasurers are not made; they must be born that way. When I use the word "Treasurers" I really mean Under-Treasurers, because Treasurers come and Treasurers go, but Under-Treasurers seem to remain in office for a very long time.

I wish to pay my tribute to the Treasury officials, as I know it would be your wish, Mr Speaker, because this has been a very trying and exacting year. It is only through their dedication that the officers have surmounted the frustration that has beset them. They have shown a considerable degree of imagination as well as toughness in order to arrive at a budgetary situation which avoids some of the burdens we were afraid we would have to impose upon the community.

Mr Townsing has a very competent assistant, Mr Les McCarrey, who seems to be called upon for many duties in addition to his ordinary tasks. The Under-Treasurer has a very strong team of people and I must also mention Mr Birks and Mr Rolston. I must say (that in addition to those officials) we would not have these papers here today without a high degree of co-operation from the Government Printer who had to cope with very difficult circumstances.

I wanted to pay tribute to these gentlemen because I believe this has been our hardest year yet as a result of inflation. The State does not have a growth tax such as income tax, and the Treasury Department has had to devise other ways to meet our expenses. The Treasury has had to be tough with some departments, and perhaps we will receive complaints about this in the future. However, this is the way it goes when we must bring in a manageable Budget. In this case we have tried to live within our resources.

I commend the Bill to members, and in doing so I table the Estimates for 1974-75.

The following papers were tabled—

Consolidated Revenue Fund—Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1975 (see paper No. 267).

State Trading Concerns—Details of the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1975 (see paper No. 268).

The Western Australian Economy—1973-74 (see paper No. 269).

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

House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1974-75

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(Return No. 1)

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1974

30th June, 1973		30th June, 1974
\$		\$
	Funds Employed	
1 239 240 120	Loan Flotations	1 294 197 184
209 180 442	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund	220 086 174
1 030 059 678		1 074 110 960
62 363 000	Commonwealth Capital Grants	88 169 000
1 092 422 678		1 162 279 960
41 991 991	Trust Funds, Governmental	44 100 110
6 560 607	Less Investments	12 455 889
35 431 384		31 644 221
71 315 818	Trust Funds, Private	78 196 957
66 775 511	Less Investments	72 607 573
4 540 307		5 589 384
26 299 747	Suspense Accounts	28 057 165
13 903 188	Commonwealth Grants and Advances	23 863 719
16 666 021	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts	12 162 186
1 189 263 325		1 263 596 635
	Deduct,—	
890 971	Consolidated Revenue fund:	
3 489 510	Balance at commencement of year	4 380 481
	Deficit for year	5 731 000
4 380 481		10 111 481
	Less Amount paid into Fund (Public Monies Investment Act—Section 4 (b))	4 380 481
4 380 581	Balance	5 731 000
	Less Amount paid from Commonwealth Capital Grants	5 731 000
1 184 882 844		1 263 596 635

Employment of Funds

	Works and Services—	
1 246 262 244	Railways, Transport, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and other State Undertakings	1 321 785 391
12 478 153	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange	12 901 267
39 413 162	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded)	39 413 162
	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded from Commonwealth Capital Grants)	5 731 000
1 298 153 559		1 379 810 820
209 180 442	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc.	220 086 174
1 088 973 117		1 159 724 646
	Other Assets—	
80 307 751	Short Term Investment	86 455 913
700 939	Cash at Bank	6 614 419
227 463	Cash in London	161 657
34 005	Cash in Hand	
962 407		6 776 106
5 465 541	Stores Accounts	5 308 398
	Advances—	
8 013 325	Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc.	5 186 846
293 630	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts)	
455 283	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts)	
411 810	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts)	144 726
9 174 028		5 331 572
1 184 882 844	Total Assets	1 263 596 635

II—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

Return No. 2]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

Summary

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	546 427 000	567 683 368	21 256 368	....
Expenditure	553 375 000	573 414 368	20 039 368	....
Deficit	6 948 000	5 731 000	1 217 000	....
Net Improvement			\$1 217 000	

DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	115 795 000	126 928 574	11 133 574	....
Territorial	42 348 000	43 345 882	997 882	....
Law Courts	3 330 000	3 700 395	370 395	....
Departmental	78 430 000	76 306 124	....	2 124 876
Commonwealth	221 611 000	232 111 445	10 500 445	....
Public Utilities	84 913 000	85 290 948	377 948	....
Total Revenue	546 427 000	567 683 368	23 380 244	2 123 876
Net Increase .....	....	....	21 256 368	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act	18 700	18 014	....	686
Interest—Overseas	1 425 000	1 414 297	....	10 703
Interest—Australia	56 162 000	56 174 118	12 118	....
Sinking Fund	11 796 000	11 611 325	....	184 675
Other Special Acts	13 998 300	14 116 476	118 176	....
Governmental—				
Departmental	373 119 000	385 901 790	12 782 790	....
Public Utilities	96 856 000	104 178 348	7 322 348	....
Total Expenditure	553 375 000	573 414 368	20 235 432	196 064
Net Increase .....	....	....	20 039 368	

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 8]

REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1970-71 TO 1973-74, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1974-75

Heads	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Estimate 1974-75
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation—					
Land Tax	7 505 262	9 831 028	10 880 204	10 435 283	10 500 000
Stamp Duty	23 156 930	21 295 087	28 096 900	31 426 636	32 500 000
Probate Duty	8 469 741	7 751 816	7 656 340	10 315 930	10 000 000
Pay-roll Tax ....	....	28 096 975	38 944 355	58 578 963	81 007 000
Licenses	3 793 322	4 484 452	5 034 935	5 984 229	7 524 000
Third Party Insurance Sur- charge	873 132	1 586 965	2 401 857	2 592 045	2 800 000
Betting Taxes—					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	718 581	834 030	870 221	1 061 829	1 250 000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses	342 683	500 746	527 622	648 227	750 000
Investment Tax	435 935	....	....	....	....
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax	3 062 023	4 033 180	4 652 317	5 804 039	7 000 000
Stamp Duty on Betting	76 648	76 158	75 850	81 393	82 000
Total	48 434 257	78 490 437	97 140 601	126 928 574	153 413 000
Territorial and Departmental—					
Land	1 448 745	1 653 280	1 895 106	2 083 178	2 250 000
Mining	27 487 485	30 021 368	32 003 478	37 516 539	45 148 000
Timber	3 251 207	3 316 892	3 263 802	3 746 165	4 500 000
Departmental Fees, etc.	45 583 183	54 130 848	66 711 123	74 101 991	95 688 000
Law Courts	2 300 627	2 807 641	3 035 327	3 700 396	3 800 000
Total	80 071 247	91 930 029	106 908 836	121 148 269	151 386 000
Commonwealth—					
Financial Assistance Grant	146 463 492	161 459 900	186 369 458	212 388 133	267 400 000
Additional Assistance Grant	12 500 000	9 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
Special Temporary Addition ....	....	....	3 500 000	3 500 000	....
Special Revenue Assistance	5 030 441	6 014 355	....	2 854 510	....
Debt Charges Assistance	1 105 534	2 211 069	3 316 603	4 422 138	5 528 000
Interest Contribution	946 864	946 864	946 864	946 864	947 000
Receipts Duty Compensation	4 350 000	....	....	....	....
Specific Purpose Grants ....	....	....	....	3 703 932	17 763 000
Total	170 396 331	180 132 188	200 632 925	234 315 577	298 138 000
Public Utilities—					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	6 475 606	7 209 342	8 371 157	9 816 160	12 840 000
Railways	61 819 859	66 179 679	60 716 866	75 412 670	101 000 000
State Batteries	54 342	57 066	69 633	62 098	160 000
Total	68 349 807	73 446 087	69 157 656	85 290 948	114 000 000
GRAND TOTAL	367 251 642	423 998 741	473 840 018	567 683 368	716 937 000

[Return No. 4]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1970-71 TO 1973-74, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1974-75

Head	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Estimate 1974-75
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts	65 405 678	74 250 431	77 778 417	83 334 230	94 188 000
Governmental—					
Parliament	451 921	526 571	631 339	795 289	1 202 000
Premier's (a)	918 183	1 005 380	1 100 079	1 445 615	1 630 990
Public Service Board (b)	359 098	449 366	628 975	904 433	1 177 000
Treasury	445 889	548 357	599 531	755 847	1 007 000
Computer Centre	210 578	241 031	681 623	749 732	1 115 000
Superannuation Board	110 882	141 764	165 590	178 465	322 000
Government Stores	730 859	718 882	705 604	918 623	1 305 000
Government Printing Office	1 478 709	3 449 090	3 766 859	4 779 391	6 189 000
Audit	400 675	477 468	534 929	608 056	773 000
Taxation	2 389 250	2 624 681	2 543 457	2 752 686	3 430 000
Miscellaneous Services	34 857 464	40 022 367	48 238 992	57 053 026	84 018 000
Agriculture (c)	6 951 760	7 994 544	8 827 876	11 240 578	15 063 000
Public Works	13 307 653	13 661 653	15 530 571	14 797 329	18 455 000
Harbour and Light	2 209 157	2 009 010	1 825 824	2 088 827	2 564 990
Crown Law (d)	4 931 301	5 875 840	6 440 721	7 949 896	10 272 000
Police	10 811 117	14 313 844	15 631 481	16 855 503	23 367 000
Motor Vehicles.....	(e)	(e)	(e)	1 870 557	2 893 000
Education	66 340 877	82 471 686	94 546 685	115 981 660	152 125 000
Chief Secretary's (f)	738 938	851 333	943 978	1 157 182	1 471 000
Department of Corrections	3 352 807	4 390 085	5 368 015	6 248 411	8 200 000
Environmental Protection	9 694	67 492	128 006	202 133	366 000
Fisheries and Fauna	928 782	1 075 326	1 230 481	1 532 881	2 081 000
Labour (g)	974 880	1 190 813	1 345 807	1 784 713	2 585 990
Immigration	(h)	(h)	(h)	544 872	532 000
Department of Tourism	762 589	924 000	1 027 000	1 187 996	1 538 000
Industrial Development	1 240 191	1 047 547	1 358 969	1 985 803	2 159 000
Mines	3 695 832	4 552 095	5 372 973	5 931 814	7 305 000
Fuel and Power Commission			44 055	177 790	274 000
Local Government	253 610	234 669	334 074	404 949	576 000
Town Planning	494 204	532 731	629 446	792 084	1 122 000
Lands and Surveys	4 237 357	4 834 157	4 880 224	5 203 539	6 668 000
Bush Fires Board	207 090	197 331	248 510	294 645	389 000
Forests	1 745 222	1 988 516	2 478 522	2 997 932	3 907 000
North-West	228 809	234 133	95 544	197 636	260 000
Medical	40 194 071	44 899 306	53 750 389	77 245 400	99 371 000
Health	4 587 267	5 009 026	6 343 723	8 726 573	14 344 000
Mental Health Services	7 793 523	9 954 077	11 771 421	14 868 880	19 777 000
Community Welfare	8 145 908	9 804 673	11 427 484	12 711 044	14 499 000
Sundries					30
Total Governmental	226 496 597	268 228 844	311 178 637	385 901 790	514 334 000
Public Utilities—					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	16 202 345	13 674 221	16 444 305	18 682 398	22 346 000
Railways	62 937 073	68 173 149	71 196 224	84 601 892	93 834 000
State Batteries	578 069	563 067	731 945	894 058	981 000
Total Public Utilities	79 717 487	82 410 437	88 372 474	104 178 348	117 161 000
GRAND TOTAL	371 619 762	424 889 712	477 329 628	573 414 368	725 683 000
DEFICIT FOR YEAR	4 368 120	890 971	3 489 510	5 731 000	8 746 000

(a) Includes Governor's Establishment, Government Motor Car Service, London Agency and Tokyo Agency. (b) Includes Public Service Arbitration. (c) Includes Co-ordinator of Agricultural Industries. (d) Includes Electoral and Licensing. (e) Previously provided under Police. (f) Includes Registry and Astronomical Services. (g) Includes Industrial Commission, Construction Safety, Factories, Inspection of Machinery, Weights and Measures and Consumer Protection Bureau. (h) Previously provided under Lands and Surveys.

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

Return No. 5]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
SOURCE AND FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION PER CAPITA

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Estimate 1974-75
REVENUE	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth (Including Financial Assistance Grant)	170 396 331 168·60	180 132 188 172·54	200 632 925 188·56	234 315 577 216·22	298 138 000 269·81
State Taxation	48 434 257 47·92	78 490 437 75·18	97 140 601 91·30	126 928 574 117·13	153 413 000 138·83
Departmental and Territorial	80 071 247 79·23	91 930 028 88·06	106 908 836 100·48	121 148 269 111·79	151 388 000 137·00
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns	68 849 807 67·63	73 446 088 70·35	69 157 656 65·00	85 290 948 78·70	114 000 000 103·17
Total—Revenue	367 251 642 363·38	423 998 741 406·13	473 840 018 445·34	567 683 368 523·84	716 937 000 648·81
EXPENDITURE					
Social Services					
Education	88 822 267 87·88	103 358 346 99·00	118 932 634 111·78	139 216 582 128·46	169 623 000 153·50
Health, Hospitals and Charities	63 926 617 63·25	73 479 713 70·38	89 121 937 83·76	121 151 082 111·79	158 222 000 143·19
Law, Order and Public Safety	20 142 575 19·93	26 294 343 25·19	30 186 862 28·37	35 476 273 32·74	49 494 000 44·79
Total, Social Services	172 891 459 171·07	203 132 402 194·57	238 241 433 223·91	295 843 937 272·99	377 339 000 341·48
Development of State Resources	47 503 759 47·00	48 460 203 46·42	52 609 103 49·45	62 373 842 57·56	77 085 000 69·76
Transport	74 471 566 73·69	80 501 899 77·11	85 346 938 80·21	100 372 391 92·62	115 279 000 104·33
Legislative and General	22 101 292 21·87	30 237 269 28·96	35 298 153 33·18	45 046 248 41·57	78 721 000 71·24
Public Debt Charges	54 651 650 54·07	62 553 439 59·92	65 833 901 61·87	69 777 950 64·39	77 259 000 69·92
Total—Expenditure	371 619 762 367·70	424 889 712 406·98	477 329 528 448·62	573 414 368 529·13	725 683 000 656·73

Based on estimated mean populations, viz. 1973-74 1 083 700; 1974-75 1 105 000

[Return No. 6]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE
1969-70 TO 1973-74

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest	46 189 014	44 611 410	51 663 940	54 289 950	57 588 415
Sinking Fund	11 089 266	9 566 415	10 364 746	10 990 301	11 611 325
Salaries and Wages	125 265 284	153 989 721	176 742 691	201 954 708	251 864 517
Grants	20 306 441	29 121 853	36 865 344	43 906 269	61 889 524
Pensions	4 727 265	5 687 681	6 532 487	7 039 976	8 383 950
All other	111 323 367	128 642 682	142 720 504	159 148 324	182 076 637
Total	318 900 637	371 619 762	424 889 712	477 329 528	573 414 368

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 7]

LOAN REPAYMENTS
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June						Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
						\$	\$	\$
1929	....	....	....	....	....	470 808	66 594	712 430
1930	....	....	....	....	....	307 166	433 294	586 302
1931	....	....	....	....	....	168 496	....	754 799
1932	....	....	....	....	....	224 722	343 600	635 920
1933	....	....	....	....	....	183 502	498 550	320 872
1934	....	....	....	....	....	201 870	431 480	91 262
1935	....	....	....	....	....	301 014	194 128	198 148
1936	....	....	....	....	....	215 812	149 582	264 378
1937	....	....	....	....	....	245 950	166 752	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	....	....	....	....	....	3 280 666	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	....	....	....	....	....	4 391 847	4 983 480	4 391 650
1968	....	....	....	....	....	7 348 516	4 391 600	7 348 566
1969	....	....	....	....	....	9 692 618	7 348 500	9 692 634
1970	....	....	....	....	....	10 822 767	9 692 000	10 823 451
1971	....	....	....	....	....	8 880 637	10 823 000	8 881 088
1972	....	....	....	....	....	6 000 679	8 881 000	6 000 767
1973	....	....	....	....	....	6 734 259	6 000 000	6 735 026
1974	....	....	....	....	....	11 463 186	6 735 000	11 463 212

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 8]

LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1969-70 TO 1973-74

Undertakings	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural Development	934 710	625 664	644 522	694 427	506 210
Industrial Development	386 587	471 649	199 923	288 597	426 782
Fisheries and Fauna Development	848	11 662	5 800	76 917	39 055
Forestry Development	400 000	500 000	1 100 000	1 900 000	1 700 000
Mining Development	43 834	13 335	18 564	11 011	236 280
Public Works—					
Improvements to Harbours and Rivers	382 625	681 569	397 837	890 917	1 593 569
Country Areas Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage	7 229 677	8 028 952	8 031 767	8 669 294	10 179 823
Country Towns Sewerage	1 090 198	903 013	848 308	860 535	1 081 703
Kununurra Townsite Development	72 777	71 658	48 985	58 393	23 623
Electricity Undertakings	67 164	28 119	13 535	4 236	....
Public Works—Buildings and associated works including Furniture and Equipment—					
Hospitals	6 740 071	4 969 348	2 923 947	7 358 650	8 579 447
Public Health Department	78 605	89 471	725 255	3 458 373	29 743
Mental Health Services	743 816	812 641	457 231	781 294	922 346
Perth Medical Centre	1 239 216	2 325 190	3 973 315	3 998 907	6 148 116
Schools	11 774 617	12 034 421	11 864 148	14 290 731	15 234 688
Police Department	863 515	916 553	373 428	789 089	1 629 472
Community Welfare Department	482 415	445 913	254 646	489 296	422 576
Department of Corrections	1 309 191	650 803	238 140	361 059	248 162
Public Buildings not otherwise provided for	1 863 185	3 548 981	3 276 576	2 315 032	1 615 631
Railways.....	11 963 316	10 672 374	9 721 503	7 753 665	9 968 467
Advances to Sundry Bodies .....	....	....	....	....	346 190
Government Printing Office .....	....	....	....	79 248	56 450
Grants for Unemployment Relief Works .....	....	....	1 840 000	1 000 000	....
Rural and Industries Bank	1 225 000	1 405 000	56 951	45 000	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	240 000	296 000	500 000	854 000	....
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board	8 000 000	9 900 000	9 587 000	14 138 400	15 500 000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board	1 217 000	3 200 000	2 453 000	665 000	250 000
State Electricity Commission	4 500 000	....	3 652 000	4 100 000	3 467 000
West Australian Meat Export Works	200 000	500 000	1 241 000	490 000	250 000
Housing Authorities	3 322 000	5 550 000	23 858 000	15 650 000	5 600 000
Albany Port Authority .....	....	470 000	....	....	....
Bunbury Port Authority	50 299	350 000	450 000	430 000	451 000
Esperance Port Authority	549 028	320 000	797 000	....	....
Fremantle Port Authority	1 075 000	420 521	....	520 000	....
Port Hedland Port Authority .....	....	....	267 593	537 000	460 000
Murdoch University .....	....	....	....	356 833	....
University of Western Australia	1 182 300	866 000	775 000	841 167	....
Western Australian Institute of Technology	817 906	1 130 600	1 519 000	624 000	....
	70 044 900	72 209 437	92 113 972	95 381 121	86 966 333
Add Loan Flotation Expenses and Discounts	(a) 125 244	190 521	215 669	107 325	53 101
Total Expenditure	70 170 144	72 399 958	92 329 641	95 488 446	87 019 434

(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, 1973	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 239 240 120	
Flotations during the year—								
Commonwealth Loans—								
Loan 221	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 644 000	
222	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 656 600	
223	....	....	....	....	....	....	18 219 900	
224	....	....	....	....	....	....	12 900	
Special Bonds—								
Series "2 b"	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 692	
Series "2 c"	....	....	....	....	....	....	9 400 922	
							<u>54 957 014</u>	
								<u>1 294 197 134</u>

Redemptions—

Total to 30th June, 1973 209 180 442

During the year—

National Debt Commission :

Securities repurchased and redeemed :

London	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 534 552	
New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	260 146	
Canadian	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 918	
Netherlands	....	....	....	....	....	....	36 010	
Commonwealth Government Debenture	....	....	....	....	....	....	386 360	
Instalment Stock	....	....	....	....	....	....	218 606	
Other Australian Securities	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>4 458 140</u>	
							<u>10 905 732</u>	
								<u>220 086 174</u>

Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1974	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 074 110 960
Sinking Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>4 899 216</u>
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1974	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>1 069 211 744</u>

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

			At Mint Par of Exchange	At Current Rate of Exchange
			\$A	\$A
Australia	....	\$Aust.	1 043 053 278	1 043 053 278
London	....	£Stg.	14 085 991	22 649 929
New York	....	U.S. \$	4 424 000	2 974 718
Canada	....	Canadian \$	959 000	664 818
Switzerland	....	Swiss Francs	4 863 000	1 095 468
Netherlands	....	Guilders	1 744 000	443 157
Gross Public Debt	....		<u>1 074 110 960</u>	<u>1 070 881 368</u>

(b) SINKING FUND
Transactions for the Year

Receipts :				\$	\$
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1973—					
National Debt Commission				....	265 065
Contributions :					
State—					
½ per cent. on loan liability				2 971 958	
½ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan				80 850	
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans				539 203	
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities				7 974 078	
Midland Railway Acquisition				97 695	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement				6 018	
Commonwealth—					
½ and ¼ per cent. on loan liability				2 855 349	
Net earnings on investments				39 546	
					14 564 697
Disbursements :					14 829 762
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange)					9 930 546
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1974					4 899 216

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

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	\$		\$
1927	315.47	1966	831.56
1930	326.87	1967	851.83
1935	393.88	1968	867.33
1940	405.39	1969	878.64
1945	392.74	1970	896.57
1950	393.04	1971	898.92
1955	540.73	1972	925.51
1960	683.31	1973	967.66
1965	805.73	1974	1086.64

* Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

† Prior to 1967 excludes Aborigines.

‡ Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

(d) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30th JUNE, 1974

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction)	3 585 000	29 449	3 555 551	66 373
Albany Port Authority Act	2 290 000	....	2 290 000	46 630
Bunbury Port Authority Act	3 100 000	....	3 100 000	86 027
Dairy Industry Act	80 000	20 114	59 886	....
Esperance Port Authority Act	2 300 000	....	2 300 000	30 530
Fremantle Port Authority Act	4 800 000	....	4 800 000	314 210
Geraldton Port Authority Act	1 600 000	....	1 600 000	14 852
Government Employees Housing Act	2 700 000	70 771	2 629 229	3 472
Industrial Lands Development Authority	1 400 000	44 422	1 355 578	27 879
Metropolitan Market Act	478 000	256 096	221 904	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Act	7 491 160	390 035	7 101 125	2 327 509
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	10 290 000	479 360	9 810 640	621 421
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	22 831 750	245 506	22 586 244	240 061
Port Hedland Port Authority Act	1 400 000	....	1 400 000	9 830
State Electricity Commission Act	134 066 700	373 889	133 692 811	5 300 143
State Housing Act	26 321 000	1 110 056	25 210 944	1 325 219
State Trading Concerns Act—				
State Implement and Engineering Works	400 000	14 213	385 787	....
West Australian Meat Export Works	2 000 000	1 437	1 998 563	23 375
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act	2 700 000	....	2 700 000	60 898
Wood Distillation and Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry Act	700 000	8 837	691 163	3 759
	230 533 610	3 044 185	227 489 425	10 502 188
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force	....	....	65 202 912	....
Total, Contingent Liabilities	....	....	292 692 337	....

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 10]

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1973-74 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
\$						
Fully Productive						
Charcoal Iron & Steel Industry	1 277 862	77 182	8 561	85 761	18	....
Metropolitan Markets	147 976	9 503	10 458	19 961	....	....
Metropolitan Water Supply	147 848 508	8 026 978	1 407 128	9 707 608	273 502	....
Roads and Bridges	4 446 702	268 757	33 423	302 180	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank	22 229 542	1 319 879	2	1 319 881	....	....
State Engineering Works	291 445	17 942	7 767	25 709	....	....
	176 242 035	9 720 241	1 467 339	11 461 100	273 520	....
Partially Productive						
Bulk Handling at Ports	264 691	13 276	3 099	8 841	....	7 536
Harbours and Rivers	60 100 125	3 260 828	604 886	3 225 565	....	640 149
Electricity Supply	63 433 646	3 680 847	560 020	2 095 863	....	2 145 004
Loans to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies	392 175	2 307	547	1 028	....	1 826
Midland Junction Abattoirs	10 916 795	647 312	76 836	424 146	....	300 000
Miscellaneous	5 879 914	321 262	68 997	121 082	....	289 177
Pine Planting and Reforestation	13 113 045	657 789	132 410	168 417	....	621 782
Plant Suspense	2 160 714	108 388	25 068	129 643	....	3 813
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency	7 018 589	352 073	85 170	158 127	....	279 116
Government Employees Housing Authority	5 680 716	281 883	30 605	298 488	....	14 000
State Housing Commission	85 277 101	4 668 852	595 029	5 150 331	....	114 450
	254 237 511	13 994 819	2 183 567	11 781 533	....	4 396 553
Totally Unproductive						
Abattoirs Sale Yards, Grainsheds and Cold Storage	72 660	3 645	843	....	....	4 488
Agriculture Generally	10 884 942	548 629	121 619	7841 799	....	1 511 947
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity	2 646 332	127 681	29 530	....	....	157 211
Railways	34 363 835	1 723 792	401 324	1226 737	....	2 351 553
Assistance to Industries	3 191 064	160 073	40 831	1472 184	....	673 148
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage	141 687 543	7 107 469	1 513 348	15 933 611	....	14 554 428
Kuonunura Township Development	686 899	34 458	7 694	1108 823	....	145 973
Metropolitan Transport Trust	6 184 552	409 361	40 487	15 302 152	....	5 752 000
Mining Generally	2 608 513	133 881	32 058	1280 385	....	446 304
North West Electricity	142 879	7 187	2 446	....	....	9 612
Rabbit Proof Fence	631 778	31 692	7 330	....	....	39 022
Railways	172 716 034	9 325 560	1 975 115	17 332 659	....	18 688 334
Tourist Resorts	280 155	14 053	3 260	....	....	17 303
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission	4 274 140	429 355	78 428	13 714 049	....	4 222 432
Kwinana Development	536 220	26 898	6 221	....	....	33 119
State Batteries	1 408 281	70 643	18 338	1827 640	....	914 621
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Courthouses, etc.	247 801 382	12 993 166	2 267 493	1553 482	....	15 814 121
West Australian Meat Export Works	3 004 978	221 206	29 672	148 222	....	300 000
	638 981 237	33 362 607	6 580 286	125 638 023	....	65 580 916
Summary						
Fully Productive	176 242 035	9 720 241	1 467 339	11 461 100	273 520	....
Partially Productive	254 237 511	13 994 819	2 183 567	11 781 533	....	4 396 553
Totally Unproductive	638 981 237	33 362 607	6 580 286	125 638 023	....	65 580 916
Special Deficit Loans	4 203 440	210 857	386 360	....	....	597 217
Deficit Funded	2 891 424	145 043	980 419	....	....	1 125 482
Balance of General Loan Fund	2 555 313	128 182	40 020	....	....	168 202
	1 074 110 960	57 581 749	11 637 991	12 395 390	273 520	71 868 650

Public Debt—30th June, 1974

Net Deficiency \$71 595 130

* For details see Return No. 8. † Debt.

(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 1973-74 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways	172 716 084	9 325 560	1 975 115	17 332 659	.....	18 633 334
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b)	34 363 835	1 723 792	401 324	1 236 737	.....	2 351 553
Metropolitan Transport Trust	6 184 552	403 361	46 487	15 302 152	.....	5 752 000
Electricity Supply	63 439 646	3 630 847	560 020	2 005 863	.....	2 145 004
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b)	2 545 332	127 631	29 530	.....	.....	157 211
Sum:	279 243 449	15 261 241	3 012 476	10 765 635	.....	29 039 402
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Port Authority	20 884 467	1 064 074	278 429	1 743 403	400 000	.....
Fremantle—Other	3 634 036	182 293	40 937	166 430	.....	56 800
Bunbury Port Authority	7 358 745	418 247	48 947	567 194	100 000	.....
Bunbury—Other	371 378	13 629	3 041	25 440	3 170	.....
Geraldton Port Authority	5 075 442	306 368	31 082	337 450	.....	.....
Geraldton—Other	113 854	5 711	835	39 840	27 193	.....
Albany Port Authority	3 043 514	230 354	45 749	45 749	.....	239 354
Albany—Other	417 365	20 937	4 842	10 697	.....	15 032
Esperance Port Authority	4 628 149	277 691	27 236	26 063	.....	278 864
Esperance—Other	123 690	6 200	1 402	15 066	.....	12 668
Busselton	240 444	12 061	2 790	114 942	.....	29 793
North-West Ports	5 406 284	271 195	50 022	1 302 840	.....	624 057
Port Hedland Port Authority	3 536 836	193 072	16 745	209 817	.....	.....
Port Hedland—Other	202 017	10 134	2 344	571 978	559 600	.....
Swan River	2 047 016	102 684	19 337	104 879	.....	163 500
Dredges, Steamers and Plant	1 360 661	68 250	15 744	1 522 902	.....	606 896
Other Jetties and Works	1 256 457	63 028	14 103	374 133	297 002	.....
Sum:	60 100 125	3 260 828	604 836	3 225 565	.....	640 149
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan	147 848 508	8 026 978	1 407 126	9 707 608	273 502	.....
Country Water Supply	102 690 917	5 151 282	1 104 013	14 780 631	.....	11 036 276
Other Water Supplies	2 900 603	145 503	18 317	1 333 409	.....	497 229
Irrigation and Drainage	26 083 336	1 308 418	287 392	223 620	.....	1 372 190
Sewerage for Country Towns	10 012 687	502 266	103 626	11 042 841	.....	1 643 733
Sum:	289 536 051	15 134 447	2 920 476	3 773 997	.....	14 280 026
<i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i>						
State Engineering Works	291 445	17 942	7 767	25 709	.....	.....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission	4 274 140	429 355	78 428	13 714 649	.....	4 222 432
West Australian Meat Export Works	3 904 978	221 206	29 872	143 922	.....	300 000
North-West Electricity	142 879	7 167	2 445	.....	.....	9 612
Metropolitan Markets	147 976	9 603	10 456	19 961	.....	.....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	1 277 802	77 182	8 561	85 761	18	.....
Sum:	10 039 230	762 355	137 531	13 632 140	.....	4 532 026
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank	22 220 642	1 319 879	2	1 319 881	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency	7 013 589	352 073	85 170	159 127	.....	279 116
Rabbit-proof Fence	631 778	31 692	7 330	.....	.....	39 022
Generally	10 884 942	548 529	121 619	1 641 799	.....	1 511 947
Sum:	40 764 851	2 252 173	214 121	636 209	.....	1 630 085

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11—continued]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1973-74 (a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>						
Midland Junction	10 916 795	647 312	76 836	424 148	....	300 000
Generally	72 660	9 645	843	....	....	4 488
	10 989 455	656 957	77 679	424 148	....	304 488
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries	1 408 281	70 643	16 338	†627 640	....	914 621
Generally	2 688 513	133 861	32 058	†280 385	....	446 304
	4 076 794	204 504	48 396	†1 108 025	....	1 360 925
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education Buildings	112 161 220	5 626 516	1 250 959	†3 005 684	....	9 883 159
Health, Hospitals, and Charities—						
Hospitals	86 739 955	4 898 813	452 072	3 708 885	....	1 644 000
Other Buildings	15 658 888	800 354	181 107	†461 076	....	1 462 538
Law, Order, and Public Safety	15 114 957	768 211	185 707	†571 742	....	1 495 680
Buildings Generally	18 126 862	909 272	217 643	†221 846	....	1 348 766
	247 801 382	12 993 166	2 267 493	†553 482	....	15 814 121
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries	3 191 064	160 073	40 891	†472 184	....	678 148
Bulk Handling at Ports	264 691	13 278	3 099	8 841	....	7 536
Loans to Public Bodies	392 175	2 307	547	1 028	....	1 826
Miscellaneous	5 879 914	321 262	68 097	121 082	....	269 177
Pine Planting and Reforestation	15 115 045	657 759	132 410	168 417	....	621 782
Plant Suspense	2 160 714	108 388	25 068	129 643	....	3 813
Roads and Bridges	4 446 702	268 757	33 423	302 180	....	....
Tourist Resorts	280 155	14 053	3 250	....	....	17 303
State Housing Commission	85 277 101	4 668 852	595 920	5 150 381	....	114 450
Government Employees Housing Authority	5 680 716	231 883	30 805	298 488	....	14 000
Kwinana Area Development	530 220	26 898	6 221	....	....	33 119
Kununurra Township Development	686 899	34 466	7 894	†103 823	....	145 973
Special Deficit Loans	4 203 440	210 857	386 360	....	....	597 217
Deficits Funded	2 891 424	145 043	980 419	....	....	1 125 462
Balance of General Loan Fund	2 555 313	128 182	40 020	....	....	168 202
	131 559 573	7 042 078	2 354 933	5 604 003	....	3 793 008
Total	1 074 110 960	57 661 749	11 637 991	†2 395 390	....	71 695 130
Public Debt, 30th June, 1974	1 074 110 960					

(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 1973-74	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
Country Areas Water Supply	13	....	14 946 360
Railways Commission	14	....	16 568 346
State Batteries	15	....	832 250
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	32 346 956

[Return No. 13]

COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	77 196 610	81 073 786	87 957 810	95 151 078	104 092 323
Total Annual Revenue	4 453 638	5 174 810	5 638 374	6 644 337	7 747 874
Working Expenses	6 417 161	8 022 226	9 147 707	11 359 590	12 797 828
Interest	4 030 962	4 632 250	5 027 831	5 722 254	6 364 860
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	2 577 264	3 168 341	3 216 247	3 240 800	3 529 813
Provisions and Other Charges	2 637	7 746	3 404	4 186	1 733
Total Annual Cost	13 028 024	15 830 563	17 395 189	20 326 830	22 694 234
Loss	8 574 386	10 655 753	11 756 815	13 682 493	14 946 360

[Return No. 14]

RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	158 919 603	161 683 955	161 886 667	160 624 808	164 333 223
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing	2 866 897	3 128 800	2 944 759	7 220 254	7 434 281
Total	161 786 500	164 812 755	164 831 426	167 845 062	171 767 504
Total Annual Revenue	57 239 508	61 917 414	64 846 483	64 792 800	79 968 498
Working Expenses	48 550 274	53 204 819	57 111 712	61 010 672	74 403 476
Interest	10 630 702	11 697 388	11 908 554	12 041 478	12 556 995
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	7 631 865	7 720 538	7 974 378	8 797 175	9 577 373
Total Annual Cost	66 812 941	72 622 745	76 994 644	81 849 325	96 536 844
Loss	9 573 433	10 705 331	12 148 161	17 056 525	16 568 346

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 15]

STATE BATTERIES

Details	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Loan Capital	\$ 1 368 564	\$ 1 373 820	\$ 1 375 920	\$ 1 375 570	\$ 1 375 465
Total Annual Revenue	101 347	58 705	59 046	73 097	64 844
Working Expenses	509 602	507 771	558 280	637 797	794 240
Interest	61 585	61 822	61 916	61 901	61 896
Depreciation	27 557	30 624	29 494	27 207	25 392
Provisions and Other Charges	10 431	13 768	18 233	15 498	15 566
Total Annual Cost	609 175	613 865	667 923	742 403	897 094
Loss	507 828	555 180	608 877	669 306	832 250

[Return No. 16]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1973-74	
		Profit	Loss
State Engineering Works	17	\$ 167 039	\$
W.A. Meat Export Works	18	....	416 201
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	249 162

[Return No. 17]

STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Loan Capital	\$ 320 562	\$ 313 756	\$ 306 644	\$ 299 212	\$ 291 445
Private Borrowings ....	....	....	....	196 681	385 787
Total	320 562	313 756	306 644	495 893	677 232
Total Annual Revenue	1 823 783	2 147 150	2 495 641	2 295 069	2 624 277
Working Expenses	1 445 466	1 658 828	1 985 859	1 840 811	2 157 407
Interest	16 999	17 617	17 247	28 400	42 263
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a)	47 873	58 020	57 706	61 871	63 646
Provisions and Other Charges	87 180	101 975	131 124	162 618	193 922
Total Annual Cost	1 597 518	1 836 440	2 191 736	2 093 700	2 457 238
Profit	226 265	310 710	303 905	201 369	167 039

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

\$6 513	\$6 806	\$7 112	\$10 751	\$18 661.
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V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

(Return No. 18)

WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Loan Capital	\$ 1 513 628	\$ 2 000 213	\$ 3 221 332	\$ 3 684 851	\$ 3 904 978
Subscribed Loans	600 000	900 000	1 200 000	1 600 000	1 998 563
Total	2 113 628	2 900 213	4 421 332	5 284 851	5 903 541
Total Annual Revenue	4 680 758	4 662 993	5 522 505	6 170 452	6 044 256
Working Expenses	4 343 180	4 271 573	5 339 291	5 346 033	5 512 292
Interest	100 251	129 925	190 646	286 628	351 702
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	126 122	138 791	162 162	200 702	238 402
Provisions and Other Charges	57 116	75 901	89 767	183 428	358 061
Total Annual Cost	4 626 669	4 616 190	5 787 866	6 016 791	6 460 457
Profit	54 089	46 803	.....	153 661	.....
Loss .....	.....	.....	265 361	.....	416 201

(Return No. 19)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1973-74	
		Profit	Loss
Albany Port Authority	20	\$	\$ 114 589
Bunbury Port Authority	21	.....	17 406
Esperance Port Authority	22	.....	258 878
Fremantle Port Authority	23	524 194	.....
Geraldton Port Authority	24	.....	36 760
Port Hedland Port Authority	25	.....	140 200
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	26	51 897	.....
Government Employees' Housing Authority	27	.....	.....
Metropolitan Market Trust	28	258	.....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	29	.....	5 762 219
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board	30	.....	828 743
Midland Junction Abattoir Board	31	.....	303 502
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department	32	1 655 232	.....
State Electricity Commission	33	1 632 729	.....
State Government Insurance Office	34	808 284	.....
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission	35	.....	4 412 614
Total—Net Loss .....	.....	.....	7 202 317

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 20]

ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3 643 327	4 074 936	4 033 042	3 989 263	3 943 514
Inscribed Stock	1 070 000	1 370 000	1 670 000	1 940 000	2 290 000
Other Capital	453 286	453 286	453 286	453 286	453 286
Total	5 166 613	5 898 222	6 156 328	6 382 549	6 686 800
Total Annual Revenue	513 308	548 983	548 620	629 746	601 041
Working Expenses	206 723	236 048	236 564	330 794	292 291
Interest	250 073	285 294	322 861	351 195	377 590
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	36 188	38 391	41 894	43 779	45 749
Total Annual Cost	492 984	559 733	601 319	725 768	715 630
Profit	20 324	....	....	....	....
Loss ....	....	10 750	52 699	96 022	114 589

[Return No. 21]

BUNBURY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	5 849 445	6 162 173	6 571 472	6 956 692	7 358 745
Inscribed Stock	1 700 000	2 000 000	2 300 000	2 700 000	3 100 000
Other Capital	38 000	1 048 605	1 532 513	1 950 176	2 038 000
Total	7 587 445	9 210 678	10 403 985	11 606 868	12 496 745
Total Annual Revenue	835 796	911 005	963 655	1 044 638	1 253 908
Working Expenses	283 220	300 666	388 390	362 887	592 493
Interest	397 138	432 266	478 327	542 144	612 165
Depreciation	64 137	64 899	67 284	69 402	66 656
Total Annual Cost	744 495	797 731	934 001	974 433	1 271 314
Profit	91 301	113 274	29 654	70 205	....
Loss ....	....	....	....	....	17 406

[Return No. 22]

ESPERANCE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3 593 046	3 879 176	4 654 212	4 628 149	4 600 913
Inscribed Stock	600 000	900 000	1 500 000	1 900 000	2 300 000
Total	4 193 046	4 779 176	6 154 212	6 528 149	6 900 913
Total Annual Revenue	417 936	570 387	407 318	458 408	464 504
Working Expenses	115 592	281 037	222 518	207 146	217 046
Interest	180 815	248 637	318 720	392 703	431 621
Depreciation	41 440	43 867	56 028	72 823	74 496
Provisions and Other Charges ....	....	....	....	....	219
Total Annual Cost	337 847	573 541	597 266	672 672	723 382
Profit	80 089	....	....	....	....
Loss ....	....	3 154	189 948	214 264	258 878

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 23]

FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	20 238 913	20 659 433	20 406 847	20 662 896	20 384 467
Revenue Capital	48 687	35 382	23 648	11 914	180
Inscribed Stock	2 550 000	3 150 000	3 750 000	4 650 000	4 800 000
Other Capital	485 046	802 569	1 143 784	1 321 367	1 498 829
Total	23 272 646	24 707 384	25 324 279	26 646 117	26 683 476
Total Annual Revenue	9 919 993	10 832 454	10 969 782	11 387 750	13 852 624
Working Expenses	6 946 102	7 639 235	7 960 162	8 164 649	10 021 625
Interest	1 164 647	1 271 273	1 302 733	1 366 743	1 437 741
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	1 466 481	1 570 807	1 371 839	1 404 582	1 632 028
Provisions and Other Charges	183 762	184 087	186 145	187 115	237 036
Total Annual Cost	9 760 992	10 674 402	10 820 879	11 123 089	13 328 430
Profit	159 001	158 052	148 903	264 661	524 194

Return No. 24]

GERALDTON PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	5 211 689	5 164 730	5 136 287	5 106 524	5 075 442
Inscribed Stock	300 000	600 000	900 000	1 100 000	1 600 000
Total	5 511 689	5 764 730	6 036 287	6 206 524	6 675 442
Total Annual Revenue	643 005	769 341	677 651	806 088	831 042
Working Expenses	190 786	322 006	201 465	263 937	340 716
Interest	274 566	318 668	335 895	369 923	405 668
Depreciation	60 075	109 106	113 469	114 681	121 418
Total Annual Cost	525 427	749 780	650 829	748 541	867 801
Profit	117 578	19 561	26 822	57 547	.....
Loss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 760

[Return No. 25]

PORT HEDLAND PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	2 574 091	3 097 081	3 536 836
Inscribed Stock	600 000	1 000 000	1 400 000
Total	3 174 091	4 097 081	4 936 836
Total Annual Revenue	3 122 394	5 997 461	7 211 065
Working Expenses	2 611 629	5 483 489	6 229 303
Interest	168 921	213 577	288 833
Depreciation	129 438	183 813	249 833
Provisions and Other Charges	65 735	88 125	583 296
Total Annual Cost	2 975 723	5 969 004	7 351 265
Profit	146 671	28 457	.....
Loss	140 200

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

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 28]

CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	1 309 951	1 302 449	1 294 609	1 286 416	1 277 862
Earnings	4 271 530	4 608 004	3 884 082	5 051 802	5 528 391
Increase in Stocks	69 544	17 237	698 596	....	....
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	....	....	430 224	244 990
Total Annual Revenue	4 341 074	4 625 241	4 582 678	4 621 578	5 283 401
Working Expenses	4 073 960	4 236 992	4 315 927	4 455 263	4 801 131
Interest	68 520	72 047	71 650	91 200	122 160
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	47 951	60 497	76 781	75 635	90 680
Provisions and Other Charges	135 782	161 104	196 530	217 613	217 543
Total Annual Cost	4 326 213	4 530 640	4 660 888	4 839 711	5 231 504
Profit	14 861	94 601	....	....	51 897
Loss ....	....	....	78 210	218 133	....

[Return No. 27]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	4 085 761	4 610 465	4 559 849	4 711 322	5 680 717
Subscribed Loans	1 282 736	1 572 795	1 861 150	2 247 492	2 629 229
Total	5 368 497	6 183 260	6 420 999	6 958 814	8 309 946
Total Annual Revenue	640 011	875 090	1 345 802	1 633 207	1 861 923
Administration	69 498	95 547	118 003	137 810	101 566
Maintenance	108 325	168 039	159 530	241 329	268 441
Rates on Rental Properties	50 478	64 597	79 856	92 190	117 091
Rents Payable	88 677	185 385	298 022	446 560	569 104
Interest	252 734	331 131	361 997	389 872	422 807
Depreciation	70 448	100 696	265 965	188 681	181 937
Provisions	17 059	....	....	128 889	200 977
Total Annual Cost	657 219	945 395	1 283 373	1 625 331	1 861 923
Profit ....	....	....	62 429	7 876	....
Loss	17 208	70 305	....	....	....

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

(Return No. 28)

METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	187 183	178 018	168 442	158 434	147 976
Subscribed Loans	320 866	297 246	273 025	248 171	221 904
Total	508 049	475 264	441 467	406 605	369 880
Total Annual Revenue	211 388	222 940	240 917	248 043	256 736
Working Expenses	111 174	125 378	139 911	152 316	168 412
Interest	29 556	28 340	26 520	25 065	23 472
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	33 389	32 784	33 797	34 862	36 725
Provisions and Other Charges	34 979	34 546	39 156	34 794	27 869
Total Annual Cost	209 098	221 048	239 384	247 037	256 478
Profit	2 290	1 892	1 533	1 006	258

(Return No. 29)

METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	5 147 706	5 443 705	5 907 438	6 721 039	6 674 551
Inscribed Stock	5 773 020	6 062 441	6 343 103	6 721 039	7 101 125
Total	10 920 726	11 506 146	12 250 541	13 442 078	13 775 676
Total Annual Revenue	8 297 034	8 853 527	9 039 398	9 013 579	10 785 546
Working Expenses	8 069 562	9 418 522	10 952 982	12 214 747	14 957 167
Interest	510 057	559 220	580 157	636 904	752 060
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	638 854	667 438	715 303	775 463	848 538
Total Annual Cost	9 218 473	10 645 180	12 248 442	13 627 114	16 557 765
Loss	921 439	1 791 653	3 209 044	4 613 535	5 762 219

(Return No. 30)

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	102 670 879	112 571 931	122 130 601	133 788 680	147 848 507
Subscribed Loans	4 460 000	5 400 000	8 600 000	14 150 000	20 150 000
Total	107 130 879	117 971 931	130 730 601	147 938 680	167 998 507
Total Annual Revenue	13 029 271	14 022 409	18 410 529	19 511 939	20 616 441
Working Expenses	5 143 947	6 092 559	7 138 745	8 567 333	11 777 929
Interest	5 151 951	5 949 764	6 870 811	7 748 589	9 311 319
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	1 070 330	1 192 502	1 335 428	1 490 148	1 706 895
Provisions and Other Charges	1 279 268	735 000	2 732 500	1 640 000	*1 350 959
Total Annual Cost	12 645 496	13 969 825	17 877 484	19 446 070	21 445 184
Profit	383 775	52 584	533 045	65 869	....
Loss ....	....	....	....	....	828 743

* Credit

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 31]

MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	4 283 521	7 752 990	10 148 976	10 743 631	10 916 795
Subscribed Loans	1 552 000	1 844 000	2 428 500	3 298 000	3 675 551
Total	5 835 521	9 596 990	12 577 476	14 041 631	14 592 346
Earnings	4 331 962	3 721 585	6 746 269	9 020 226	10 744 210
Increase in Stocks		91 396			448 478
Decrease in Stocks	159 989		49 666	31 224	
Total Annual Revenue	4 171 973	3 812 961	6 696 603	8 989 002	11 192 688
Working Expenses	3 928 547	3 809 445	6 123 498	7 777 338	10 001 688
Interest	297 991	405 931	613 921	766 852	878 868
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	252 708	319 016	369 915	535 636	615 634
Total Annual Cost	4 479 246	4 534 392	7 107 334	9 079 826	11 496 190
Loss	307 273	721 431	410 731	90 824	303 502

[Return No. 32]

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

Details	†1970	†1971	†1972	†1973	†1974
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	22 229 550	22 229 548	22 229 546	22 229 544	22 229 542
Total Annual Revenue	13 377 574	15 055 041	16 684 050	18 632 637	26 951 118
Total Annual Cost	12 349 746	14 002 535	15 536 196	17 406 539	25 295 886
Profit	1 027 828	1 052 506	1 147 854	1 226 098	1 655 232
General Reserve	4 996 704	6 049 210	7 197 064	8 423 162	10 078 394

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 33]

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	53 416 724	53 416 723	56 586 942	60 245 496	63 152 476
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332
Subscribed Loans	81 705 188	89 819 716	101 913 580	116 947 097	133 390 619
Total	137 667 244	145 781 771	161 045 854	179 737 925	199 088 427
Total Annual Revenue	43 779 611	48 065 531	58 383 772	68 591 560	76 606 529
Working Expenses	31 507 970	37 160 821	44 668 897	52 015 344	62 229 568
Interest	7 132 345	8 155 632	9 327 118	11 104 364	12 744 232
Total Annual Cost	38 640 315	45 316 453	53 996 015	63 119 708	74 973 800
Profit	5 139 296	2 749 078	4 387 757	5 471 852	1 632 729

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 34]

STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets	15 399 744	17 762 919	18 603 114	20 544 694	23 387 047
Earned Premiums	8 415 586	9 172 422	9 892 690	10 987 913	14 283 973
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.)	986 491	1 155 581	1 255 737	1 381 559	1 508 721
Total Annual Revenue	9 402 077	10 328 003	11 148 427	12 369 472	15 792 694
Claims Paid and Outstanding	7 683 475	7 586 590	8 226 152	9 468 267	12 178 803
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.)	1 451 651	2 049 250	2 301 859	2 382 841	2 805 607
Total Annual Cost	9 135 126	9 635 840	10 528 011	11 851 108	14 984 410
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus for the year	266 951	692 163	620 416	518 364	808 284
Transferred from Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 197 757
Total Reserves	7 111 979	7 804 142	8 424 558	8 942 922	12 948 963

[Return No. 35]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	8 353 965	8 353 964	8 344 874	7 831 761	6 991 702
Subscribed Loans	1 300 000	1 600 000	1 900 000	2 300 000	2 600 000
Commonwealth Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	1 500 000	2 500 000
Total	9 653 965	9 953 964	10 244 874	11 631 761	12 091 702
Total Annual Revenue	5 008 713	5 005 077	5 738 313	4 783 573	4 979 284
Working Expenses	7 032 016	7 407 238	8 448 294	6 717 747	7 429 690
Interest	474 230	524 262	558 993	580 698	614 618
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	749 222	678 949	807 888	785 889	857 868
Provisions and Other Charges	149 800	342 128	469 856	1 113 078	489 722
Total Annual Cost	8 405 268	8 952 577	10 285 031	9 197 412	9 391 898
Loss	3 396 555	3 947 500	4 546 718	4 413 839	4 412 614

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1973-74

Details	Roads Trust	Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969	Road Maintenance Fund	Railway Crossing Protection Fund	Beef Cattle Roads	Mitchell Freeway (State)	New Building Account (State)	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from year 1972-73	*947 430	1 662 331	10 951	26 879	101 199	1 500 000	7 214	4 256 004
Receipts during the Year—								
License Fees and Permits	15 321 056	....	3 682 110	....	....	....	....	19 003 166
Recoups by Government Departments and Local Authorities and Payments for Work Done	2 787 790	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 787 790
Commonwealth Government Grants—								
Traffic Engineering—Road Safety	255 000	....	....	....	....	....	....	255 000
Other	....	48 030 000	....	....	981 000	....	....	49 011 000
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B	224 609	....	....	....	....	....	....	224 609
Oversize Vehicle Permits	8 691	....	....	....	....	....	....	8 691
Rents Received	243 854	....	....	....	....	....	....	243 854
	19 788 430	49 692 331	3 693 061	26 879	1 082 199	1 500 000	7 214	75 790 114
Transfers to Other Funds	254 402	6 529 648	3 641 996	30 196	....	1 500 000	....	11 956 242
Transfers from Other Funds	11 648 187	....	....	308 055	....	....	....	11 956 242
	31 182 215	43 162 683	51 065	304 738	1 082 199	....	7 214	75 790 114
Payments During Year—								
Administration, Office Equipment, etc.	7 223 315	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 223 315
Miscellaneous Works—Surveys, Laboratory Operations, Supervision of Works, Overload Policing, etc.	2 669 186	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 669 186
Interest and Sinking Fund	302 180	....	....	....	....	....	....	302 180
Road Construction and Maintenance	15 751 024	28 622 091	....	270 379	1 082 199	....	....	45 725 693
Statutory Grants to Local Authorities	3 200 000	10 762 390	....	....	....	....	....	13 962 390
Traffic Control Lights, etc.	923 185	....	....	....	....	....	....	923 185
Commonwealth Government Grants—								
Traffic Engineering—Road Safety	101 945	....	....	....	....	....	....	101 945
New Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 713	1 713
	30 170 835	39 384 481	....	270 379	1 082 199	....	1 713	70 909 607
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1974	†1 011 380	3 778 202	51 065	34 359	....	....	5 501	4 880 507

* Balance excludes \$781 563 held in Cash Order Suspense Account and \$2 685 452 in Plant Replacement Reserve.

† Balance excludes \$656 098 held in Cash Order Suspense Account and \$3 021 509 in Plant Replacement Reserve.

[Thursday, 3 October, 1974]

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VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 37]

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Balance from previous year	456 929	257 430	778 813	916 010	1 598 757
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	2 713 126	2 678 627	2 757 712	2 239 626	2 726 710
Commonwealth Loans—Softwood Forestry Agreement	600 000	1 033 000	56 241	1 020 000	415 714
Sundry Receipts	278 926	278 461	248 988	397 515	373 319
General Loan Fund	400 000	500 000	1 100 000	1 900 000	1 700 000
Treasurer's Advance	....	....	462 000	....	....
Total Receipts	4 449 981	4 747 518	5 401 754	6 473 151	6 814 500
<i>Payments</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year	4 192 551	3 968 705	4 485 744	4 412 394	5 401 963
Repayment Treasurer's Advance	....	....	....	462 000	....
Total Payments	4 192 551	3 968 705	4 485 744	4 874 394	5 401 963
Balance on hand, 30th June	257 430	778 813	916 010	1 598 757	1 412 537

Return No. 38]

HOSPITAL FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Treasury Grants	30 205 682	38 489 299	43 221 552	52 128 567	75 411 736
Miscellaneous Receipts	90 597	120 412	30 846	93 238	43 584
Lotteries Commission	....	....	1 449 990	1 659 790	1 879 795
Total Receipts	30 296 279	38 609 711	44 702 388	53 881 595	77 335 115
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure	939 448	846 982	1 399 449	1 627 308	2 287 982
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental	7 190 328	8 918 089	9 632 508	10 665 768	15 088 509
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	18 325 068	23 960 233	28 791 873	34 421 979	51 754 841
Miscellaneous	3 841 435	4 884 407	4 878 558	7 166 540	8 203 783
Total Payments	30 296 279	38 609 711	44 702 388	53 881 595	77 335 115

VL.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Transactions during the Years, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Details	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance—Brought forward	10 231 947	6 779 330	5 204 319	13 356 042	5 469 257
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund	2 700 000	5 150 000	21 750 000	15 000 000	3 950 000
Other Borrowings	1 900 000	2 325 000	2 550 000	3 500 000	4 000 000
Sale of Land and Leases	2 866 162	1 517 223	3 528 463	3 506 413	3 711 784
Rents	549 897	675 915	336 239	296 779	302 027
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers	6 923 002	6 428 770	8 376 695	11 688 027	12 271 074
Construction for other Government Departments etc.	2 856 086	4 076 036	2 710 466	1 328 888	1 939 396
Fees and Agency Commissions	606 833	745 477	2 575 521	2 856 673	3 325 774
Other Revenue	1 489 218	3 193 590	2 571 852	13 166 092	13 133 167
Total Receipts	30 123 145	30 891 341	49 601 555	64 698 914	48 102 479
Payments during year—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds	520 802	588 436	724 070	789 989	2 551 599
Construction	11 326 101	11 306 262	8 733 236	23 959 167	19 148 735
Purchase of Land and Leases....	5 531 778	6 039 596	17 949 186	13 000 856	7 743 207
Revenue Vote—Administration	2 285 003	2 749 234	3 237 449	3 853 740	3 986 088
Interest	1 979 010	3 195 817	4 128 198	6 329 189	6 184 221
Other	1 701 121	1 807 677	1 473 374	11 296 716	6 952 859
Total Payments	23 343 815	25 687 022	36 245 513	59 229 657	46 566 709
Balance on hand, 30th June	6 779 330	5 204 319	13 356 042	5 469 257	1 535 770
Cashier's Advance	12 870	11 000	10 840	12 600	20 997
Total	6 792 200	5 215 319	13 366 882	5 481 757	1 556 767

[Return No. 40]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1973-74

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, \$2.50	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 96	Financial Assistance Grant	Additional Assistance Grant	Debt Charges Assistance	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Other Receipts	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
(a) 1901-02 to 1910-11 ....	....	(b) 17 745 444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17 745 444
Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A.											
1911-12 to 1926-27 ....	....	....	13 264 528	5 112 496	1 131 810	....	....	....	....	(c) 924 020	20 432 854
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
(i) Prior to Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1927-28 to 1941-42	14 202 960	(d) 402 000	....	....	15 040 000	....	....	....	....	147 286	29 792 246
(ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1942-43 to 1958-59	10 096 696	....	....	....	182 280 000	(e) 272 719 804	....	....	7 421 966	(f) 2 563 412	481 081 878
(iii) States Grants Acts, commencing 1959											
1959-60	946 866	....	....	....	7 000 000	50 924 000	....	....	1 042 002	(g) 36 610	59 949 558
1960-61	946 864	....	....	....	8 618 000	55 953 950	....	....	1 034 518	(g) 53 034	66 006 306
1961-62	946 864	....	....	....	12 312 000	60 170 846	....	....	....	(g) 58 254	73 487 964
1962-63	946 864	....	....	....	12 420 000	62 480 603	....	....	....	(g) 64 424	75 911 806
1963-64	946 864	....	....	....	12 144 000	65 596 650	....	....	....	(h) 392 350	79 079 864
1964-65	946 864	....	....	....	17 120 000	70 498 358	....	....	....	....	88 565 222
1965-66	946 864	....	....	....	24 038 000	78 474 063	....	....	....	....	103 458 927
1966-67	946 864	....	....	....	10 406 000	80 395 579	....	....	....	....	106 748 443
1967-68	946 864	....	....	....	15 518 000	96 151 755	....	....	....	(i) 35 405	112 052 024
1968-69	946 864	....	....	....	582 000	108 295 948	15 500 000	....	....	(j) 1 296 000	126 620 872
1969-70	946 864	....	....	....	....	123 334 745	15 500 000	....	....	(k) 1 609 198	141 390 807
1970-71	946 864	....	....	....	....	148 463 492	12 500 000	1 105 534	....	(l) 9 502 621	170 518 511
1971-72	946 864	....	....	....	....	101 459 900	9 500 000	2 211 069	....	(m) 6 216 504	180 334 307
1972-73	946 864	....	....	....	....	180 369 458	6 500 000	3 316 603	....	(n) 4 267 000	201 399 925
1973-74	946 864	....	....	....	....	212 388 133	6 500 000	4 422 138	....	(o) 10 436 967	234 694 102
Total, 15 years	14 202 962	....	....	....	129 158 000	1 504 957 485	66 000 000	11 055 344	2 076 610	33 968 487	1 821 418 878
Total, 73 years	44 502 608	18 147 444	13 264 528	5 112 496	327 009 810	1 837 677 289	66 000 000	11 055 344	9 498 576	37 003 205	2 370 471 300

(a) First complete year of Federation. (b) Including \$1 737 928 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 \$1 323 351. (f) Includes Mental Institutions Benefits \$177 466; Immigration Subsidies \$70 824; Entertainment Tax Reimbursement, \$739 396; Price Control Reimbursement, \$703 212; States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act, \$630 124 and Kimberley Research Station, \$245 390. (g) Kimberley Research Station. (h) Includes Immigration Subsidies, \$31 000; Kimberley Research Station, \$58 350 and Additional Assistance Grant for Employment Giving Activities, \$300 000. (i) States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. (j) Special Revenue Assistance, \$1 296 000. (k) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$1 544 612 and Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$64 586. (l) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$5 030 441; Receipt Duty Compensation, \$1 350 000; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$118 650 and Home Care Services, \$3 500. (m) Includes Special Revenue Assistance Grant, \$6 014 353; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$192 209 and Home Care Services, \$10 000. (n) Includes Special Temporary Addition, \$3 500 000; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, \$387 500; Home Care Services, \$12 500; and Community Health Services, \$367 000. (o) Includes Special Temporary Addition, \$3 500 000; Special Revenue Assistance, \$2 854 510; Aboriginal Advancement, \$1 669 634; Apprenticeship Training, \$43 875; Schools Commission, \$1 499 800; Community Health, \$50 357; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis \$334 650; National Estate, \$7 088 and School Dental Scheme, \$477 053.

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 6 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$
1947-48	5 954 000	....	704,184	876 000	1949-50	....	....	171 836	....
1948-49	7 200 000	....	1,634,522	1 634 522	1950-51	....	....	....	....
1949-50	10 380 000	47 516	....	....	....	....	....	47 516	....
1950-51	10 043 478	318 694	....	....	....	318 000	1952-53	694	....
1951-52	10 176 000	....	1 153 222	900 000	1953-54	....	....	....	233 222
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	....	968 036	196 000	1956-57	....	....	....	772 036
1955-56	(b) 17 700 000	....	3 661 662	644 000	1957-58	....	....	....	3 017 662
1956-57	(b) 18 204 000	....	3 824 736	2 634 000	1958-59	....	....	....	1 140 736
1957-58	(b) 19 656 000	....	2 246 600	702 000	1959-60	....	....	....	1 544 600
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	....	2 409 152	620 000	1962-63	....	....	....	1 789 152
1961-62	(b) 10 430 000	....	1 928 024	344 000	1963-64	....	....	....	1 584 024
1962-63	(b) 11 800 000	....	1 505 750	1 320 000	1964-65	....	....	....	185 750
1963-64	(b) 11 800 000	....	2 792 360	3 038 000	1965-66	....	....	245 640	....
1964-65	(b) 15 800 000	....	4 697 050	4 706 000	1966-67	....	....	8 950	....
1965-66	(b) 21 000 000	....	10 110	18 000	1967-68	....	....	7 890	....
1966-67	(b) 14 700 000	....	27 494	582 000	1968-69	....	....	554 506	....
1967-68	15 500 000	828 636	....	....	....	....	....	828 636	....
1968-69	(c)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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

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

(c) From 1st July, 1963, the Special Grant under Section 96 of the Constitution was discontinued.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 42]

Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated
Revenue Fund, 1973-74

Details	Amount
Law Order and Public Safety—	\$
National Safety Council	24 750
Education—	
Primary and Secondary—Government Schools—	
Schools Commission Program—	
Capital Purposes 1972 Act	2 441 000
Capital Purposes 1973 Act	2 200 000
Recurrent Purposes 1973 Act	1 154 166
Science Laboratories and Equipment	453 754
Secondary Schools Libraries	470 000
Primary and Secondary—Non Government Schools—	
Schools Commission Program—	
Capital Purposes	657 000
Recurrent Purposes	2 132 417
Per Capita Grants 1972 Act	1 701 519
Science Laboratories and Equipment	443 616
Secondary Schools Libraries	143 697
Technical—	
Technical Training Buildings and Equipment	1 311 000
Other—	
Adult Bricklayers Course	15 000
Australian Advisory Committee on Child Care Research	2 040
Australian Advisory Committee on Research and Development in Education	25 642
Australian Research Grants Committee	437 466
Child Migrant Education	195 183
Migrant Education	130 472
School of the Air	17 000
Western Australian Pre-School Education Board	551 200
Tertiary—	
Colleges of Advanced Education—	
Western Australian Institute of Technology	16 835 827
Teachers Colleges	7 514 412
Affiliated Residential Colleges	118 660
Universities—	
Murdoch University	2 563 265
University of Western Australia	16 627 337
University Residential Colleges	308 000
Cultural and Recreational Facilities—	
Advisory Committee on Research into Crown of Thorns Starfish	3 512
Community Recreation Investigation	20 000
National Estate	52 912
National Fitness	78 265
Health—	
Capital Cities Hospitals	695 000
Community Health Program	587 250
Disposal of Ships Garbage	24 980
Drug Education Campaign	69 664
Free Milk for School Children	697 620
Health Planning Agencies	81 060
Hospital Benefits—	
Departmental Hospitals	29 245
Nursing Homes	1 165 319
Pensioners	1 183 514
Mental Institutions	1 280 049
National Warning on Smoking Campaign	26 837
Pharmaceutical Benefits	4 405 467
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service	183 065
School Dental Scheme	660 913
Tuberculosis Financial Aid	725 334
Carried Forward	70 442 419

[Return No. 42—continued]

Details	Amount
Brought Forward	\$ 70 442 419
Welfare—	
Aboriginal Advancement	11 090 000
Assistance to Deserted Wives	1 170 995
Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund	138 718
Dwellings for Aged Pensioners	306 630
Home Care Services	22 500
Legal Aid	166 143
Non Metropolitan Unemployment Relief	882 000
Senior Citizens Centres	122 540
Development of National Resources and Assistance to Industry—	
Agriculture—	
Agriculture Extension Services	854 758
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research	12 283
Australian Meat Research Committee	76 594
Australian Wool Board	17 500
Australian Water Resources Council	21 240
Barley Research Advisory Committee	17 500
Chicken Meat Research	363
Fruit Growing Industry	25 195
Kimberley Research Station	225 000
Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme	70 000
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund	41 000
Pig Research	7 118
Rural Reconstruction Scheme	5 300 000
State Wheat Research	101 250
Wheat Research	35 944
Forests—	
Softwood Forestry Agreement Loan	415 714
Mining—	
Research Laboratory Kalgoorlie School of Mines	9 300
Water Sewerage and Drainage—	
Metropolitan Sewerage	3 800 000
Water Resources	1 300 000
Irrigation—	
Ord River Irrigation Project, Stage II	1 443 000
Assistance to Industry—	
Pilbara Feasibility Study	125 000
Transport—	
Railways—	
Perth Underground Railway Study	188 000
Railways Standardisation Agreement	508 000
Roads—	
Beef Cattle Roads	981 000
Commonwealth Aid Road Act 1969	48 030 000
Roads—Safety Improvements	255 000
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property	43 300
Shipping—	
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission	1 000 000
Housing—	
Defence Service Homes	3 900 000
Housing Advances	13 191 000
Housing Grant—Interest Subsidy	770 750
Other—	
Non Productive Capital Works	18 858 000
Petroleum Products Subsidy	4 869 108
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement)	2 855 000
Total	193 689 860

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

(Return No. 43)

Total Net Collections of State Taxation taken to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust Accounts, and Special Accounts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1974

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties	10 100 654	....	10 100 654	9.32
Other Stamp Duties	31 295 498	....	31 295 498	28.88
Land Tax	10 185 865	....	10 185 865	9.40
Third Party Insurance Surcharge	2 592 045	....	2 592 045	2.39
Payroll Tax	58 538 015	....	58 538 015	54.02
Liquor Licenses	5 984 229	....	5 984 229	5.52
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting	81 204	....	81 204	0.07
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	5 803 918	....	5 803 918	5.36
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses	647 854	....	647 854	0.60
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board	1 061 829	....	1 061 829	0.98
Motor Taxation	837 039	20 207 458	21 045 397	19.42
Other Vehicle Taxation .....	....	167 191	167 191	0.15
Shipping Fees and Permits .....	....	25	25	....
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	....	9 725	9 725	0.01
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	....	1 428 266	1 428 266	1.32
Licenses not elsewhere included	2 682 722	....	2 682 722	2.47
Total	129 811 772	21 812 855	151 624 437	139.91

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1973-74. 1 083 700.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION
COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1973-74

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		88 275 301	4 428 352	982 180	101 290 598	106 701 130	2 482 579	104 218 551	96-17
(b) Universities		6 389 737	320 529	75 190	4 275 297	4 671 016		4 671 016	4-31
(c) Tertiary other than University		7 673 352	384 918	88 030	16 055 417	16 528 365		16 528 365	15-25
(d) Technical Education		5 801 731	291 032	58 926	13 913 710	14 263 668	1 338 567	12 925 101	11-93
(e) Agricultural Education		2 243 693	112 550	26 064	139 116	277 730		277 730	0-26
(f) Library, Museum, etc.		1 595 531	80 037	18 451	3 445 701	3 544 189	6 315	3 537 874	3-26
(g) Deaf, Dumb and Blind		181 375	9 098	2 118	96 743	107 959		107 959	0-1
Total 1		112 161 220	5 626 516	1 250 959	139 216 582	146 094 057	3 827 461	142 266 596	131-28
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—									
(a) Public Health		2 137 195	122 066	24 608	6 244 037	6 390 711	3 650 433	2 740 278	2-53
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children		93 518 951	5 238 868	529 910	97 077 302	102 846 080	1 828 009	101 018 071	93-22
(c) Recreation Facilities					1 529 060	1 529 060		1 529 060	1-41
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare		6 742 697	338 233	78 661	16 085 187	16 502 081	588 165	15 913 916	14-68
(e) Miners' Phthisis					84 397	84 397		84 397	0-08
(f) Natives n.e.i.									
(g) Unemployment Relief					131 099	131 099		131 099	0-12
Total 2		102 398 843	5 699 167	633 179	121 151 082	127 483 428	6 066 607	121 416 821	112-04
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—									
(a) Administration of Justice		2 890 461	144 994	30 972	5 695 912	5 871 878	4 066 040	1 805 838	1-66
(b) Police		8 079 412	405 287	87 148	19 612 116	20 104 551	3 567 390	16 537 161	15-26
(c) Gaols and Reformatories		4 036 453	202 481	46 804	8 810 889	9 060 174	118 900	8 941 274	8-25
(d) Public Safety		108 631	5 449	783	1 357 356	1 363 588	119 764	1 243 824	1-15
Total 3		15 114 957	758 211	165 707	35 476 273	36 400 191	7 872 094	28 528 097	26-32
GRAND TOTAL		229 675 020	12 083 874	2 049 845	295 843 937	309 977 676	17 766 162	292 211 514	269-64

(*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1973-74, viz. 1 083 700

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 45]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Statistical Statement of Operations

Details	Unit	Year Ended 30th June				
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Average number of kilometres open .....	....	6 161	6 175	6 116	6 168	6 192
Results of Operations (per train kilometre)						
Earnings	cents	436.30	466.85	504.65	535.84	611.53
Operating Expenses	cents	368.99	399.45	441.66	500.29	560.56
Depreciation	cents	60.43	60.39	64.28	75.39	75.91
Interest	cents	84.17	91.50	95.96	103.19	99.52
Total Operating Expenses	cents	513.59	551.34	601.88	678.87	735.99
Deficit	cents	77.29	84.49	97.23	143.03	124.46
Total Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings	per cent	116.73	117.29	118.73	126.32	120.88
Passenger Traffic						
Rail						
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$'000	3 490	3 592	3 533	3 816	4 708
Road Services						
Number of Passenger Kilometres	millions	39.21	38.99	39.15	37.77	41.50
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$'000	614	646	624	616	722
Average Earnings per Passenger Kilometre	cents	1.57	1.66	1.59	1.63	1.74
Parcels Earnings	\$'000	1 752	1 725	1 621	1 758	2 035
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying						
Number of Tonne Kilometres	millions	2 860	3 398	3 448	3 686	4 143
Average haul per tonne of Goods	km	266.04	252.49	248.63	268.95	279.16
Average tonnes including Departmental per loaded wagon	tonnes	11.18	13.11	13.21	14.15	14.50
Average locomotive load including Departmental	tonnes	289.98	352.67	376.55	435.05	448.23
Average Earnings per tonne kilometre	cents	1.68	1.54	1.60	1.46	1.62
Earnings from Goods and Livestock	\$'000	48 580	52 761	55 597	54 428	67 755
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross						
Average tonnes per loaded wagon	tonnes	24.7	27.8	28.3	29.6	30.3
Average locomotive load	tonnes	651	742	796	903	916
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—						
Loaded	No.	25.4	26.1	27.8	30.0	30.3
Empty	No.	14.7	16.1	16.8	17.8	17.6
Rolling Stock on 30th June						
Locomotives Steam	No.	†155	†49	†49	†3	†3
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic	No.	178	192	198	205	205
Passenger Vehicles	No.	214	192	198	196	182
Brake Vans	No.	254	269	265	257	245
Goods Vehicles	No.	12 829	12 991	12 737	12 046	11 800
Omnibuses	No.	63	62	57	57	57
Staff—Average per Year						
Salaries	No.	2 142	2 158	2 187	2 203	2 210
Wages	No.	8 773	8 414	8 074	7 786	7 630
Total Staff	No.	10 915	10 572	10 261	9 989	9 840

† Includes one Diesel Mechanical Locomotive.

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

Class of Goods	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Tonnes	Percentage of Total	Tonnes	Percentage of Total	Tonnes	Percentage of Total	Tonnes	Percentage of Total	Tonnes	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	137	1.27	189	1.41	194	1.40	183	1.19	134	.90
Ores and Minerals	5 523	50.07	7 591	56.41	7 607	55.29	8 329	60.77	8 506	57.32
Wool	129	1.13	131	.97	146	1.05	116	.86	119	.80
Wheat	2 317	21.38	2 465	18.30	2 579	18.59	1 981	14.45	2 285	15.40
Grain and Grain Products	187	1.73	636	4.73	883	6.37	408	2.98	421	2.84
Local Timber	339	3.13	296	2.20	281	2.02	284	2.07	298	2.01
Imported Timber										
Fertilisers	569	5.25	421	3.12	423	3.05	586	4.27	797	5.37
All other goods	1 036	15.09	1 730	12.86	1 695	12.23	1 839	13.42	2 279	15.36
Total	10 837	100.00	13 457	100.00	13 868	100.00	13 706	100.00	14 839	100.00

(b) EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED

Class of Goods	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	392	.80	555	1.05	582	1.05	484	.89	447	.86
Ores and Minerals	10 393	21.39	14 141	26.80	13 980	25.14	16 821	29.69	18 789	27.73
Wool	1 815	3.74	1 014	3.63	2 123	3.83	1 702	3.13	2 096	2.96
Wheat	11 312	23.28	10 232	19.39	12 170	21.89	9 805	18.12	12 985	19.09
Grain and Grain Products	982	2.02	3 235	6.13	4 499	8.09	2 045	3.76	2 938	3.62
Local Timber	2 514	5.18	2 141	4.06	2 093	3.66	2 036	3.74	2 308	3.50
Imported Timber										
Fertilisers	2 822	5.81	2 099	3.98	2 110	3.79	2 905	5.34	4 310	6.36
All other goods	18 350	37.78	18 444	34.96	18 095	32.55	19 070	35.03	24 513	36.18
Total	48 580	100.00	52 791	100.00	55 597	100.00	54 428	100.00	67 755	100.00