

property or run, including stock moving from saleyards in the metropolitan area to areas outside the metropolitan area, must be covered by a waybill; one copy to be retained by the owner, and two to be carried by the drover or carrier. The drover or carrier is to retain one of these copies for a period of six months, and deliver the third copy to the consignee.

- (2) Branding of sheep: The committee decided that in lieu of requiring sheep to be both branded and earmarked by the time of weaning or removal from the run, whichever first happened, sheep should be—

(a) earmarked by the time of weaning or attaining the age of six months or removal from the run, whichever first happens; and

(b) branded "off-shears" or on removal from the run, whichever first happens.

It was also decided that sheep out of the South-West Land Division and related areas should be subject to the ordinary rules above for earmarking but should not require branding until removed from the run.

In reaching its decision the committee took into account that modern animal husbandry is tending to encourage earlier weaning time for lambs and that while lambs at the age, say, of 12 weeks may be satisfactorily earmarked, it is considered unreasonable to require them to be branded at that age.

Another recommendation made by the committee is to eliminate the exception which permitted unearmarked lambs to be consigned for slaughter.

The committee's view was that there should be no necessity to brand lambs consigned for slaughter, but that this exception should apply only so long as the lambs at least bear an earmark.

It was felt that unless the lambs were at least earmarked there would be no way of tracing lambs found diseased in a stockyard or place of slaughter back to their original owner for stock disease control purposes; and, of course, if completely unbranded lambs were to be transported from runs to places of sale or slaughter, the waybill system which is proposed

to assist in the control of stock stealing would be partly frustrated.

The committee also requested a minor modification to the ways in which stud sheep may be marked or branded in lieu of branding and earmarking in accordance with the ordinary rules for sheep branding, but these modifications are limited to making the draft Bill accord with the present practice for British and merino breeds.

- (3) Brands: The concept of legibility has been given prominence throughout the Bill to enable easier and positive identification.

It has always been possible for some sheep owners to resist prosecution by claiming that their earmarks or woolbrands are legible, and it is important that this matter be made legally secure.

- (4) Tattoos: It has also been necessary to lay down that the failure to legibly tattoo pigs shall be an offence. This is considered essential to give effect to the tuberculosis eradication programme now in operation.

In the course of preparing the draft Bill, the Parliamentary Draftsman made recommendations with a view to recasting certain provisions of the existing Brands Act in an attempt to rid from the legislation some, at least, of the many inconsistencies and other major difficulties of interpretation.

Accordingly, for example, in dealing with sheep and cattle, it was decided to completely separate earmarking from ordinary branding requirements; so, in the relevant parts of the proposed Act dealing with sheep and cattle, the requirement to brand and the requirement to earmark are dealt with separately.

Under the old legislation a brand was defined as including an earmark throughout the Act but it was apparent in many cases that the word "brand" in a particular provision could not possibly be read as including an earmark, whereas in other cases it quite obviously did; needless to say, the main difficulties arose from those cases in which it was impossible to predict with any certainty whether the word "brand" was or was not intended to include also an earmark.

There are many other minor changes in this Bill, all of which have been made to simplify the present Act, to remove anachronistic requirements, and to make

the essential aspects of it enforceable and reasonable. I commend the Bill to the House.

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

RAILWAYS DISCONTINUANCE AND LAND REVESTMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 16th September.

MR. McIVER (Northam) [3.11 p.m.]: The Bill which is now before us has become necessary for those reasons already outlined by the Minister for Industrial Development. The removal of this section of railway is not just a question of the removal of rails, fishplates, and bolts; with the removal of the line we will see the departure from this State of something which has become part of our history; and, to a large degree, the change will be felt by many sentimental people.

The section of line is rich in history and tradition. From the time the line was opened on New Year's Day, in 1897, it became the lifeline for our early pioneers, and certainly the lifeline for the people who lived in the Yilgarn and eastern goldfields areas. The line has carried the rich harvests from our wheatbelt, and it has also carried countless thousands of people. I would also point out that never in the history of the Western Australian Railways has the life of a passenger been lost. I emphasise this point because there are not too many railway systems in the world which can claim such a record.

It will also be remembered that during the war years valuable materials and fighting men of all nations travelled on this section of our railway. Our children's history books record the mercy dash of diver Hughes on a rescue train when a miner was trapped in a shaft in Coolgardie in March, 1907. The miner's name was Varaschetti. I would also like to mention the drivers who were responsible for the train covering the section from Fremantle to Coolgardie in record time: Ramage, Machan, and Lanyon.

The section of line to which we are referring has known many changes throughout the years and many men have been employed maintaining the line. When the line was opened in 1897 it was constructed of 60-lb. rail, but over the years the rail has been changed to 82 lb., in 250-foot welded lengths. The welded lengths of rail were something new to this State and were introduced in the 1950s. We do not now see, on this section of line, maintenance men with picks and shovels; we see modern testing equipment fitted with electronic eyes, and modern equipment used is Plassermatic and Electromatic machines.

I would point out that it is just as important to have an even roadbed for a railway line than it is to have an even road for motorcars. An uneven roadbed for a railway line causes stress and strain with consequent damage to locomotives and rolling stock. A considerable sum of money has been spent on the Kalgoorlie-East Northam section of the line because it is our main link with the Eastern States, and the original gravel ballast has been replaced with modern metal ballast.

I have given that information to members because, as I said, the Bill will mean not only the removal of the line, but also the end of a chapter of the history of Western Australia in its development and progress. Memories of the section of line will linger long into the future in the minds of those who have been associated with it.

With the introduction of the new railcars which will be in operation next year between Kalgoorlie and Perth, we will be entering into a modern concept of luxury travel. The five railcars and the three trailers will be of the most modern design. The railcars will be powered by 12-cylinder *Man* diesel engines. Two engines will be connected to each railcar, and each engine is capable of an output of 380 horse power. So the composition of the trains will be one railcar, one trailer, and then another railcar. I urge members of this House, if they go to the Royal Show, to have a look at the railway exhibition where they will see the type of railcar which will be introduced into this State next year.

The seating arrangements, and the facilities which will be provided for the passengers, will be of a very high class indeed. Aircraft type seats will be provided, and the meals which will be served will be pre-prepared jet aircraft-type and served while the train is *en route*. This system will considerably reduce the time involved in travelling over this section of line, and I say, without hesitation, that the service will be a great boon to the people living in the goldfields and in the towns which the train will service.

Mr. Davies: The aircraft-type meals are not attractive, are they?

Mr. McIVER: I have always found them enjoyable.

Mr. Jamieson: They serve too much chicken.

Mr. McIVER: With the removal of the railway line between Northam and Merredin—which is the first section to be removed after the 4th October—we will find that a considerable area of land will become available in the towns which are now divided by the railway. The Minister for Industrial Development—then the Minister for Railways—has already promised that the land will be vested in the

respective shires and I refer specifically to the Northam Town Council and the Cunderdin Shire.

I cannot understand why the Minister for Industrial Development made that promise because it was not within his jurisdiction to do so. As is known, when railway land becomes redundant it must revert to the Crown and be allocated accordingly. The Minister for Industrial Development therefore did not have the power to make that promise, and a great deal of confusion has arisen as a result of it.

The Cunderdin Shire Council has made extensive plans for parks, reserves, and gardens in the area that has been taken over by the Railways Department. We all know the amount of time involved in having land transferred from one Government body to another. I trust that there will be no delay in transferring this land to the Cunderdin Shire Council, so that the council can expedite its plans for gardens and parks to beautify this area.

Confusion has arisen in Northam as a result of land not being vested in the Northam Town Council. That town is also embarrassed by the fact that the 3ft. 6in. railway still serves Brady's siding, which is not necessary because Brady's receives only one truck of goods per month, which could be diverted to the Avon freight terminal, 2½ miles away, and that firm could either arrange for its own carrier or use its own vehicle to take goods into its store. There is a traffic hazard at the intersection of Gairdner Street and Newcastle Road. The 3ft. 6in. line runs through the town and there is an ugly hump.

The Northam Town Council has made representations to the Minister for Railways and the Minister for Lands to have this section vested in the council. It is the main approach to the new \$4,000,000 hospital. The roads on either side have been reconstructed, and this monstrosity exists right in the centre. There is no need whatsoever for it to be there. The line could be removed and the land vested in the town council so that the council could implement the town plan which has been designed by Miss Margaret Feilman. I again urge that when railway land in Cunderdin and Northam becomes redundant no time should be lost in vesting this land in the councils.

I point out the benefits that will result when the rails are removed. The rail could be utilised for the Coolgardie-Esperance section of railway, which would mean a large saving in money. It is 82-lb. rail of a welded length of 250 ft. Not all of it would be used on the Coolgardie-Esperance section because it weighs over 10,000 tons and that section would not require that amount of rail. The rail at the

bottom of gradients and on curves, where excessive brake power has been used, would not be able to be utilised.

Perhaps this line could be also used in the Donnybrook-Bridgetown area when the wood chip industry in the south-west begins production. With a heavier rail and an upgraded line the axle loads can be increased and we can have longer trains. Economics must be considered in the operation of an expensive railway.

I come now to a statement made in the report of the Director-General of Transport on which I seek clarification from the Minister. The statement concerns the water supply department in this area. The last paragraph of the director-general's report reads—

The water supply is proposing to arrange its own transport and the balance of the task can be performed by road carrier direct to and from Perth, if necessary, to meet whatever demand there may be.

I sincerely trust that this is not a leg-in for road transport. On previous occasions I have mentioned in this House that the water supply department carted its own pipes for the renewal of the 42-in. main on the Mundaring-goldfields section because of the demand by Kambalda. There is no earthly reason why those pipes could not be transported by rail.

Take the example of the Tammin railway station: the bricks for that station were carted right to the site by a private road contractor. That is only one instance. The Government is sabotaging its own instrumentality. I could cite at length similar instances right throughout the State, but I do not intend to do so. However, I do think it is time that the Director-General of Transport made a thorough investigation into the more extensive use of the railways.

If the railways were able to compete with road transport on a fair basis, there is no doubt which of them would be in front, taking into consideration speed, length, tonnages, and the standard gauge. For example, interstate trucks travel pick-a-back over the Nullarbor and detrain at Parkerton to drive to Perth. The very same train that brings them over the desert usually passes them at Bodallin and is hours ahead of them. These are facts to which the Government should give close attention. We must attract as much traffic as possible on this \$120,000,000 railway. That money has to be paid back with interest. I do not think that at the present time the Government is fully utilising the railways instrumentality.

Sir David Brand: Do you say that at the present time the Government is issuing too many road transport permits to farmers who bring a great deal of pressure to bear?

Mr. McIVER: Most decidedly I do—and not only to farmers but also to Government departments. I have already quoted the water supply department. Timber is even going from the Wundowie steel works by road truck. With the narrowness of our main highways, these huge trucks create a hazard. The material could be carted by rail much more economically and safely than by road.

Sir David Brand: You are emphasising the economics of the railways, are you not?

Mr. McIVER: And safety. At this stage we have only scratched the surface in respect of the standard gauge section.

There is no doubt in my mind that when the standard gauge line becomes fully operative we will need larger locomotives and more rolling stock. This brings me to the point of saying that most of our rolling stock is being manufactured in the Eastern States when we could use the Midland Junction Workshops for this purpose. If this were done, it would not be the first time these workshops have designed and constructed railcars. We have only to take our minds back to the 1950s when the ADF cars were constructed in the Midland Junction Workshops, and what magnificent railcars they were!

Also we have only to look at the first-class coaches on the Westland express to judge the type of workmanship that can be done by the tradesmen at the Midland Junction Workshops, because these coaches were designed and built at those shops. Therefore, instead of accepting tenders for our rolling stock from manufacturers in the Eastern States, the Government should have given the work to the Midland Junction Workshops. Over the years the Government has been in office Tomlinsons Ltd. have become practically millionaires as a result of the contracts for rolling stock they have been given by the Government. In my opinion, the contracts could have been fulfilled by the Midland Junction Workshops. This is a question that could also be examined.

I feel I have covered as much ground as possible in speaking to the Bill. I know the Premier is anxious to introduce his Budget, and I will not delay the House any longer in expressing my support for the measure that is now before us. I say in conclusion that I trust the points I have raised will be examined and given some consideration, especially those points that were made in regard to road and rail transport. I also hope that the question of land in Northam and Cunderdin will be considered, and when the new diesel railcars become operative in this State, I can assure the people of Western Australia that they will enjoy a more luxurious ride, and will not arrive in Perth as tired as

they do when travelling in the old coaches that are now used on that line. With those remarks, I support the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. May.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Returned

Bill returned from the Council without amendment.

APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

Second Reading: Budget Speech

SIR DAVID BRAND (Greenough—Treasurer) [3.36 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

I am pleased to present the Budget for the financial year 1970-71. It is the first Budget in the new decade of the seventies. The sixties are behind us but their contribution to the development of this State will assure them of an important place in the history of Western Australia. As we look forward to the next decade we can be confident that the momentum gathered during the past 10 years will carry the State forward into a period of continued growth.

However, the position of the farming community remains a matter for concern. Again this season, some areas have not received the rains they need and for the second year in succession some farmers will face the worries and difficulties of drought conditions. I might add that since these notes were typed, welcome rains have been received even in the drier areas. Wheat farmers are still restricted by quotas and the price of wool remains low.

The home-building industry is also in a hesitant mood although it is expected to recover to near full production levels by early in the new year.

Fortunately, the continued good performance of most other sectors of the Western Australian economy has offset the dampening effect resulting from the fall in rural incomes and the slow down in home completions. On the whole, economic activity in the State is running at a satisfactory level. This will be apparent from the brief review of the economic situation that I propose to make before turning to the Budget for 1970-71.

The Economy

When I presented my first Budget in October, 1959, I said that the Government would direct its energy to encouraging investment in agriculture, manufacturing industry, mineral resources, and tourism.

It is appropriate therefore, as we move into the seventies, that I review the past decade during which the policy announced

in my first Budget was implemented. It is also important to look at the happenings in that period for an explanation of the real strength of the Western Australian economy today.

At the 30th June, 1959, the population of the State was 712,000. The increase during that year was only 12,500, of which migrants accounted for a mere 1,300. As it turned out, the 1958-59 increase was better than the following year when the net gain was only 10,000 and there was a loss of 1,500 people through migration. It was not a very promising beginning for the decade.

The economy was heavily dependent upon a strong agricultural and pastoral industry the production from which represented 43 per cent. of the value of total primary and secondary production. In addition, a considerable proportion of the value of secondary production came from industries associated with the rural sector.

Economic indicators such as average weekly earnings, personal income per head of population, home building, factory production, and population growth showed Western Australia in last or second last position among the States of the Commonwealth.

At that time, the financial capacity of the State was limited, as was evident from its reliance upon the Grants Commission, and the economy did not have the strength and resilience it enjoys today.

The fortunes of the State were linked very closely with those of the rural sector. A setback to farmers of the magnitude they experienced last year would have had very serious consequences for the whole economy at that time. Today however, a fall in farm incomes has a less marked effect upon other sections of the community.

The most important development in the last decade has been the huge investment in minerals. This investment has been the principal cause of the changes that have taken place in the economy.

The relaxation of the Commonwealth Government's iron ore embargo in December, 1960, created intense interest in the iron ore potential of the State. The existence of deposits had been known for very many years but their extent had not been explored. The requirements of the Australian steel industry were being met, and there was no purpose in engaging in costly exploration while it was not possible to export the product.

Since the embargo was lifted, five companies have spent over \$800,000,000 in developing their mines and providing transport and community facilities. This investment has resulted in the creation of a new and viable region in the Pilbara.

New towns have come into existence and from a handful of people in 1960 the region now has a population of almost 20,000.

The Darling Range bauxite deposits have given rise to a multi-million dollar investment in an alumina plant at Kwinana, and work is under way on a \$50,000,000 alumina project at Pinjarra which will increase the population of the Pinjarra-Mandurah region and contribute greatly to the prosperity of the Bunbury region.

The discovery of nickel has rejuvenated Kalgoorlie and seen the development of a mine and town at Kambalda. The initial discovery together with others that have followed in the area, assure the goldfields of future growth and developing importance.

While this investment in minerals has been taking place, rural industry has expanded considerably. The story of this growth can be gauged from the following highlights of the period 1958-59 to 1968-69:—

- rural production increased from \$154,000,000 to \$323,000,000;
- land used for crops rose from 6,000,000 acres to 9,500,000 acres;
- wheat production was lifted from 57,000,000 bushels to 112,000,000 bushels;
- the area sown to pastures expanded from 6,400,000 acres to 13,000,000 acres;
- sheep numbers grew from 16,200,000 to 33,300,000;
- wool production increased from 157,000,000 lb. to 362,000,000 lb.;
- cattle numbers rose from 1,000,000 to 1,700,000.

Investment in minerals and agriculture has been the prime reason for the change in this State.

The acceleration in manufacturing activity has been induced largely by the investments in minerals and farms. Contracts for mining projects have stimulated the expansion of local firms, and new industries have been established to provide the specialised services required.

Industries supplying farm requirements such as fertilisers, chemicals, plant, machinery, and buildings have also flourished. In addition, confidence in the future of the State, founded on our record of growth and the certainty of its continuing, has attracted many new manufacturing industries to supply the needs of a growing population.

Almost 70,000 people were working in factories in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1970, and although the Commonwealth Statistician's figures of factory production are not available for later than the year 1967-68, our own calculations indicate that the value of factory

production last year was in the vicinity of \$490,000,000. This is in sharp contrast to the figure of \$157,000,000 for 1958-59.

The changing city skyline is a constant reminder of the investment going into buildings other than houses, flats, and factories. Ten years ago, \$23,000,000 was spent on hotels, motels, shops, office and other business accommodation, schools, hospitals, and other non-residential buildings completed during the year. In 1969, over \$84,000,000 was spent on similar construction. During the last five years \$340,000,000 has been invested in buildings of this type.

The large capital investment in this State during the 1960s has given it the capacity to sustain a population that totalled almost 980,000 at the 30th June last. This amounts to an increase of 250,000 in 10 years. Within six months the State's population will reach the 1,000,000 mark.

Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.03 p.m.

Sir DAVID BRAND: Before the tea suspension I referred to the fact that the State's population would reach the 1,000,000 mark within the next six months. I am also pleased to be able to say that not only has the State been able to support a greatly increased population but at the same time it has been able to achieve a marked improvement in its standard of living.

When the 1960s began, average weekly earnings and personal income per head of population in Western Australia were the lowest of any State in the Commonwealth. Today, average earnings and personal income are approaching the levels of New South Wales and Victoria and are markedly higher than the other States.

However, increasing demands for over-award payments in one form or another in recent months are a matter for concern. It is appreciated that this is a symptom of an overall employment situation; but if increases in wages outstrip gains in productivity, the outcome can only be serious inflation.

I have already referred very briefly to the worrying position facing farmers in the State. The drought last year, coupled with wheat quotas, resulted in production of only 67,000,000 bushels of wheat—some 45,000,000 bushels less than the previous year. It is the lowest production of wheat since 1964-65 when 63,000,000 bushels were produced. Wheat payments to farmers last year amounted to only \$80,000,000, which was \$75,000,000 less than they received in the previous year.

Drought conditions also affected wool production for the year, reducing it to 319,000,000 lb. compared with a record of 359,000,000 lb. in the previous year. This reduction coupled with lower prices is estimated to have reduced the return to farmers by \$36,000,000.

It is expected that there will be an improvement in the overall position during the current year due to the carryover of part of last year's wheat quota and to some lift in wheat sales. There are encouraging signs of an upward demand for wheat overseas and it is to be hoped that this will continue. If it does, the prospect of relief for the industry will be much brighter than it appeared only a month or so ago.

In recent months, the home-building industry has experienced a sharp reduction in activity. This has been due to the combination of two factors.

Firstly, the industry reached a production level slightly in excess of current housing needs and some readjustment of output was necessary. On top of this, monetary measures imposed by the Commonwealth to dampen demand have greatly accentuated the industry's problems.

House and flat completions for last year were a record 19,293 units, but commencements in the June quarter were the lowest for that quarter since 1966-67.

The present lull in the industry is a temporary phenomenon and I am confident the industry will return to full activity before long. However, it cannot expect a continuance of the very high rates of growth which it has experienced in recent years. It has reached a new plateau of productive capacity and it is to be congratulated that this was achieved without any abnormal cost increases. Growth from this plateau will continue, but at a more steady rate than in the recent past.

The Current Situation

To sum up the economic situation, it can be said that 1969-70 was another good year for the State, except in the farming sector. However, the year finished on a quieter note than for some time past.

Nevertheless, major new capital investment projects, including the Robe River iron ore development, a gas pipeline from Dongara, the Pinjarra alumina project, the alumina plant at Admiralty Gulf in the Kimberley, and a nickel smelter at Kalgoorlie, guarantee the continuation of a good rate of economic progress for the State.

Financial Results for 1969-70

Last year, expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund exceeded receipts by \$712,000. This deficit was offset to a large extent by an accumulated surplus of \$590,000 on previous years' transactions which leaves a balance of \$122,000 yet to be funded.

The financial result for 1969-70 was better than anticipated in the Budget, which forecast a deficit of \$2,410,000.

At one stage of last year, salary and wage increases granted after the framing of the 1969-70 Budget indicated a deficit

of the order of \$4,000,000, but a supplementary grant of \$1,545,000 from the Commonwealth, together with a rise of \$1,335,000 in our financial assistance grant, helped us to meet the higher salary and wage bill.

This extra assistance from the Commonwealth, coupled with buoyant revenue collections under several headings, enabled us to finish the year on quite a good note notwithstanding the increased costs and the effects of drought.

New Revenue Assistance Arrangements

At the Premiers' Conference held in June this year, new arrangements were agreed to in relation to revenue grants payable to the States for the five years commencing this year.

In the course of the year prior to the conference, a number of meetings of Premiers and also of State Treasury officers were held to prepare a detailed case for reform of the financial relationships between the Commonwealth and the States.

The argument advanced by the States, supported by carefully compiled statistical evidence, was that the financial assistance grants arrangements then operative provided an inadequate rate of growth of revenue for the States when considered in relation to their increasing expenditure commitments.

The case submitted to the Prime Minister also emphasised the problems presented by the growing burden of State debt and the exceptionally high rate of growth of State expenditure on education and health.

The Premiers sought a means of ensuring that the future growth of State revenue from Commonwealth grants would be more closely in line with the rate of growth of Commonwealth revenue from income tax.

The Prime Minister acknowledged the strength of the case advanced and agreed that there was a need for a significant increase in Commonwealth revenue assistance to the States.

At the June Premiers' Conference, the Prime Minister put forward proposals designed to provide an immediate lift in the level of assistance to the States and also to increase the rate of growth of those payments in future years.

Interest-Free Capital Grant

The first of these proposals was for the Commonwealth to provide interest-free capital grants to the States starting at a total of \$200,000,000 in 1970-71 and increasing in future years in proportion to the increase in the total works and housing programme.

These grants do not provide additional capital to the States. They replace an equivalent amount of loan funds on which

the States would otherwise have been required to pay interest and sinking fund. They are designed to provide revenue assistance to the States through relief from debt charges on part of the annual capital works programme.

For this reason, although there are no strings attached to the grants, it is expected that these funds will be employed on non-productive capital works such as schools, hospitals, and the like. This we propose to do.

In 1970-71, the share of the overall \$200,000,000 that is payable to each State is in proportion to its share of the total works and housing programme. This means that Western Australia will receive \$18,680,000 by way of interest-free capital this year as part of our works and housing allocation.

The saving of expenditure on interest and sinking fund that would otherwise have been payable on this sum will amount to \$1,300,000 annually. Each successive annual grant will result in further saving in our debt charges bill and by the end of the five-year period we should be about \$7,000,000 a year better off.

After this year, the distribution of the grant between the States will be a matter for determination by the Commonwealth following consultation with the States. The distribution could therefore vary from the rigid method of allocation under Loan Council procedures and may well introduce a welcome element of flexibility to the allocation of capital resources between the States.

It is not intended that these grants be paid from Commonwealth revenue. To the extent that the States' overall borrowing programmes are reduced by the payment of these interest-free grants, the Commonwealth's borrowing allocation will be increased; that is, the Commonwealth proposes to borrow the sum necessary to pay the grants and will assume responsibility for the interest and sinking fund payments.

Takeover of Existing State Debt

The arrangements I have just described will help to hold down the future growth of State debt. In addition, the Commonwealth Government will progressively take over existing States' debts to a total of \$1,000,000,000 over the next five years.

It is proposed that grants will be paid to the States under section 96 of the Constitution to meet the debt charges on an additional \$200,000,000 of debt in each of the five years from 1970-71 so that, as from the commencement of 1974-75, the Commonwealth will have taken over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000,000,000 of existing State debt.

The actual transfer of the debt to the Commonwealth will be effected in June, 1975, and may well require amendment to the financial agreement.

The distribution between the States of the debt notionally taken over in this way will be in proportion to total outstanding debt under the financial agreement as it stood at the 30th June, 1970.

Under this arrangement, Western Australia will receive a grant in 1970-71 of \$1,106,000 which is 9.61 per cent. of the total grant paid under this heading. The grant will increase by a further \$1,106,000 each year to a total of \$5,530,000 at the end of the five-year period.

Financial Assistance Grants

In addition to the developments I have just described, the Commonwealth proposed an increase in the base amount of the financial assistance grants and also some improvement in the rate of escalation in future years.

First, the grant that would have been payable to each State in 1970-71 was determined according to the existing formula, then an amount of \$40,000,000 was added and distributed between the States in the same proportion as the formula grants.

These higher grants will become the base for determining the grants payable in 1971-72 and subsequent years, but for this purpose, the betterment factor employed in the formula will be increased from 1.2 per cent. to 1.8 per cent.

As a result of this change, the financial assistance grant payable to Western Australia in any future year will be calculated by increasing the financial assistance grant of the previous year in the following manner:—

First, by the percentage increase in the population of the State during the year ending the 31st December in the year of payment.

Second, by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the year ending the 31st March in the year of payment, and

Third, by a betterment factor of 1.8 per cent.

Payment in Lieu of Special Grant

Members will recall that, when Western Australia ceased to be a claimant State in June, 1968, it was agreed that the financial assistance grants arrangements which had two years to run would not be disturbed at that time but that—

In lieu of a special grant, the Commonwealth would pay Western Australia the sum of \$15,500,000 in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 in addition to our formula grant.

The amount of \$15,500,000 added to our formula grant for 1969-70 would be regarded as the State's financial assistance grant for 1969-70 for the purpose of the review of the financial assistance arrangements in 1970.

There was no doubt in my mind that the arrangement was that the \$15,500,000 would form part of the 1969-70 base grant to which any new escalation formula would apply when determining the grant for this and subsequent years.

However, in referring to this arrangement at the Premiers' Conference this year, the Prime Minister said—

I am sure that it will be appreciated that there could be no prior commitment by the Commonwealth to continue to pay any particular amount to a State. We have noted that since 1967-68 there appears to have been a significant improvement in the relative capacity of Western Australia to finance its Budget expenditure at a standard at least comparable with that of other States. This means, that if the State continued to receive its present share of the revenue grants, including the special amount of \$15.5m., the situation would become increasingly unfair to the other States and could result in a significant distortion in the allocation of governmental funds between the States.

It cannot be denied that the State's revenue capacity has increased as a result of the high rates of economic growth we have achieved in recent years and that our financial position has indeed improved since we ceased to be a claimant State. It was our very expectation of these developments that led us to move when we did.

Nevertheless, we were in no position to absorb the loss of so large a sum as \$15,500,000 in one year. Indeed, had that been the case, it would have offset the whole of the increase resulting from the formula increase in the financial assistance grant as well as a substantial part of our share of the additional \$40,000,000. We were facing the prospect of an increase of less than 3 per cent. in a sum that constitutes more than half of our general revenue.

Members may be assured that I opposed this move most strenuously. I considered it to be completely contrary to the agreement we had concluded only two years before. I was prepared to agree that the development in this State in recent years had altered our financial position in relation to the other States. I have been among the first to acknowledge that as our own capacity rose to a level more closely comparable to that of the major States, we could not expect to retain a privileged position in relation to grants in aid of revenue. Members have frequently heard me warn that we had to expect that we would be asked to stand more on our own feet.

However, the same developments that have strengthened our own revenue resources have created a most acute shortage of capital funds necessary to sustain

that growth and to cope with the consequential high rate of population growth. Therefore I could only agree to the special payment of \$15,500,000 being discontinued if—

it was phased out over a period of years; and, it was accompanied by a corresponding increase in our capital allocation.

This was the arrangement finally agreed upon and supported by the other Premiers.

In addition to our formula assistance grant, we will receive amounts starting at \$12,500,000 in 1970-71, reducing by \$3,000,000 per annum in each of the subsequent four years. As a compensating adjustment, a special addition of \$3,000,000 was made to Western Australia's works and housing loan allocation in 1970-71. The Commonwealth has also agreed to support additions to either the works and housing or the semi-governmental allocation for this State in 1971-72 and succeeding years equal to the reductions made in the special revenue grant in those years.

Just how the additions to our capital programme are to be effected and the distribution of those amounts between the works and housing and semi-governmental allocations are to be the subject of further discussions later this year. This is a reasonable outcome of what was a very difficult situation for both ourselves and the Commonwealth.

Budget 1970-71

The framing of a Budget invariably presents problems and this year is no exception. There are many demands on the public purse arising out of the continued economic growth of the State and at the same time there are requests for concessions which need to be considered.

At present, there are also uncertainties about the future of stamp duty on receipts, and the cost of wage determinations now in course, which add to the difficulty of forecasting the likely trend of events during the remainder of this financial year.

The uncertainty in regard to receipts duty stems from decisions of the High Court and the rejection, by the Commonwealth Parliament, of legislation to enable the Commonwealth Government to collect this duty on behalf of the States. The future of receipts duty is still obscure but until this issue is resolved we, along with other States, have no option other than to provide in the Budget for its collection.

If the duty in its present form is not continued beyond the end of this month then it is reasonable to assume that the Commonwealth will make good the loss of revenue to the States in view of undertakings previously given. For our part, we believe a satisfactory solution to the problem will emerge in due course and that the Government is justified in assuming that

the Commonwealth will find the equivalent money for the States if receipts duty, as such, is not continued.

Having regard to all factors likely to influence the course of events during the remainder of this year, and although expenditure requirements for 1970-71 are high, the Government has found it possible, by careful attention to priorities, to bring down a balanced Budget without having to increase State taxes and charges. In fact, it is proposed to grant relief from certain taxes and to lessen the impact of others.

Although the High Court decisions on receipts duty in no way affect the validity of the duty levied by the State on salaries, wages and pensions, it is proposed to exempt these receipts from tax as from the 1st January next.

Members will recall that in 1968, the Prime Minister stated that if Victoria and Western Australia continued to levy duty on salaries and wages after 30th June, 1970, the existence of this impost would be a decisive factor in determining the Commonwealth's attitude on the allocations to those States under the new financial arrangements operative from that date.

Although the Commonwealth has not imposed any penalty on this State for continuing to levy the duty on salary and wage receipts, we have decided that it should not continue beyond the end of this calendar year. Victoria repealed the tax from the 1st July last. As collections are of the order of \$800,000 a year, it will cost \$400,000 in this financial year to grant the proposed exemption.

Legislation is to be introduced to abolish the betting investment tax which is now levied at a flat rate of 3c. a bet. This concession is also to operate from the 1st January, 1971.

However, in order not to reduce the total collections from betting taxes, it is proposed—

to increase the tax payable by the Totalisator Agency Board from 5.5 per cent. of turnover to 6 per cent.; and to increase the tax payable by on-course bookmakers from 1.25 per cent. to 2 per cent. on turnovers up to \$100,000 per annum, and from 1.5 per cent. to 2.5 per cent. on turnovers above \$100,000.

The amounts derived from the tax to be paid by on-course bookmakers are to be split 50 per cent. to the Government and 50 per cent. to the clubs in lieu of the existing 40 per cent.-60 per cent. division. As the return to the Government from increased turnover taxes is expected to offset the loss of revenue from the betting investment tax, these proposals will have no effect on the Budget.

The law relating to probate duty is to be amended to provide for more generous concessions in the case of estates passing to widows or widowers, particularly those

with dependent children, and also to exempt a greater number of smaller estates from payment of duty.

A reduction is also proposed in the duty payable on estates passing to adult children and other issue of the deceased, particularly in the case of small and medium sized estates. A more liberal approach is to be taken in respect of such items as personal effects and furniture, gifts made within three years of death, and to the treatment of funeral expenses. Full details of the proposals will, of course, be given when the amending Bills are introduced.

As a result of periodic revaluation of land by the Taxation Department, assessments for land and metropolitan region improvement taxes have risen substantially particularly in some areas. Large increases in tax assessments following on revaluation are undesirable and will always be a cause for complaint.

More frequent revaluations coupled with stable land prices may eventually correct the situation but in the meantime the Government believes that action needs to be taken to limit the impact of the revaluation cycle, particularly on holdings in areas zoned rural.

It is proposed therefore to increase the present exemption applicable to improved land from \$6,000 to \$10,000 reducing by \$1 for every \$4 of value above \$10,000. This will provide a full exemption for aggregate holdings of \$10,000 or less, and a tapered exemption for values from \$10,000 to \$50,000. These exemptions are to apply to both land tax and metropolitan region improvement tax.

It is also proposed—

To provide that unimproved land zoned "rural" shall be aggregated with improved land and taxed on the lower improved land scale.

To empower the commissioner to apply a ceiling per acre value to land zoned rural and to fix the ceiling value at \$1,500 per acre for the time being. This ceiling is to be applied retrospectively to 1969-70 assessments and refunds made where necessary.

When unimproved land zoned rural is rezoned urban or industrial, to allow a period of three years before subjecting that land to the higher tax scale applicable to unimproved land.

To empower the commissioner to defer whole or part of the land tax measure in certain cases until the land is sold or subdivided.

To provide for the present exemption from land tax and metropolitan region tax of land used for primary production, to apply to all such land wherever situated.

The cost of the proposed concessions is estimated to be \$1,000,000 in 1970-71 made up of \$880,000 of land tax and \$120,000 of metropolitan region improvement tax that will not be collected as a result of the changes proposed. In addition, the resulting delay in the assessment programme will mean that a further \$750,000 of revenue in respect of 1970-71 assessments will not be collected until next financial year.

It is proposed that the reduction in revenue to the Metropolitan Region Improvement Fund of \$120,000 be offset by a corresponding payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Therefore, the net effect of these proposals on the 1970-71 Budget is—

	\$
Reduction in revenue	1,630,000
Increased payment to the Metropolitan Region Improvement Fund	120,000

Estimated Revenue

After allowing for the cost of the taxation concessions I have just outlined, total revenue in 1970-71 is expected to exceed last year's collections by \$41,697,000. This increase occurs under the following headings:—

	\$
State Taxation	5,695,000
Territorial Revenue	10,967,000
Law Courts and Departmental	5,719,000
Receipts from the Commonwealth	15,727,000
Public Utilities	3,589,000

State Taxation

The main increase under this heading is expected from stamp duties in anticipation of continued economic growth. As I said earlier in this speech, the future of receipts duty is obscure. At this stage, we can only assume that the amount set down in the Budget of \$6,900,000 will be received by the State in one way or another.

Territorial Revenue

Revenue from mining operations is expected to rise by \$10,820,000 to a total of \$29,800,000 which is a significant contribution to the income of the State. Without these earnings it would not be possible to cope in a reasonably adequate way with the growth taking place in Western Australia.

Law Courts and Departmental Revenues

Revenue collections by departments continue to rise as the result of expanded activity which, of course, reflects the State's economic growth.

Receipts from the Commonwealth

Grants from the Commonwealth for general revenue purposes totalled \$141,326,000 in 1969-70. This year, we expect to receive \$157,053,000, an increase, as previously stated, of \$15,727,000.

The financial assistance grant is expected to amount to \$155,000,000, being \$142,500,000 formula grant and the \$12,500,000 additional grant payable under the new arrangements I outlined earlier.

The estimated \$142,500,000 formula grant is based on the assumption that we will achieve the same percentage increase in population as last year, namely, 3.87 per cent., and that average wages for Australia as a whole will increase by 6.5 per cent. against last year's figure of 8.35 per cent.

Of course both of these figures could vary from the assumed rates but the probability is that if they do differ, they will move in opposite directions with about the same resultant grant. A new element in this item is the amount of \$1,106,000 being the first instalment of the escalating grant for relief of interest and sinking fund charges on State debt.

Public Utilities

The main item of revenue under this heading is the earnings of the Railways which in 1970-71 are expected to reach \$59,934,000, an increase of \$2,734,000 over last year's total. Although revenue from the haulage of ores and minerals should increase by an estimated \$4,314,000, this expected gain is partly offset by a lower return being forecast from the transport of grain from country centres.

In 1969-70, 2,420,000 tons of grain were carried on the railways whereas in this current year the estimate has been set at 2,000,000 tons, although the quantity available should be in the vicinity of 3,500,000 tons. If sales overseas pick up, there is the prospect of increased revenue from the haulage of extra grain.

Estimated Expenditure

The estimates of expenditure for 1970-71 provide for a total outlay of \$359,886,000 which exceeds last year's expenditure by \$40,985,000. Substantial rises in salaries and wages have been a major cause of increased expenditure requirements in 1970-71 as the result of a full year cost of increases granted during last year and new awards since the 30th June, 1970. In addition, it has been necessary to make some provision for further increases during the course of this year which may flow from the State basic wage hearing and the 1970 National wage case.

The continued rise in costs absorbs a large part of the State's expanding revenues and, of course, the higher these costs go, the less there is for lifting the

standard of Government services. There is a limit to the State's capacity to meet rising costs as well as the demand for improved services without increasing taxation and other charges, and if the latter is to be avoided it is obvious that we cannot move ahead on all fronts at the same time.

The Government has therefore had to weigh priorities carefully in order to balance the Budget, but in so doing we have not overlooked the desirability of providing for increased outlays in the areas of greatest need.

Education

Expenditure on education at all levels will increase this year from \$68,649,000 to \$79,760,000, a rise of 16.3 per cent. Special features of the proposed outlay on education are—

Boarding allowances for students are to be increased by \$20 per year for zones B, C, and D and by \$30 for zone A.

The present subsidy of 50c per student per week paid to country high school hostels is to be increased to \$1.50.

It is proposed to abolish the present subsidy scheme for libraries in Government schools and to introduce a new system of annual grants according to school size. This new scheme will remove the present obligation on parents and citizens' associations to raise funds for the purpose of stocking school libraries.

The Government is to supply Government schools with teaching aids and the following items of equipment in lieu of subsidising their purchase by parents and citizens' associations:—

- Pianos.
- Tape recorders.
- Duplicators.
- Television receivers.
- Public address systems.
- Radios.

Again, this will relieve parents of the need to raise funds for these purposes.

At present, subsidies are paid on a matching basis to help with ground improvements at Government primary schools. It is proposed that the following be now provided at Government expense:—

A bore for bringing water to the surface where practicable and where a development plan has been approved.

Ground improvements to a maximum distance of 100 feet from the main school building.

The present dollar for dollar subsidy to a maximum of \$1,000 is to remain to help with other ground improvements.

The present subsidy for building projects at Government schools, such as canteens and libraries, of one-third of the cost to a maximum subsidy of \$4,000 is to be increased to 50 per cent. of the approved cost to maximum subsidy of \$5,000.

In the case of independent schools it is proposed to replace the present subsidy scheme, except for swimming pools and interest payments on approved residential buildings, by a system of direct annual grants according to school size. The grants are to assist with the purchase of library books, physical education materials, educational aids and equipment, and will range from \$300 to \$700 per annum.

The new arrangements for both Government and independent schools are to apply from the beginning of the 1971 school year and are expected to add \$641,000 to the outlay which would have been incurred in this financial year, had the present scheme remained unchanged.

The parents of children at both Government and independent schools have also benefited from the recent Government decision to meet the cost of Junior, Leaving, and Matriculation examinations for which fees have been charged in the past. The estimated cost of the 1970 examinations of \$270,000 is allowed for in the Budget.

At present, the tuition fee subsidy of \$48 per annum is paid to students attending the University of Western Australia in order to reduce the cost of courses. This subsidy is to be increased to \$102 per annum from the beginning of the next academic year and will be available to full-time students permanently domiciled in Western Australia and not in receipt of financial assistance by way of scholarship, bursary, or similar aid equivalent to 50 per cent. or more of the fees payable.

Other developments in education for which provision has been made in the Budget include—

An additional 365 teachers are to be added to the staff of primary and secondary schools and a further 25 to teacher training colleges.

The number of students in training is to be increased by 450 next year to a total of 2,950.

Extended clerical and technical support is to be provided in Government schools to further relieve teachers of non-teaching duties.

Other Activities

It is not my intention to go into detail in respect of other departmental votes as any desired information will be available from the responsible Minister when the appropriations are being dealt with in Committee. However, I would draw attention to the following special features in these sections of the Budget which reveal the manner in which the Government has set out to provide increased support for a wide range of social welfare and cultural activities:—

A policy for assisting in the establishment and operation of day-care centres, particularly for pre-school children of single-parent families where the parent must work to maintain children, is to be implemented in co-operation with local authorities. Under this scheme, the Government will provide—

Capital grants on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to a maximum of \$15,000 for buildings; and

Assistance to meet recurrent expenditures on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to a maximum of \$3 a week for each child enrolled at the centres.

The present subsidy for the construction of senior citizens' centres is one-third of the cost to a maximum subsidy of \$10,000. The maximum subsidy is to be lifted to \$15,000.

Under the heading of "Child Welfare" provision has been made—

To assist private institutions to meet the cost of employing social workers.

To pay increased allowances from the 1st October to foster-parents and private institutions caring for wards of the State.

To increase allowances to widows and deserted wives in receipt of State assistance by 50c a week from the 7th October, 1970.

To lift education and clothing allowances for State wards in private institutions.

Hospital and health services will be provided with an additional \$8,520,000 this financial year which is 20 per cent. more than the amount spent in 1969-70.

Substantially increased assistance will be paid to the Slow Learning Children's Group and the Mentally Incurable Children's Association, and a start has already been made on a vaccination programme for measles and rubella.

A campaign to ensure a high level of immunisation from rubella among female students of high schools will be launched in March next year.

The grant to the St. John Ambulance Association is to be increased from \$194,000 to \$265,000.

A sum of \$200,000 has been provided for the promotion of the performing arts. Last year, \$128,000 was spent on these activities.

An amount of \$350,000 is contained in the Estimates as a further contribution to the Perth City Council for the Perth Concert Hall.

Expenditure in 1970-71 on the recovery and protection of historic wrecks has been set at \$123,000 compared with last year's outlay of \$39,000. This is to permit the employment of a second diving team to speed up the recovery programme.

The subsidy to help meet operating losses on swimming pools is to be raised from the present maximum of \$750 per annum to \$1,500.

The grant to the Youth Council is to be increased from \$195,000 to \$250,000 to further assist youth activities.

A special allocation of \$50,000 is included in the vote of the Tourist Development Authority to assist local authorities with lake and river facilities for tourists.

Conclusion

That concludes my survey of the Budget, which is the twelfth I have presented since the Government took office in 1959.

The 1970 Budget reflects a careful stocktaking of the current situation in this State and I believe it demonstrates the Government's interest in the welfare of the community as a whole. Particular emphasis has been given to easing taxation in several areas and to the provision of improved social services. It could be well described as a community welfare budget.

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 \$145,000,000 has already been granted under the Supply Act, 1970, and further supply of \$147,677,000 is provided for in the Bill now under consideration. This total sum of \$292,677,000 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 \$20,000,000 from the Public Account for Advance to Treasurer which is to supplement the sum of \$5,000,000 already granted under the Supply Act.

As well as authorising the provision of funds for the current year, the Bill ratifies the amounts spent during 1969-70 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 lay the Estimates on the Table of the House I would like to thank members for a very good and patient hearing—which is very helpful to me—and once again pay tribute to the Under-Treasurer, the Deputy Under-Treasurer, and his assistants, for the painstaking work they have done over this year. I am sure Western Australia owes them a great deal because of their hard work, study, and understanding of the finances between the State and the Commonwealth over recent years.

We have been fortunate, as a State, in being able to move when we did from the Grants Commission. No-one will really know what a financial advantage that has been to us, simply because we are able to reap the benefit of the income which we now enjoy, and do not suffer the reduction of some special grant.

Once again, I thank those officers for all they have done in framing what I believe is a very fine Budget, if not the best Budget ever presented in Western Australia.

[Applause from Government members.]

Mr. Graham: And probably the last.

Mr. Court: Wishful thinking!

Sir DAVID BRAND: I commend the Bill to the House and, in so doing, I lay upon the Table of the House a copy of the Consolidated Revenue Estimates for 1970-71.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund Estimates, 1970-71, were tabled.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1970-71

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[Return No. 1]

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1970

30th June, 1969			30th June, 1970	
\$		Funds Employed	\$	\$
997,926,951	Loan Flotations	....	1,058,444,085	
157,583,799	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund	....	171,665,829	
840,343,152				886,778,256
42,410,294	Trust Funds, Governmental	....	36,517,405	
7,565,485	Less Investments	....	4,628,237	
34,844,809				31,889,168
48,832,070	Trust Funds, Private	....	48,706,203	
41,281,851	Less Investments	....	46,010,532	
2,550,219				2,695,671
13,197,535	Suspense Accounts	....		23,398,437
11,746,209	Commonwealth Grants and Advances	....		13,356,545
8,433,861	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts	....		11,412,034
911,115,784				969,530,111
1,063,622	Consolidated Revenue Fund:			
1,055,619	Balance at commencement of year	....	590,004	
	Deficit for year	....	Dr. 711,858	
8,004			Dr. 121,854	
582,000	Special Grant from Commonwealth received in year	....	
590,004				Dr. 121,854
911,705,783				969,408,257

Employment of Funds

Works and Services—				
Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and other State Undertakings				
948,951,156	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange	....	1,008,173,289	
9,559,225	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded)	....	10,911,603	
30,413,162			39,413,162	
997,923,543			1,058,498,054	
157,583,799	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc.	....	171,665,829	
840,339,744				886,832,225
Other Assets—				
Short Term Investment				
60,027,004				67,621,638
134,549	Cash at Bank	....	118,980	
109,388	Cash in London	....	197,192	
277,336	Cash in Hand	....	237,440	
521,271				553,592
2,895,258	Stores Accounts	....		4,892.90
Advances—				
Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc.				
6,935,281	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts)	....	8,972,403	
78,396	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts)	....	224,299	
8,746	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts)	....	149,122	
	Suspense (Overdrawn Accounts)	....	161,935	
7,022,423				9,507,780
911,705,783	Total Assets	....		969,408,257

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 2]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1969-70, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

Summary

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	310,733,000	318,188,778	7,455,778	....
Expenditure	313,143,000	318,900,637	5,757,637	....
Deficit	2,410,000	711,859	1,698,141	....
Net Improvement			\$1,698,141	

DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	50,499,000	50,864,578	365,578	....
Territorial	22,527,000	23,633,366	1,106,366	....
Law Courts	1,900,000	2,054,243	154,243	....
Departmental	36,114,000	36,904,853	790,853	....
Royal Mint	468,000	484,150	16,150	....
Commonwealth	138,447,000	141,326,221	2,879,221	....
Public Utilities	60,778,000	62,921,367	2,143,367	....
Total Revenue	310,733,000	318,188,778	7,455,778	....
Net Increase			\$7,455,778	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act	16,200	18,075	1,875	....
Interest—Overseas	2,690,000	2,662,439	....	27,561
Interest—Australia	40,261,000	39,876,909	....	384,091
Sinking Fund	8,911,000	8,887,365	....	23,635
Other Special Acts	10,505,800	10,937,814	432,014	....
Governmental—				
Departmental	181,175,000	185,351,961	4,176,961	....
Public Utilities	69,584,000	71,166,074	1,582,074	....
Total Expenditure	313,143,000	318,900,637	5,757,637	....
Net Increase			\$5,757,637	

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 3]

REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1966-67 TO 1969-70, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1970-71

Heads	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Estimate 1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation—					
Land Tax	3,588,672	4,811,527	4,892,454	6,932,058	7,743,000
Stamp Duty	13,004,320	18,255,029	22,876,436	25,864,241	29,600,000
Probate Duty	4,777,227	5,197,899	6,364,180	9,499,064	10,000,000
Licenses	2,350,570	2,692,844	2,879,200	3,303,636	3,540,000
Third Party Insurance Sur-charge	660,907	700,091	754,643	816,155	870,000
Betting Taxes—					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	400,897	454,962	529,415	652,916	750,000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses	151,950	164,841	196,482	235,087	275,000
Investment Tax	574,424	579,156	645,368	740,935	500,000
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax	1,970,583	2,098,651	2,398,360	2,746,390	3,200,000
Stamp Duty on Betting	56,408	60,951	65,942	77,808	85,000
Total	27,535,958	34,915,951	41,602,480	50,868,290	56,563,000
Territorial and Departmental—					
Land	1,357,057	1,435,411	1,564,730	1,489,480	1,600,000
Mining	2,970,550	6,992,832	12,459,634	18,979,826	29,800,000
Timber	3,327,502	3,416,806	3,276,948	3,164,060	3,200,000
Royal Mint	747,149	557,579	461,214	484,150	....
Departmental Fees, etc.	31,460,548	33,135,173	33,035,274	36,901,141	42,860,000
Law Courts	1,212,324	1,441,093	1,653,563	2,054,243	2,300,000
Total	41,075,130	46,978,894	52,451,363	63,072,900	79,760,000
Commonwealth—					
Financial Assistance Grant	86,395,579	96,151,755	108,295,948	123,334,745	142,500,000
Special Grant	19,406,000	15,518,000	582,000	....	....
Additional Assistance Grant	....	....	15,500,000	15,500,000	12,500,000
Special Revenue Assistance ....	....	....	1,296,060	1,544,612	....
Debt Charges Assistance ....	....	....	....	....	1,106,000
Interest Contribution	946,864	946,864	946,864	946,864	947,000
Total	106,748,443	112,616,619	126,620,872	141,326,221	157,053,000
Public Utilities—					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	4,072,788	4,500,182	4,538,027	5,601,834	6,500,000
State Abattoirs and Saleyards	449,344	468,894	619,760	48,719	....
Railways	48,194,002	61,183,092	49,163,058	57,199,647	59,934,000
State Batteries	70,533	74,207	85,781	71,167	76,000
Total	52,786,667	66,226,375	54,406,626	62,921,367	66,510,000
GRAND TOTAL	228,146,198	250,737,839	275,081,341	318,188,778	359,886,000

[Return No. 4]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1966-67 TO 1969-70, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1970-71

Head	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Estimate 1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts	49,939,270	52,915,925	56,816,698	62,382,602	67,209,000
Departmental—					
Parliament	303,238	317,151	338,724	388,465	414,800
Premier	245,512	297,945	364,789	333,238	350,000
Treasury	431,490	487,806	547,315	426,185	421,000
A.D.P. Centre	47,922	142,965	72,579	79,604	111,000
Governor's Establishment	62,491	67,763	88,198	122,008	118,000
London Agency	233,791	213,587	198,675	228,924	238,000
Tokyo Agency ....	.....	31,889	38,269	51,283	51,000
Public Service Commissioner (a)	177,610	213,347	237,293	293,660	328,200
Government Motor Cars	113,812	134,890	131,230	146,029	140,000
Audit	268,403	289,277	305,731	341,648	364,000
Government Stores	495,531	552,238	605,206	696,659	700,000
Taxation	525,459	599,773	666,114	1,453,529	2,065,000
Superannuation Board	60,342	65,501	65,980	93,001	93,000
Printing	977,916	949,550	1,188,293	1,336,949	1,450,000
Miscellaneous Services	20,970,406	19,196,573	23,364,417	27,852,693	32,468,970
Agriculture (b)	4,079,104	4,404,059	5,063,685	5,924,231	6,725,000
College of Agriculture	224,411	249,742	303,592	14,243	(d)
Industrial Development	865,648	970,362	874,087	1,009,121	1,113,000
North-West	98,991	131,217	143,824	169,217	192,000
Education	36,745,743	41,223,931	46,441,255	55,839,110	64,230,000
Native Welfare	2,244,670	2,670,172	3,056,000	3,348,698	3,618,000
Mines	2,011,403	2,495,296	2,217,819	2,908,886	3,169,000
Crown Law	2,550,927	2,783,233	3,177,429	3,714,462	4,038,000
Electoral	87,514	281,798	110,963	141,870	394,000
Licensing	45,376	47,444	54,451	75,957	86,000
Land and Surveys	3,087,229	3,535,011	3,856,601	4,309,495	4,357,000
Forests	1,401,679	1,576,776	1,599,907	1,574,730	1,704,000
Bush Fires Board	134,431	128,301	148,665	202,732	227,000
Public Works	7,252,122	7,906,441	9,404,279	10,805,007	13,637,000
Harbour and Light	1,513,576	1,895,965	2,040,521	1,910,490	2,262,000
Local Government	148,310	179,738	180,664	201,382	240,000
Town Planning	240,256	296,248	297,953	388,000	485,000
Child Welfare	2,130,322	2,272,196	2,649,312	3,475,625	4,408,000
Chief Secretary (including Reg- istry and Observatory)	593,765	644,217	644,357	635,485	665,000
Prisons	1,270,702	1,877,063	2,011,764	2,474,950	2,976,000
Police	6,118,896	6,878,862	7,935,815	9,396,182	10,202,000
Weights and Measures	50,534	50,473	56,744	60,623	74,000
Labour (including Scaffolding)	160,615	175,084	197,683	230,024	287,000
Factories	88,057	99,630	103,989	123,292	147,000
Inspection of Machinery	(c)	(c)	153,807	193,561	243,000
Industrial Commission	131,332	139,140	160,083	184,515	218,000
Medical	19,564,047	21,498,800	25,043,995	31,502,828	38,648,000
Public Health	2,649,434	2,995,261	3,265,690	3,553,886	4,218,000
Mental Health Services	4,215,074	4,800,136	5,303,769	6,392,634	7,103,000
Fisheries	433,868	512,838	595,458	746,850	834,000
Sundries ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Total, Departmental	174,991,279	188,995,614	212,123,672	247,734,563	283,022,000
Public Utilities—					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	6,779,298	7,768,823	11,508,924	13,648,518	15,896,000
State Abattoirs	531,973	525,200	615,652	63,940	(e)
Railways	45,397,156	52,172,878	51,377,170	56,955,514	60,412,000
State Batteries	473,986	446,688	511,541	498,102	556,000
Total Public Utilities	53,182,413	60,913,589	64,013,287	71,166,074	76,864,000
GRAND TOTALS	228,173,692	249,909,203	276,136,959	318,900,637	359,886,000
SURPLUS FOR YEAR ....	.....	828,636	.....	.....	.....
DEFICIT FOR YEAR	27,494	.....	1,055,618	711,859	.....

(a) Since 1966-67 includes expenditure for Public Service Arbitration. (b) Since 1966-67 includes expenditure for Co-ordinator of Agricultural Industries. (c) Prior to 1968-69 included with Mines Department. (d) Amalgamated with Western Australian Institute of Technology. (e) Amalgamated with Western Australian Meat Export Works.

II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 5]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
SOURCE AND FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION PER CAPITA

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Estimate 1970-71
REVENUE	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth (including Financial Assistance Grant)	106,748,443	112,616,619	126,620,872	140,379,357	156,106,000
	123.82	126.19	136.24	145.44	156.73
State Taxation	27,535,958	34,915,951	41,602,480	52,253,941	58,102,000
	31.94	39.13	44.76	54.14	58.34
Departmental and Territorial	41,075,130	46,978,894	52,451,363	62,537,934	78,956,000
	47.64	52.64	56.44	64.79	79.27
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns	52,786,667	56,226,375	54,406,626	63,017,546	66,722,000
	61.23	63.00	58.54	65.29	66.99
Total—Revenue	228,146,198	250,737,839	275,081,341	318,188,778	359,888,000
	264.63	280.96	295.98	329.66	361.33
EXPENDITURE					
Social Services					
Education	44,362,199	50,598,223	58,217,366	71,031,772	82,317,000
	51.45	56.70	62.64	73.59	82.65
Health, Hospitals and Charities	32,383,039	36,316,661	42,038,732	51,491,086	61,460,000
	37.56	40.69	45.23	53.35	61.71
Law, Order and Public Safety	10,721,817	12,062,409	13,936,299	16,695,254	18,800,000
	12.44	13.52	15.00	17.30	18.87
Total, Social Services	87,467,055	98,977,293	114,192,397	139,218,112	162,577,000
	101.45	110.91	122.87	144.24	163.23
Development of State Resources	28,952,835	32,359,988	38,402,737	42,531,735	45,411,000
	33.58	36.26	41.32	44.07	45.59
Transport	51,237,866	58,601,030	59,070,476	66,138,882	70,009,000
	59.43	65.66	63.55	68.52	70.29
Legislative and General	18,303,434	15,279,784	17,037,728	19,137,394	25,882,000
	21.23	17.12	18.33	19.83	25.99
Public Debt Charges	42,212,502	44,691,108	47,433,621	51,874,514	56,007,000
	48.97	50.08	51.04	53.74	56.23
Total—Expenditure	228,173,692	249,909,203	276,136,959	318,900,637	359,888,000
	264.66	280.03	297.11	330.40	361.33

Based on estimated mean populations, viz. 1969-70 965,200 ; 1970-71 996,000.

Return No. 6]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE
1965-66 TO 1969-70

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest	32,339,495	36,242,380	38,672,105	41,936,117	46,189,014
Sinking Fund	7,251,731	7,945,885	8,401,633	9,450,336	11,089,266
Exchange	1,041,152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Wages	95,507,400	103,896,105	116,176,332	126,280,439	143,388,573
Grants	10,624,629	11,923,458	14,887,336	17,794,041	20,306,441
Pensions	2,841,556	2,982,203	3,400,902	3,936,787	4,727,265
All other	57,059,494	65,183,661	68,370,896	76,740,239	92,488,219
Total	206,665,457	228,173,692	249,909,203	276,136,959	318,188,778

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 7]

LOAN REPAYMENTS
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	\$	\$	\$
1928	308,216	....	308,216
1929	470,808	66,594	712,430
1930	307,166	433,294	586,302
1931	168,496	....	754,799
1932	224,722	343,600	635,920
1933	183,502	498,550	320,872
1934	201,870	431,480	91,262
1935	301,014	194,128	198,148
1936	215,812	149,582	264,378
1937	245,950	156,752	353,576
1938	268,924	309,650	312,850
1939	294,080	306,210	300,720
1940	254,940	202,172	353,488
1941	255,778	280,404	328,862
1942	342,464	179,734	491,592
1943	562,710	369,414	684,888
1944	512,306	397,792	790,402
1945	414,150	444,986	768,506
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	2,318,038
1952	2,012,620	2,177,342	2,153,916
1953	2,824,668	2,149,086	2,829,498
1954	3,280,686	2,586,280	3,523,904
1955	3,427,212	3,523,904	3,427,212
1956	3,366,960	3,427,212	3,366,960
1957	3,361,928	3,366,960	3,361,928
1958	3,667,446	3,361,928	3,667,446
1959	3,213,650	3,522,846	3,358,250
1960	3,659,398	3,358,250	3,659,398
1961	3,424,122	3,659,396	3,424,124
1962	3,900,476	3,424,124	3,900,476
1963	5,523,588	3,900,476	5,523,588
1964	4,273,400	5,523,588	4,273,400
1965	4,071,150	4,273,400	4,071,150
1966	4,983,483	4,071,150	4,983,483
1967	4,391,647	4,983,480	4,391,650
1968	7,348,516	4,391,600	7,348,566
1969	9,692,618	7,348,500	9,692,684
1970	10,822,767	9,692,000	10,823,451

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 8]

LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1965-66 TO 1969-70

Undertakings	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways.....	10,205,248	11,469,283	12,962,620	15,503,159	11,963,316
State Electricity Commission	1,300,000	2,150,000	4,250,000	5,576,000	4,500,000
Electricity for Government Establishments	134,387	277,193	293,450	108,587	67,164
Harbours and Rivers	2,349,428	1,320,635	993,535	794,824	981,952
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	6,000,000	6,114,000	7,000,000	7,251,000	8,000,000
Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage	6,234,530	7,076,566	6,940,644	7,232,671	7,229,677
Sewerage for Country Towns	579,236	570,933	545,182	635,849	1,090,198
Public Buildings, Furniture and Equipment—					
Schools	7,742,657	8,495,618	8,588,262	9,608,428	11,774,617
Hospitals	5,746,783	5,212,619	5,310,744	5,199,462	6,740,071
Perth Medical Centre	31,766	118,181	463,653	1,389,099	1,239,216
Public Health	46,723	94,465	122,706	89,944	78,605
Mental Health	779,804	814,243	545,122	613,496	743,816
Police	1,070,259	583,148	807,818	900,901	863,515
Native Welfare	211,195	209,732	296,359	66,085	9,964
Child Welfare	20,761	22,107	286,327	709,564	482,415
Prisons	566,174	364,623	300,933	547,914	1,309,191
Other	3,404,386	1,913,344	2,039,518	1,467,090	1,853,221
Exmouth Township Development	182,438	408,206	2,589	.....	.....
Kununurra Townsite Development .....	.....	.....	.....	40,755	72,777
Agriculture	500,793	455,234	796,459	739,884	934,710
Fisheries Research	18,894	86,642	62,823	.....	848
Forests	360,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Government Printing Office .....	.....	.....	71,250	.....	.....
Housing	1,151,924	2,975,000	2,640,000	2,523,500	3,322,000
Industrial Development	431,590	284,161	326,873	408,096	386,587
Lands and Surveys	45,534	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mines	265,719	88,973	69,517	97,493	43,834
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry	390,000	96,798	329,000	.....	.....
Country High School Hostels Authority	56,879	64,746	71,962	.....	.....
Fremantle Port Authority	550,000	450,000	1,450,000	408,000	1,075,000
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust	300,000	200,000	300,000	267,000	240,000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	.....	190,000	135,000	244,000	1,217,000
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies	494,524	279,454	268,739	483,282	1,225,000
Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works	150,000	150,000	150,000	.....	.....
University of Western Australia	54,261	1,029,803	225,892	466,000	1,182,300
Western Australian Institute of Technology .....	.....	.....	750,588	409,100	817,906
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	.....	.....	195,000	180,000	200,000
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission	100,000	364,247	.....	.....	.....
W.A. Tourist Development Authority	218,200	200,000	200,000	.....	.....
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies	840,244	605,509	40,257	.....	.....
Local Authority Loan Repayments	112,131	117,971	123,574	.....	.....
	52,646,468	55,253,434	60,356,396	64,361,183	70,044,900
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (a)	279,857	227,915	236,213	141,832	125,244
Total Expenditure	52,926,325	55,481,349	60,592,609	64,503,015	70,170,144

(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, 1969	....	....	....	....	....	....	997,926,951	....
Flotations during the year—								
Commonwealth Loans—								
Loan 188	....	....	....	....	....	520,659		
190	....	....	....	....	....	13,180,927		
192	....	....	....	....	....	11,573,000		
194	....	....	....	....	....	4,598,000		
195	....	....	....	....	....	29,464,000		
Special Bonds—								
Series "T"	....	....	....	....	....	1,180,547		
							60,517,133	
								1,058,444,084
Redemptions—								
Total to 30th June, 1969	....	....	....	....	....	....	157,583,799	
During the year—								
National Debt Commission :								
Securities repurchased and redeemed :								
London	....	....	....	....	....	6,891,311		
New York	....	....	....	....	....	379,587		
Canadian	....	....	....	....	....	25,891		
Netherlands	....	....	....	....	....	35,845		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	....	....	....	....	....	323,986		
Instalment Stock	....	....	....	....	....	241,010		
Other Australian Securities	....	....	....	....	....	6,184,400		
							14,082,030	
								171,665,829
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1970	....	....	....	....	....	....		886,778,255
Sinking Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....		181,571
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1970	....	....	....	....	....	....		886,596,676

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

					At Mint Par of Exchange \$A	At Current Rate of Exchange \$A
Australia	....	\$Aust.	....	835,541,207	835,541,207	835,541,207
London	....	£Stg.	....	23,034,757	46,069,515	49,356,668
New York	....	U.S. \$	....	9,409,000	3,866,845	8,400,893
Canada	....	Canadian \$	....	1,177,000	483,715	1,021,258
Switzerland	....	Swiss Francs	....	4,863,000	385,353	992,895
Netherlands	....	Guilders	....	2,613,500	431,620	644,485
Gross Public Debt	....		....		886,778,255	895,957,406

[Return No. 9—continued]

(b) SINKING FUND
Transactions for the Year

Receipts :	\$	\$
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1969—		
National Debt Commission .....	....	3,014,535
Contributions :		
State—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability	2,370,704	
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	80,850	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Deficit Loans	547,057	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on cancelled securities	5,765,063	
Midland Railway Acquisition	123,543	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement	6,018	
Commonwealth—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on loan liability	2,257,940	
Net earnings on investments	97,482	
		11,248,657
Disbursements :		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange) .....	....	14,263,192
		14,081,613
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1970 .....	....	181,579

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

Year	Debt per Head \$	Year	Debt per Head \$
1927	315.43	1962	735.78
1930	326.98	1963	760.29
1935	395.19	1964	792.54
1940	407.56	1965	827.41
1945	390.90	1966	844.35
1950	392.46	1967	853.97
1955	540.23	1968	871.96
1960	675.36	1969	†884.76
1961	710.08	1970	*904.97

* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

‡ Prior to 1967 excludes Aborigines.

(d) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30th JUNE, 1970

	Securities Issued \$	Re- deemed \$	In Circula- tion \$	Funds Invested \$
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction)	1,400,000	....	1,400,000	15,124
Albany Port Authority Act	1,070,000	....	1,070,000	9,746
Bunbury Port Authority Act	1,700,000	....	1,700,000	27,485
Esperance Port Authority Act	600,000	....	600,000	1,125
Fremantle Port Authority Act	2,550,000	....	2,550,000	139,554
Geraldton Port Authority Act	300,000	....	300,000	....
Government Employees Housing Act	1,300,000	17,264	1,282,736	....
Metropolitan Market Act	536,000	215,134	320,866	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Act	5,836,160	63,140	5,773,020	1,618,329
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	6,240,000	50,586	6,189,414	236,778
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	4,636,250	140,990	4,495,260	54,376
Milk Board Act	80,000	9,662	70,338	....
State Electricity Commission Act	82,199,060	493,872	81,705,188	3,812,683
State Housing Act	13,946,000	611,345	13,334,655	480,101
State Trading Concerns Act (West Australian Meat Export Works)	600,000	....	600,000	2,500
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act	1,300,000	....	1,300,000	14,208
	124,293,470	1,601,993	122,691,477	6,412,009
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force .....	....	....	39,990,611	....
Total, Contingent Liabilities .....	....	....	162,682,088	....

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 10]

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1969-70 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fully Productive						
Charcoal Iron & Steel Industry	1,309,951	68,490	7,179	75,669	....	....
Govt. Employees Housing Authority	4,085,781	190,068	21,948	212,016	....	....
Metropolitan Markets	187,183	10,188	8,770	18,968	....	....
Midland Junction Abattoirs	4,591,521	203,810	31,766	235,576	....	....
Roads and Bridges	4,572,004	239,202	28,028	267,230	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank	22,229,550	791,036	2	791,038	....	....
State Engineering Works	320,582	16,999	6,513	108,479	84,967	....
State Housing Commission	43,430,113	1,296,131	342,289	1,638,420	....	....
West Australian Meat Export Works	1,516,128	70,979	14,273	85,252	....	....
	82,242,773	2,886,903	460,768	3,432,638	84,967	....
Partially Productive						
Assistance to Industries	3,536,973	178,269	38,837	135,772	....	81,334
Bulk Handling at Ports	273,622	13,791	2,979	8,841	....	7,929
Electricity Supply	53,416,725	2,537,192	445,536	2,537,193	....	445,535
Harbours and Rivers	51,676,146	2,568,158	490,117	1,252,115	....	1,806,160
Kwinana Development	598,220	27,026	5,795	532	....	32,239
Loans to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies	54,011	2,722	681	1,230	....	2,173
Metropolitan Water Supply	102,670,831	4,918,195	953,087	4,918,196	....	953,086
Mining Generally	2,896,862	146,006	32,772	18,661	....	160,217
Miscellaneous	6,057,176	475,317	70,901	279,313	....	266,900
Pine Planting and Reforestation	7,913,045	398,829	81,191	365,767	....	114,253
Plant Suspense	2,051,849	103,416	22,174	122,830	....	2,751
Public Buildings including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc.	225,435,161	11,230,852	1,878,892	1,792,017	....	11,312,727
Railways	163,209,287	7,726,246	1,464,964	244,133	....	8,947,077
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency	6,214,661	313,238	54,579	9,033	....	358,784
Tourist Resorts	518,252	26,121	6,601	1,431	....	30,241
North West Electricity	165,655	8,349	14,107	308	....	22,208
	626,626,726	30,673,727	5,557,253	11,687,336	....	24,543,644
Totally Unproductive						
Abattoirs Saleyards Grainsheds and Cold Storage	72,660	3,662	785	†13,109	....	17,556
Agriculture Generally	10,095,652	508,836	131,502	†711,926	....	1,352,264
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity	2,545,332	128,288	27,507	....	....	155,795
Railways	30,066,312	1,515,335	324,919	†17,052	....	1,857,356
Country Water Supplies	106,798,084	5,382,779	1,096,150	†5,090,524	....	11,569,453
Kununurra Township Development	612,168	30,854	6,228	†140,875	....	177,957
Metropolitan Transport Trust	5,147,706	255,237	33,963	†667,762	....	956,952
Rabbit Proof Fence	631,773	31,843	6,827	....	....	38,670
State Batteries	1,406,561	70,893	14,873	†422,615	....	508,381
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission	8,353,965	434,406	73,507	†3,224,556	....	3,732,469
	165,780,216	8,362,183	1,716,251	†10,288,419	....	20,396,853
Summary						
Fully Productive	82,242,773	2,886,903	460,768	....	84,967	....
Partially Productive	626,626,726	30,673,727	5,557,253	....	....	24,543,644
Totally Unproductive	165,780,216	8,362,183	1,716,251	....	....	20,396,853
Special Deficit Loans	5,651,888	284,893	323,986	....	....	608,849
Deficit Funded	6,580,621	331,672	829,070	....	....	1,160,742
Balance of General Loan Fund overdrawn	†53,969	....	37	....	....	37
	886,778,255	42,539,348	8,887,305	4,831,555	84,967	46,680,125

Public Debt—30th June, 1970

Net Deficiency \$46,595,156

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

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

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1969-70 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
Railways	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b)	163,209,287	7,726,246	1,464,964	244,133	.....	8,947,077
Metropolitan Transport Trust	30,066,312	1,515,385	324,919	117,052	.....	1,857,356
Electricity Supply	5,147,706	255,237	33,953	1,607,702	.....	996,952
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b)	53,416,725	2,537,192	445,536	2,537,193	.....	445,536
	2,545,382	128,288	27,507	.....	.....	155,795
	254,385,362	12,162,348	2,296,379	2,096,512	.....	12,362,715
Harbours and Rivers						
Fremantle Port Authority	20,238,913	859,777	244,285	880,580	.....	223,502
Fremantle—Other	3,237,989	163,199	34,992	12,207	.....	200,398
Bunbury Port Authority	5,849,445	309,472	35,434	329,276	.....	9,630
Bunbury—Other	221,970	11,188	2,586	14,435	.....	18,209
Geraldton Port Authority	5,234,976	349,830	26,190	376,070	.....	.....
Geraldton—Other	80,864	4,066	972	20,164	15,226	.....
Albany Port Authority	3,643,327	190,696	31,188	226,884	5,000	.....
Albany—Other	417,266	21,031	4,509	125,564	.....	51,104
Esperance Port Authority	3,593,046	203,244	15,220	124,099	.....	94,365
Esperance—Other	60,835	3,066	657	126	.....	3,597
Busselton	240,444	12,119	2,598	166,136	.....	80,853
North-West Ports	4,840,900	243,888	49,215	123,667	.....	525,870
Swan River	1,508,919	76,052	16,306	139,200	.....	130,558
Dredges, Steamers and Plant	1,357,061	68,398	14,665	129,135	.....	352,198
Other Jetties and Works	1,150,391	57,882	11,400	166,720	.....	136,102
	51,676,146	2,568,153	490,117	1,252,115	.....	1,806,160
Water Supplies						
Metropolitan	102,670,881	4,918,195	953,067	4,918,196	.....	953,066
Country Water Supply	77,891,821	3,915,781	796,486	13,536,492	.....	8,248,759
Other Water Supplies	607,477	30,812	6,566	189,600	.....	226,783
Irrigation and Drainage	22,053,177	1,111,512	234,412	1,544,116	.....	2,890,040
Sewerage for Country Towns	6,445,809	324,808	58,687	179,684	.....	203,871
	209,468,965	10,300,974	2,049,217	1172,328	.....	12,522,519
Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings						
State Engineering Works	320,562	16,999	6,513	108,479	84,967	.....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission	3,353,965	434,406	73,507	13,224,556	.....	3,732,469
West Australian Meat Export Works	1,516,128	70,979	14,273	85,252	.....	.....
North-West Electricity	165,555	8,349	14,167	308	.....	22,208
Metropolitan Markets	187,183	10,188	8,770	18,958	.....	.....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	1,309,951	68,490	7,179	75,669	.....	.....
	11,853,444	606,411	124,409	12,935,890	.....	3,069,710
Development of Agriculture						
Rural and Industries Bank	22,229,550	791,036	2	791,038	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency	6,214,861	313,238	54,579	9,033	.....	358,784
Rabbit-proof Fence	631,778	31,843	6,327	.....	.....	38,670
Generally	10,095,652	508,830	131,502	1711,926	.....	1,952,264
	39,171,841	1,644,953	192,910	88,145	.....	1,749,718

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11—continued]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1969-70 (a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>						
Midland Junction	4,591,521	203,810	31,766	235,578	....	....
Generally	72,660	3,682	735	†13,109	....	17,556
	4,664,181	207,472	32,551	222,467	....	17,556
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries	1,406,561	70,893	14,873	†422,615	....	508,381
Generally	2,896,802	146,006	32,772	18,561	....	160,217
	4,303,423	216,899	47,645	†404,054	....	668,598
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture)	111,223,056	5,005,804	1,076,341	†1,061,435	....	7,743,580
Police Stations, Quarters, etc.	7,512,458	378,639	73,014	†157,713	....	610,266
Court Houses, Quarters, etc.	2,254,547	113,634	21,973	†44,788	....	180,395
Gasols	4,113,707	207,336	31,066	†69,469	....	307,871
Hospitals	64,099,963	3,099,322	298,012	3,099,322	....	298,012
Institutions	11,650,888	587,222	114,584	†225,561	....	927,367
Buildings Generally	24,580,544	1,238,895	258,002	251,661	....	1,245,236
	225,435,161	11,230,852	1,873,892	1,792,017	....	11,312,727
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries	3,536,973	178,269	38,837	135,772	....	81,334
Bulk Handling at Ports	273,622	13,791	2,979	8,841	....	7,929
Loans to Public Bodies	54,011	2,722	681	1,230	....	2,173
Miscellaneous	6,057,176	475,317	70,901	279,318	....	266,900
Pine Planting and Reforestation	7,013,045	398,829	81,191	365,767	....	114,253
Plant Suspense	2,051,849	103,416	22,174	122,839	....	2,751
Roads and Bridges	4,572,004	230,202	28,028	267,230	....	....
Tourist Resorts	518,252	26,121	5,601	1,481	....	30,241
State Housing Commission	43,430,113	1,206,131	342,289	1,638,420	....	....
Government Employees Housing Authority	4,035,761	190,068	21,948	212,016	....	....
Kwinana Area Development	536,220	27,026	5,795	532	....	32,299
Kununurra Township Development	612,166	30,854	6,223	†140,875	....	177,957
Special Deficit Loans	5,651,888	294,803	323,956	....	....	608,849
Deficits Funded	6,580,821	331,672	829,070	....	....	1,160,742
Balance of General Loan Fund (overdrawn)	—53,969	....	37	....	....	37
	85,819,732	3,598,281	1,779,745	2,892,571	....	2,485,455
Total	886,778,255	42,539,348	8,887,365	4,831,555	....	46,595,158
Public Debt, 30th June, 1970	886,778,255	....	....	....	....	....

(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 1969-70	
		Profit	Loss
Country Areas Water Supply	13	\$	\$
Railways Commission	14	....	8,574,386
State Batteries	15	....	9,573,433
		....	507,828
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	18,655,647

[Return No. 13]

COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	58,315,528	63,789,410	69,765,513	73,248,393	77,196,610
Total Annual Revenue ...	2,652,592	3,112,962	3,297,530	3,502,823	4,453,638
Working Expenses	3,996,155	4,612,222	4,976,380	5,569,305	6,417,161
Interest	2,527,882	2,963,464	3,322,063	3,690,080	4,030,962
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	1,667,761	1,855,505	2,048,142	2,291,005	2,577,264
Provisions and Other Charges	2,694	2,716	4,007	1,224	2,637
Total Annual Cost	8,194,482	9,433,907	10,350,592	11,551,614	13,028,024
Loss	5,541,890	6,320,945	7,053,062	8,048,791	8,574,386

[Return No. 14]

RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	131,136,721	136,631,940	142,843,589	152,830,376	158,919,603
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing	26,852,577	26,872,577	26,847,994	26,978,622	26,978,819
Total	157,989,298	163,504,517	169,691,583	179,808,998	185,898,422
Total Annual Revenue ...	43,668,937	49,119,986	52,772,880	50,558,113	57,239,508
Working Expenses	35,984,523	40,169,817	42,623,424	44,503,059	48,550,274
Interest	7,006,097	8,068,504	8,809,562	9,532,959	10,630,702
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	4,669,370	5,340,476	6,139,917	6,573,892	7,631,965
Total Annual Cost	47,659,990	53,578,797	57,572,903	60,609,910	66,812,941
Loss	3,991,053	4,458,811	4,800,023	10,051,797	9,573,433

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 15]

STATE BATTERIES

Details	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	1,242,105	1,282,037	1,306,051	1,335,595	1,368,564
Total Annual Revenue	85,030	76,921	81,231	80,725	101,347
Working Expenses	463,778	444,309	474,249	477,410	509,602
Interest	55,886	57,692	58,772	60,102	61,585
Depreciation	27,524	26,719	28,283	29,109	27,557
Provisions and Other Charges	5,836	5,774	6,711	7,369	10,431
Total Annual Cost	553,024	534,494	568,015	573,990	609,175
Loss	467,994	457,573	486,784	493,265	507,828

[Return No. 16]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1969-70	
		Profit	Loss
State Engineering Works	17	\$ 226,265	\$
W.A. Meat Export Works	18	54,089	
Total—Net Profit ....	....	280,354	

Return No. 17]

STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	344,979	339,272	333,308	327,075	320,562
Earnings	1,667,466	1,658,773	1,734,337	1,757,767	1,823,783
Increase in Stocks ....	....	....	56,046	....	161,262
Decrease in Stocks	4,960	23,850	....	16,610	....
Total Annual Revenue	1,662,506	1,634,923	1,790,383	1,741,157	1,976,045
Working Expenses	1,365,989	1,360,182	1,490,218	1,447,948	1,596,728
Interest	17,055	17,242	16,954	16,655	16,999
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a)	34,914	39,292	44,590	46,585	47,873
Provisions and Other Charges	62,818	74,736	76,805	128,369	87,180
Total Annual Cost	1,480,776	1,491,452	1,628,567	1,639,557	1,748,780
Profit	181,730	143,471	161,816	101,600	226,265

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

\$5,462	\$5,707	\$5,964	\$6,233	\$6,513
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V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

[Return No. 18]

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	990,337	979,511	1,163,198	1,330,401	1,513,628
Subscribed Loans ....	....	....	....	300,000	600,000
Total	990,337	979,511	1,163,198	1,630,401	2,113,628
Total Annual Revenue	2,520,674	2,624,693	3,089,844	3,512,442	4,680,758
Working Expenses	2,203,687	2,451,868	2,851,740	3,305,521	4,343,180
Interest	45,382	46,903	50,428	62,345	100,251
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	67,582	77,892	85,022	94,078	126,122
Provisions and Other Charges	39,355	39,545	44,186	42,609	57,116
Total Annual Cost	2,356,006	2,616,208	3,031,376	3,504,553	4,626,669
Profit	164,668	8,485	58,468	7,889	54,089

[Return No. 19]

WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

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

(a) Sinking Fund not charged in the accounts of the Concern, but included for comparison as follows :—
\$12,700 \$12,700

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

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 20]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1969-70	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
State Electricity Commission	21	5,139,296	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department	22	1,027,828	....
State Government Insurance Office	23	266,951	....
Charcoal-Iron and Steel Industry	24	14,861	....
Albany Port Authority	25	20,324	....
Bunbury Port Authority	26	91,301	....
Esperance Port Authority	27	80,089	....
Fremantle Port Authority	28	159,001	....
Geraldton Port Authority	29	117,578	....
Midland Junction Abattoir Board	30	....	299,610
Metropolitan Market Trust	31	2,290	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	32	....	921,439
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board	33	383,775	....
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission	34	....	3,396,555
Government Employees Housing Authority	35	....	17,208
Total—Net Profit .....	....	2,668,482	....

[Return No. 21]

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	36,527,874	38,322,812	42,189,896	47,767,502	53,416,724
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332
Subscribed Loans	53,553,830	59,537,715	66,991,716	74,172,069	81,705,188
Total	92,627,036	100,405,859	111,726,944	124,484,903	137,667,244
Total Annual Revenue	27,403,171	30,488,926	34,043,357	38,611,904	43,779,611
Working Expenses	20,755,186	22,583,079	24,451,350	27,800,200	31,507,970
Interest	4,677,696	5,184,121	5,772,247	6,337,113	7,132,345
Total Annual Cost	25,432,882	27,767,200	30,223,597	34,137,313	38,640,315
Profit	1,970,289	2,721,726	3,819,760	4,474,591	5,139,296

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 22]

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

Details	†1966	†1967	†1968	†1969	†1970
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	22,229,558	22,229,556	22,229,554	22,229,552	22,229,550
Total Annual Revenue	5,888,202	6,860,325	8,713,354	9,824,829	13,377,574
Total Annual Cost	5,565,787	6,419,608	8,115,869	9,034,550	12,349,746
Profit	322,415	440,717	597,485	790,279	1,027,828
General Reserve	2,140,395	2,581,112	3,178,597	3,968,876	4,996,704

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 23]

STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets	11,116,117	11,969,026	12,662,523	14,276,720	15,399,744
Earned Premiums	4,767,512	5,687,022	6,408,449	7,482,394	8,415,586
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.)	670,652	738,167	956,084	891,257	986,491
Total Annual Revenue	5,438,164	6,425,189	7,364,533	8,373,651	9,402,077
Claims Paid and Outstanding	3,950,473	5,395,642	6,516,616	6,896,605	7,683,475
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.)	973,599	847,587	889,816	1,205,822	1,451,651
Total Annual Cost	4,924,072	6,243,229	7,406,432	8,102,427	9,135,126
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus	514,092	181,960	....	271,224	266,951
Deficit ....	....	....	41,890	....	....
Total Reserves	6,433,743	6,615,703	6,573,804	6,845,028	7,111,979

[Return No. 24]

CHARCOAL-IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3,860,338	3,957,136	1,329,000	1,329,000	1,329,000
Earnings	2,931,093	3,298,614	3,663,194	4,086,036	4,269,404
Increase in Stocks	9,153	....	38,721	....	69,544
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	65,803	....	205,450	....
Total Annual Revenue	2,940,246	3,232,811	3,701,915	3,880,586	4,338,948
Working Expenses	2,783,941	3,305,456	3,306,313	3,587,150	4,023,883
Interest	172,656	211,625	60,766	66,480	68,520
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	193,312	213,891	48,385	44,064	47,951
Provisions and Other Charges	148,067	173,859	159,563	160,382	183,733
Total Annual Cost	3,297,976	3,904,831	3,575,027	3,858,076	4,324,087
Profit ....	....	....	126,888	22,510	14,861
Loss	357,730	672,020	....	....	....

* Preliminary figures.

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 25]

ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3,568,945	3,538,144	3,517,255	3,679,515	3,643,327
Inscribed Stock	170,000	170,000	470,000	770,000	1,070,000
Other Capital	453,286	453,286	453,286	453,286	453,286
Total	4,192,231	4,161,430	4,440,541	4,902,861	5,166,613
Total Annual Revenue	402,635	432,206	520,498	517,573	513,308
Working Expenses	145,555	184,555	188,216	345,192	206,723
Interest	179,906	187,646	194,585	207,226	250,073
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	29,475	30,800	32,187	33,692	36,188
Total Annual Cost	354,936	403,001	414,988	586,110	492,984
Profit	47,699	29,205	105,510	.....	20,324
Loss ....	.....	.....	.....	68,537	.....

[Return No. 26]

BUNBURY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	6,125,951	5,634,267	5,684,108	5,844,557	5,849,445
Inscribed Stock	600,000	800,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,700,000
Other Capital	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Total	6,763,951	6,472,267	6,822,108	7,282,557	7,587,445
Total Annual Revenue	624,465	708,306	785,020	807,513	835,796
Working Expenses	233,528	274,116	293,675	287,865	283,220
Interest	294,857	291,693	332,376	354,790	397,138
Depreciation	52,346	58,778	64,574	65,822	64,137
Total Annual Cost	580,731	624,587	690,625	708,477	744,495
Profit	43,734	83,719	94,395	99,036	91,301

[Return No. 27]

ESPERANCE PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3,044,017	3,593,046
Inscribed Stock	600,000
Total	3,044,017	4,193,046
Total Annual Revenue	96,667	417,936
Working Expenses	16,929	115,592
Interest	44,955	180,815
Depreciation	41,440
Total Annual Cost	61,884	337,847
Profit	34,783	80,089

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

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

[Return No. 28]

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	17,247,231	17,434,474	18,659,893	19,506,662	20,073,959
Revenue Capital	105,753	88,806	75,363	62,005	48,687
Inscribed Stock	1,450,000	1,650,000	1,950,000	2,250,000	2,550,000
Total	18,802,984	19,173,280	20,685,256	21,818,667	23,272,646
Total Annual Revenue	7,870,126	8,045,470	9,638,118	10,009,346	9,919,993
Working Expenses	6,040,556	6,348,683	7,270,130	7,455,044	6,946,102
Interest	742,502	788,834	915,601	1,071,648	1,164,647
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	962,673	864,888	1,330,757	1,266,468	1,466,481
Provisions and Other Charges	4,000	4,000	4,000	181,523	183,762
Total Annual Cost	7,749,731	8,006,405	9,520,488	9,974,683	9,760,992
Profit	120,395	39,065	117,630	34,663	159,001

[Return No. 29]

GERALDTON PORT AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital				5,261,165	5,237,876
Inscribed Stock	300,000
Total				5,261,165	5,537,876
Total Annual Revenue				235,264	643,005
Working Expenses				47,552	190,786
Interest				77,858	274,566
Depreciation	60,075
Total Annual Cost				125,410	525,427
Profit				109,854	117,578

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

[Return No. 30]

MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	2,916,257	3,081,459	3,190,188	3,406,287	4,283,521
Subscribed Loans	483,500	673,979	963,143	1,250,129	1,535,376
Total	3,399,757	3,755,438	4,153,331	4,656,416	5,818,897
Earnings	1,948,768	2,011,758	2,631,611	3,171,357	4,350,702
Increase in Stocks	2,969	37,231	....	178,807	....
Decrease in Stocks .....	....	....	9,590	....	160,040
Total Annual Revenue	1,951,737	2,048,989	2,622,021	3,350,164	4,190,662
Working Expenses	1,775,156	1,858,490	2,315,663	2,885,516	3,037,221
Interest	162,711	181,123	200,005	231,290	297,991
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	153,576	161,085	234,529	198,344	255,060
Provisions and Other Charges	259	....	....	....	....
Total Annual Cost	2,091,702	2,200,698	2,750,197	3,315,150	4,490,272
Profit .....	....	....	....	35,014	....
Loss	139,965	151,709	128,176	....	299,610

* Preliminary figures.

[Return No. 31]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	220,061	212,377	204,344	195,952	187,183
Subscribed Loans	315,873	292,515	267,521	345,486	320,866
Total	535,934	504,892	471,865	541,438	508,049
Total Annual Revenue	180,694	186,975	196,070	197,734	211,388
Working Expenses	88,282	91,497	94,386	100,791	111,174
Interest	29,469	28,212	26,591	27,883	29,556
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	29,737	31,241	32,827	30,427	33,389
Provisions and Other Charges	31,446	33,675	37,834	37,037	34,970
Total Annual Cost	178,934	184,625	191,638	196,138	209,098
Profit	1,760	2,350	4,432	1,596	2,290

[Return No. 32]

METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	4,198,146	4,370,854	4,640,708	4,907,707	5,147,706
Inscribed Stock	4,707,089	4,899,164	5,190,858	5,482,151	5,773,020
Total	8,905,235	9,270,018	9,831,566	10,389,858	10,920,726
Total Annual Revenue	5,883,056	6,956,943	7,311,529	7,541,194	8,297,034
Working Expenses	6,134,424	6,568,459	6,781,615	7,373,884	8,069,562
Interest	408,674	427,109	452,669	463,788	510,937
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	601,458	581,130	630,749	627,582	638,854
Provisions and Other Charges	20,615	....	....	....	....
Total Annual Cost	7,165,171	7,576,698	7,865,033	8,465,254	9,218,473
Loss	1,282,115	619,755	553,504	924,060	921,439

[Return No. 33]

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	76,276,651	81,507,398	87,646,259	94,869,697	102,670,879
Subscribed Loans	1,340,000	1,920,000	2,800,000	3,580,000	4,460,000
Total	77,616,651	83,427,398	90,446,259	98,449,697	107,130,879
Total Annual Revenue	8,101,695	9,179,268	9,700,445	11,844,454	13,029,271
Working Expenses	3,396,202	4,226,688	4,296,330	4,420,530	5,143,947
Interest	3,744,440	3,929,470	4,210,268	4,570,004	5,151,951
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	725,023	790,005	855,270	949,227	1,070,330
Provisions and Other Charges ....	....	200,000	166,573	1,313,000	1,279,268
Total Annual Cost	7,865,665	9,146,163	9,528,441	11,252,761	12,645,49
Profit	235,930	33,105	172,004	691,693	383,775

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 34]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	8,551,980	8,242,900	8,353,967	8,353,966	8,353,965
Subscribed Loans .....	....	400,000	700,000	700,000	1,300,000
Total	8,551,980	8,642,900	9,053,967	9,053,966	9,653,965
Total Annual Revenue	4,145,538	4,878,505	5,420,100	5,342,795	5,008,713
Working Expenses	5,831,758	6,112,004	6,559,907	7,190,709	7,032,016
Interest	426,450	427,554	441,321	458,179	474,230
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	552,552	601,424	693,219	747,229	749,222
Provisions and Other Charges	65,510	131,490	98,218	125,895	149,800
Total Annual Cost	6,876,270	7,272,472	7,792,665	8,522,012	8,405,268
Loss	2,730,732	2,393,967	2,372,565	3,179,217	3,396,555

[Return No. 35] GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	2,723,864	3,110,247	3,432,136	3,635,709	4,085,761
Subscribed Loans	200,000	398,652	695,921	990,428	1,282,736
Total	2,923,864	3,508,899	4,128,057	4,626,137	5,368,497
Total Annual Revenue	143,400	316,379	360,247	503,770	640,011
Administration	27,592	31,303	38,602	62,319	158,175
Maintenance	11,829	38,102	39,700	111,745	108,325
Rates on Rental Properties	10,830	23,916	27,922	39,574	50,478
Interest	102,867	142,028	179,247	214,092	252,734
Depreciation	13,360	23,519	38,931	50,927	70,448
Provisions .....	....	50,000	35,845	25,113	17,059
Total Annual Cost	166,478	308,868	360,247	503,770	657,219
Loss	23,078	....	....	....	17,208
Profit .....	....	7,511	....	....	....

ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1969-70

	Main Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads Act, 1969	Common- wealth Aid Roads Act, 1964	Road Main- tenance Fund	Railway Crossing Protec- tion Fund	Beef Cattle Roads	Mitchell Freeway (State)	New Building Account (State)	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from Year 1968-69	5,327,593	.....	1,022,406	210,794	74,893	190,114	3,000,000	2,324,422	12,150,222
Receipts during the Year—									
License Fees and Permits	8,052,940	.....	.....	3,023,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,076,910
Recoups by Local Authorities	2,432,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432,582
Payments by Local Authorities	3,367,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,367,146
Commonwealth Government Recoups	3,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,957
Commonwealth Government Grants .....	.....	32,940,000	.....	.....	.....	1,168,000	.....	.....	34,108,000
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B	174,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,111
	19,358,329	32,940,000	1,022,406	3,834,764	74,893	1,358,114	3,000,000	2,324,422	63,912,928
Transfers to Other Funds	188,154	4,824,880	950,796	3,556,717	26,765	71,845	.....	.....	9,619,157
Transfers from Other Funds	9,381,493	.....	.....	.....	237,604	.....	.....	.....	9,619,157
	28,551,668	28,115,120	71,610	278,047	285,792	1,286,269	3,000,000	2,324,422	63,912,928
Payments During Year—									
Administration, Office Equipment, etc.	3,859,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,859,969
Miscellaneous Works—Surveys, Laboratory Operation, Supervision of Works, Overload Policing, etc.	1,556,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,556,693
Interest and Sinking Fund	267,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,229
Road Construction and Maintenance	10,108,954	15,267,684	4,055,741	.....	198,796	1,104,770	.....	.....	30,735,945
Statutory Grants to Local Authorities	2,525,150	8,471,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,996,662
Traffic Control Lights, etc.	673,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673,240
Recoup to P.W.D. for Sundry Marine Works under Section 5 (3) of C.A.R. Act, 1964 .....	.....	.....	73,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,813
Progress Payments—New Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,562,428	1,562,428
Materials Suspense—Transfer of Funds	4,057,944	.....	4,057,944*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23,049,179	23,739,196	71,610	.....	198,796	1,104,770	.....	1,562,428	49,725,979
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1970	5,502,489	4,375,924	.....	278,047	86,996	181,499	3,000,000	761,994	14,186,949

* Credit.

NOTE :—Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account and Central Roads Trust Fund ceased to operate 30th June, 1969, after introduction of new Commonwealth, Main Roads and Traffic Acts.

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 37]

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1965-66 to 1969-70

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Balance from previous year	613,904	471,303	659,339	470,707	456,929
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	2,352,665	2,861,634	2,935,327	2,761,178	2,713,126
Commonwealth Loans—Softwood Forestry Agreement .....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	600,000
Sundry Receipts	217,928	229,473	252,064	265,942	279,926
Total Receipts	3,184,497	3,562,410	3,846,730	4,097,827	4,049,981
<i>Payments</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year	2,713,194	2,903,071	3,376,023	3,640,898	3,792,551
Balance on hand, 30th June	471,303	659,339	470,707	456,929	257,430

[Return No. 38]

HOSPITAL FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1965-66 to 1969-70

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Treasury Grants	17,046,812	19,158,916	20,947,195	24,368,645	30,205,682
Miscellaneous Receipts	52,271	280,713	465,701	84,852	90,597
	17,099,083	19,439,629	21,412,896	24,453,497	30,296,279
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure	507,362	609,438	651,404	750,973	939,448
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental	3,227,782	4,255,131	4,066,028	4,445,364	7,190,328
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	9,877,348	10,580,301	11,912,621	13,868,490	18,325,068
Miscellaneous	3,486,591	3,994,759	4,782,843	5,388,670	3,841,435
	17,099,083	19,439,629	21,412,896	24,453,497	30,296,279

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Transactions during the Years, 1965-66 to 1969-70

Details	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance—Brought forward	6,026,473(a)	2,716,832	3,911,443	7,926,741	10,231,947
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund	700,000	2,690,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,700,000
Other Borrowings	1,350,000	1,555,000	1,935,000	1,600,000	1,900,000
Sale of Land and Leases	818,484	761,229	1,947,548	2,195,983	2,866,162
Rents	135,211	232,944	264,965	307,785	549,897
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers	3,370,132	4,153,231	4,723,137	6,368,583	6,923,002
Construction for other Government Departments etc.	2,019,219	4,099,344	3,099,157	2,390,401	2,856,086
Fees and Agency Commissions	361,022	378,919	400,643	370,648	606,833
Other Revenue	1,290,934	1,157,913	1,307,390	1,725,706	1,489,218
Total Receipts	16,072,435	17,745,412	19,889,233	25,185,847	30,123,145
Payments during year—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds	314,299	368,890	417,527	478,137	520,802
Construction	7,410,590	7,599,649	5,550,238	5,759,367	11,326,101
Purchase of Land and Leases	1,803,036	1,190,922	1,610,102	3,482,875	5,531,778
Revenue Vote—Administration	1,698,528	1,645,619	1,743,218	1,957,720	2,285,003
Interest	1,351,329	1,585,885	1,667,756	1,796,774	1,979,010
Other	777,821	1,443,004	973,701	1,479,027	1,701,121
Total Payments	13,355,603	13,833,969	11,962,542	14,953,900	23,343,815
Balance on hand 30th June	2,716,832	3,911,443	7,926,741	10,231,947	6,779,330

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

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1969-70

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, \$2.50	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 96	Financial Assistance Grant	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Mental Institutions Benefits	Immigration Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
(a) 1901-02 to 1910-11 ....	....	(b) 17,745,444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	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	14,202,980	(d) 402,000	....	....	15,040,000	....	....	....	....	147,286	29,792,24
(ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1942-43 to 1958-59	16,096,696	....	....	....	182,280,000	(e) 272,719,804	7,421,966	177,466	70,824	(f) 2,315,122	481,081,878
(iii) State Grants Act, 1959											
1959-60	946,866	....	....	....	7,000,000	50,924,000	1,042,092	....	....	(g) 36,610	59,946,558
1960-61	946,864	....	....	....	8,618,000	55,953,950	1,034,518	....	....	(g) 53,034	66,606,366
1961-62	946,864	....	....	....	12,312,000	60,170,846	....	....	....	(g) 58,254	73,487,964
1962-63	946,864	....	....	....	12,420,000	62,480,608	....	....	....	(g) 64,424	75,911,896
1963-64	946,864	....	....	....	12,144,000	65,596,650	....	....	34,000	(h) 358,350	79,079,864
1964-65	946,864	....	....	....	17,120,000	70,498,358	....	....	....	....	88,565,222
1965-66	946,864	....	....	....	24,038,000	78,474,063	....	....	....	....	103,458,927
1966-67	946,864	....	....	....	19,406,000	86,395,579	....	....	....	....	106,748,443
1967-68	946,864	....	....	....	15,518,000	96,151,755	....	....	....	(i) 35,405	112,652,024
1968-69	946,864	....	....	....	582,000	108,295,948	....	....	....	(j) 10,796,060	120,020,872
1969-70	946,864	....	....	....	....	123,334,745	....	....	....	(k) 17,109,198	141,390,807
Total, 11 years	10,415,496	....	....	....	129,158,000	858,276,502	2,076,610	....	34,000	34,511,335	1,034,471,943
Total, 69 years	40,715,152	18,147,444	13,264,528	5,112,496	327,609,810	1,130,990,306	9,498,576	177,466	104,824	37,897,763	1,583,524,935

(a) First complete year of Federation. (b) Including \$1,737,926 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform customs duties. (c) Interest on transferred properties. (d) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (e) Includes Special Payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942, of \$1,825,118 and Special Payment on account of coal strike of \$1,323,354. (f) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement, \$736,396; Price Control Reimbursement, \$703,212; States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act, \$630,124; Kimberley Research Station, \$245,390. (g) Kimberley Research Station. (h) Includes Kimberley Research Station \$63,350 and Additional Assistance Grant for Employment Giving Activities \$800,000. (i) States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. (j) Additional Assistance Grant \$15,500,000; Special Revenue Assistance \$1,296,060. (k) Additional assistance Grant \$15,500,000; Special Revenue Assistance Grant \$1,544,612; Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis \$64,536.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 41]

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

Year	Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt	Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2 (See Return No. 5)		Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits		Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants		Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$
1947-48	5,954,000	....	704,164	875,000	1949-50	....	....	171,836	....
1948-49	7,200,000	....	1,634,522	1,634,522	1950-51	....	....	....	....
1949-50	10,360,000	47,516	....	....	....	....	....	47,516	....
1950-51	10,043,478	318,694	....	....	....	318,000	1952-53	694	....
1951-52	10,176,000	....	1,183,222	900,000	1953-54	....	....	....	293,222
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	....	988,086	196,000	1956-57	....	....	....	772,086
1955-56	(b) 17,700,000	....	3,661,862	644,000	1957-58	....	....	....	3,017,862
1956-57	(b) 18,204,000	....	3,824,736	2,684,000	1958-59	....	....	....	1,140,736
1957-58	(b) 19,856,000	....	2,246,660	702,000	1959-60	....	....	....	1,544,660
1958-59	(b) 19,516,000	....	3,369,466	1,218,000	1960-61	....	....	....	2,151,466
1959-60	(b) 6,298,000	....	2,811,628	1,912,000	1961-62	....	....	....	899,628
1960-61	(b) 7,400,000	....	2,409,152	620,000	1962-63	....	....	....	1,789,152
1961-62	(b) 10,400,000	....	1,028,024	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	....	2,792,380	3,038,000	1965-66	....	....	245,640	....
1964-65	(b) 13,800,000	....	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	16,500,000	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, 1968, the Special Grant under Section 96 of the Constitution was discontinued.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

{Return No. 42}

Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated
Revenue Fund, 1969-70

Details	Amount
Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—	\$
Aboriginal Advancement	1,255,000
Agriculture Extension Services	493,254
Australian Meat Research Committee	43,647
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research	2,601
Australian Wool Board	65,598
Barley Research Advisory Committee	10,000
Beef Cattle Roads	1,163,000
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	83,095
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969	32,940,000
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement	12,372,730
Exmouth Township	59,000
Hospital Benefits	1,853,179
Independent Schools	862,470
Migrant Education	97,659
National Fitness	51,943
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund	74,019
National Safety Council	19,140
Petroleum Products Subsidy	3,850,816
Pharmaceutical Benefits	2,143,596
Pre-School Teachers College.....	161,000
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines	6,450
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Government Schools	530,400
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Non-Government Schools	391,000
Secondary School Libraries—Government Schools	335,200
Secondary School Libraries—Non-Government Schools	261,000
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement)	2,258,512
State Wheat Research	88,825
Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment	957,000
War Service Homes	4,454,713
Water Resources	311,550
Wheat Research	55,033
Total—Trust Funds	67,261,430
Other Funds—	
Assistance to Deserted Wives	342,486
Australian Research Grants Committee	322,687
Colleges of Advanced Education	2,978,547
Free Milk for School Children	800,000
Kimberley Research Station	186,000
Meckering Earthquake Relief	171,417
Mental Institutions	202,166
Noalimba Reception Centre	4,507
Ord River Irrigation Project—Stage II	5,850,000
Railway Standardisation Agreement	7,900,000
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service	75,633
Softwood Forestry Agreement Loan	859,000
South West Region Water Supplies	2,000,000
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property	36,318
Teachers Training College	201,000
Tuberculosis Financial Aid	856,465
University of Western Australia	5,329,333
Total—Other Funds	28,117,559
Grand Total	95,378,989

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

Return No. 43—*continued*]Commonwealth Grants for the Provision of Science Laboratories, Secondary School Libraries and Technical Training Facilities—*continued*

Details	Amount
Secondary School Libraries—	\$
<i>Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1969	166,493
Commonwealth Advances, 1969-70	335,200
	501,693
Expenditure, 1969-70	412,122
	89,571
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1970	
Details of Expenditure—	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Armadale	20,753
Geraldton	62,887
John Forrest	74,696
Perth Modern	80,707
Scarborough	91,950
Books and Equipment—Various Secondary Schools	81,129
	412,122
<i>Non-Government Schools :</i>	
Commonwealth Advances, 1969-70	261,000
Payments to Non-Government Schools	155,568
	105,432
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1970	
Technical Training—	
<i>Government Schools :</i>	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1969	72,788
Commonwealth Advances, 1969-70	957,000
	1,029,788
Expenditure, 1969-70	1,079,640
	Dr. 49,852
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1970	
Details of Expenditure—	
Buildings and Equipment :	
Bunbury	904,533
Leederville	139,665
Wembley	11,095
Equipment—Various Technical Schools	24,347
	1,079,640

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 44]

Total Net Collections of State Taxation taken to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust Accounts, and Special Accounts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1970

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties	9,398,883	.....	9,398,883	9.74
Other Stamp Duties	25,809,529	.....	25,809,529	26.74
Land Tax	6,736,900	.....	6,736,900	6.98
Third Party Insurance Surcharge	816,155	.....	816,155	.85
Liquor Licenses	3,262,325	.....	3,262,325	3.38
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting	77,808	.....	77,808	.08
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	652,916	.....	652,916	.68
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses	234,983	.....	234,983	.24
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board	2,746,390	.....	2,746,390	2.85
Investment Tax	740,935	.....	740,935	.77
Motor Taxation (b)	908,691	18,394,561	19,303,252	20.00
Other Vehicle Taxation (b)	.....	137,709	137,709	.14
Vermin Tax	.....	775,616	775,616	.80
Noxious Weed Tax	.....	351,536	351,536	.37
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees	.....	31,408	31,408	.03
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax	.....	1,324,823	1,324,823	1.37
Licenses not elsewhere included	1,412,825	.....	1,412,825	1.46
Total	52,798,340	21,015,653	73,813,993	76.48

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1969–70, 965,200.

(b) Preliminary figures.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1969-70

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	92,237,414	4,648,901	901,000	54,793,529	60,343,439	500,064	59,843,375	62.00
(b) University	5,767,696	290,700	50,793	5,064,861	5,406,354	....	5,406,354	5.60
(c) Tertiary other than University	5,965,387	300,664	43,722	2,962,348	3,306,734	....	3,306,734	3.43
(d) Technical Education	4,356,848	219,591	49,743	5,693,079	5,962,413	681,678	5,280,735	5.47
(e) Agricultural Education	2,334,751	117,675	29,297	135,439	282,411	37,641	244,770	.25
(f) Library, Museum, etc.	432,011	21,774	1,759	2,368,216	2,391,749	....	2,391,749	2.48
(g) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	128,949	6,499	18	14,300	20,817	....	20,817	.02
Total 1	111,223,056	5,605,804	1,076,341	71,031,772	77,713,917	1,219,393	76,494,534	79.25
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—								
(a) Public Health	202,760	10,220	1,265	3,566,623	3,578,108	951,047	2,627,061	2.72
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	71,173,400	3,455,837	368,136	38,712,751	42,536,724	918,184	41,618,540	43.12
(c) Recreation Facilities	....	....	....	838,241	838,241	16,594	821,647	.85
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	4,374,629	220,487	43,195	4,909,828	5,173,508	235,205	4,938,303	5.12
(e) Miners' Phthisis	....	....	....	68,147	68,147	....	68,147	.07
(f) Natives n.e.i.	1,738,230	87,609	19,144	3,373,158	3,479,911	242,762	3,237,149	3.36
(g) Unemployment Relief	....	....	....	22,340	22,340	....	22,340	.02
Total 2	77,480,079	3,774,153	431,740	51,491,086	55,696,979	2,363,792	53,333,187	55.26
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—								
(a) Administration of Justice	2,254,547	113,634	21,973	2,457,199	2,592,806	2,242,917	349,889	.36
(b) Police	7,512,458	378,639	73,914	9,726,670	10,179,223	680,729	9,498,494	9.84
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	4,113,707	207,336	31,066	3,678,843	3,917,245	60,095	3,857,150	4.00
(d) Public Safety	....	....	....	832,542	832,542	52,847	779,695	.81
Total 3	13,880,712	699,609	126,953	16,695,254	17,521,816	3,036,588	14,485,228	15.01
GRAND TOTAL	202,592,847	10,079,566	1,635,034	139,218,112	150,932,712	6,819,763	144,312,949	149.52

(*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1969-70, viz. 965,200.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 46]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Statistical Statement of Operations

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Average number of miles open	3,747	3,709	3,815	3,826	3,823
Results of Operations (per train mile)					
Earnings	523·00c	570·72c	609·94c	616·91c	702·15c
Operating Expenses	431·11c	466·14c	491·80c	543·24c	593·83c
Depreciation	58·05c	64·22c	73·34c	83·20c	97·25c
Interest	87·10c	97·02c	105·22c	120·65c	135·46c
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest	576·26c	627·38c	670·36c	747·09c	826·54c
Deficit	53·26c	56·66c	60·42c	130·18c	124·39c
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings	82·40	81·78	80·77	88·02	84·82
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$2,472,000	\$2,674,816	\$2,818,426	\$2,874,048	\$3,490,183
Road Services					
Number of Passenger Miles	24,584,018	23,699,361	23,095,600	25,439,635	25,444,646
Earnings from Passengers Carried	\$528,782	\$541,920	\$548,936	\$596,963	\$614,102
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile	2·15c	2·29c	2·38c	2·35c	2·41c
Parcels Earnings	\$1,378,585	\$1,482,574	\$1,529,750	\$1,699,188	\$1,751,380
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying					
Number of Ton Miles (millions)	1,021	1,244	1,572	1,526	1,749
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles)	159·91	158·02	176·39	170·78	165·31
Average tonnage per loaded wagon	7·7	8·6	10·0	10·3	11·0
Average locomotive load (tons)	170·5	195·9	242·3	261·3	285·4
Average Earnings per ton mile	3·63c	3·38c	2·80c	2·80c	2·74c
Earnings from Goods and Livestock	\$37,708,034	\$42,771,550	\$46,007,840	\$43,375,240	\$48,580,090
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon	18·0	19·5	21·7	22·7	24·3
Average locomotive load (tons)	393	440	517	568	641
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded	21·5	22·2	23·4	24·5	25·4
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty	10·1	11·3	12·4	13·8	14·7
Rolling Stock on 30th June					
Locomotives Steam—No.	†239	†238	†216	†205	†155
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No.	112	123	147	161	178
Passenger Vehicles—No.	263	239	238	225	214
Brake Vans—No.	268	269	263	259	254
Goods Vehicles—No.	12,878	13,061	12,925	12,818	12,829
Omnibuses—No.	66	59	62	63	63
Staff—Average per Year					
Salaried—No.	2,055	2,061	2,098	2,133	2,142
Wages—No.	9,528	9,595	9,312	9,120	8,773
Total Staff—No.	11,583	11,656	11,410	11,253	10,915

† Includes 1 Diesel Mechanical Locomotive.

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

Class of Goods	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	678,395	10.63	500,994	7.51	350,394	4.08	229,212	2.56	135,120	1.27
Ores and Minerals	1,101,842	17.27	2,264,293	28.76	3,477,873	30.08	4,352,432	48.71	5,435,310	50.97
Wool	100,182	1.57	109,253	1.39	116,821	1.31	141,064	1.59	129,349	1.19
Wheat	1,966,892	30.32	2,338,140	29.70	2,276,520	25.55	1,512,215	16.92	2,280,523	21.38
Grain and Grain Products	330,300	5.17	297,569	3.78	258,768	2.90	311,224	3.49	184,311	1.73
Local Timber	367,536	5.76	363,545	4.62	392,676	4.41	382,000	3.73	333,442	3.12
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables										
Fertilisers	102,994	1.61	98,790	1.25	95,672	1.07	103,629	1.26	102,113	.96
All other goods	587,486	9.20	664,357	8.44	703,806	7.90	660,714	7.46	559,892	5.25
	1,147,883	17.67	1,146,027	14.56	1,228,036	13.80	1,284,157	14.28	1,507,862	14.14
Total	6,383,500	100.00	7,872,978	100.00	8,910,464	100.00	8,934,477	100.00	10,665,392	100.000

(b) EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED

Class of Goods	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	\$ 2,289,131	6.07	\$ 1,909,563	4.60	\$ 1,128,848	2.45	\$ 639,465	1.47	\$ 391,605	.80
Ores and Minerals	2,300,400	6.36	4,114,323	9.62	7,247,355	15.72	8,620,760	19.90	10,393,403	21.39
Wool	1,465,400	3.89	1,580,148	3.69	1,687,014	3.66	2,093,007	4.76	1,814,991	3.74
Wheat	10,131,638	26.87	12,401,029	29.13	12,044,556	26.13	7,601,170	17.52	11,311,626	23.28
Grain and Grain Products	1,654,774	4.39	1,500,580	3.52	1,376,840	2.99	1,582,063	3.65	982,263	2.02
Local Timber	2,450,044	6.52	2,470,111	5.78	2,833,946	6.15	2,489,566	5.74	2,514,028	5.16
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables										
Fertilisers	844,981	2.24	820,472	1.92	794,132	1.72	559,417	1.28	813,034	1.68
All other goods	2,857,832	7.58	3,204,807	7.49	3,434,775	7.45	3,322,304	7.66	2,323,110	5.81
	13,008,774	36.06	11,644,507	34.25	15,550,374	33.73	10,188,431	37.82	17,536,190	36.10
Total	37,708,034	100.00	42,771,550	100.00	46,097,840	100.00	43,375,249	100.00	48,580,093	100.00

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 43]

Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1985-86	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
A. VITAL STATISTICS						
Population at 30th June (a)	No.	548,100	576,362	909,409	946,394	†979,700
Annual Rate of Increase (a)	%	2.73	3.33	3.77	4.07	†3.52
Births (c)	No.	16,131	18,123	18,550	20,007	(b)
Marriages (c)	No.	6,728	7,185	7,874	8,427	(b)
Immigration (net Overseas Arrivals and Departures)	No.	10,768	15,137	14,789	13,703	(b)
B. EMPLOYMENT						
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment at 30th June	'000's	*257.3	*266.5	*286.3	303.7	323.7
Registered Unemployed at 30th June	No.	3,370	3,757	4,151	4,007	5,147
Registered Vacancies at 30th June	No.	2,965	2,411	2,630	3,786	3,266
State Basic Wage (Males)	\$	32.65	33.50	33.50	35.45	36.45
Commonwealth Minimum Weekly Rate .....	\$	...	36.55	37.55	32.90	42.40
Average Weekly Earnings (Male Units)	\$	54.10	58.30	62.50	*67.20	74.90
C. LAND SETTLEMENT						
Area of Land Selected during the year	acres '000's	791	*1,197	*1,259	*409	71
Area of Land Leased during the year	acres '000's	3,566	4,696	1,390	2,693	4,766
Area of Land under Cultivation (d)	acres '000's	30,898	31,869	32,506	*33,762	(b)
Area of Land under Crop	acres '000's	8,449	8,553	8,833	*9,490	†9,700
D. PRODUCTION						
<i>(1) Rural and Primary</i>						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fellmongered)—						
Quantity	lbs. '000's	238,556	268,552	280,642	*362,236	†323,000
Gross Value	\$ '000's	115,183	121,509	119,053	*153,264	†123,884
Wheat—						
Quantity	bus. '000's	102,155	108,195	106,975	112,450	†66,700
Gross Value	\$ '000's	158,050	153,157	170,102	*151,306	†92,611
Oats	bus. '000's	23,279	22,117	19,759	*22,942	†15,500
Barley	bus. '000's	6,481	6,707	7,027	*9,187	†12,000
Livestock at 31st March (e)—						
Sheep	'000's	24,427	27,370	30,161	32,901	†33,600
Cattle	'000's	1,271	1,357	1,427	*1,546	†1,700
Livestock Slaughtered—						
Cattle and Calves	'000's	315	301	333	*396	†402
Sheep	'000's	1,677	1,676	2,009	*2,379	†3,097
Lambs	'000's	858	904	1,164	*1,429	†1,354
Pigs	'000's	195	214	242	*263	†315
Meat Produced—						
Beef and Veal	tons '000's	58	55	*50	*68	†72
Mutton	tons '000's	32	33	33	*47	†57
Lamb	tons '000's	13	14	17	*21	†19
Pigmeat	tons '000's	10	12	13	*14	†17
Timber Sawn (f)	sup. ft. '000's	211,638	204,505	211,726	†188,294	†190,545
<i>(2) Mining</i>						
Gold (g)—						
Quantity	fine oz. '000's	637	600	567	481	†396
Value	\$ '000's	20,006	18,844	17,801	17,454	†14,158
Coal—						
Quantity	tons '000's	1,042	1,083	1,058	1,103	†1,159
Value	\$ '000's	4,493	4,746	4,737	4,853	†5,407
Iron Ore (Mine Production)	tons '000's	3,070	9,290	14,664	24,058	(b)
Bauxite	tons '000's	563	1,153	1,367	2,075	(b)
Oil	bls. '000's	...	1,110	8,808	11,652	†15,583
<i>(3) Manufacturing</i>						
Bricks (Clay—all sizes)	000's	140,611	163,166	207,575	274,318	†284,256
Electricity Generated (Government)	mil. kWh	1,371	1,541	1,673	1,902	2,192
Building and Construction—						
Houses and Flats—						
Completed	No.	8,889	10,014	12,250	16,391	(b)
Value	\$ '000's	67,185	87,400	109,047	155,682	(b)
Total All Buildings	\$ '000's	130,178	162,135	195,403	254,833	(b)
<i>(4) Net Value of Production</i>						
Agricultural	\$ '000's	154,494	153,717	*162,043	*136,355	† 84,278
Pastoral and Trapping	\$ '000's	130,435	126,807	120,131	*169,541	†138,020
Dairying, Poultry and Beekeeping	\$ '000's	16,626	15,302	14,530	*17,523	†16,473
Fisheries	\$ '000's	14,478	14,975	20,419	*22,239	†18,402
Forestry, exclusive of Milling	\$ '000's	11,965	12,478	13,273	*12,591	†12,840
Mines and Quarries	\$ '000's	35,192	63,097	110,267	*167,772	(b)
Factories	\$ '000's	228,803	335,788	388,257	(b)	(b)

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48—continued]

Selected Statistics on Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
E. TRADE						
Imports—						
Interstate	\$'m	*403.0	474.9	527.1	*502.3	(b)
Overseas	\$'m	175.7	159.4	207.0	203.5	242.3
Total	\$'m	*578.7	634.2	734.0	*705.8	(b)
Exports—						
Interstate	\$'m	119.6	116.0	124.5	*140.9	(b)
Overseas	\$'m	314.4	421.3	475.3	*546.4	674.6
Total (h)	\$'m	434.0	*537.4	599.8	*686.3	(b)
Principal Exports—						
Wheat	\$'m	96.5	126.9	121.8	78.0	(b)
Wool (Greasy and Degreased)	\$'m	115.1	127.0	126.4	*158.0	(b)
Chemical Elements and Compounds	\$'m	n.a.	18.1	24.6	34.1	(b)
Gold Bullion (i)	\$'m	26.1	15.1	11.8	12.7	(b)
Iron and Steel	\$'m	14.5	15.7	11.4	*27.0	(b)
Iron Ore and Concentrates	\$'m	7.0	50.9	104.5	*151.8	(b)
Meat (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen)	\$'m	18.7	17.6	10.8	*26.4	(b)
Rock Lobster Tails	\$'m	13.8	13.9	18.0	*17.1	(b)
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	\$'m	37.9	36.6	44.6	*47.3	(b)
Retail Sales—						
Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.	\$'m	450.9	*524.3	*577.9	*650.8	†706.3
Motor Vehicles (j)	\$'m	*181.7	*219.5	*249.7	291.9	(b)
Total	\$'m	*632.6	*743.8	*827.6	942.7	(b)
F. FINANCE						
Depositors' Balances—						
Trading Banks—Weekly Averages for June ...	\$'m	324.8	353.2	411.7	494.4	532.6
Savings Banks—end of June	\$'m	292.9	330.8	373.6	413.0	431.9
Insurance—Life:						
Sum Assured (existing Policies) (k)	\$'m	991.6	1,142.5	1,332.2	1,558.0	(b)
Insurance—General:						
Gross Premiums (l)	\$'m	32.4	36.5	*41.8	47.6	(b)
Instalment Credit—Balances Outstanding at 30th June:						
Non-Retail Finance Business	\$'m	89.6	101.3	*125.8	143.2	(b)
For All Business (m)	\$'m	115.5	*126.7	*152.6	171.0	(b)
G. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AT 30th JUNE						
Cars and Station Wagons	No.	219,816	240,519	263,552	288,731	(b)
Utilities, Vans, Trucks and Omnibuses	No.	84,423	87,661	92,563	96,624	(b)

(a) Includes Aborigines.

(b) Not available at time of publication.

(c) From March quarter 1967 includes Aborigines.

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

(e) 31st March of year last mentioned.

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

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

(h) Excluding ships' stores.

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

(j) Including Parts and Petrol, etc.

(k) At end of year.

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

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

† Preliminary.

* Revised.

n.a. denotes "not available".

BUSH FIRES ACT AMENDMENT BILL*Second Reading*

MR. BOVELL (Vasse—Minister for Lands) [4.54 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill provides for a number of necessary amendments to the Bush Fires Act. The first amendment is to correct an anomaly whereby under the existing legislation a person desiring to light a fire to dispose of the carcase of a dead animal need notify his intention only to the occupiers of all adjoining land. It is proposed that notice must be given also to the fire control officer of the local authority.

The second amendment is necessary because Crown Law opinion is that under existing legislation approval of suspension to enable burning of rubbish cannot be restricted to a specific area but must embrace the whole State. The amendment will permit approval by the Minister to be given in individual cases for the burning of rubbish on municipal rubbish dumps, subject to any conditions which may be laid down.

Each local authority is restricted to the appointment of one fire weather officer and one deputy. This is considered inadequate in some municipalities or local authorities where parts of the district are isolated. Therefore, a provision is sought to allow the appointment of more than one fire weather officer, each with a deputy, to act over a defined area of the district. In lieu of annual appointments, the term of office is to continue until cancelled or amended.

The final amendment arises from the fact that membership of bush fire advisory committees is restricted to a maximum of 12 persons. In some shires more than 12 bushfire brigades operate, and it is desirable that each brigade be represented on the advisory committee. As I have said, the amendments are most necessary in the interests of bushfire control. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Norton.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ACT AMENDMENT BILL*Second Reading*

MR. LEWIS (Moore—Minister for Education) [4.58 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Probably the most important clauses in this Bill are those which amend the parent Act to enable the awarding of degrees by the Western Australian Institute of Technology.

From time to time I have received submissions from various organisations requesting approval for the institute to grant degrees where circumstances warrant. It is a fact that some courses available at colleges of advanced education are apparently of degree standard although students are being awarded diplomas or associateships. This can affect their future status and earning power.

However, the nomenclature of awards to be granted by colleges of advanced education has been the subject of debate between State and Commonwealth Governments for some considerable time and I have deferred my decision on these approaches pending the adoption of some nationwide uniform policy.

In July, 1968, at the request of the States the Commonwealth Government set up a committee, with Mr. F. M. Wiltshire, O.B.E., as its chairman, to inquire into the nomenclature of college awards and subsequently to make recommendations. The report of the committee was submitted to the Commonwealth Minister for Education in June, 1969, and stated categorically that it was the opinion of the committee that in appropriate circumstances the award of degrees by colleges is justified provided that adequate safeguards as to standards are maintained. It was recommended by the committee that a national accrediting body be set up to determine, among other things, whether a course meets the criteria laid down for a particular award.

Towards the end of last year a working party was appointed, comprising representatives of the Federal and State Governments, to examine the recommendations of the Wiltshire report and to recommend ways in which they could best be implemented. The working party met on five occasions and the report was submitted last May and has subsequently received close attention by Education Ministers both individually and meeting as the Australian Education Council, with the Federal Minister for Education present.

The consensus of opinion is that each State should set up its own accrediting agency for colleges of advanced education awards and that a national body be appointed for the registration of these awards.

It is expected that plans will be made for the appointment of a Western Australian accrediting agency but a final decision has not yet been made on the powers and duties of the national registering body. It is expected, however, that agreement will be reached shortly.

I might add that the Victorian Institute of Colleges, which is a corporate body set up by the Victorian Government to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than universities, offering tertiary education, approved the introduction of degree courses in its affiliated colleges.

Apart from the degree course in pharmacy, which has been available in earlier years, colleges affiliated with the Victorian Institute of Colleges in future will be able to grant degrees in applied science, architecture, business, and engineering. Other degree courses are to be approved from time to time.

When the Western Australian Institute of Technology Act was originally drafted it was envisaged that eventually the institute might award degrees for certain subjects and the Bill was designed accordingly. At that time it was believed that the word "diploma" was capable of being interpreted as being inclusive of degrees and the Bill was so worded.

However, this opinion has since been subjected to closer scrutiny and it is now considered that there is some doubt regarding the original interpretation and that it would be wise to amend the Act to spell out specifically the power of the institute to award degrees. The amendment has been prepared with this in view. The Bill also provides for student representation on the council. This is in conformity with world-wide trends and is in recognition of the value of the students' viewpoint and of the need for this to be represented at the council's deliberations.

The principle is not new to the institute. The students are already represented on the academic board, the boards of study, the library advisory committee, and various other relevant committees.

The step to give student representation on the council is simply an extension of present policy and is its logical conclusion. With the passage of this legislation there will be complete representation and consultation at all levels in the institute.

It is believed that such representation will aid in maintaining a good council-student relationship, and will promote confidence in the administration and organisation of the institute and a greater degree of understanding of each other's problems.

I do not wish to imply that the present relationship between the council and the students is unsatisfactory; in fact, it is very good, but it is believed that student representation on the council will be a major factor in maintaining this happy association.

The Bill provides for the election of two student representatives, both of whom must be guild members and one of whom must be a voting member of the Guild Council. Student representatives will hold office for a term of one year and will not be eligible for appointment for more than two terms.

The constitution of the council is also amended by the deletion of the Under-Treasurer or his representative as an *ex officio* member. The Under-Treasurer is concerned that he and his senior officers

have become increasingly involved in the administration of tertiary education establishments to the detriment of their prime function as Treasury officials and has therefore asked that he be relieved of this obligation.

The measures contained in this Bill are comparatively simple and are commended for the approval of the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Davies.

APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

Message: Appropriations

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

PETROLEUM (SUBMERGED LANDS) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. BOVELL (Vasse—Minister for Lands) [5.06 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The problem of extending the rule of law to those who, by reason of their being involved in the work of the petroleum industry, were working and perhaps living in an offshore area, was one of the matters dealt with by the Commonwealth-State offshore petroleum legislation.

Each State Act contains uniform facilities for extending its laws to cover its adjacent offshore area, and complementary provisions are made in the Commonwealth Act.

Since the abovementioned provisions were enacted, the Crown Solicitor of Victoria has expressed the opinion that the legislation was not as effective as had been intended.

Further consideration was given to this matter by the Standing Committee of State and Commonwealth Attorneys-General, and, at the direction of that body, by the appropriate law officers of the States and the Commonwealth. The law officers, whilst not conceding that the arguments submitted by the Victorian Crown Solicitor were valid, agreed generally that the interpretation of the legislation should be as free from doubt as possible and the Bill now before the House gives effect to their proposals for achieving this purpose.

The Bill provides, in effect, that—

- a) The Commonwealth Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967, and the Western Australian Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act of 1967, while operating as separate laws, apply in an adjacent area the general body of law, (criminal and civil) which is in force in the land
- that

- (b) Those laws to be applied to the full extent permitted by the convention on the continental shelf, conferring on a coastal State sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf and exploiting its natural resources; also that
- (c) The mining laws in force in the land territory of the State be excluded in so far as matters dealt with in those laws are covered by Parts III and IV (The Mining Code) of the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967; and that finally
- (d) There be provision to enable laws to be modified or adapted, where necessary, by regulations to fit them to the special circumstances of offshore operations.

A Bill, virtually identical with that now submitted, has been passed in South Australia and I am advised that all other States and the Commonwealth will be introducing similar legislation during this year. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Bertram.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Council's Amendments

Amendments made by the Council now considered.

In Committee

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair; Mr. Craig (Minister for Police) in charge of the Bill.

The amendments made by the Council were as follows:—

No. 1.

Clause 9, page 3, lines 13 to 15—Delete all words in the clause and substitute the following:—

Section 23 of the principal Act is amended—

- (a) by substituting for the words "For the purposes of section three which relates to offences of cruelty", in lines thirty-four and thirty-five, the words "In relation to offences against this Act"; and
- (b) by substituting for the words "Ten pounds", in line forty-two, the words "Forty dollars".

No. 2.

New Clause, page 2, line 30—Add after clause 4 a new clause 5 as follows:—

Amendment to s. 14. (Killing of animals.) 5. Section 14 of the principal Act is amended by adding after the word "constable", in the penultimate line, the passage "veterinary surgeon,".

Mr. CRAIG: The amendments contained in the Council's message are minor but nevertheless important, because they will tidy up the Act. A member in another place drew attention to the fact that there is a misprint in one section of the Act itself, and he also pointed out that another section should contain reference to a veterinary surgeon as is proposed in another clause of the Bill. Accordingly. I move—

That amendments Nos. 1 and 2 made by the Council be agreed to.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendments agreed to.

Report

Resolution reported, the report adopted, and a message accordingly returned to the Council.

AUCTIONEERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 16th September.

MR. BRADY (Swan) [5.11 p.m.]: I have had a look at this Bill since it was introduced a few nights ago and I can see nothing in it to which the Opposition could object. The measure merely seeks to update the Act. It is strange that since the legislation was introduced in the early part of the century, it has been amended only three times.

It is pleasing to find that in the main the public seems to have no complaints whatever in connection with auctioneers. It is possible there is the odd complaint, but on the whole auctioneers seem to give the public a reasonable deal. A certain amount of protection is provided by virtue of the fact that if there is any dispute about a particular article or animal that might have been auctioned, it can be resubmitted for auction and the bidding start all over again. It is possible that this is one of the reasons why we do not hear of complaints in this direction.

The main purpose of the Bill seems to be to enable an auctioneer to apply for a provisional auctioneer's certificate if he desires any person employed by him as a trainee auctioneer to carry on the business from time to time. It is also possible for such a certificate to be obtained if the

licensed auctioneer wishes to train or employ a trainee auctioneer. The licensed auctioneer will of course, be responsible for the actions of a trainee, but the certificate will permit such trainees to stand in for the licensed auctioneer and carry on the work under his jurisdiction.

It is true that under the Act as at present constituted provision is made for a temporary licensee to carry out any auctioneering that may be necessary, but in the main this applies to cases where the auctioneer himself has fallen sick or where some other emergency has arisen.

The provision in the Bill does not do away with the functions to which I have referred; it merely seeks to allow organisations, firms, companies, or a private auctioneer to employ trainees. I do not think there can be any objection to that. I am sure most people will consider that this is a step in the right direction.

The Bill also seeks to update the provisions relating to the metropolitan area and the electoral provinces, which are set out as areas of jurisdiction under the Act.

As most of us are aware, the boundaries of electoral provinces change from time to time and provision is now made for these areas to be defined by the Governor as required. This is provided for in clause 3 of the Bill.

The legislation before us also encompasses the establishment of district courts and it contains several other amendments which provide for recent changes in the liquor legislation. At one time certain gallon licensees could not auction less than a gallon of liquor but this will now be possible. The same will apply in the case of private supplies of liquor or of goods and chattels.

The Bill also makes provision, auction-wise for wholesale gallon licensees who may be in difficulties. Most of the other amendments contained in the measure are fairly nominal in nature. For example, we have the substitution of "stipendiary magistrate" for "police or resident magistrate."

The schedules to the existing Act are to be abolished, because it would appear that the certificates issued by the stipendiary magistrates from time to time will cover this position.

By and large I can see no great objection to the amendments contained in the Bill, which merely seeks to update the Act to the benefit of auctioneers, particularly, in connection with goods and chattels and other matters which may come under their jurisdiction from time to time.

MR. BATEMAN (Canning) [5.17 p.m.]: My contribution to this Bill will be very short, because I can find nothing in it with which I can disagree.

I would, however, like to pay a compliment to auctioneers, generally, because I do not think any of us has heard of any major issue that has arisen or any law that might have been broken by these people.

Auctioneers are generally governed by the Auctioneers Act and I think it is fair enough to say that all auctioneers are genuine in what they do, and that they abide by the Act in principle.

I would, however, like to recommend some form of training for auctioneers. The Bill has been covered fairly fully both in another place and by the member for Swan in this Chamber, and there is not much I can add, except to say that no real training exists for trainees except, perhaps, by virtue of a temporary license. The trainees are schooled by the auctioneers themselves.

It may not be a bad thing if auctioneers were asked to attend, say, a 12-months' course at the Institute of Technology. Perhaps such a course for the training of auctioneers could be introduced at the Institute of Technology, because it is possible that these people could meet with difficulties, particularly on the valuation side, and this is where their technical training would assist. This is the only recommendation I make. The period of training could be decided by agreement.

Auctioneers are best trained by qualified auctioneers, because these people do their selling of goods, chattels, animals, and so on in a machinegun, staccato fashion which nobody else seems to understand. As I have said, the Bill has been covered very fully by the member for Swan and the only recommendation I have to make is that some real training be given to trainees at the Institute of Technology.

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [5.20 p.m.]: I thank the two honourable members for their support of the Bill and for the comments they have made. I think the member for Swan has covered the matter very fully and fairly; furthermore, his comments regarding the lack of complaints against auctioneers are very pertinent. This is a well established system, and nobody has been able to find a better one. The fact that auctions are conducted in such a public manner adds weight to the ready acceptance by the public that auctioneers in general have developed a fair system, quite apart from the legal aspect.

So far as the comments of the member for Canning are concerned, I would point out to him that, first of all, an auctioneer has to obtain a license. This means there is a check not only on his integrity but also on his understanding of the powers and responsibilities of an auctioneer. The companies which train this type of person are fairly selective in their choice of applicants. Not only is the educational standard

that is required of an auctioneer taken into account, but a trainee auctioneer has to have a certain personality. It would be fair to say that those who enter this profession are "born into it rather than made."

Mr. Jamieson: Can you always understand what the auctioneers say?

Mr. COURT: It all depends on what the auctioneers are selling. I am afraid I cannot understand what they say at livestock auctions. However, they always seem to do the right thing by the public; if they did not there would be a mighty howl from the people present. I have learnt to keep my hands in my pockets and not to nod my head when I attend auctions. On one occasion when I was present at an auction a property was knocked down to me by the auctioneer. This happened in the case of an estate of which I was the trustee. The gentleman, who was rather shortsighted mistook me for a bidder instead of his client. However, I was able to convince him that I was not, and the auction had to be started all over again. I thank members for their support of the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee, etc.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

FAUNA CONSERVATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [5.25 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Two of the amendments to the Fauna Conservation Act which this Bill proposes are, although not of a complex nature, significant in their impact on the protection of rare species of fauna which may be threatened with extinction, and on difficulties associated with prosecution of persons found in possession of protected fauna. The remaining amendment is of an administrative nature only.

In brief, the proposals included in the Bill will—

- (1) by an amendment to section 10 of the principal Act separate the function of Chief Warden of Fauna from that of Chief Executive Officer of the Western Australian Wildlife Authority;
- (2) under section 14 provide power for the Minister for Fisheries and Fauna to declare a particular species of fauna rare and threatened with extinction; and

- (3) by an amendment to section 16 make it an offence for any person to have in his possession the skin or carcase of any protected fauna illegally taken.

With regard to the first amendment I advise members that under the Fauna Conservation Act the Chief Warden of Fauna is at present also designated Chief Executive Officer of the Western Australian Wildlife Authority. Due to expansion and growth in responsibilities for fauna conservation it is better administratively for the authority held by the Chief Warden of Fauna to be discharged by a more highly classified officer in the person of the Administrative Officer of the Department of Fisheries and Fauna who is next in line of command to the director.

The director remains chairman of the Western Australian Wildlife Authority and the administrative officer will automatically become deputy chairman. The duties of chief executive officer will be carried out at assistant administrative officer level.

Mr. Speaker, in commenting on the second amendment proposed, I think that all members will be well aware of the growing feeling throughout the world that the survival of rare species of fauna should be supported by both community and Government action. Indeed, we in Western Australia have received great commendation from conservationists everywhere for our action in setting aside an area, already surveyed as a townsite, as a reserve for a species of bird thought to be extinct but rediscovered. I refer to the Two People Bay reserve and the noisy scrub bird. Another rare animal which readily comes to mind is the short-necked tortoise which holds precariously to survival as a species on two small reserves in the Bullsbrook area.

Mr. Jamieson: You are getting onto dangerous ground.

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON: Does the honourable member not like the short-necked tortoise? The amendment included in the Bill will empower the Minister responsible for fauna conservation to declare such species rare and threatened by extinction. Such threat may arise through normal biological processes, hunting, introduced predators, or habitat disturbance and destruction. The destruction of native flora is very dangerous, and this has to be taken into consideration in relation to the conservation of fauna.

The effect of such a declaration will be to afford the species nominated a special and exclusive type of protection. They would already be protected, of course, under the general provisions of the Fauna Conservation Act, but under the additional protection open seasons or any other partial lifting of conservation measures would not be permitted.

To emphasise the importance attached to providing rare and threatened species with additional protection a maximum penalty of \$1,000 is proposed for any breaches.

Undoubtedly from time to time biologists will be recommending that additional protection should be granted to further species. Such recommendations will, of course, be considered on their merits and the appropriate action taken by the Minister in charge of the fauna conservation portfolio.

The purpose of the third amendment proposed is to strengthen the Act in relation to the illegal taking of protected fauna. Under the existing provisions of the Act the possession of protected fauna, whether it be live fauna or the skins and carcasses of fauna, is not an offence in itself. Enforcement officers have to rely on apprehending persons in the act of taking protected fauna if they need to prove that an offence has occurred.

If we are to regulate the kangaroo industry adequately it will be necessary to make it an offence to be found in possession of these skins and carcasses of these animals unless they have been lawfully taken.

At the present time an unauthorised shooter may take kangaroos and if he is not apprehended in the act of taking them he could sell the carcasses or skins to a licensed processor who would not be committing an offence by being in possession of them. The amendment proposed will, it is expected, dissuade processors from dealing in the skins and carcasses of kangaroos which may have been unlawfully taken. Prevention of smuggling of fauna interstate and overseas will also be more effective if possession of the skins and carcasses of protected fauna is in itself an offence.

Before concluding my introduction of this Bill, I would like to refer members to a number of pamphlets which have been issued by the Department of Fisheries and Fauna. The Minister has asked me to do this because the pamphlets give ample evidence of the department's work and indicate its great concern in the conservation of our State's fauna. I would like to table these pamphlets so that members can peruse them and, if they so desire, secure copies from the department. They are as follows:—

Care of Young Kangaroos—which goes into fairly intimate details concerning how to keep joeys warm, their feeding problems, and their complaints and how to treat them.

Mr. Norton: If you had a joey, wouldn't you have in your possession some protected fauna?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: No. Approval can be obtained for this, and, in certain areas, there is no necessity to obtain ap-

proval, as I understand the position. However, if the honourable member has any queries on this, he could readily obtain the information from the Minister. To continue—

Amateur-Inland Fishing—which is a guide to the rules.

Trout in Western Australia.

Western Australian Wildlife is Protected—which features, among other fauna, the Australian bustard and the short-necked tortoise.

The Right to Live—This describes the fascinating character, the short-necked tortoise, which would be as extinct as the dodo by now, probably, if we had not taken some action a short time ago.

Marron of Western Australia.

Treatment of Water Fowl—which deals with Algal poisoning and Botulism.

The Export and Import of Fauna.

I ask permission to table these pamphlets for the information of members. I commend the Bill to the House.

The pamphlets were tabled.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Norton.

STATE FORESTS

Revocation of Dedication: Motion

MR. BOVELL (Vasse—Minister for Forests) [5.34 p.m.]: I move—

That the proposal for the partial revocation of State Forests Nos. 14, 36 and 65 laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor on 22nd September, 1970, be carried out.

This is the usual proposal at this time of the year to excise areas from State forests. Three areas are involved on this occasion and I will give brief details, although lithos and plans are included in the papers which have already been tabled and members can, therefore, ascertain the exact situation of the areas.

The first proposal comprises two areas totalling 32 acres sought for exchange by adjoining holders in order to allow easier management of their property by having it all on the western side of the surveyed road.

The acquisition of the eastern portion of Murray Location 202, which is almost all cleared and plantable to pines, will give the Forests Department a more tenable western boundary to the plantation from a fire control point of view.

The second proposal covers an area of about 14 acres sought for exchange by adjoining holders in order to extend their property from the old abandoned road survey to the newly aligned Vasse High-

way. The area of State forest to be released is badly infected with jarrah die-back.

The private property which is offered in exchange adjoins the State forest boundary and has a much greater potential, being well stocked with good karri regrowth. Its acquisition will simplify fire protection in an area of high scenic value by bringing the State forest boundary to Davidson Road.

The other proposal refers to an area of about 700 acres which overlaps the Commonwealth special lease for defence purposes. The Commonwealth had been in occupation of the area for many years when it was inadvertently included in the dedication of State Forest No. 65 in 1959. Permanent improvements made in the area by the Commonwealth include a rifle range, a road, and portion of a landing strip. The area is outside the rationalised pine planting boundary and contains no millable timber.

I commend the proposals to the House.

MR. GRAHAM (Balcatta — Deputy Leader of the Opposition) [5.37 p.m.]: In my view there is no need to delay consideration of this motion, the contents of which I have studied. My first observation is that I am pleased that Mr. Wallace, the new Conservator of Forests, is, as one would have expected, following the procedure of his predecessor; he is vigilant, and fully conscious of his responsibility as custodian of our forest wealth.

The proposals are singularly few, there being only three. One is to correct a mistake, and the other two consist of exchanges with the owners of property and it would appear that this is of advantage both to those concerned and to the Forests Department.

Therefore, in addition to the correction, the only changes envisaged are of benefit to the State which is our prime consideration; and accordingly I support the motion.

Mr. Bovell: Thank you.

Question put and passed.

Resolution transmitted to the Council and its occurrence desired therein, on motion by Mr. Bovell (Minister for Forests).

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

SIR DAVID BRAND (Greenough—Premier) [5.38 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 6th October, Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 5.39 p.m.

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 6th October, 1970

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

BILLS (7): ASSENT

Messages from the Governor received and read notifying assent to the following Bills:—

1. Coal Mine Workers (Pensions) Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).
2. Child Welfare Act Amendment Bill.
3. Offenders Probation and Parole Act Amendment Bill.
4. Roman Catholic Vicariate of the Kimberleys Property Act Amendment Bill.
5. Petroleum Pipelines Act Amendment Bill.
6. Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).
7. Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Bill.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

Resignation of The Hon. H. C. Strickland

THE PRESIDENT: As Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee I have received from The Hon. H. C. Strickland the following letter:—

Dear Sir,

It is with regret that I tender my resignation as a member of the Standing Orders Committee, such resignation to have immediate effect.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

Tabling

THE PRESIDENT: I have received from the Auditor-General a copy of his report on the Treasurer's statement of the Public Accounts for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1970. It will be laid on the Table of the House.

QUESTIONS (4): ON NOTICE

1. DROUGHT RELIEF

Financial Assistance

The Hon. E. C. HOUSE, to the Minister for Mines:

- (1) (a) What is the maximum loan available in each State under State drought relief; and
- (b) what types of loans are available?