

# Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 27th September, 1962

## CONTENTS

### QUESTIONS ON NOTICE—

Amalgamated Collieries : Open-cut Operations in Cardiff Area	1348
Ashfield Railway Siding : Toilet Facilities Barge for Broome—	1350
Recommendation for Purchase	1349
Use, Cost, etc.	1349
Bunbury Prison : Site	1348
Canning Electorate—	
Loan Money for Drainage	1348
Loan Money for Residential Development	1347
Departmental Heads : Payments in Addition to Salaries	1350
Esperance Harbour : Construction of Breakwater and Land-backed Wharf	1346
Exports from Albany—	
Bales of Wool and Subsidy Paid	1351
Tonnages of Timber, Barrel Staves, and Salmon	1351
Geriatric Patients—	
Home Treatment by Trained Nurses	1350
Number in Government Hospitals	1349
Iron Ore Deposits : Esperance Area Survey	1347
Laurence Arthur Brewer : Tabling of Papers	1350
Licensing Court : Visits to Murchison and North-Eastern Goldfields	1345
Metropolitan Water Supply Department : State Government Insurance Office Loan	1345
Mt. Henry Home : Allocation from Loan Expenditure	1348
Native Welfare Mobile Teams : Departmental and Religious	1348
Parapet Walls—	
Appeals	1351
Legislative Control	1351
Physiotherapy—	
Recognition by Health Benefit Organisations	1349
Recognition under National Health Act	1349
Potatoes : Acreage, Varieties, and Yield	1350
School Commencing Times : Discussions by Education Department and Transport Trust	1349
Sewerage for Country Towns : Loan Allocations for Albany, Narrogin, and Bunbury	1348
State Housing Commission Homes : Combined Laundries, Bathrooms, and Tolls	1346
State Shipping Service—	
Recommendations by Captain Williams	1346
Tabling of Report	1346
Water Piping : Regulation for Non-corrosive Type	1346

### QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE—

Petrol : Coin-operated Bowsers	1352
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### BILLS—

Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill : 2r.	1355
Education Act Amendment Bill : 3r.	1352
Licensing (Rottnest Island) Bill—	
Intro. ; 1r.	1352

## CONTENTS—continued

Page

### BILLS—continued

Local Government Act Amendment Bill : Com.	1414
Noxious Weeds Act Amendment Bill—	
2r.	1356
Message : Appropriation	1358
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Act Amendment Bill (No. 2) : 2r.	1353

### ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1962-63—

Message : Appropriation	1358
Financial Statement : Committee of Supply	1358

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

## QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

#### State Government Insurance Office Loan

1. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Water Supplies:
  - (1) Is not the loan of £150,000 which he proposes to obtain for the Metropolitan Water Supply Department from the State Government Insurance Office governed by the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of clause 5 of Part 1 of the Financial Agreement and, consequently, unless the Loan Council otherwise decides, will be deemed to be money received by the State next financial year on account of the loan programme for that year?
  - (2) In the circumstances is it not disadvantageous both to the Water Supply Department and the State to borrow the money?
  - (3) Is it proposed that the annual provision of £10,000 from the loan allocation for the repayment of the amount of £150,000 will be invested outside the department, and if so, at what rate of interest?

Mr. BOVELL (for Mr. Wild) replied:

- (1) to (3) No.

## LICENSING COURT

### Visits to Murchison and North-Eastern Goldfields

2. Mr. BURT asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:
  - (1) Will licensing courts be held as usual this year in the towns of Meekatharra, Cue, Mt. Magnet, Yalgoo, Leonora, and Menzies?
  - (2) If not, what procedure is to be adopted in connection with the inspection of licensed premises and the renewal of licenses, etc., in these towns?

- (3) Is it the intention of the Licensing Court to visit the Murchison and North-Eastern Goldfields districts in future?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) A court for dealing with applications for renewals of licenses will be held at Mt. Magnet in November. Leonora and Menzies renewals will be dealt with at Kalgoorlie in October.
- (2) No change in connection with inspection of licensed premises by inspectors of licensed premises in each district is contemplated. Inspections can also be conducted by the supervisor of licensed premises now attached to the court, who, in the six months since his appointment, has inspected and fully reported on seventy hotels, all in country areas.
- (3) Yes, when circumstances make it desirable or necessary.

### STATE SHIPPING SERVICE

#### *Recommendations by Captain Williams*

3. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for the North-West:

- (1) Did Captain Williams in his report on the State Shipping Service, make any recommendations in respect to the control and administration of the service?
- (2) If so, what were his recommendations?

#### *Tabling of Report*

- (3) When will this report be tabled?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) Yes. As advised in answer to question No. 15 *Votes and Proceedings* No. 2 of the 31st July, 1962, Captain Williams recommended on this particular matter—

That a commission comprising three members be established to direct and control the affairs of the State Shipping Service in accordance with Government policy from time to time.

- (2) Answered by No. (1).
- (3) In the near future. I should be in a position to indicate more precisely on Tuesday next.

### ESPERANCE HARBOUR

#### *Construction of Breakwater and Land-backed Wharf*

4. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Can he indicate when the construction of the Esperance breakwater will be completed?
- (2) What is the estimated cost of this work?

- (3) When will the dredging works and construction of the land-backed wharf commence?

- (4) What is the anticipated completion date?
- (5) How many berths will be provided initially?
- (6) Will provision be made for further additions?
- (7) From what source will this be financed?
- (8) Has the Government approached the Federal Government for a special grant for this project?
- (9) If not, why not?

Mr. BOVELL (for Mr. Wild) replied:

- (1) The completion date of the contract is the 18th September, 1963.
- (2) £224,840.
- (3) Towards the end of the 1962-63 financial year.
- (4) This is dependent on availability of finance and has not been finalised.
- (5) One.
- (6) Planning provides for an additional four berths according to port trade development.
- (7) No. 1 berth will be financed from State loan funds.
- (8) No.
- (9) The State is receiving financial assistance from the Federal Government for other projects and in this instance the decision has been taken to finance from State loan funds.

### STATE HOUSING COMMISSION HOMES

#### *Combined Laundries, Bathrooms, and Toilets*

5. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Housing:

In how many homes and flat units built by the State Housing Commission are there—

- (a) combined laundries and bathrooms;
- (b) combined laundries, bathrooms, and toilets?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (a) 22 flat-units for the W.A. Pensioners' League.
- (b) 308 pensioners' cottage flats.

### WATER PIPING

#### *Regulation for Non-corrosive Type*

6. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Due to the apparent short useful life of G.W.I. internal service piping causing considerable loss of

time for inspection by departmental officers, to dirty water and lack of pressure, would he give early consideration to gazettement a regulation requiring all future internal services attached to M.W.S.S. & D.D. to be cement-lined, copper, or some other approved non-corrosive type of piping?

- (2) Do not such regulations exist in each of the other Australian States?
- (3) If not, what are the various requirements of the authorities similar to the M.W.S.S. & D.D. in the Eastern States and Capital Territory?
- (4) Is he aware that many partial blockages start to occur in G.W.I. piping after approximately three and a half years in three-quarter inch internal service?
- (5) Is he also aware that there are very few instances of three-quarter inch G.W.I. piping giving efficient internal service after six or seven years?
- (6) As pre-war G.W.I. piping appeared to last a much longer time in a serviceable condition—
  - (a) has the M.W.S.S. & D.D. water supply become more mineralised or in other ways affected so as to cause a far greater degree of corrosion; or
  - (b) has the quality of piping and particularly that of galvanisation deteriorated in the last twenty years?

Mr. BOVELL (for Mr. Wild) replied:

- (1) The matter is under consideration.
- (2) The latest information on this subject is being ascertained.
- (3) As for No. (2).
- (4) Yes.
- (5) Yes; to the extent that inspections are tending to support this statement.
- (6) (a) The water has not changed.
- (b) There are many factors involved and expert opinions vary.

Tubing currently supplied complies with Standard Specifications, but post-war tube has not had the life of that of pre-war manufacture.

## IRON ORE DEPOSITS

### *Esperance Area Survey*

7. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Has the Mines Department any knowledge of the existence of iron

ore deposits of a commercial nature in the area which could be served by the port of Esperance?

- (2) Have geological surveys been carried out by the department in this area for the mineral in question?
- (3) If not, could he have such a survey conducted in the near future?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) The Mines Department has no knowledge of the existence of any commercial grade iron deposits in the area which could be served by the port of Esperance.

There are six temporary reserves within 150 miles of Esperance, but no iron of commercial grade has been reported by the operators.

- (2) The Geological Survey has a field party which has been mapping on the Boorabbin and Widgiemooltha sheets during the last three seasons. This is the area of country between Norseman and Coolgardie.

Attention has been given to the possible occurrence of iron, but none of a commercial nature has been located.

A survey of the Phillips River goldfield, completed in 1953, did not locate any iron of commercial value.

- (3) The above survey is continuing, and will later include the Norseman and Lake Johnston 4-mile sheets; that is, the area from Norseman to Salmon Gums and from Bremer Range in the west to Fraser Range in the east.

Geologically, it is considered that a special survey for iron by the department is not warranted in this area.

## CANNING ELECTORATE

### *Loan Money for Residential Development*

8. Mr. D. G. MAY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Housing:

From the estimated £901,000 loan capital expenditure for 1962-63, will he advise the amounts set aside and applicable areas for residential development in the Canning electorate?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

As the commission land in the Canning Electorate will not be ready for development during 1962-63, no amount has been set aside.

*Loan Money for Drainage*

9. Mr. D. G. MAY asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

Of the estimated £167,000 loan expenditure listed for drainage purposes, 1962-63, will he advise the amounts set aside and applicable areas in the Canning electorate?

Mr. BOVELL (for Mr. Wild) replied: An amount of £29,400 has been allocated for main drainage works within this electorate, namely—

(a) £25,000 for the Riverton area.

(b) £4,400 for Lacey Street.

**MT. HENRY HOME***Allocation from Loan Expenditure*

10. Mr. D. G. MAY asked the Minister for Health:

Of the estimated £542,000 loan expenditure listed for institutional buildings, 1962-63, will he advise the proportion set aside for work at the Mt. Henry Aged People's Home?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

An amount of £14,619, to provide for the commencement of construction of 50 additional beds and water supply and reticulation for the grounds.

**AMALGAMATED COLLIERIES***Open-cut Operations in Cardiff Area*

11. Mr. H. MAY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

(1) Is it the intention of Amalgamated Collieries of W.A. Ltd. to commence open-cutting operations in the Cardiff area?

(2) If so, what are the numbers of the leases to be worked and what market is available to the company for the disposal of coal produced?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

(1) and (2) We know of no proposals of this nature, and none has been submitted to the Mines Department by Amalgamated Collieries of W.A. Ltd.

**BUNBURY PRISON***Site*

12. Mr. I. W. MANNING asked the Chief Secretary:

(1) Has the investigation for the selection of a new prison site in the Bunbury area been completed?

(2) If so—

(a) where is it proposed to establish the prison;

(b) what area of land is required;

(c) has the local authority concerned expressed an opinion as to the suitability or otherwise of the site selected?

(3) Was consideration given to establishing the prison on the north shore between Leschenault Estuary and the sea?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) In an area south-east of Bunbury in Bunbury endowment lands adjacent to the Boyanup Road.

(b) An area of approximately 34 acres has been allocated for prison purposes.

(c) The local authorities were informed that we were interested in this area and no objections were raised. The site was selected on the advice of the Town Planning Commissioner after a full investigation of potential sites.

(3) Answered by No. 2 (b).

**SEWERAGE FOR COUNTRY TOWNS***Loan Allocations for Albany, Narrogin, and Bunbury*

13. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Works:

What portion of the estimated loan expenditure for Country Towns Sewerage, Item 18, amount £123,000, Albany, Narrogin, and Bunbury, will be allocated each town respectively?

Mr. BOVELL (for Mr. Wild) replied:

The amounts are—

Albany—£18,000.

Narrogin—£29,000.

Bunbury—£55,000.

**NATIVE WELFARE MOBILE TEAMS***Departmental and Religious*

14. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Native Welfare:

(1) How many mobile native welfare teams, under the department's administration, are operating in this State?

(2) How many mobile welfare teams are in operation not under the control of the department in this State, and what religious denominations do they represent?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

(1) Four.

(2) Six—All Church of England.

**PHYSIOTHERAPY***Recognition under National Health Act*

15. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Health:

- (1) Is physiotherapy a recognised service under the National Health Act?
- (2) If not, will he make representations to the Commonwealth Government to have such treatment recognised under the National Health Act?

*Recognition by Health Benefit Organisations*

- (3) Do the Hospital Benefit Society of W.A. and the Friendly Societies Health Services of W.A. allow benefits for physiotherapy treatment?
- (4) If the societies as mentioned do allow benefits, are such benefits confined to the metropolitan area?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHISON replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) I will communicate with the Federal Minister in this regard.
- (3) The Hospital Benefit Fund of W.A. provides benefits for physiotherapy treatment only when the patient has been referred by a doctor. These benefits, which have an annual limit of £5 5s. are:—

	s. d.
per attendance at the physiotherapist's room	7 6
per attendance at home or hospital	9 0

The Friendly Societies Health Services of W.A. provides physiotherapy benefits at its physiotherapy clinic at the corner of St. George's Terrace and King Street, Perth, and for this service no charges are raised as it is free to members. All physiotherapy services are provided for all members and their dependants at the clinic, but they must be referred by a doctor.

- (4) No—but the Friendly Societies Health Services of W.A. require their members to come to Perth to participate in such benefit.

**SCHOOL COMMENCING TIMES***Discussions by Education Department and Transport Trust*

16. Mr. GRAYDEN asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) Is it a fact that discussions have taken place between officers from the Metropolitan Transport Trust and the Education Department in respect of the proposal that selected schools should commence at 9.15 a.m. each day instead of 9 a.m., as at present?

(2) If so—

- (a) were the discussions arranged with a view to relieving pressure on M.T.T. transport during "peak" period;
- (b) would such an arrangement mean that more M.T.T. vehicles would be available for use for special school bus services?
- (3) What was the outcome of the discussions?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) Yes; but variations other than 9.15 a.m. have also been discussed.
- (2) (a) Yes.  
(b) Yes.
- (3) The matter is still under consideration by the Metropolitan Transport Trust.

**BARGE FOR BROOME***Recommendation for Purchase*

17. Mr. RHATIGAN asked the Minister for the North-West:

- (1) Who recommended to the Government the purchase of a barge for the port of Broome?
- (2) Will the contemplated purchase of this barge have any bearing on a jetty in deep water at Broome?

*Use, Cost, etc.*

- (3) For what specific purposes will this barge be used?
- (4) Where will this barge be built?
- (5) What will the cost be, including transport to Broome?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) The matter has been under consideration on several occasions as a means of overcoming the problems that arise during neap tides. Captain Williams also made a firm recommendation.
- (2) No.
- (3) Answered by No. (1).
- (4) It is expected that it will be built in Western Australia, although there are prospects of a satisfactory purchase of a barge already in the State with modifications to be undertaken locally.
- (5) Not known, but an amount of £20,000 has been allowed in loan fund estimates which is considered ample to cover all costs involved.

**GERIATRIC PATIENTS***Number in Government Hospitals*

18. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Health:

- (1) Will he have a survey undertaken of geriatric patients now in Royal Perth, Fremantle, and suburban

Government hospitals who could be cared for in their own homes, subject to the supervision of local general practitioners and visited daily, or when necessary, by a trained nurse?

#### *Home Treatment by Trained Nurses*

- (2) If the patients are in excess of the ability of the Silver Chain to cope, will he investigate the economics of paying hourly award rates to suburban trained nurses for visits as suggested in No. (1)?
- (3) Will he request the Public Health Department to ascertain from the Nursing Federation, union, or other source, the names and addresses of trained nurses in the suburban area who might be pleased to co-operate with suggestions on a part-time basis?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) The matter will be discussed with hospital managements.
- (2) The matter will be considered.
- (3) Yes, if the need arises.

#### **ASHFIELD RAILWAY SIDING**

##### *Toilet Facilities*

19. Mr. TOMS asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) Is he aware that a request has been made by the Bassendean Shire Council for the installation of toilet facilities at the Ashfield railway siding?
- (2) As a new high school is being erected at Ashfield and it is anticipated that a large number of students will be using this siding, will he give favourable consideration to the installation of facilities as requested in No. (1)?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) A request was made by the Bassendean Shire Council to the commission.
- (2) It is not the policy of the department to provide public conveniences at stations.

Past experience has shown that they tend to serve the needs of the general public far more than rail patrons and are subject to abuse at stations where there is no direct supervision.

The position for railway patrons is no different from that which prevails at normal bus stops.

20. *This question was postponed.*

#### **LAURENCE ARTHUR BREWER**

##### *Tabling of Papers*

21. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

Will he lay on the Table of the House all papers, including any papers of the Land Agent's Supervisory Committee, concerning one Laurence Arthur Brewer, from whom I have authority for any papers concerning him to be disclosed?

Mr. COURT replied:

Yes. The file of the Land Agents' Supervisory Committee is tabled for 14 days.

*The file was tabled.*

#### **POTATOES**

##### *Acreage, Varieties, and Yield*

22. Mr. ROWBERRY asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) What acreage was planted in potatoes in the following districts during the past ten years: Albany, Manjimup, Pemberton, South-West, Metropolitan, Marybrook, Brunswick-Benger?
- (2) What varieties were planted?
- (3) What acreage of each variety was planted?
- (4) What was the respective yield, in tons, from each district?
- (5) What was the respective yield, in tons per acre, for each variety?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1), (4), and (5) The Western Australian Potato Marketing Board keeps records on the basis of ten districts. Separate figures are not available for Pemberton, which is included in the Manjimup district, or Brunswick, which is included in the Benger district. With this qualification, the information requested in questions Nos. (1), (4), and (5) is contained in the attached schedule which I now lay on the Table.
- (2) and (3) No records of the acreages of the different varieties are kept. Defaware is the main variety and would account for 99 per cent. of the total areas. Other varieties include Sebago, Kennebec, Sequoia, and Exton.

*The schedule was tabled.*

#### **DEPARTMENTAL HEADS**

##### *Payments in Addition to Salaries*

23. Mr. OLDFIELD asked the Treasurer: What were the total expenses incurred and payments made, in addition to salaries, on account of

transport, fares, cars, travelling allowance, hotel, meals, entertaining, postage, telephone, or any other allowance or expense whatsoever for each of the last two years separately in respect of the following positions:—

- (a) Director of Agriculture;
- (b) Conservator of Forests;
- (c) Director of Works;
- (d) Under-Secretary, Premier's Department?

Mr. BRAND replied:

The figures are as follows:—

- (a) Director of Agriculture:

	1960-61.	1961-62.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interstate fares .....	286 17 0	223 3 0
Interstate travelling allowance .....	71 11 0	61 2 0
State fares .....	—	137 14 0
State travelling allowance .....	44 2 7	41 3 11
Car expenses .....	40 18 6	67 1 6
Telephone .....	20 10 5	7 14 9

- (b) Conservator of Forests:

	1960-61.	1961-62.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Travelling expenses—		
Local .....	55 8 9	108 9 7
Travelling expenses, including fares, travelling allowances and out-of-pocket expenses—		
Interstate .....	207 10 0	778 15 11
Overseas .....	2,466 15 8	901 15 0
Telephone .....	30 0 6	43 15 5

A departmental car is provided and mileage for the two years was 31,000.

- (c) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department:

	1960-61.	1961-62.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transport, fares, cars .....	452 13 6	423 13 10
Travelling expenses, hotel expenses, meals .....	17 3 3	41 7 5
Telephone .....	13 7 6	13 7 6

- (d) Under-Secretary, Premier's Department:

	1960-61.	1961-62.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interstate fares .....	453 3 6	326 16 0
Interstate travelling allowance .....	115 13 6	82 10 0
State fares .....	71 19 0	5 3 9
State travelling allowance .....	105 12 9	17 1 6
Car expenses .....	111 0 0	135 0 0
Entertainment .....	27 10 0	—
Telephone .....	43 13 4	38 13 8

24. and 25. These questions were postponed.

## PARAPET WALLS

### Appeals

26. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister representing the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) How many appeals has he received regarding construction of parapet walls?
- (2) How many of these appeals have been upheld?

### Legislative Control

- (3) Are any amendments to the provisions under the Local Government Act controlling construction of parapet walls, proposed?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) Thirty-two.
- (2) Seventeen. Three are not yet decided.
- (3) No.

## EXPORTS FROM ALBANY

### Tonnages of Timber, Barrel Staves, and Salmon

27. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) What tonnages of timber have been railed from Albany to the Eastern States, excluding barrel staves, for the years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962?
- (2) What tonnages of barrel staves have been railed from Albany to the Eastern States for each of the same years?
- (3) What tonnages of barrel staves have been railed from Albany to Fremantle for shipment for each of the same years?
- (4) What tonnages of salmon have been railed from Albany for shipment through the port of Fremantle for each of the same years?
- (5) What tonnages of salmon have been railed from Albany to the Eastern States for each of the same years?

### Bales of Wool and Subsidy Paid

- (6) How many bales of wool were railed from Albany to Fremantle for each of the same years?
- (7) What was the subsidy paid by the Government for wool railed to Fremantle for each of the above years and how many bales of wool railed to Fremantle were for treatment and how many for shipment?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) Tonnages of timber excluding barrel staves railed from Albany to the Eastern States for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Tons
1958	1,820 (six months only)
1959	5,339
1960	5,834
1961	6,006
1962	1,433 (to the 30th June, 1962.)

- (2) Nil.

- (3) Tonnages of barrel staves railed from Albany to Fremantle for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Tons
1958	180
1959	250
1960	375
1961	220
1962	329 (to the 31st August, 1962.)

- (4) Tonnages of salmon railed from Albany to Fremantle for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Tons
1958	36
1959	166
1960	149
1961	Nil
1962	1,018 (to the 5th September, 1962.)

- (5) Tonnages of salmon railed from Albany to Eastern States for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Tons
1958	Nil
1959	Nil
1960	Nil
1961	147
1962	131 (to the 5th September, 1962.)

- (6) Bales of wool railed from Albany to Fremantle for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Bales
1958	9,437
1959	17,640
1960	17,769
1961	21,776
1962	8,645 (to the 30th June, 1962.)

- (7) Bales of wool railed from Albany to Fremantle for treatment and shipment for years ended the 31st December:—

Year	Treatment	Bales Shipment
1958	6,430	1,899
1959	10,829	2,275
1960	12,803	2,177
1961	12,504	4,515
1962	5,943	1,239

(six months only to the 30th June, 1962.)

The difference in the number of bales shown in question No. (6) and those in question No. (7) represents bales forwarded to individual firms and not for treatment or shipment.

The information concerning the subsidy paid by the Government, based on the financial year ending the 30th June, is as follows:—

1958	£2,724
1959	£3,918
1960	£122
1961	£3
1962	Nil

## QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

### PETROL

#### *Coin-operated Bowsers.*

Mr. GRAHAM asked the Premier:

- (1) How does he reconcile the reply to my question addressed to the Minister for Works on the 26th September that there is no intention of introducing legislation to allow coin-operated petrol bowsers, with the declaration in his policy speech on the 3rd March, 1959, wherein he stated, *inter alia*, "We will legalise the installation of automatic bowsers for after-hours trading"?

- (2) What factors influenced this change of policy?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) and (2) It is a fact that my policy speech of 1959 contained the words referred to. Although I have not perused the Minister's statement it would appear that in quoting a Cabinet decision on this matter he gave the impression that the Government had decided it would never legalise coin-operated petrol bowsers. Whilst the decision was that we would not proceed to legislate on this matter at the present time, there is no commitment in this regard for all time; and the undertaking given in 1959 still leaves this matter open, as far as the Government is concerned.

## LICENSING (ROTTNEST ISLAND) BILL

### *Introduction and First Reading*

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

## EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Third Reading*

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr. Lewis (Minister for Education), and transmitted to the Council.



# **TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD BETTING ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)**

## *Second Reading*

**MR. CRAIG** (Toodyay—Minister for Police) [2.36 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill proposes to amend six sections of the Totalisator Agency Board Betting Act, 1960-61. The first two amendments to sections 26 and 33 are merely for the purpose of making such sections more workable from an administrative point of view. The amendments to the other four sections, Nos. 45, 46, 49, and 52, all of which are penal sections, are introduced for the purpose of reducing illegal betting.

As section 26 now stands, the board is required to set aside, monthly, 1½ per cent. of its turnover for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure incurred by the board in the establishment of totalisator agencies and for meeting operating losses, and for the establishment of reserve funds for any of those purposes.

However, for the purpose of improving the tone of its agencies, the board is currently spending quite a good deal of money on improvements, mainly by way of renovations and floor coverings, and such expenditure is capitalised and written off over a period of three to five years.

Whilst the expenditure is met out of the capital fund, which merely changes the nature of the asset held, it is essential that the depreciation and writing off of assets be charged against the reserve account (the liability account), as distinct from the reserve fund (the original asset account); otherwise the reserve account would merely grow and grow, and there would be no way of dealing with it.

Whilst the auditors have agreed that depreciation charges and the writing down of assets are proper charges against the reserve account, the board desires to be more specific on this matter, and to make it clear that such items as depreciation charges, leasehold improvements, repairs and maintenance to buildings, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and fittings are included amongst the purposes for which the appropriation of 1½ per cent. of the monthly turnover is made.

The idea is to make that particular section of the Act more specific, as to the manner in which it can be applied. With the passing of this amendment the matters referred to, such as depreciation, will now be shown in the Act.

The next amendment is to section 33. This deals with credit betting by way of letter, telegram, and telephone. As this section is now worded, a backer cannot establish a credit account with the board, once a race meeting is in progress. He is

required to establish a credit account before the beginning of the race meeting at which the horse race is to be held. That is how the Act is worded at the moment; the credit must be established before the beginning of a race meeting at which the horse race is to be held.

Thus, for example, on Saturday the 20th October, which is Caulfield Cup day, if the first race of the cup meeting is scheduled to be run at, say, 10 a.m. Perth time, a backer wishing to open a credit account at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of placing a bet by letter or by telegram or by telephone message on the cup race, which is normally run at about 1 p.m. Perth time, would be debarred from so doing.

This is considered to be too restrictive and might even encourage a backer, treated strictly in the manner laid down, to seek out an illegal bookmaker. The difficulty, of course, is the two hours' difference in time between the Eastern States and Western Australia, and that is why this position has occurred.

Mr. Cornell: If you have the money to establish a credit, why not bet in cash?

Mr. CRAIG: This is for the purpose of credit betting. It is proposed to remove the restriction by deleting the words "before the beginning of the race meeting at which the horse race is to be held." Section 33 (b) will then read—

33 (b) the Board, or any of its officers, agents or employees shall not accept any bet that is made by letter or by telegram or telephone message on any horse race unless—

- (i) the person making the bet has established with the Board in accordance with this Act, a credit account sufficient to pay the amount of the bet and has maintained the account up to the time of making the bet and the bet is charged against that account.

This amendment proposes to do nothing more, or nothing less, than remove the prohibition against establishing a credit account whilst a race meeting is in progress.

In all, three amendments are proposed for section 45. The first and third amendments (a) and (c) are aimed at closing certain gaps which illegal bookmakers have found in the existing legislation. The second amendment (b) increases the penalties for illegal betting for both backer and bookmaker alike.

Taking the first amendment (a) to section 45: As this section now stands, a person can only be convicted as an illegal bookmaker provided it can be shown that he is carrying on a business as a bookmaker. To prove the existence of a business frequently requires the police to gather evidence over a somewhat extended period, and the evidence of a number of

betting transactions having taken place is also generally required in order to secure a conviction.

Since the T.A.B. Act first came into operation, illegal bookmakers have improved their techniques considerably, with the result that detection is harder than ever. They frequently change their betting points and telephones; only record nicknames or Christian names; allot code numbers known only to themselves and their clients; and, after phoning bets received at one point to another point, immediately destroy all details recorded at the first point. I believe they have even been known to record bets on glass which can be quite readily removed. These practices have made it most difficult to prove the existence of a business.

By amending section 45 (1) (a) to read "carries on business as a bookmaker or acts as a bookmaker" it will be open for a magistrate to record a conviction without the prosecutor having to prove the existence of a business. Evidence of illegal bookmaking will, of course, still be required.

It is perhaps now more appropriate to deal with amendment (c) to section 45 and to return to amendment (b) later. Here the purpose is to give to the term "bets" the same meaning as applies to the term "betting" in section 46 (3).

It is understood that some off-course bookmakers are collecting bets in T.A.B. areas under the pretence of acting solely as the unpaid agents and friends of the backers and phoning such bets through to licensed premises bookmakers operating outside of the T.A.B. areas. It is believed of course, that this method is used purely as a blind to camouflage illegal operations.

By defining the term "bets" to include the negotiating of bets, receiving or paying money in connection with bets, and settling bets, the agent, whether acting on behalf of the backer or the bookmaker, or both, could become liable to prosecution for betting illegally either as a backer or a bookmaker.

To return to amendment (b) to section 45: Here it is proposed to alter the penalties for illegal betting as follows—and these amendments could possibly be considered the most important amendments in the Bill:—

(1) For a first offence:

- (a) On the part of the bookmaker: In lieu of a fine of up to £100—a minimum fine of £250 and a maximum of £500 or imprisonment for two months.
- (b) On the part of the backer: In lieu of a fine of up to £100—a minimum fine of £50 and

maximum of £250 or imprisonment for one month.

(2) For a second offence: No change.

- (3) For a third or subsequent offence: For both bookmaker and the backer alike: In lieu of imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than six months—a penalty of imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than 12 months.

These penalties are already provided for offences under section 46.

The amendments to section 46 are purely by way of an alteration to the penalties for first offences. The present penalty for a first offence for both backer and bookmaker is a fine of £50. Under the amendment the first offence penalties will be—

- (a) For a bookmaker: A fine not less than £250 nor exceeding £500 or imprisonment for two months.
- (b) For a backer: A fine not less than £50 nor exceeding £250 or imprisonment for one month.

Section 49 deals with nit-keepers—they are the people who warn the others of the approach of the police. Here again it is proposed to alter the penalties. The existing penalties are—

- (a) For a first offence—£75.
- (b) For a second or subsequent offence—imprisonment for not more than six months.

The amendment fixes the following penalties:—

- (a) For a first offence—a fine not less than £250 nor exceeding £500.
- (b) For a second offence—imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months.
- (c) For a third or any subsequent offence—imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than 12 months.

This means that the penalties for nit-keepers will be more in line with those fixed for illegal bookmakers under sections 45 and 46.

As section 52 now stands, where an offence is committed under section 46 on premises licensed under the Licensing Act, 1911, the person holding or entitled to exercise the license also commits an offence. The penalty for a first offence is £25; and for any subsequent offence, £50. It is proposed to alter the penalties and, at the same time, to also make it a similar offence on the part of the licensee, where the original offence is committed under section 45.

Mr. Jamieson: There are no death penalties are there?

Mr. CRAIG: To be quite frank, the death penalty would be quite deserving in some of the instances brought to my notice.

Mr. Tonkin: That is very weak.

Mr. CRAIG: It is as a result of the activities of one of the illegal bookmakers that one member of the T.A.B. staff has had to serve a term of imprisonment now which he could have avoided if he had not come under the influence of that illegal bookmaker. Anyway, the honourable member can have his say later on. The proposed new penalties are—

- (a) For a first offence: a fine not less than £50 nor exceeding £100.
- (b) For any subsequent offence: a fine not less than £100 nor exceeding £200.

Since the T.A.B. first commenced operations in March, 1961, ten persons have been convicted under section 45 (1) (a) for betting as illegal bookmakers and seven have been convicted under section 45 (1) (b) as illegal backers.

Mr. Hawke: The bad old illegal days are back again.

Mr. CRAIG: Fines totalled £615 for the ten bookmakers, and £200 for the seven backers. As yet no person has been convicted under either section 46 or section 49. In regard to section 52 it is believed that a first conviction is about to be made. The majority of those convicted for illegal bookmaking were formerly either bookmakers or bookmakers' clerks licensed under the Betting Control Act.

Mr. Rowberry: Do they live in houses on stilts?

Mr. CRAIG: Whilst it is not claimed that the total amount now being wagered illegally is greater than it was 12 months ago, it is fairly certain that the numbers engaged in illegal bookmaking have remained substantially the same. It is clear that the existing penalties are not a real deterrent. This is because of the lucrative profits available to the illegal bookmaker. From figures available to the board, it is considered that the illegal bookmaker has a gross profit margin of 15 per cent. on turnover. As against this a T.A.B. agent would have a profit margin of approximately 1½ per cent.

The illegal operator has practically no expenses to meet. He sponges on the board for his broadcasts and racing information service; pays no turnover tax; and, no doubt, would avoid payment of income tax. Having such a high profit margin the illegal bookmaker is in a position to attract backers by offering extended credit. He can afford to take risks in regard to bad debts. It is in this direction that real trouble can start. It seems fairly clear that at least some people are getting involved financially through betting with illegal bookmakers.

This can, and does in fact, result in funds being misappropriated, leading to loss of employment, police court charges, and even imprisonment of the unfortunate individual involved, not strong enough to resist the bait of a commission on his own bets.

Prosecutions show that illegal betting does take place, and it is felt that giving magistrates discretionary power to impose either a pecuniary penalty or a short term of imprisonment for a first offence will supply the necessary deterrent to people at present betting illegally over the telephone, with a consequent saving to themselves and families, and, in some cases the elimination of the risk of having their lives ruined.

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

## BILLS OF SALE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### Second Reading

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [2.53 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of this short Bill is to amend section 10 of the Bills of Sale Act, 1899-1957, which sets out the times within which Bills of Sale must be registered.

At present these documents must be presented for registration within—

- (a) Ten days from the day of execution where it is executed at a place not more than 30 miles from the City of Perth, and
- (b) Fourteen days where the distance is more than 30 but not more than 200 miles.

These provisions apply to hire-purchase agreements, which are Bills of Sale under the Act. Hire-purchase agreements used by finance companies in all States comprise a written offer addressed to the finance company, which does not become a binding hire-purchase agreement until the offer is accepted by the finance company in writing. In practice, the offer is not accepted until the credit worthiness of the hirer has been established after making the usual inquiries.

It has been assumed by some of the hire-purchase companies for the purpose of section 10 that the "day of execution" is the date of the written offer as distinct from the date of the finance company's acceptance. Therefore, there are frequent cases of agreements being out of time for registration owing to the time lag between the offer and the acceptance thereof.

It is contended that, in so far as hire-purchase agreements are concerned, the periods previously quoted—namely, 10 days

and 14 days—do not allow sufficient time for investigations to be made before registration is necessary.

This Bill proposes to extend the time in both the cases mentioned to thirty days from the date of the signing of the hire-purchase agreement by the hirer; and where the agreement is signed by more than one hirer, within thirty days from the later or latest date on which it is so signed. The amendment is limited to a bill of sale which is a hire-purchase agreement within the meaning of that expression as defined in the Hire-Purchase Act, 1959; it does not apply to all documents that are bills of sale.

The purpose of providing that the time for registration shall commence to run as from the date of the signing of the hire-purchase agreement by the hirer is twofold—I stress the reference to hirer instead of owner in this case—firstly, to extend the period for registration; and, secondly, to stop an owner obtaining an execution of an agreement by the hirer and holding the agreement, completing the execution of it by signing it himself, and registering it when it suits him: in other words, to cover those cases where owners obtain the signature of the hirer to a hire-purchase agreement and do not register or submit the agreement at all until it is necessary; e.g., where the hirer falls down on his commitment.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Evans.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

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

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to enable the striking of a noxious weed rate on lines similar to those now applicable to the vermin rate. In fact, provisions of this Bill closely follow that part of the Vermin Act relating to the payment of vermin rates.

This presents a new approach to the weed problem in Western Australia and will be the means of providing funds for a determined effort to prevent the further spread of primary noxious weeds and subsequently their eradication where possible.

In 1960 a joint meeting of Government parties appointed a committee to inquire into the incidence and make recommendations for the control of noxious weeds in Western Australia. The General President of the Farmers' Union (Mr. Grant McDonald) and Mr. W. Pearce, also of the Farmers' Union—being one of the union's representatives on the Agriculture Protection Board—accompanied the committee by invitation.

In its report, the committee stressed the necessity for a more determined action in controlling and eventually eradicating primary noxious weeds, and recommended that additional finance be made available on a 50-50 basis between the Government and landowners for this purpose.

When the Agriculture Protection Board Act was framed in 1951, specific monetary allocations were made in it for the control of noxious weeds, vermin, grasshoppers, etc.; and the sum allocated for noxious weeds, including the statutory contribution from the W.A.G.R., was £7,500. In 1953, the Act was amended to remove the specific allocations and to enable the board to expend its funds in any manner it considered best. This was done so that any unusual outbreak of a type of vermin, weed, or insect could be dealt with immediately without financial restrictions.

As the board's policy on noxious weed control expanded, expenditure on noxious weeds, including the north-west, increased from £6,205 in 1951-52 to £79,480 in 1961-62. For the same period receipts have gone from £141 to £30,693. The largest item in receipts, of course, is from the sale of chemicals to landowners at cost price. At June, 1952, the balance of the Agriculture Protection Board trust fund account was £60,737, and at the end of 1958-59, this stood at only £1,735, and the board had to transfer a loan from the Vermin Act trust fund to the Agriculture Protection Board trust fund to enable it to carry on until the new financial year's allocation became available.

It will be seen, therefore, that the expansion in noxious weed control has taken up an increasing proportion of the Agriculture Protection Board's annual statutory income of £108,000. For a number of years, expenditure from the Agriculture Protection Board has exceeded receipts, including the statutory income of £108,000. This has been made possible by the use of reserves which have been built up in the early years of the protection board's activities. The estimated balance at the end of 1962-63 is £19,491, and this has been brought about in part by increased charges to farmers for work done by the Agriculture Protection Board on their properties. This anticipated balance is without allowance being made for the expansion of noxious weed control; and, without additional funds, it will not be possible to implement the recommendations of the joint parties' committee.

Although the Bill provides for a weed rate to be declared by the Agriculture Protection Board, it fixes the maximum at 3d. in the pound of the unimproved value in the case of a pastoral lease, and 1d. in the pound of the unimproved value of the holding in the case of other land. The Agriculture Protection Board proposes that the new vermin rate shall be ½d. per pound for pastoral leases, and 1/16d. in

the pound for other lands; and it estimates that this will raise £16,000 per annum which will be met on a pound for pound basis by the Government as a contribution to the board for noxious weed control purposes. It will be seen, therefore, that in this way an additional £32,000 will be available to the board for expanded activities against noxious weeds.

As no funds resulting from this amendment could be available before the 1963-64 financial year, arrangements have been made for the grant of £10,000 to be provided by the Treasury during the present financial year to initiate expanded noxious weed control activities immediately. It is essential that urgent action be taken to contain and control existing noxious weeds. They must be destroyed at distribution points alongside roadways and around stock yards, etc.; and, where they cannot be eradicated, the more difficult weeds must be controlled. At the same time it is not the intention to build the board up into becoming contractors. The aim will be to stamp out new outbreaks and eliminate spread. The difficult weeds must be contained at least, if they cannot be eradicated, but the farmers will still be primarily responsible for control measures on their own properties, and the individual shires responsible for the roadsides and reserves within their areas.

The Agriculture Protection Board is fully appreciative of the need for preventing the entry of noxious weeds into Western Australia from other States, and for containing them where they are at present established, and within that area controlling them and, where possible, eradicating isolated infestations.

Although the board undertakes a good deal of work for the control of noxious weeds in certain localities, its main function must be to organise and co-ordinate the activities of those responsible for the noxious weeds in their areas, in particular the farmers and the shire authorities. In a number of cases it is advisable for the Agriculture Protection Board to help by means of providing chemicals at cheap rates, assisting with equipment for special purposes and, where absolutely necessary, undertaking spraying on private properties where this has not been carried out by the owner.

Of the weeds, Bathurst burr is regarded most seriously as this can spread very rapidly; but with reasonable attention it can be controlled, although its complete eradication would take many years. Saffron thistle can be prevented by spraying and particularly by ensuring that it is thoroughly controlled within measurable distance of roads. Caltrop is a much more difficult weed to control. It can form seed very quickly after germination and, in summers when rain occurs, a large number of germinations can take place. It is possible that an intensive programme

aimed at eradication could be carried on for a period as long as 10 years without achieving this objective, even with frequent spraying as required in some years.

It is evident that activities by organisations such as the Agriculture Protection Board and local authorities cannot make much progress unless private properties are adequately treated. For this purpose, the facilities of the Agriculture Protection Board cannot be used as a great deal of equipment would be required, together with operators, and a very large sum of money would be involved. If such work is to be done on behalf of farmers, it should be by contractors rather than the protection board. The board has as its objective the better control of the serious weeds, and hopes to achieve this end by encouraging more active measures by local authorities. However, where conditions are such that eradication appears to be economically possible, the board is most anxious that this should be done, and it will take measures to bring about such eradication.

Apart from other economic aspects, the fact that a high percentage of Western Australian wool is free from noxious weeds is of extreme importance. It enables a greater percentage of wool to be locally scoured than elsewhere. It is most interesting to note that 30 per cent. of the wool production of this State is scoured here, and on the basis of over-all Australian production we scour a greater proportion than any other State. Furthermore, because many of our wools are free from burr, they do not have to have carbonising treatment, and as a result our markets are wider, as some countries which scour their own wool, but do not have carbonising plants, are able to purchase burr-free wool from Western Australia. Our aim must therefore be to keep our wool that way.

The Bill inserts a new division, Division 6—Finance—and provides a new section 48A which is completely devoted to the new financial arrangements. However, the opportunity has been taken to correct an oversight by the proposed amendment to section 67. In 1958, paragraph (q) which reads—

(q) Prohibiting or regulating the use of any particular chemicals or spray in or for the control or destruction of noxious or other weeds whether by means of aircraft or otherwise, at any time, or during particular periods or in relation to any specified area or boundary;

was added to section 49 of the principal Act, which provides for the making of regulations. At that time it was the intention to confer the power on local authorities but the consequential amendment to section 67 was overlooked. The final

clause of the Bill corrects this and empowers local authorities to make by-laws in this regard in dealing with secondary noxious weeds.

This Bill is a very important step towards more effective weed control and will assist greatly in reducing the danger to farmers. I hope members will give serious consideration to the importance of this legislation. I know it is an increasing tax measure; but from the discussion I have had with local authorities, and with many farmers and pastoralists, they all agree that action must be taken to curb the spread of noxious weeds in Western Australia. I have no doubt that support will be forthcoming for the Bill, and the moving of the second reading gives me much pleasure.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Hall.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

*Message: Appropriation*

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

## ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1962-63

*Message: Appropriation*

Message from the Governor received and read recommending appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1963.

*Financial Statement: In Committee of Supply*

The House resolved into Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1963, the Deputy Chairman of Committees (Mr. Crommelin) in the Chair.

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Treasurer) [3.13 p.m.]: In introducing this Budget, which carries with it some increased charges, I am heartened by the action of the New South Wales Labor Government in setting a very real lead.

**Mr. J. Hegney:** They are well behind you.

**Mr. BRAND:** No they are not.

**Mr. J. Hegney:** What about the motor drivers' licenses?

**Mr. BRAND:** The facts are that over £5,000,000 increased taxation will be placed on the people of New South Wales as a result of the various measures which that Government has seen fit to impose when bringing down its Budget for 1962-63.

To go off at a tangent, might I say at the outset, Mr. Deputy Chairman (Mr. Crommelin), that whilst I was rather

tolerant about the noise when introducing the Loan Estimates, I think some action might be taken to break down that continuous whine which we are hearing at the moment. I do not know who is responsible, but I would like to see some action taken.

In presenting the Revenue Budget for 1962-63, I propose to follow my custom of the past three years and commence with a brief survey of the State economy in the year just closed, and indicate the prospects for the current financial year. Members will recall that at this time last year I said the Western Australian economy was showing signs of recovery from the sharp downturn brought about by the credit squeeze of the late 1960 and associated Commonwealth policy measures. At the same time it seemed that the downturn would be shallower and shorter in Western Australia than in most of the other States.

I am pleased to be able to say that these expectations were substantially correct. Recovery is well under way in most sectors, public confidence is much stronger, and the prospects for 1962-63 are good. To illustrate this I will detail briefly the movements in the main economic indicators during the year 1961-62.

### Employment Figures

Naturally, one of the first indicators to attract attention is employment. The total number of persons in civilian employment in Western Australia was 191,800 in June 1961; and by June 1962 this had risen to 198,400 which is an increase of just on 3½ per cent. in the year. Equally important were the movements in some of the more important industrial groupings.

Manufacturing employment increased by 5 per cent. to reach 52,300 persons; there was an improvement of 6½ per cent. in building and construction which, at June 1962, employed 14,900 persons; and the retail trade engaged a total of 23,700 or 5½ per cent. more than 12 months previously.

These figures compare very favourably with total Australian figures, where civilian employment rose by only 2½ per cent. during the 12 months to June last. Movements in the main industrial groupings for Australia showed that manufacturing was up 3 per cent; building and construction showed no change; and retail trade rose almost 2½ per cent.

### Unemployment

Turning now to the other side of the picture we find that unemployment in this State was reduced during the year in spite of the large number of young people who left school at the end of 1961 and who sought work. The number of persons registered for employment at the end of June 1961 was 6,616, representing 2.3 per cent. of the estimated work force. By the end of June 1962, the number had been

reduced to 5,320, or 1.8 per cent. of the work force. This is a reduction of 20 per cent. during the 12 months.

Recipients of unemployment benefit similarly showed a substantial reduction of 25 per cent., falling from 3,561 to 2,667 during 1961-62. At the same time, there is confirmation of a better demand for labour in the figures of registered vacancies which moved up from 605 at the end of June 1961, to 928 at June 1962, giving an increase of 53 per cent. for the year.

As in the case of civilian employment, the unemployment figures show a better performance in this State than for the whole of Australia. Aggregate Australian details show a drop of 17 per cent. in registered unemployed; recipients of benefit down 20 per cent.; and registered vacancies 47 per cent. better at the end of June 1962, than 12 months earlier. It is also important to note that, taking the year as a whole, the percentage of the work force registered for employment has been lower in Western Australia than for the whole of Australia. In that period our percentage has been either the lowest or second lowest of all States, and at the end of June was bettered only by South Australia.

Since the end of June there has been a further improvement in the unemployment position, with a 6 per cent. drop in registered unemployed. The latest figures we have are for the end of August at which date 1.7 per cent. of the work force, amounting to 4,981 persons, was registered as unemployed. At the same date recipients of unemployment benefit had dropped to 2,417 and registered vacancies were 26 per cent. higher at 1,173.

#### Labour Shortages

Some months ago it became apparent that serious shortages were developing in some categories of skilled labour, particularly metal workers and electrical tradesmen, and some building tradesmen. This development was viewed by the Government as serious, as it would retard the rate of improvement in unemployment, reduce the possibility for absorption of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and delay construction work at a time when the economy needed the benefit of new projects.

In order to meet the situation we sent a mission to the United Kingdom and already we have had considerable success in recruiting migrants with suitable skills. In addition, the prospects in this State are attracting a steady flow of workers from other States and New Zealand; and this is making a useful contribution to the solution of the problem.

#### Finance Sector

Turning now to the finance sector, most indicators show a rather sluggish picture for the first six months, followed by a pick-up in the new year and carrying

through into the June quarter. For the June quarter of 1962, customers' balances with the trading banks averaged £106,283,000 or just on 10 per cent. higher than for the same period in 1961. Averaged over the whole year, balances were again 10 per cent. better than in 1960-61.

On the other hand, the earlier hesitancy in the economy is illustrated by advances of the trading banks. Here, the average over the whole of 1961-62 was actually 5 per cent. below that for 1960-61. However, there was a better tone in the June quarter of 1962 when trading bank advances increased to an average of £71,302,000 or 1½ per cent. above the June quarter of 1961.

Over the full year 1961-62 the weekly average of bank clearances reached £24,649,000, which was 5.8 per cent. higher than in 1960-61. This series also shows how improvement came late in the year, since the average for the June quarter of 1962, at £25,008,000, was 8 per cent. better than in the same period of 1961.

Savings bank deposits showed a good recovery and rose by 12 per cent. to reach £90,527,000 at the end of June in spite of a very sluggish movement between October and April. This increase compares very well with the 3 per cent. rise in the previous year and indicates a sounder financial position among individual persons in the community. Compared with the total Australian figures, the Western Australian performance was quite satisfactory.

Trading bank deposits for the whole of Australia were 6.3 per cent. higher in the June quarter, 1962, than in the June quarter, 1961; and over the whole of 1961-62 averaged only 4½ per cent. better than in 1960-61. Advances by these banks in 1961-62 averaged almost 5 per cent. below the 1960-61 level, but in Western Australia there was an upturn in the last quarter which showed 1.8 per cent. above the June quarter of 1961. Savings bank deposits for the whole of Australia moved forward satisfactorily, but with a 10 per cent. increase in the year ended last June, did not quite match the improvement in this State.

#### Real Estate Transactions

During 1961-62, real estate transactions showed a relatively small increase for the first three quarters and improved considerably in the June quarter. As a result, there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the value of both transfers and mortgages registered.

From the aspect of a better degree of confidence, it is significant that the transfers involved a number of larger properties, since there was a rise of only ½ per cent. in the number of transfers effected. On the other hand, the scarcity of finance in the early months of the year would probably account for the fact that

the 15 per cent. increase in the number of mortgages was appreciably more than the percentage increase in value.

### Retail Trade

Retail trade moved very slowly early in 1961-62, and for the first six months aggregate sales were below the corresponding period in 1960-61. However, the latter part of the year saw a considerable improvement and preliminary figures indicate a total for the year of nearly £275,000,000 which is 5½ per cent. better than the previous year.

As an indication of the improvement towards the close of the year, the 1962 June quarter figures are about 17 per cent. higher than those for the June quarter of 1961 and were at the average rate of about £25,750,000 per month. Early indications are that this improvement has carried through into the first quarter of this current financial year.

### Building Activities

As I remarked last year there are no direct indicators of the level of investment in Western Australia, but useful guides can be found in new motor vehicle registrations and in building activity.

For most of 1961-62, building activity was at a lower level than in 1960-61 but this situation was reversed in the June quarter. In the event, new buildings commenced were 10½ per cent. higher last year than in 1960-61, and buildings completed were about 5 per cent. lower.

In the dwelling sector, commencements improved by almost 11½ per cent. while houses completed amounted to 1 per cent. more than in the previous year. The wide disparity between commencement and completion percentages indicates the stimulus given to building in the June quarter of 1962.

Employment on building jobs reached 10,117 at the end of June last. This is an increase of 1,661 men or 20 per cent. above the level of the previous June, and just on half of it occurred in the June quarter of this year. Part of this sharp upturn is due to special jobs and repair and maintenance work connected with the forthcoming Commonwealth Games; but even allowing for that, there is still a healthy tone in building activity. Later figures for approvals and permits issued give no cause to believe that the level in this sector will not hold very satisfactorily.

Complete figures for the year 1961-62 are not yet available for the whole of Australia. From what we have, it would seem that the situation for the year was no better than in this State, and perhaps not quite as sound.

### Motor Vehicle Registration

Turning to new motor vehicle registrations, we find an equally good situation, with almost a 10 per cent. increase in

total registrations for the year. Stimulated by the release of several new models late in the year, registrations of new cars and station wagons were 12½ per cent. above the total for 1960-61 and reached the record level of 2,116 in June last. Commercial vehicles also showed steady improvement to reach 5 per cent. more than in the previous year. In spite of an improvement since the beginning of 1962, motor vehicle registrations for the whole of Australia in 1961-62 did not reach the level of 1960-61. Cars and station wagons were down 3 per cent. while commercial vehicle registrations showed a substantial decline of almost 12 per cent.

Indications are that the rising tide of new vehicle registrations in Western Australia has continued well into this financial year. Although, as previously noted, some of this is due to the release of new models, there seems no reason to doubt a continuation for some while yet.

### External Trade

The external trade of Western Australia in 1961-62 was not quite as good as in the previous years, mainly because of lower overseas exports. Nevertheless, the final result of a favourable balance of £21 million is very satisfactory.

In our overseas trade both exports and imports were less in 1961-62 than in the previous year and resulted in a favourable balance of £98.4 million compared with £104.8 million in 1960-61.

### Interstate Trade

Interstate trade showed little change either in imports or exports, and finished with an adverse balance of £77.4 million compared with £75.2 million in the previous year. In this regard it is pleasing to be able to record that interstate exports showed a decline of only £2 million, which is quite good considering the conditions in the other States during the year.

### Primary Industry

During 1961-62 primary industry experienced average to good results, with a record acreage and harvest of wheat. Development of new land continued at a high rate and there was a strong demand for land opened for selection during the year. At present, prospects for this season look good. Subject to satisfactory finishing rains a record grain harvest is forecast, and wool prices are not showing any firm tendency to lower levels.

### Economic Activity

In summary I feel I can rightly say that we can all be satisfied with the improvement in the economy of Western Australia during 1961-62, and we face this year with good prospects of further growth. Practically all the main indicators of economic activity are moving upward, there will be a strong additional stimulus



to trade and employment from the Commonwealth Games, and major projects now getting under way will make a substantial impact on the employment levels. We have taken, and will continue to take, positive measures to relieve the shortage of skilled workers in key occupations, so that the forward movement will lose none of its impetus.

Western Australia weathered the storm of the 1961 recession much better, and has made a quicker recovery, than most of the other States. The Government is confident that the State will go forward to build an even brighter future on the very sound base which is now established here.

### Revenue Deficits and Loan Funds

When introducing the Budget last year I was pleased to announce that, after receipt of the final grant recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission for the year 1959-60, the amount of the deficit for that year which had to be met from loan funds had been reduced to £450,000 in comparison with £1,076,000 for 1958-59.

Unfortunately, this improvement was not maintained in 1960-61 when the deficit of £760,000 budgeted for that year rose to an actual figure of £1,205,000 mainly because of basic wage increases granted during that year.

Advice received last month of the final grant to be paid in respect of 1960-61 reveals that £895,000 of the deficit for that year will have to be charged to the General Loan Fund thereby reducing the sum available for spending on capital works.

Now what caused this deterioration in 1960-61, and why is it that no less a sum than £895,000 of badly-needed loan funds are required to meet a deficit on Revenue Account for the year 1960-61? In order to obtain the answers to these questions we must refer to the Grants Commission's determinations for 1959-60 and 1960-61 and analyse them in some detail, which I now propose to do.

### Adverse and Favourable Adjustments

The State's final revenue deficit of £450,000 for 1959-60 represented the difference between adverse adjustments of £777,000 imposed by the Grant's Commission and favourable adjustments of £327,000 which were allowed by the commission.

The adverse adjustments consisted of £130,000 for the effects on the financial results of business undertakings of the State's basic wage policy; £500,000 because railway fares and freight charges were lower than the average charges of New South Wales and Victoria; £100,000 through M.T.T. fares being lower than the average of New South Wales and Victoria; £47,000 on account of two relatively minor adjustments for road finance and tramway route restoration. These items total

£777,000, which was partly offset by State taxes being £300,000 above the average of New South Wales and Victoria and by below standard expenditure of £27,000 on social services.

In 1960-61, the adverse adjustments for railways and the M.T.T. were reduced by £300,000 and £40,000 respectively, as the result of the increases in freight rates and fares imposed by the Government in August-September, 1960. However, these reductions in adverse adjustments were more than absorbed by a substantial rise of £463,000 in the adjustment for social service costs and by an additional penalty of £297,000 in respect of business undertakings on account of the State's basic wage policy. There was also a reduction of £50,000 in our favourable adjustment for State taxation.

These changes in 1960-61 resulted in the following determinations by the Grants Commission for that year: Firstly, the adverse adjustments were £436,000 because of above standard expenditure on social services; £427,000 for the effect on the financial results of business undertakings of the State's basic wage policy; £260,000 on account of railway and M.T.T. charges being still below the average of New South Wales and Victoria; £22,000 for a minor adjustment with respect to road finance.

This total adverse adjustment of £1,145,000 was partly offset by a favourable adjustment of £250,000 for State taxes which left a net amount of £895,000 to be found by the State from its loan resources.

### Social Services

There were two main reasons for the drift in social service costs in 1960-61. They were the cost of basic wage increases during the year and an increase in running costs of hospitals. The adjustment for social services is arrived at by the Grants Commission from a comparison of our actual expenditure with the standard derived from the average per capita costs in New South Wales and Victoria, plus an allowance for special difficulties of 14 per cent. to Western Australia. Therefore, any increase in our State basic wage which is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in New South Wales and Victoria must react against us.

In this respect, the average weekly basic wage for Western Australia in 1960-61 rose by 15s. 2d. compared with 13s. 8d. for New South Wales, whilst in Victoria there was no movement at all. Thus the standard moved by only 6s. 10d. per week, which was 8s. 4d. per week less than for Western Australia. This above-standard increase in Western Australia is estimated to have added £342,000 to our social services costs for 1960-61.

Apart from the adverse impact of basic wage increases on social service costs, these increases also result in an unfavourable adjustment with respect to the operation of business undertakings.

The extent to which the average basic wage for State employees varies above or below the Federal basic wage in New South Wales and Victoria is taken by the Grants Commission as providing a standard of effort applicable to the claimant States. Adjustment is made for the extent to which the corresponding variation for State employees in business undertakings in a claimant State is greater or less than the variation in the standard States.

In 1959-60 our unfavourable adjustment from the effect on the financial results of business undertakings of State basic wage policy was £130,000. This rose in 1960-61 by £297,000 to £427,000 as the result of a much higher increase in the Western Australian State basic wage than was the case for the standard being the average of the increases in New South Wales and Victoria.

Therefore the prime cause of the deterioration in revenue finance in 1960-61 was the quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage which added £639,000 to our unfavourable adjustments for social services and business undertakings.

It is of interest to note that in 1960-61 the average weekly basic wage in Western Australia was 18s. 9d. per week above the Federal wage. This excess added £750,000 to our costs for social services in 1960-61 and £600,000 to the expenditures of business undertakings included in the revenue Budget. It is clear, therefore, that the State would have been able to balance its Budget in 1960-61 if the Federal wage had been paid in lieu of the higher State wage.

The position in 1961-62 with respect to the basic wage was not quite as serious as in 1960-61 due to the rise of 12s. per week in the Federal basic wage in July, 1961, which resulted in an increase of 11s. 9d. in the average weekly wage for Victoria. As the State basic wage for New South Wales rose by an average of 7s. 8d. per week, the standard increase for 1961-62 was 9s. 9d. compared with only 4s. 7d. for Western Australia.

However, the average State weekly wage for Western Australia during 1961-62 was still 11s. 7d. above the Federal wage and 8s. 7d. above the standard determined from the average experience in New South Wales and Victoria; and it would appear that a situation of this order will continue during 1962-63 and perhaps indefinitely. Therefore there will be a continuing adverse impact on State finance as the result of its basic wage policy, particularly in the fields of social services and business undertakings.

The extra cost to the State of paying a basic wage in excess of standard can be met in one of the following ways:—

By using loan funds to finance the cost of the higher basic wage which in fact is being done now through the funding of revenue deficits.

By reducing the level of expenditure on social services.

By increasing State taxes and charges.

*Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.7 p.m.*

### **Employment of Moneys for Deficit Funding**

I think it would be obvious to every member of this House that the employment of loan moneys for deficit funding at a time when every penny we can lay our hands on is required for capital works is a bad practice and should be avoided if there are reasonable alternatives.

One of the alternatives is to reduce the level of expenditure on social services; but is this practicable? Should we turn round, for example, and increase the size of school classes; or should we reduce the services being given by our hospitals, or perhaps cut down on the Police Force? I think not! Perhaps there is some room for economies, and where these are feasible they will be enforced; but I doubt whether any great savings are possible.

Just in case any member should think that there may be scope for reductions of expenditure in fields other than social services, let me emphasise the fact that the Grants Commission is not imposing any adverse adjustment in respect of State expenditure other than that incurred on social services and in paying a higher basic wage than the standard. I should also emphasise that in the field of social services, our excess expenditure is again due primarily to the basic wage.

The Government has therefore come to the conclusion, unpopular though it may be, that an increase in State taxes and other charges is the most positive way of overcoming at least to some extent the adverse impact on State finance of paying a basic wage in excess of the standard adopted by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

### **Financial Results for 1961-1962**

Before dealing with the proposals for increased taxation and the Budget for 1962-63 I desire to refer briefly to the financial results for last financial year.

In my comments so far I have dealt largely with the financial year 1960-61 and have given details of the determinations made by the Grants Commission for that year. This is because 1960-61 is the latest year dealt with by the commission and we will not know its determinations of 1961-62 until August 1963.

However, the indications are that very little, if any, of the published deficit for 1961-62 of £964,000 will be recovered as the result or recommendations to be made by the commission, and we will therefore be faced with another heavy deficit funding operation next year which will continue into 1964-65 and beyond if we do not take remedial action at this point in time.

Although the adverse impact on the State's finances of its basic wage policy will not be as great in 1961-62 as in 1960-61, last year's excess over standard was still more than £600,000 and this item will therefore figure largely in the adverse adjustments of the Grants Commission.

As far as the published results for 1961-62 are concerned, we finished the year with a deficit of £964,000, which was an improvement of £217,000 on the Budget estimate.

Expenditure by departments exceeded the Budget estimate by £813,000, but this excess was more than offset by additional revenue collections of £1,030,000. The additional revenue derived from State taxes, departmental charges, and business undertakings disclosed a return to more favourable economic conditions than were prevailing when the Budget for last year was introduced.

#### Receipts from State Taxes

Receipts from State taxes yielded £470,000 more than the amount forecast in the Budget. Land tax contributed £122,000 of this increase and stamp duty a further £192,000. Betting taxes exceeded the estimate by £111,000, due to a much higher return from the Totalisator Agency Board than was anticipated.

#### Territorial Revenue

Territorial revenue from land, mining, and timber exceeded the estimated amount by £153,000 and departmental collections were £131,000 more than the estimate for the year.

#### Railways

The railways again improved on previous results. Two years ago the cash deficiency of the railways was £1,890,000, while in 1960-1961 it amounted to £587,000. In the year just closed the cash deficiency was reduced to £428,000.

Of the total increase in expenditure of £813,000, the railways accounted for £226,000 as a result of extra costs arising out of the record haulage of wheat and other grains during the year.

#### Debt Charges, Unemployment Relief, and M.T.T. Loss

Debt charges exceeded the estimate by £118,000, and expenditure on unemployment relief rose by £65,000. An amount of £150,000 in excess of the budgetary provision was paid to the Metropolitan Transport Trust to recoup the losses of that undertaking, and the loss on the State Shipping Service also rose by £71,000.

#### Native Welfare

Following a decision to transfer expenditure incurred by the Education and Medical Departments on natives to the vote for Native Welfare, the expenditure on this item exceeded the estimate by £274,000 but this excess was partly offset by savings in the Education and Medical votes.

#### Increased Taxation

Before I outline the Government's proposals for increased taxes I should draw attention to the fact that these proposals have been based on the level of taxes applying in New South Wales and Victoria at the time the Budget was framed.

In this respect, I see from this morning's paper that the Budget introduced in the New South Wales Parliament last night provides for substantial increases in taxation, and railway fares and freights. These increases, of course, will result in the adoption by the Grants Commission of higher standards in these particular fields, and if we are to avoid adverse adjustments we will be required to make an even greater effort than has been allowed for in this Budget.

It may be necessary, therefore, for the Government to reconsider some of the proposals which I will now detail, before the necessary legislation is introduced to give effect to them.

#### Anticipated Revenue and Expenditure

For this current year of 1962-1963 we are budgeting for a deficit of £782,000.

Revenue from all sources is estimated at £78,167,000 and proposed expenditure totals £78,949,000. The estimated revenue is classified under the following headings:—

	£
State Taxation .....	7,064,000
Territorial .....	1,678,000
Law Courts, Departmental and Royal Mint .....	9,548,000
Commonwealth .....	37,901,000
Public Utilities .....	21,975,000

The total revenue from State taxation is estimated to exceed last year's collections by £601,000 which includes £457,000 to be raised from increased stamp duties, higher liquor license fees, and a new levy to be known as third party insurance surcharge.

#### Stamp Duty

It is proposed to amend the Stamp Act to simplify the basis of assessing duty on fire, marine, and general insurances by substituting a flat rate duty of 5 per cent. of gross premiums paid to insurance companies, for the varying rates of duty now contained in the second schedule of our own State Act.

At present, the yield from the various rates prescribed in the second schedule is equivalent to approximately 3 per cent. of gross premiums compared with 5 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and accordingly the Grants Commission imposed an adverse adjustment on this account in 1960-1961 which amounted to £204,000. The additional revenue this financial year under this heading is estimated at £100,000 and in a full year's operations £200,000.

It is also proposed to increase the present rate of duty imposed by the second schedule to the Stamp Act under the heading, "Conveyance or Transfer on Sale of Property", from 5s. for every £25 of the value conveyed to 12s. 6d. for every £50 of the amount or value of the consideration or part thereof.

The proposed increase of 25 per cent. will bring our rate of duty into line with that in New South Wales and Victoria and so avoid the present adverse adjustment of £140,000 under this heading, although the situation here has been varied to some extent by the New South Wales decision to impose an increased rate of duty where the consideration is in excess of £7,000. The estimated benefit to Consolidated Revenue is £140,000 for a full year, and £70,000 in this current financial year.

A further amendment to the second schedule to the Stamp Act is proposed to provide for an increase from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. in the stamp duty payable on hire-purchase agreements.

The standard adopted by the Grants Commission is 1½ per cent. being the average of New South Wales (1 per cent.) and Victoria (2 per cent.). In Tasmania it is also 2 per cent. Our existing rate of 1 per cent. is therefore below standard by one-half of 1 per cent., which resulted in an adverse adjustment in 1960-61 of £130,000. Additional revenue in this financial year is estimated at £65,000; and for a full year, £130,000.

From time to time, I have been approached by organisations and individuals to raise the exemption from stamp duty on receipts which at the present time only applies in respect of amounts under £1. It has been suggested that the exemption should be raised to £5.

The exemption from stamp duty on receipts given for amounts of less than £5 would reduce State revenue by an estimated sum of £93,000 per annum, which is 40 per cent. of our total collections under the heading of taxation.

As the State is not in the position to forgo any of its current collections from taxation it would be necessary to increase the present rates of duty payable on receipts for amounts of £5 and over in order to offset the loss of duty in respect of amounts under £5.

It is necessary, of course, to have regard for the practice of the standard States of New South Wales and Victoria, and in these two States receipts for amounts of less than £2 are exempt from duty but both then impose a duty of 3d. flat on all receipts for amounts of £2 and over.

After giving consideration to all aspects of the matter and bearing in mind the desirability of raising the present exemption, the Government has decided to introduce legislation—

To abolish the duty now payable on receipts for amounts between £1 and £5.

To increase the duty now payable on receipts for amounts between £5 and £25 from 1d. to 3d.

To increase the duty now payable on receipts for amounts between £25 and £50 from 2d. to 3d.

To leave unaltered the duty now payable on receipts for amounts in excess of £50.

It is not anticipated that there will be any material variation in total revenue collections from receipt duty as a result of adopting the proposals I have just outlined. The higher rates of duty on receipts for amounts between £5 and £50 will do little more than offset the loss in revenue from the abolition of duty on receipts of amounts under £5.

#### Levy on Motor Vehicle (Third Party) Insurance

In 1959 the Victorian Government introduced, under the Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act, 1959, a levy of an additional £1 to be paid with each premium payable in respect of any contract of third party insurance effected or renewed after the 16th November, 1959. The legislation was effective to the 1st December, 1960. Subsequently the additional fee was extended for 12 months to the 1st December, 1961, and prior to that date was made permanent. The additional levy is paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund, and yielded £490,000 in 1959-60, and £882,000 in 1960-61.

In his Budget speech for 1959-60, the Treasurer of Victoria said—

The increasing costs of hospital maintenance continue to add heavy burdens to the budget, and the cost of motorcar accident cases is a severe strain on hospital finances. In addition the cost of police supervision and control of motor traffic is a high charge on Consolidated Revenue. With these factors in mind the Government has decided to add a levy of £1 to all Motor Car (Third Party) Insurance premiums.

The proceeds of the levy in Victoria have not been specifically appropriated for, or applied to, either of the purposes referred to by Mr. Bolte, but have been regarded as a general purpose tax in aid of revenue.

By introducing this surcharge, Victoria has altered our relative position with respect to State taxes as assessed by the Grants Commission. As a result, our adjustment for relative severity of taxation now contains an unfavourable element on account of third party insurance surcharge.

It has therefore been decided to follow Victoria's example for exactly the same reasons which prompted the levy in that State; namely, the increasing strain on hospital finances of motor vehicle accident

cases and the increasing cost of police supervision and control of motor traffic, both of which are imposing a heavy burden on Consolidated Revenue.

There are approximately 234,000 motor vehicle licenses in force in Western Australia, and a third party insurance surcharge of £1 would yield £234,000 per annum. Legislation to be introduced shortly will provide for the operation of the levy from the 1st January, 1963, and it should yield £100,000 in this current financial year.

### Liquor License Fees

In New South Wales and Victoria, liquor license fees are paid by retailers on the basis of a percentage of the wholesale value, including excise, of purchases during the previous year. In New South Wales the fee at present is assessed at 5 per cent. and in Victoria it is 6 per cent. However, New South Wales is lifting its rate to 6 per cent.

In Western Australia, the fee is 8½ per cent. of the value of purchases, excluding excise and cartage. The exclusion of excise in the case of the Western Australian fee, results in much lower collections in this State than the average of New South Wales and Victoria, and hence we suffer a large unfavourable adjustment under this heading. For the year 1960-61 the adverse adjustment determined by the Grants Commission was £228,000 against collections of £503,000.

In order to correct the adverse adjustment it has been decided to introduce legislation to bring our basis of assessment into line with the standard. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act so as to include excise in the wholesale value and to reduce the present fee to 5½ per cent., which is the average of New South Wales and Victoria at present. The average will now move to 6 per cent. as a result of New South Wales lifting its fee to this percentage. The estimated additional yield from the higher fee is £297,000 in a full year, and £122,000 for this financial year.

The proposals I have outlined should provide additional revenue of £457,000 in 1962-63. This estimated yield is based on the necessary legislation being in operation from the 1st January next, and to this end the relevant Bills will be introduced shortly.

### Betting Taxes

Collections taken into Consolidated Revenue from betting taxes continue to increase, and in 1962-63 estimated revenue from all sources totals £966,000 compared with £895,000 for the last financial year, and £847,000 for 1960-61.

The significance of these figures can be appreciated when comparison is made with collections in earlier years. In 1959-60

the amount taken into Consolidated Revenue was £792,000, and in 1958-59 the yield was only £627,000. This increase of £339,000 between the collections taken into Consolidated Revenue in 1958-59 and the estimate for this current year, which is a rise of 54 per cent., reveals the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Government since it took office in 1959.

### Distribution of T.A.B. Surplus

Racing and trotting clubs have also benefited very considerably from the introduction of the Totalisator Agency Board. In 1958-59 the clubs received only £19,000 as their share of off-course betting taxes. In this current financial year, the board anticipates a distribution to the clubs of no less a sum than £300,000 being the estimated surplus on its operations after payment of tax to the Treasury.

I should also like to point out that these results have been achieved notwithstanding a substantial drop in off-course betting turnover since 1958-59, which is a clear indication of the excessive profits made by bookmakers under the previous system. It is abundantly clear that the Totalisator Agency Board has been a great financial success, and both the Treasury and the clubs have gained substantially from its operations.

### Entertainments Tax

The only other major variation in taxation collections occurs under the heading of Entertainments Tax, which was abolished from the 1st January, 1962. Revenue brought to account last financial year was for the period, the 1st July to the 31st December, 1961; and there will, of course, be no collections from this source in 1962-63.

### Territorial and Treasury Revenue

Territorial revenue should yield an additional £37,000 this year. Of this sum, mining will account for £16,000 and timber a similar amount.

The main increase under the heading of Law Courts, Departmental, and Royal Mint is in Treasury Revenue which is expected to be £543,000 higher in 1962-63 than in the last financial year. Of this sum, £250,000 represents earnings from the investment of public moneys.

### Investment of Cash Resources

As a result of legislation passed last year, the Treasury has invested its cash resources in short-term market and other securities and anticipates that by the 30th June, 1963, it will be possible to pay into revenue an amount of £250,000, which will include earnings during the period November, 1961, to June, 1962. Recovery of debt charges from Government instrumentalities will be higher this year, and in this respect interest payments to the Treasury will exceed last year's total by £286,000.

### Financial Assistance Grant

Commonwealth payments to the State will rise by £1,187,000 in this current year, of which £1,133,000 is on account of the financial assistance grant. The amount of the financial assistance grant is determined by a formula prescribed by Commonwealth legislation, which allows for movement in population and in the average wage level for Australia.

This year's increase of £1,133,000 is much lower than last year's comparable increase of £2,108,000 due in the main to the small increase in average wages during 1961-62 on which the grant for 1962-63 is largely based. The increase in average wages for Australia in 1961-62 is estimated to have been only 2.3 per cent. compared with an increase of 5 per cent. in 1960-61.

This substantial drop of almost £1,000,000 in the rate of increase in the financial assistance grant has of course added to our budgetary problems in this current year as exemplified by the fact that debt charges alone will increase in 1962-63 by a much greater sum than the increase in the financial assistance grant.

That is the situation in every State, and I have no doubt it is responsible to a very large extent for the action taken by New South Wales to make substantial increases in taxation.

### Special Grant

Fortunately, there has been some increase in the special grant payable this year on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission which will help to reduce the gap between revenue and expenditure. In 1961-62 the special grant was £6,156,000 of which £956,000 was a contribution towards the deficit of 1959-60 and £5,200,000 was available for the services of the year 1961-62.

This year, the special grant will be £6,210,000 of which £310,000 is a contribution to the 1960-61 deficit and £5,900,000 is available for the services of 1962-63. This represents an increase of £700,000 for current services.

The total increase in Commonwealth assistance for the current year is therefore £1,833,000, which is considerably below the corresponding increase of £3,608,000 in the last financial year.

### Public Utilities

Revenue from Public Utilities is estimated at £21,975,000 in 1962-63, which is £747,000 more than last year's collections.

### Water Supplies

Earnings from new and extended country water supplies are expected to increase the revenue from these undertakings by £100,000 in this current year.

The metropolitan area was revalued as at the 1st July last; and, as a result, additional revenue of £348,000 is expected in this current year. As the increase in rates will be followed by a higher water allowance there will be some reduction in sales of excess water which, combined with the revaluation, will result in a net over-all gain to the department of £319,000 in 1962-63.

### Railway Revenue

There will be a decline in railway earnings in 1962-63 due to a slackening in the haulage of wheat and other grain and decreases in coal, ores, and mineral traffic. However, coaching traffic should return additional revenue as a result of the Royal visit and Commonwealth Games, with some increases in livestock, refreshment services, and miscellaneous. In addition, it is anticipated that outstanding accounts at the 30th June next will be at a much lower figure than at the 30th June last. Mainly because of this latter fact, it is anticipated that collections will increase over last year by £323,000.

### Estimated Total Revenue and Expenditure

In total, the revenue from all sources is expected to exceed last year's collections of £74,926,000 by £3,241,000. The Budget allows for a total increase in expenditure over last year of £3,059,000.

I did not intend to analyse the estimates for each department in any great detail as members will be able to obtain, during later debate, required information from the Ministers controlling the various departments. At this stage I will only comment on major variations in expenditure.

### Interest and Sinking Fund Payments

The greatest single increase in expenditure occurs under the heading of Special Acts where interest and sinking fund payments are expected to exceed last year's total by £1,427,000. This increase is unavoidable and arises out of the conversion of maturing loans to higher rates of interest together with interest payments on new loans.

### Superannuation and Pensions

Provision for increased superannuation and pension benefits is the main reason for increased expenditure under the heading of Other Statutes. Allowance has also been made for an increase of £17,000 in the allocation to the Agriculture Protection Board to match a similar amount to be paid by property owners through the agency of a higher vermin rate which is being levied in 1962-63.

The scale of benefits available to miners under the Mine Workers' Relief Act was recently extended to invalid and old-age

pensioners who were not previously entitled to benefits. The cost of the additional benefits will be met by increasing the weekly contribution by employees and employers and gives rise to a corresponding increase in the amount to be paid by the Government to the fund and which is estimated at £12,000 in 1962-63.

As far as superannuation and pension benefits to former Government employees are concerned, it is proposed to introduce legislation in this current session to increase the benefits payable to those on the lower rates of pension, and more will be heard of this matter shortly.

### Treasury Miscellaneous Services

Under the heading of Treasury Miscellaneous Services provision has been made for a decrease in expenditure of £857,000. The main reason for this reduction is the transfer to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during last financial year of the special grant of £956,000 received in that year as a contribution towards the published deficit of 1959-60. In this current year we will be receiving £310,000 as a contribution towards the 1960-61 deficit, and this amount will again be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

These transfers do not affect the Budget because there is a corresponding increase in revenue under the heading of Commonwealth Grant under Section 96 of the Constitution with respect to both the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Other significant decreases in expenditure are—

	£
Rail freight concession on export grain stored at depots .....	98,000
Refunds of entertainments tax .....	52,000
Recoup of M.T.T. losses .....	142,000

No provision has been made for rail freight concessions in this current year as it is not expected that there will be any emergency storage of grains. As entertainments tax has now been abolished there will be no refunds of taxes to motion picture proprietors in 1962-63.

The payment to the M.T.T. in 1961-62 included £114,000 on account of losses incurred in 1960-61. The provision of £464,000 for 1962-63 is in respect of anticipated losses for this current year plus £21,000 to clear the balance of loss for last year not previously recouped.

The only major increase in expenditure allowed for in Miscellaneous Services is in respect of the running of the University. The University increase here of £121,000 allows for the higher amounts recommended by the Australian Universities Commission to cope with the expanding needs of the institution. In this respect

it is to be borne in mind that the Commonwealth will also make a higher contribution in 1962-63 towards meeting increased University expenditure than was the case last year.

### Agriculture

It is proposed to spend £1,231,000 in 1962-63 on agriculture in the southern area of the State, which is an increase of £102,000 over last year's expenditure.

Agriculture continues to be one of the most important features of the State's economy and is continuing to expand rapidly. In 1961-62, 953,000 acres were cleared. Existing properties also increased production by use of improved methods and increased mechanisation.

Last year cereal crops yielded 93,200,000 bushels; 180,000,000 lbs. of wool were produced; and livestock numbers continued to increase. These items indicate the advancement taking place in this sector of primary industry, and in the achievement of these results the Department of Agriculture has played an important part.

There is a constant demand from farmers for advisory and research services and the greatest need of the department is for trained professional officers for extension purposes.

The department is doing everything possible to train its own staff, and there are at present 45 cadets in training of whom 27 are agricultural science cadets. Provision has been made in the Estimates for a further 15 cadets to be taken on this year. Three veterinary science cadets should also graduate this year, which will assist in overcoming the current shortage in this field.

Training for agricultural pursuits is being continually expanded. In this respect the College of Agriculture at Muresk will increase its student numbers early in 1963; and when the full course is operating, 100 students will be in residence.

A further sum of £217,000 is to be spent on agriculture in the northern areas of the State during 1962-63, which is an increase of £11,000 on last year's expenditure.

### North-West Development

Provision for increased expenditure of £245,000 on northern activities is contained in the North-West division of the Estimates. Because of a non-recurring item of £160,000 spent last year on the restoration of roads damaged by floods, and an anticipated reduction of £75,000 in the State Shipping Service loss for this year, the real increase in north-west expenditure amounts to £480,000. The main increases occur in the estimates of the following departments:—

	£
Country Water Supplies .....	69,000
Medical .....	45,000
Mines .....	28,000
Native Welfare .....	237,000
Public Works .....	62,000

River investigations and gauging in the north are expected to cost £57,000 more than in the previous year. New activities include Gascoyne River gaugings and surveys and investigations of rivers in the West and East Kimberleys. It is also expected that there will be increased pumping of water due to higher consumption.

The cost of operating the new Port Hedland Hospital and increased operational costs at other hospitals in the north, together with the appointment of additional staff, including a medical officer at Carnarvon, accounts for the increase in the Medical Department's estimates.

A substantial increase of £28,000 in the Mines Department north-west vote as compared with last year's total expenditure of £7,000 is due to the employment of an additional eight geologists and necessary field hands for work in the north.

As far as the increased vote for native welfare work in the north is concerned, it would be desirable for me to explain this item when I deal with the head office estimates for this department, which I will come to shortly.

In the case of the Public Works Department, its increased activities in the north will embrace additional expenditure of £16,000 on repairs and maintenance of jetties and harbours, and £33,000 on repairs and renovations of public buildings. Additional expenditure of £13,000 on the operating costs of electricity supply undertakings will also be incurred.

#### State Shipping Service

The estimated reduction of £75,000 in the State Shipping Service loss, to which I briefly referred a moment ago, is occasioned by two factors. Firstly, it is proposed to increase the existing level of fares and freight charges from the 1st November next so as to return additional earnings of £233,000 in a full year. Details will be published shortly, and it is expected that the yield from the increased charges in this current financial year will amount to £128,000.

The Government has been reluctant to take this step; but in view of the concern expressed by the Grants Commission at the heavy losses being incurred by the service, it was obvious that unless action was taken to increase charges to a reasonable level, we would be faced with an adverse adjustment on this account. I realise this is a substantial increase, but it must be recalled that our predecessors in office increased the charges and made a total of £175,000 in 1957; and, presumably, they did it for the same reason that we are doing it now.

The gain to the Shipping Service of £128,000 in 1962-63 from the proposed increase in charges will be partly offset by a net increase of £53,000 in its operating costs for this year. The net gain will

therefore be £75,000 which will reduce the anticipated loss in 1962-63 to £981,000, which is still a very substantial figure.

#### Education

As I remarked last year, expenditure on education continues to climb, and in this current year the total outlay is expected to reach £11,415,000, which includes £187,000 for the north-west. This represents an increase over last year of £706,000. The greatest single increase is in salaries, which will rise by £555,000 to a total of £9,327,000.

Some 120 additional teachers will be required in 1963 as the school population continues to increase. The total number of teachers engaged full time in primary and secondary education will then be 4,592; and, in 1963, school enrolments in primary and secondary schools are estimated to reach 131,800.

The size of classes has been reduced where possible by appointing extra teachers; and in this respect significant improvements have been brought about, as evidenced by the fact that in 1959, 7 per cent. of primary classes exceeded 50 pupils, whereas in 1962 the percentage had dropped to 2.2 per cent. Over the same period the percentage of primary classes of less than 40 pupils has been increased from 43.3 per cent. to 51.1 per cent.

The size of secondary school classes has also been reduced. For example, although secondary school enrolments have risen from 20,345 in 1957 to 32,941 in 1962, the percentage of classes numbering less than 40 has increased from 60.6 per cent. to 65.5 per cent.

#### Department of Native Welfare

Total funds provided for the Department of Native Welfare in 1962-63 amount to £1,544,000 compared with £1,299,000 in the last financial year. Of the increase of £245,000, an amount of £142,000 is represented by increased recoups to the Education, Public Health, Medical, and Police Departments for services supplied to natives by those departments.

The main reason for the large increase in recoups to other departments is the extensive programme of renovations to the Derby Leprosarium which will be financed in the first instance by the Public Health Department at a cost in 1962-63 of £62,000.

The remaining increase in the Native Welfare vote of £103,000 is due to the appointment of additional field staff, increased assistance to missions, and further improvements to native reserves.

#### Public Works Department

The vote for the Public Works Department has been increased by £174,000 in this financial year, and it now stands at



£1,696,000. Maintenance of public buildings will cost an additional £92,000; rents for office accommodation, £12,000; maintenance of harbours and rivers, £15,000; and mechanical and electrical services, £23,000.

### **Lands and Surveys**

In the Lands and Surveys division of the Estimates provision has been made for increased expenditure in 1962-63 of £149,000. Of the increase, an amount of £47,000 is for the appointment of additional draftsmen, surveyors, and survey examiners, and to meet full-year costs of new appointments made last year. Survey expenses will increase this year by £36,000, of which £20,000 is required for the chartering of aircraft and £10,000 for contract surveying.

Attention is being devoted to general mapping work, surveys of blocks for settlement, particularly in the south-east part of the South-West Land Division, and on contract surveys in the north-eastern wheatbelt for the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme.

### **Point Walter Migrant Hostel**

In order to provide for the arrival and accommodation of an increased flow of migrants, the hostel at Point Walter is being altered and extended at a cost of £31,000. It is usual for the Commonwealth to meet half the cost of works of this nature, and an approach has already been made with this objective. The State's share of the alterations is allowed for in the Estimates.

### **Purchase of Princess Royal Fortress Area**

Provision has also been made to purchase from the Commonwealth the Princess Royal Fortress area at Albany at a cost of £22,250 in order to retain this site for public recreational purposes. It is no longer required for defence purposes.

### **Public Hospitals and Medical Services**

In 1961-62 the total expenditure by the State on the operation of public hospitals and other medical services was £5,482,000, of which the sum of £209,000 was spent in the north-west.

This total included some increase in expenditure occasioned by the opening during last financial year of the new 137-bed Albany Regional Hospital and extensive additions to the Narrogin District Hospital. The opening of these new buildings marks the commencement of a long-range programme of erecting regional hospitals in the larger towns in country areas. These hospitals provide more specialised services, and cases are treated in the regional hospitals which previously may have had to

be transferred to one of the major metropolitan public hospitals. As both hospitals will be operational for a full year in 1962-63, heavier expenditure will be incurred.

In this current year work will commence on new regional hospitals at Bunbury and Geraldton. The present hospitals in these towns are very old buildings; and, because of advances in medical science and population increases, are totally inadequate. The new regional hospitals will provide up-to-date hospital services and adequate ward accommodation to meet the needs of these areas for many years to come. The larger buildings and the more up-to-date facilities, however, will cost much more to maintain. In addition, as I have already indicated, the 1962-63 Estimates provide for the operation of the new Port Hedland District Hospital, which was opened on the 18th August, 1962.

During 1961-62, the new 58-bed Osborne Park Hospital and extensive additions to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Perth Dental Hospital were completed.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital has now become a complete women's hospital instead of being limited to midwifery cases; and, from the 1st July, 1962, became the teaching hospital for gynaecological work in connection with the Medical School.

The Perth Dental Hospital's facilities prior to the opening of the additions were inadequate both with respect to the treatment of patients and the training facilities for dentists.

Over the last two years the number of non-tuberculosis patients hospitalised at the Perth Chest Hospital has increased. A further increase in beds occupied by these cases is expected in 1962-63, which is another cause of the increased cost to the State of medical and hospital services this year.

Considerable expansion of ward facilities and other services at the Fremantle Hospital has taken place over the last two years, and further facilities—including a new nurses' home, day hospital, and training school—will require increased Government subsidy during this financial year.

It will be of interest to note that the Medical division estimates for this year allow for an amount of £97,500 to be received from the Commonwealth Government in respect of medical undergraduate training at the teaching hospitals. This will be the first year that Commonwealth assistance in this regard has been received.

Principally as the result of the opening of new hospitals or extensive additions to existing hospitals, the expected number of beds occupied should increase from 2,930 in 1961-62 to 3,068 in 1962-63. The mental health services continue to expand. There

has been no reduction in the number of patients requiring hospitalisation, and demands on outpatient services have increased.

Provision has been made in this year's Estimates for increased professional and nursing staff, occupational therapists, and rehabilitation officers. Increased costs in maintaining existing services and expanding activities, together with increased margins for nursing staff, have been provided for. Greater emphasis on occupational, social, and industrial therapy has also lead to rising costs.

Expenditure for this current year is estimated at £1,338,000 which is an increase of £90,000 over last year.

### Police Services

For police services during this financial year, it is estimated that a sum of £2,091,000 will be required; this is £101,000 more than was required for the previous year.

Increasing needs for new stations being erected, together with demands for more supervision of traffic on the roads, necessitated an increase in the strength of the force and approval was given in July for the intake of an additional 25 officers. The Estimates make provision for this addition to the force, which now consists of a total of 1,192 officers. In addition, the department employs 204 clerks, typists, and cadets.

During last year, new police stations were opened at Ongerup, Innaloo, Hilton Park, Cannington, Kalamunda, and Kununurra. In this current year, new stations will be opened at Rockingham, Cockburn, and Wundowie.

It is intended to extend the wireless telegraphy communication system of the department by the installation of sets in an additional number of mobile units, and also in the closer country stations. This is being made possible by the completion of a transmitting station at Lesmurdie, and will contribute to the efficiency of the force.

A traffic fatalities investigation squad has been set up, with a senior detective officer in charge, to establish the cause of all fatal traffic accidents, and to furnish the courts with the comprehensive evidence required in all such cases.

New standards are being provided for the weights and measures branch together with up-to-date comparison equipment.

### Railways

Last year's cash deficiency on railways of £428,000 was £22,000 less than the amount provided for in the printed Estimates. Actually, on a commercial basis the results were considerably better than

this, due to the fact that accounts outstanding and cash in transit were higher than was anticipated when the 1961-62 Budget was prepared. The year produced quite a substantial increase in wheat haulage, to mention only one of the commodities that returned more revenue than was budgeted for.

The benefits arising from the substitution of road services for poorly patronised country rail services was again evidenced by the reduction of 70,000 country passenger train miles. This follows the reduction of 250,000 train miles mentioned in the last Budget speech. On the staff side the average number employed in 1961-62 on operating, as distinct from capital work, fell by 204 compared with the previous year. In this respect it is of interest to note that since 1958 the average staff has decreased by 886.

The Estimates for 1962-63 provide for a reduction in the cash deficit from £428,000 to £72,000, but this fall is influenced by the fact that outstandings will be considerably reduced during the current year. From the point of view of traffic to be handled, a decrease in volume is expected due to the reduction in wheat storage at the 1st July last compared with that at the 1st July, 1961. For the first few months of this year traffic will in consequence be lighter than last year but the remainder of the year promises to tax the department's resources to the utmost.

Fortunately, six new diesel electric locomotives of similar design to the present high-powered A-class locomotives will be received before the next harvest commences and these will not only materially assist in meeting the heavy demands, but will also bring about operating economies. The tonnage and ton mileage handled by the department last year were all-time records, and set a standard for the department's capacity that was not contemplated even a few short years ago. Provided traffic is available, even that standard will be eclipsed with this new equipment.

Progress of the rail standardisation project is satisfactory, a major development being the Commonwealth's agreement to the construction of a double dual gauge line between Midland and Northam instead of the single dual gauge as originally proposed. This will mean further operating economies.

As I indicated when introducing the Loan Estimates, the department is also pushing ahead on the project to construct a railway from Kwinana to Jarrahdale for the conveyance of bauxite. The new target date for completion is the 30th June 1963, and although this will not benefit the current year's operating results it will, of course, have quite an impact on 1963-64.

The Commissioner of Railways recently returned from a 3½ months' study tour of the U.S.A., Canada, and the United Kingdom. Mr. Wayne's report will be closely studied by the Government when it is received, but the expectations are that substantial benefit to the Western Australian Government railways will accrue.

Total expenditure on railways in this current year is estimated at £17,220,000 which is £34,000 below last year's figure.

#### **Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation Undertaking**

Operations in 1961-62 of the Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation Undertaking resulted in revenue collections of £1,302,000, and expenditure of £1,781,000, leaving a cash deficiency before charging interest and depreciation of £479,000. In 1962-63, provision is made for expenditure of £1,988,000, and collections of £1,402,000 are expected. From these transactions a deficiency of £586,000 is expected before account is taken of interest and depreciation. The activities of this undertaking can be conveniently broken into three sections and these are—

Country water supplies.

Country towns sewerage.

Country drainage and irrigation.

Expenditure on country water supplies in 1962-63 is expected to be £1,640,000, which is an increase of £151,000 over 1961-62. While some part of the increase is due to salary payments for additional staff, the major portion is due to increased operating expenses of the reticulated schemes including the former Goldfields water supply. The increase is caused by the necessity to pump more water to serve the natural growth of new and expanded services, and special maintenance costs in particular areas.

The greater length of pipeline in the southern section of the comprehensive scheme and the reticulation of new farm lands in the northern section impose an increasing burden on operation expenses. During 1961-62 the southern section of the comprehensive scheme to which the Commonwealth Government has been contributing was completed, and the northern section is now being advanced from our own funds. The sum of £81,000 is provided for the operating expenses of country towns sewerage. Provision has been made for the functioning of the new schemes at Kellerberrin, Bunbury, Mt. Barker, Wagin, Pingelly, Katanning, and Narrogin. While operating expenses will increase, additional revenue collections are expected.

#### **Drainage and Irrigation Services**

Drainage and irrigation services in country districts will require £267,000 in 1962-63. This represents an increase of £31,000 over expenditure last year and is caused by additional costs of operating drainage

and irrigation districts where rates are charged and also for works in areas where rates are not levied. The higher cost of operating rating schemes arises from a greater use of irrigation water by farmers, and by the extension of drainage districts. In addition, the rehabilitation of drainage and irrigation works is being carried on progressively. The additional funds required for non-revenue producing concerns arise from increased activity on surveys, gauging, storm damage, irrigation research, and the maintenance of Wellington Dam.

I might say that the Government has decided that there shall not be an increase in the charges for irrigation water this year, but I must point out that the heavy losses occasioned by this department could easily bring about some increase in the next financial year; because they have reached the point where the Grants Commission may well impose some penalty, or an adverse adjustment as it is better explained, in respect of these matters.

#### **Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department**

The operating or running expenses of the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department are expected to increase by only £14,000 in this current year. However, interest and sinking fund charges will increase by £145,000, which will bring the total increase in expenditure for 1962-63 to £159,000. On the other hand, it is anticipated that revenue collections will rise by £319,000, which means a net gain to the department of £159,000 in comparison with the results achieved last year. As the department suffered a cash deficiency of £97,000 in 1961-62, the net cash improvement of £159,000 expected this year will enable it to finish 1962-63 with a cash surplus of £62,000.

Another way of summarising the financial position of the department for 1962-63 is to compare the anticipated collections for this year with the estimate of expenditure. Collections for 1962-63 are expected to total £3,169,000, and expenditure is estimated at £3,107,000. The difference of £62,000 is the anticipated cash surplus. No doubt it will be claimed by some people that this anticipated cash surplus of £62,000 for 1962-63 is evidence that the Government is using the department as a taxing machine. Any such claim, of course, would completely ignore the fact that in 1961-62, for example, the department had a cash deficiency of £97,000, which was found from Consolidated Revenue. Therefore, if we look at both years together there will be a net loss to Consolidated Revenue of £35,000.

Now, it is of no use whatsoever to suggest that each year should stand in isolation. If we were to adopt this course then there is no doubt that the Grants Commission would impose an adverse adjustment for the years when we had a cash deficiency, and they would give us a favourable

adjustment when there was a cash surplus. Our adjustments would go up and down like a Yo-yo with a disturbing effect on financial planning, and for this reason the State has consistently opposed any suggestion that the Grants Commission should treat each year in isolation.

Seasonal variations are such that it is impossible to regularly balance the budget of the Metropolitan Water Supply Department; and it is to be expected that in one year there will be a surplus, and in another a deficit. All that is expected from the department is that it should pay its way in the long run and it is not required, nor will it ever be required as far as this Government is concerned, to contribute to Consolidated Revenue as a taxing machine.

#### **Metropolitan Water Supply Department Finances**

Now let us see what has happened to the finances of the department since the Government took office in 1959.

The Auditor-General's report for 1959 shows that the department had accumulated a surplus in its revenue account at the 30th June, 1959 of £240,000. After the department took credit for every penny which it has collected since the 1st July, 1959, and after meeting its expenses, the surplus was reduced to £27,000 at the 30th June, 1962, as the Auditor-General's report for this year will reveal when it is published shortly. Now surely this is ample proof that in the three-year period under review expenses exceeded collections, otherwise the surplus could not have dwindled.

I think it should be made perfectly clear also that because the department had a surplus in its books at the 30th June last that does not mean Consolidated Revenue has received the benefit of this surplus. On the contrary the department was indebted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the tune of £354,000 at the 30th June mainly because of the department's debtors whose outstanding accounts totalled £387,000.

In other words, the surplus in the department's books will only be realised when all outstanding debts are collected, and in the meantime it is the Consolidated Revenue Fund which is financing these debts. In the period since 1959 there has been less money taken into consolidated revenue than has been paid out on behalf of the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, and therefore any charge that the Government is using it as a taxing machine is completely and utterly false.

Mr. Graham: We will have a look at that one later on.

Mr. BRAND: The charge is utterly false. If the honourable member can give an answer to those figures he is better than I thought he was.

Mr. Hawke: Let us hope they are more reliable than the figures which you gave last year.

Mr. BRAND: They are equally as reliable as the figures given last year.

Mr. Hawke: Then they are hopeless.

Mr. BRAND: The honourable member cannot get away from the Auditor-General's report.

Mr. Hawke: Where is it?

Mr. BRAND: I will lay it on the Table of the House very shortly, and that will be much sooner than it used to be when the honourable member was Premier.

Mr. Court: Then we were lucky to get it by the end of the session.

Mr. Graham: You are going to knock off much sooner, too.

Mr. BRAND: Sometimes it used to be on the last day of the session.

#### **Property Valuations**

There have been complaints from some districts with respect to property revaluations and I would like to make some comment with respect to them. Under the new system of triennial valuation reviews by the Taxation Department, introduced from the 1st July, 1962, the time lag in valuations as between different districts which was an inherent characteristic of the previous method of progressive reviews will be eliminated. This new system has been instituted not only so that all districts will be reviewed at the same time and on a comparable basis, but also to ensure that valuations throughout the metropolitan area are maintained at a uniform level.

The increase in property valuations in such districts as Maylands, Mt. Lawley, and Inglewood, which had not been reviewed for five or six years, has necessarily been of greater proportions than in those districts which had been reviewed at more recent dates. With all valuations now at a uniform level this particular situation will not be again encountered.

#### **State Taxation**

I would like to conclude on this note: The Budget allows for certain increases in State taxation, and other charges which the Government believes are necessary in order to avoid the use of loan funds for deficit funding purposes. In a rapidly developing economy such as we have in Western Australia today there is an urgent need to make the most of our capital resources in the provision of services for an expanding community, and under these conditions the Government is convinced that the measures proposed in the Budget are completely justified and deserve the support of all members.

I now take pleasure in presenting the Estimates and in moving the first division; namely—

**Legislative Council, £15,858.**

#### **Progress**

**Progress reported and leave given to sit again, on motion by Mr. Hawke (Leader of the Opposition).**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1962-63

## INDEX TO RETURNS

	Return No
I. Balance Sheet .....	1
II. Consolidated Revenue Fund—	
Revenue and Expenditure, 1961-62, compared with Estimate .....	2
Revenue—Statement of Receipts, 1961-62, and previous years .....	3
Expenditure Statement, 1961-62, and previous years .....	4
Published Budget Results, 1900-01 to 1961-62 .....	5
Adjusted Budget Results after receipt of Commonwealth Special Grants, 1947-48 to 1961-62 .....	6
Revenue—Sources and Revenue per capita .....	7
Expenditure—Functions of Expenditure and Expenditure per capita .....	8
Dissection of Expenditure .....	9
III. General Loan Fund—	
Loan Repayments .....	10
Loan Expenditure for 1961-62, and previous years. ....	11
IV. Public Debt—	
Loan Authorisations and Flotations .....	12a.
Loan Indebtedness .....	12b.
Summary of Gross Loan Raisings and Disbursements .....	12c.
Net Public Debt per head of Population .....	12d.
Contingent Liabilities .....	12e.
Loan Liability—amount maturing each year .....	13
Sinking Fund—Transactions during year, 1961-62 .....	14a.
Transactions since 1st July, 1927 .....	14b
Loan assets, 1961-62—Summarised classification .....	15
Loan assets, 1961-62—Detailed classification .....	16
V. Business Undertakings—	
a. Public Utilities—Summary .....	17
Country Areas Water Supply .....	18
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	19
Railways Commission .....	20
Tramways .....	21
Ferries .....	22
State Batteries .....	23
Caves House .....	24
b. State Trading Concerns—Summary .....	25
State Engineering Works .....	26
State Building Supplies .....	27
State Shipping Service .....	28
Wynndham Freezing, Canning and Meat Export Works .....	29
State Hotels .....	30
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	31
c. Other business undertakings—Summary .....	32
State Electricity Commission .....	33
Rural & Industries Bank—Rural Department .....	34
Rural & Industries Bank—Government Agency Department .....	35
State Government Insurance Office .....	36
Charcoal Iron & Steel Industry .....	37
Albany Harbour Board .....	38
Bunbury Harbour Board .....	39
Fremantle Harbour Trust .....	40
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	41
Metropolitan Markets Trust .....	42
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	43
VI. Trust Funds—	
Hospital Fund .....	44
Road Funds .....	45
Forests Improvement and Reforestation Fund .....	46
The State Housing Commission Funds .....	47
VII. Statistical Section—	
Receipts from Commonwealth taken to the Consolidated Revenue Fund 1961-02 to 1961-62 .....	48
Other Receipts from Commonwealth, 1961-62 .....	49
State Taxation and Taxation per head .....	50
Social Service Expenditure, 1961-62 .....	51
Western Australian Government Railways—Statement of Operations .....	52
Tonnage and Earnings on goods carried .....	53
Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions .....	54

**CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND**  
**ESTIMATE FOR 1962/63**

	£	£	£	£
Deficit for year 1961-62				964,012
Financial Deterioration.				
Add Decreases in Estimated Revenue.				
Taxation—				
Land Tax		22,055		
Entertainments Tax		105,631		
			127,686	
Departmental—				
Tuberculosis		35,243		
Minor Variations		14,432		
Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—				
Bank Balance—Government of W.A. A/c.	41,576			
City of Perth—Debtenture	21,000			
Tramways Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	64,957			
Minor Variations	45,632			
		173,165		
			223,440	
Royal Mint			17,691	368,817
Add Increases in Estimated Expenditure—				
Special Acts—				
Interest and Sinking Fund		1,427,078		
Superannuation and Family Benefits Act		72,301		
Minor Variations		54,531		
			1,555,910	
Departmental—				
Premiers		22,255		
Taxation		65,000		
Government Printer		72,070		
Agriculture		98,786		
North-West		245,354		
Education		689,746		
Public Works and Buildings		174,299		
Mines		32,048		
Crown Law		51,693		
Lands and Surveys		148,910		
Forests		17,744		
Prisons		40,596		
Homes		22,735		
Public Health		23,984		
Medical		252,349		
Mental Health Services		89,602		
Police		100,838		
Minor Variations		91,754		
Treasury Miscellaneous Services—				
University of Western Australia	121,225			
Kings Park Board	20,000			
Tourist Development Authority	12,756			
Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments	12,925			
Pay Roll Tax	18,601			
Transfer to C.R.F. towards deficit in 1960-61	310,000			
Minor Variations	143,363			
		638,870		
			2,868,631	
Public Utilities—				
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage		206,969		
Minor Variations		20,002		
			226,971	
				4,651,512
Carried forward				5,934,341

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued

	Brought forward	£	£	£	£
Financial Improvement.					5,984,341
Less Increases in Estimated Revenue.					
Taxation—					
Stamp Duty			361,696		
Probate Duty			69,519		
Licenses			128,458		
Betting Taxes (net)			71,144		
Third Party Insurance Surcharge			100,900		
				728,817	
Territorial—Land, Mining and Timber					
Law Courts					38,891
Departmental—					
Industrial Development			19,208		
Public Health			28,521		
Public Works			39,381		
Minor Variations			68,940		
Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—					
Short Term Investments—Interest		250,000			
Fremantle Harbour Trust—Interest		109,928			
Hospital Fund Contributions—Interest		97,406			
State Housing Commission—Interest		58,327			
Rural and Industries Bank—Interest		17,379			
State Shipping Service—Interest		16,707			
Railways—Sinking Fund		24,774			
State Engineering Works—Profit		19,743			
State Insurance—Assessed Tax		30,133			
Minor Variations		92,452			
			716,249		
				872,209	
Commonwealth—					
Financial Assistance Grant			1,132,577		
Grant under Section 96			54,000		
				1,186,577	
Public Utilities—					
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage			99,596		
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage			318,569		
Railways			322,634		
Minor Variations			5,979		
				746,778	
				3,610,031	
Less Decreases in Estimated Expenditure.					
Special Acts—					
Forest Act—Transfer from Revenue			12,949		
Minor Variations			1,642		
				14,591	
Departmental—					
Electoral			35,783		
Minor Variations			6,665		
Treasury Miscellaneous Services—					
Empire Games—State Contribution		28,250			
Rail freight concessions on Export Grain		97,772			
Refunds to Proprietors of Picture Theatres		51,548			
Dwellingup-Karridale Bushfire Relief		24,823			
M.T.T.—Recoup of losses		142,000			
Racing Bodies—Proportion of Off-Course Betting Tax		51,436			
Transfer to C.R.F. towards deficit in 1959-60		956,000			
Unemployment Relief		28,168			
Minor Variations		118,068			
			1,496,065		
				1,538,513	
Public Utilities—					
Railways			33,652		
State Abattoirs			5,554		
				39,206	
				5,202,341	
ESTIMATED DEFICIT FOR YEAR 1962-63					782,000

{Return No. 1}

**GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1962**

30th June, 1961 £	Funds Employed	£	30th June, 1962 £
310,214,790	Loan Flotations .....	329,218,718	
48,679,771	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund .....	51,653,740	
261,535,019			277,564,978
9,567,346	Trust Funds, Governmental .....	10,887,072	
2,596,709	Less Investment .....	2,837,359	
6,970,637			8,049,713
8,986,592	Trust Funds, Private .....	9,817,074	
8,563,078	Less Investments .....	9,339,571	
423,516			477,503
2,105,618	Suspense Accounts .....		2,182,427
2,156,150	Commonwealth Grants and Advances .....		1,675,562
1,065,219	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts .....		1,470,658
274,256,159			291,420,841
<i>Deduct—</i>			
2,430,547	Consolidated Revenue Fund :		
1,204,576	Unfunded Deficit at commencement of year .....	2,180,390	
	Deficit for year .....	964,013	
3,635,123		3,144,403	
609,000	Less Special Grant from Commonwealth received in year .....	956,000	
3,026,123		2,188,403	
845,733	Less amount funded by Loan Flotation in year .....	559,814	
2,180,390	Unfunded Deficit .....		1,028,589
272,075,769			289,792,252
 <b>Employment of Funds</b>			
<i>Works and Services—</i>			
237,261,376	Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and other State Undertakings .....	306,083,870	
5,045,560	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange .....	4,667,151	
17,907,303	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded) .....	18,467,117	
310,214,239		329,218,138	
48,679,771	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc. ....	51,653,740	
261,534,468			277,564,398
<i>Other Assets—</i>			
	Short Term Investment .....		9,452,945
8,514,234	Cash at Bank .....	1,350,025	
214,011	Cash in London .....	201,820	
168,152	Cash in Hand .....	111,658	
8,896,397			1,663,503
320,450	Stores Accounts .....		333,001
<i>Advances—</i>			
1,133,835	Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc. ....	501,760	
3,539	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	1,541	
	Trust Funds, Private (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	942	
157,050	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts) .....	274,054	
	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	108	
1,324,454			778,405
272,075,769	Total Assets .....		289,792,252



[Return No. 2]

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

## SUMMARY

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Revenue .....	73,896,000	74,925,786	1,029,786	
Expenditure .....	75,077,000	75,889,798	812,798	
Deficit .....	1,181,000	964,012	....	216,988
Surplus .....				
Net Improvement .....			£216,988	

## DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Taxation .....	5,993,250	6,463,169	469,919	
Territorial .....	1,488,000	1,641,331	153,331	
Law Courts .....	390,000	421,109	31,109	
Departmental .....	8,177,318	8,274,409	97,091	
Royal Mint .....	180,000	182,691	2,691	
Commonwealth .....	36,727,432	36,714,855	....	12,577
Public Utilities .....	20,940,000	21,228,222	288,222	
Total Revenue .....	73,896,000	74,925,786	1,042,363	12,577
Net Increase .....	....	....	£1,029,786	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
SPECIAL ACTS—				
Constitution Act .....	5,600	6,850	1,250	
Interest—Overseas .....	1,157,064	1,177,568	20,504	
Interest—Australia .....	9,966,936	9,957,856	....	9,080
Sinking Fund .....	2,440,000	2,489,497	49,497	
Other Special Acts .....	2,732,692	2,852,605	119,913	
GOVERNMENTAL—				
Departmental .....	38,142,298	38,545,566	403,268	
PUBLIC UTILITIES .....	20,632,410	20,859,856	227,446	
Total Expenditure .....	75,077,000	75,889,798	821,878	9,080
Net Increase .....	....	....	£812,798	

[Return No. 3]

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1953-54 TO 1961-62 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1962-63

Heads	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Estimate, 1962-63
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax .....	296,843	390,466	529,412	1,008,173	1,421,799	1,237,508	1,299,524	1,093,667	1,272,055	1,250,000
Income Tax Refund .....	11,347,415	11,804,004	12,313,308	13,705,834	14,965,427	16,174,643	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Entertainment Tax .....	165,218	229,635	255,973	271,705	285,074	291,334	268,843	207,292	105,631	
Stamp Duty .....	1,397,163	1,436,657	1,311,213	1,341,215	1,526,949	1,584,955	1,916,895	1,957,834	2,121,304	2,488,000
Probate Duty .....	876,625	1,062,082	1,106,615	1,010,642	1,090,355	1,091,334	1,303,991	1,420,599	1,530,481	1,600,000
Licenses .....	(a) 280,489	(a) 300,388	(a) 310,943	(a) 379,736	(a) 434,139	(a) 457,994	(a) 467,530	512,882	538,542	665,000
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....										100,000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>										
Totalsator Duty .....	217,450	209,848	163,217	156,453	180,562	127,101	137,006			
Totalsator Duty and Licenses .....								136,598	143,293	142,300
Turnover Tax and Licenses .....		2,960	340,565	345,560	425,741	393,696	452,545	443,883	187,885	99,000
Investment Tax .....							99,930	132,581	279,804	195,000
Totalsator Agency Board Betting Tax .....								7,661	323,220	480,000
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	126,279	60,954	50,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,681,603</b>	<b>15,435,088</b>	<b>16,331,246</b>	<b>18,219,318</b>	<b>20,330,043</b>	<b>21,358,715</b>	<b>5,917,223</b>	<b>6,039,256</b>	<b>6,463,169</b>	<b>7,064,300</b>
<b>Territorial and Departmental—</b>										
Land .....	351,743	377,861	303,596	272,152	285,382	387,571	407,750	339,282	301,236	366,000
Mining .....	62,498	65,477	78,808	68,832	74,392	92,206	108,158	121,004	103,884	210,000
Timber .....	650,180	563,702	866,424	875,881	898,361	911,711	923,035	938,023	1,086,211	1,102,000
Royal Mint .....	122,701	98,721	101,563	57,107	97,802	97,282	94,311	152,572	182,691	165,000
Departmental Fees, etc. ....	4,189,095	4,716,682	4,889,376	6,273,964	6,819,805	7,281,009	7,848,174	8,186,039	8,274,409	8,923,268
Law Courts .....	227,371	276,323	287,867	294,222	347,044	346,217	360,430	382,124	421,100	480,000
Commonwealth Special Grant .....	7,350,000	7,100,000	8,900,000	9,200,000	10,150,000	11,100,000	3,500,000	4,309,000	6,156,000	6,210,000
Commonwealth Additional Assistance Grant .....					315,082					
Commonwealth Interest Contribution .....	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,436	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432
Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants .....							25,462,000	27,976,975	30,085,423	31,218,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13,326,960</b>	<b>13,666,198</b>	<b>15,901,066</b>	<b>17,545,070</b>	<b>19,461,284</b>	<b>20,669,488</b>	<b>39,183,286</b>	<b>42,878,451</b>	<b>47,234,395</b>	<b>49,127,700</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>										
Fremantle Harbour Trust .....	256,601	167,440	26,778	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes .....	424,473	448,959	470,372	568,623	976,445	1,012,695	1,074,296	1,100,226	1,302,404	1,402,000
State Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses .....	65,121	142,660	141,522	142,378	143,792	153,753	155,698	181,447	166,472	170,000
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	1,431,077	1,692,027	1,805,089	2,002,985	2,167,092	2,288,877	2,267,619	2,774,693	2,850,431	3,169,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings .....	256,240	297,168	349,802	385,793	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Railways .....	11,376,870	12,469,893	13,052,461	14,373,591	12,849,109	13,515,404	14,771,057	16,278,415	16,825,366	17,148,000
Tramways, Perth Electric .....	1,027,130	986,332	950,908	1,006,761	984,266	920,510	891,434	(f)	(f)	(f)
State Ferries .....	10,746	11,442	9,902	12,814	13,607	13,468	12,253	(f)	(f)	(f)
State Batteries .....	47,983	43,874	38,702	52,130	44,017	48,716	35,665	49,206	45,038	48,500
Caves House, etc. ....	33,522	30,332	37,892	45,764	45,902	42,441	41,302	17,581	(g)	(g)
Medina Hotel .....		28,379	41,213	35,761	38,420	41,170	38,078	33,435	35,511	37,500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,929,772</b>	<b>16,322,306</b>	<b>16,984,791</b>	<b>18,666,546</b>	<b>17,262,650</b>	<b>18,040,034</b>	<b>19,287,403</b>	<b>20,415,003</b>	<b>21,228,222</b>	<b>21,975,000</b>
<b>Trading Concerns—</b>	<b>307,805</b>	<b>290,254</b>	<b>395,363</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>43,146,840</b>	<b>45,719,846</b>	<b>49,612,406</b>	<b>54,330,934</b>	<b>57,053,977</b>	<b>60,068,237</b>	<b>64,387,912</b>	<b>69,332,710</b>	<b>74,925,786</b>	<b>78,167,000</b>

(a) Includes Totalsator Licenses. (b) Included in Stamp Duty. (c) Included in Departmental Fees, etc. (d) Included in Country Areas Water Supply Schemes. (e) Now replaced by Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. (f) Operated by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960. (g) Leased from 19th December, 1960.

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

## EXPENDITURE.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1953-54 TO 1961-62, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1962-63.

Head	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Estimate, 1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Special Acts	7,573,064	8,543,547	10,104,930	10,963,697	12,160,171	12,984,740	14,126,181	15,034,223	16,484,376	18,025,095
Parliamentary	52,420	56,113	61,502	74,136	68,277	72,379	80,310	83,622	90,150	96,727
Premier	52,801	42,205	32,550	35,908	54,695	51,964	69,392	69,304	74,780	77,035
Treasury	98,108	114,017	133,231	159,638	148,729	156,778	167,815	165,723	142,373	142,000
Governor	19,129	18,855	21,447	20,451	21,975	22,158	24,311	23,715	24,632	24,901
London Agency	24,349	24,023	25,552	28,922	34,484	36,958	36,579	42,345	42,472	42,350
Public Service Commissioner	9,350	11,341	15,509	16,335	18,171	22,779	20,379	32,035	34,652	36,317
Government Motor Cars	18,160	9,545	13,391	12,330	10,331	9,195	17,029	16,419	10,340	17,125
Audit	55,903	59,570	64,126	77,437	75,375	80,350	87,362	87,950	91,351	95,370
Compassionate Allowances	2,406	593	630	589	1,044	499	499	385	313	313
Government Stores	87,482	94,300	107,634	118,868	121,142	130,609	150,829	154,853	104,439	175,333
Taxation	12,000	12,000	12,000	52,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	71,690	70,000	125,000
State Housing Commission	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Superannuation Board	12,685	12,969	13,544	14,129	14,474	14,883	16,362	17,574	18,523	18,764
Printing	330,925	326,938	392,703	444,105	434,427	473,724	406,826	518,668	554,930	627,000
Tourist and Publicity Bureau	27,776	31,936	33,034	39,214	41,844	45,834	59,416	(a)	(a)	(a)
Miscellaneous Services	1,843,309	1,829,191	1,812,535	2,071,349	2,232,562	3,455,361	2,932,261	4,541,300	5,383,560	4,509,365
Forests	239,735	263,974	323,929	331,695	391,263	369,500	404,700	409,732	445,860	463,604
Public Works	1,051,302	1,196,681	1,079,963	1,116,363	1,250,183	1,238,138	1,314,026	1,377,173	1,521,601	1,695,900
Local Government	29,862	28,321	33,117	37,502	38,264	34,520	40,698	41,435	45,124	47,070
Town Planning	29,017	30,472	27,625	30,585	28,437	31,420	35,853	43,884	53,405	59,346
Land and Surveys (Inc. Bush Fires Board)	526,600	545,006	611,437	728,882	761,345	775,970	831,844	874,047	935,714	1,087,927
Rural and Industries Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College of Agriculture	560,673	618,645	689,183	806,437	826,445	853,095	952,098	1,022,925	1,128,610	1,230,660
Labour	9,285	10,858	11,137	15,500	13,462	14,001	30,406	35,182	39,037	40,253
Factories	24,233	25,080	28,416	31,086	32,251	33,379	36,538	35,887	37,622	37,622
Arbitration Court	19,120	20,755	24,561	28,592	27,448	26,082	29,281	36,954	36,157	38,277
State Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Department of Industrial Development	175,360	157,895	153,835	125,572	145,013	148,183	176,836	214,782	282,865	292,356
Child Welfare	254,598	238,553	351,498	498,598	633,410	718,330	653,542	784,704	704,302	758,400
Mines, Explosives, Geological, etc.	392,321	357,224	379,170	408,652	412,702	410,323	455,539	521,345	673,450	605,496
Medical and Health	3,357,207	3,440,172	4,051,003	4,379,620	4,830,201	5,225,422	5,878,580	6,565,542	6,638,932	6,838,000
Mental Hospitals	624,129	703,016	797,543	982,605	888,920	935,152	1,059,248	1,178,525	1,248,398	1,338,000
Office of Chief Secretary	162,618	175,470	186,574	212,505	160,850	155,269	172,294	183,842	189,554	200,418
Prisons	152,224	163,280	184,454	207,190	229,000	241,691	250,869	265,804	291,235	331,831
Education	4,703,564	5,546,235	6,168,507	6,787,821	7,483,237	7,803,642	8,516,289	9,621,761	10,538,254	11,238,000
Police	1,178,068	1,239,757	1,389,164	1,505,812	1,621,402	1,698,906	1,851,010	1,907,670	1,980,924	2,090,762
Crown Law and Branches	366,137	397,863	458,998	508,950	535,369	585,533	627,348	707,702	777,120	792,792
Natives	108,673	161,816	175,129	208,399	238,303	283,582	347,591	410,985	913,614	921,524
Harbour and Light and Jetties	143,985	160,013	179,255	224,545	233,080	235,988	277,057	398,065	439,653	450,143
Fisheries	30,606	44,848	48,333	56,682	54,800	59,904	77,117	87,419	98,643	107,036
North-West	1,254,561	1,434,205	1,690,782	2,080,025	1,790,394	2,181,071	2,322,443	2,655,558	2,060,306	3,214,750
Supply and Shipping	7,098	7,782	8,255	10,928	7,763	8,065	...	...	...	...
Prices and Unfair Trading and Profits Control	87,178	581	...	...	7,623	7,982	3,791	...	...	...
Total, Departmental	18,038,651	10,602,820	21,790,236	24,320,039	26,027,800	28,691,629	30,561,083	35,110,366	38,545,565	39,876,683

[Thursday, 27 September, 1962.]

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1953-54 TO 1961-62, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1962-63.—continued

Head	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Estimate, 1962-63
<b>PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes	718,085	642,543	699,715	797,635	1,403,755	1,388,387	1,570,837	1,629,318	1,781,181	1,988,160
State Abattoirs	47,453	126,333	152,254	142,561	142,035	144,490	153,211	162,389	168,020	162,472
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	694,665	868,043	986,921	1,013,258	1,101,306	1,167,109	1,245,970	1,482,413	1,434,666	1,448,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	430,768	512,142	533,323	608,121	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Railways	14,356,056	14,496,986	15,705,820	16,904,736	15,865,835	15,889,865	16,661,294	16,865,623	17,253,652	17,220,000
Tramways	1,153,308	1,136,856	1,172,549	1,233,626	1,282,471	1,221,424	1,217,524	(c)	(c)	(c)
State Ferries	18,510	15,847	15,821	15,284	10,277	15,542	14,902	(c)	(c)	(c)
State Batteries	126,041	129,228	148,594	166,318	158,035	171,605	168,066	163,395	191,741	195,000
Cave House	34,140	43,104	41,242	54,683	46,256	41,460	42,179	31,736	(d)	(d)
Medina Hotel	.....	26,350	38,832	33,844	33,216	36,704	32,389	28,823	30,561	33,000
<b>Total Public Utilities</b>	<b>17,579,935</b>	<b>17,997,522</b>	<b>19,548,071</b>	<b>20,959,566</b>	<b>19,990,276</b>	<b>20,076,595</b>	<b>21,106,463</b>	<b>20,383,607</b>	<b>20,859,867</b>	<b>21,047,622</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>43,248,519</b>	<b>46,203,880</b>	<b>51,443,237</b>	<b>56,243,302</b>	<b>58,177,307</b>	<b>61,752,970</b>	<b>65,703,726</b>	<b>70,537,256</b>	<b>75,889,798</b>	<b>78,940,900</b>

(a) Now included in "Miscellaneous Services." (b) Now included with "Country Areas Water Supply Schemes." (c) Operated by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960. (d) Leased from 19th December, 1960.

(Return No. 5)

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING PUBLISHED BUDGET RESULT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1961-62

Published Details						Published Budget Result (a)	
Year						Surplus	Deficiency
						£	£
1900-01	....	....	....	....	3,078,933	3,165,244	87,211
1901-02	....	....	....	....	3,688,049	3,490,026	198,023
1902-03	....	....	....	....	3,630,238	3,521,763	108,475
1903-04	....	....	....	....	3,550,016	3,698,311	148,295
1904-05	....	....	....	....	3,615,340	3,745,225	129,885
1905-06	....	....	....	....	3,558,939	3,632,318	73,379
1906-07	....	....	....	....	3,401,354	3,490,183	88,829
1907-08	....	....	....	....	3,376,641	3,379,006	2,365
1908-09	....	....	....	....	3,267,014	3,368,551	101,537
1909-10	....	....	....	....	3,657,670	3,447,731	209,939
1910-11	....	....	....	....	3,850,439	3,734,448	115,991
1911-12	....	....	....	....	3,966,673	4,101,082	134,409
1912-13	....	....	....	....	4,596,659	4,787,064	190,405
1913-14	....	....	....	....	5,205,343	5,340,754	135,411
1914-15	....	....	....	....	5,140,725	5,706,541	565,816
1915-16	....	....	....	....	5,356,978	5,705,201	38,223
1916-17	....	....	....	....	4,577,007	5,276,764	699,757
1917-18	....	....	....	....	4,622,536	5,328,279	705,743
1918-19	....	....	....	....	4,944,851	5,596,866	652,105
1919-20	....	....	....	....	5,863,501	6,531,725	668,225
1920-21	....	....	....	....	6,789,565	7,476,291	686,725
1921-22	....	....	....	....	6,907,107	7,639,242	732,135
1922-23	....	....	....	....	7,207,492	7,612,856	405,364
1923-24	....	....	....	....	7,865,595	8,094,753	229,158
1924-25	....	....	....	....	8,381,446	8,439,844	58,398
1925-26	....	....	....	....	8,808,166	8,907,309	99,143
1926-27	....	....	....	....	9,750,833	9,722,588	28,245
1927-28	....	....	....	....	9,807,949	9,834,415	26,466
1928-29	....	....	....	....	9,947,951	10,223,919	275,968
1929-30	....	....	....	....	9,750,515	10,268,519	518,004
1930-31	....	....	....	....	8,686,756	10,107,295	1,420,539
1931-32	....	....	....	....	8,035,316	9,593,212	1,557,896
1932-33	....	....	....	....	8,332,153	9,196,234	864,081
1933-34	....	....	....	....	8,481,697	9,270,609	788,912
1934-35	....	....	....	....	9,331,430	9,498,525	167,095
1935-36	....	....	....	....	10,033,721	9,945,343	88,378
1936-37	....	....	....	....	10,185,433	10,556,638	371,205
1937-38	....	....	....	....	10,819,042	10,829,735	10,693
1938-39	....	....	....	....	10,949,660	11,170,102	220,442
1939-40	....	....	....	....	11,119,943	11,266,768	146,825
1940-41	....	....	....	....	11,432,068	11,420,957	11,111
1941-42	....	....	....	....	11,940,149	11,938,381	1,768
1942-43	....	....	....	....	13,151,678	13,127,242	24,436
1943-44	....	....	....	....	13,589,175	13,551,154	38,021
1944-45	....	....	....	....	13,953,830	13,949,340	4,490
1945-46	....	....	....	....	14,407,557	14,407,557	...
1946-47	....	....	....	....	14,980,875	15,028,427	47,552
1947-48	....	....	....	....	17,710,310	18,062,392	352,082
1948-49	....	....	....	....	20,560,646	21,377,907	817,261
1949-50	....	....	....	....	25,810,961	25,787,203	23,758
1950-51	....	....	....	....	28,156,181	27,996,834	159,347
1951-52	....	....	....	....	33,955,157	34,546,768	591,611
1952-53	....	....	....	....	38,884,236	39,392,119	507,883
1953-54	....	....	....	....	43,145,840	43,248,519	102,679
1954-55	....	....	....	....	45,719,846	46,203,889	484,043
1955-56	....	....	....	....	49,612,406	51,443,237	1,830,831
1956-57	....	....	....	....	54,330,934	56,243,302	1,912,368
1957-58	....	....	....	....	57,053,977	58,177,307	1,123,330
1958-59	....	....	....	....	60,068,237	61,752,970	1,684,733
1959-60	....	....	....	....	64,387,912	65,793,726	1,405,814
1960-61	....	....	....	....	69,332,710	70,537,286	1,204,576
1961-62	....	....	....	....	74,925,786	75,889,798	964,012

(a) Published Budget results for 1947/48 and subsequent years are preliminary only, since they do not take into account later adjustments in respect of Special Grants paid by the Commonwealth on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. (See 16th and subsequent Reports of the Commission for details of the changes in procedure enabling these adjustments to be made, and of their significance in overcoming difficulties caused by the time lag in assessment). Budget results, after allowing for later adjustments are shown in Return No. 6.

(Return No. 6)

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## 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 ....	2,977,000	....	352,082	438,000	1949-50	....	....	85,918	....
1948-49 ....	3,600,000	....	817,261	817,261	1950-51	....	....	....	....
1949-50 ....	5,180,000	23,758	....	....	....	....	....	23,758	....
1950-51 ....	5,021,739	159,347	....	....	....	159,000	1952-53	347	....
1951-52 ....	5,088,000	....	591,611	450,000	1953-54	....	....	....	141,611
1952-53 ....	(a) 8,200,000	....	507,883	350,000	1954-55	....	....	....	157,883
1953-54 ....	7,350,000	....	102,679	25,000	1955-56	....	....	....	77,679
1954-55 ....	7,100,000	....	484,043	98,000	1956-57	....	....	....	336,043
1955-56 ....	(c) 8,875,000	....	1,830,881	322,000	1957-58	....	....	....	1,508,881
1956-57 ....	9,102,000	....	1,912,368	1,342,000	1958-59	....	....	....	570,368
1957-58 ....	9,828,000	....	1,123,330	351,000	1959-60	....	....	....	772,330
1958-59 ....	9,758,000	....	1,684,733	609,000	1960-61	....	....	....	1,075,733
1959-60 ....	3,149,000	....	1,405,814	956,000	1961-62	....	....	....	449,814
1960-61 ....	3,700,000	....	1,204,576	310,000	....	....	....	....	894,576
1961-62 ....	5,200,000	....	984,012	(b)	....	(b)	....	....	....
1962-63 ....	5,900,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) Includes £150,000 transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Final adjustment in respect of the year 1961-62 will be made in 1963-64.

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

(Return No. 7)

## SOURCES OF REVENUE AND REVENUE PER CAPITA, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth (including Income Tax Reimbursement) ....	25,903,925	27,748,075	29,435,428	32,759,407	36,714,855
State Taxation ....	£37 1 9	£38 19 3	£40 12 0	£44 6 7	£49 4 9
Departmental and Territorial ....	5,364,616	5,184,072	5,917,223	6,039,256	6,463,169
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns ....	£7 13 7	£7 5 7	£8 3 3	£8 3 5	£8 13 4
	8,522,785	9,096,055	9,747,858	10,119,044	10,519,540
	£12 4 0	£12 15 5	£13 8 11	£13 13 11	£14 2 2
	17,262,651	18,040,035	19,287,403	20,415,003	21,228,222
	£24 14 3	£25 6 8	£26 12 1	£27 12 6	£28 9 4
Total ....	57,053,977	60,068,237	64,387,912	69,332,710	74,925,786
	£81 13 7	£84 6 11	£88 16 3	£93 16 6	£100 9 7

[Return No. 8]

## II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA,  
1957-58 TO 1961-62

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<b>Social Services</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Education ....	9,018,224	9,405,148	10,283,112	11,641,385	12,925,877
	£12 18 2	£13 4 1	£14 3 1	£15 15 1	£17 6 8
Health, Hospitals and Charities ....	7,269,446	7,868,605	8,763,250	9,981,129	10,429,149
	£10 8 2	£11 1 0	£12 1 9	£13 10 1	£13 19 9
Law, Order and Public Safety ....	2,515,443	2,646,542	2,887,394	3,137,818	3,280,580
	£3 12 0	£3 14 3	£3 19 7	£4 4 11	£4 8 0
<b>Total, Social Services</b> ....	18,803,113	19,920,295	21,913,756	24,760,332	26,635,586
	£26 18 4	£27 19 4	£30 4 5	£33 10 1	£35 14 5
<b>Development of State Resources</b>	7,330,166	7,510,293	8,382,581	9,123,102	9,833,934
	£10 9 11	£10 10 11	£11 11 3	£12 6 11	£13 3 9
Business Undertakings ....	18,394,516	18,687,899	19,480,968	19,229,630	20,009,202
	£26 6 8	£26 4 9	£26 17 4	£26 0 5	£26 16 8
Legislative and General ....	3,583,431	4,721,382	3,967,097	4,543,192	5,164,990
	£5 2 7	£6 12 7	£5 9 5	£6 3 0	£6 18 6
Public Debt Charges ....	10,066,081	10,913,101	12,049,324	12,881,030	14,246,086
	£14 8 2	£15 6 5	£16 12 4	£17 8 7	£19 2 1
<b>Total</b> ....	58,177,307	61,752,970	65,793,726	70,537,286	75,889,798
	£83 5 8	£86 14 0	£90 14 9	£95 9 0	£101 15 5

[Return No. 9]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE  
1957-58 TO 1961-62

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest ....	7,941,711	8,545,825	9,428,506	10,060,344	11,135,424
Sinking Fund ....	1,709,825	1,876,104	2,097,872	2,253,696	2,489,497
Exchange ....	283,663	320,873	342,764	378,617	457,075
Salaries and Wages ....	26,053,182	26,780,872	29,026,335	30,414,956	31,592,197
Materials ....	5,265,488	5,363,922	5,789,994	5,443,036	5,485,360
Grants ....	1,558,168	1,537,010	2,044,235	2,498,044	2,632,037
Pensions ....	982,060	1,020,470	1,035,995	1,105,392	1,112,421
All other ....	14,383,210	16,297,894	16,028,025	18,383,201	20,985,787
<b>Total</b> ....	58,177,307	61,752,970	65,793,726	70,537,286	75,889,798

[Return No. 10]

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

## LOAN REPAYMENTS

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	£	£	£
1928 ....	154,108	.....	154,108
1929 ....	235,404	33,297	356,215
1930 ....	153,583	216,647	293,151
1931 ....	84,248	.....	377,399
1932 ....	112,361	171,800	317,960
1933 ....	91,751	249,275	160,436
1934 ....	100,935	215,740	45,631
1935 ....	150,507	97,064	99,074
1936 ....	107,906	74,791	132,189
1937 ....	122,975	78,376	176,788
1938 ....	134,462	154,825	156,425
1939 ....	147,040	153,105	150,360
1940 ....	127,470	101,086	176,744
1941 ....	127,889	140,202	164,431
1942 ....	171,232	89,867	245,796
1943 ....	281,355	184,707	342,444
1944 ....	256,153	198,896	399,701
1945 ....	207,075	222,493	384,283
1946 ....	287,043	210,595	460,731
1947 ....	190,503	192,818	459,416
1948 ....	498,087	282,155	674,348
1949 ....	242,820	538,204	378,964
1950 ....	252,183	298,639	332,508
1951 ....	1,085,802	258,991	1,159,319
1952 ....	1,006,310	1,088,671	1,076,958
1953 ....	1,412,334	1,074,543	1,414,749
1954 ....	1,640,343	1,293,140	1,761,952
1955 ....	1,713,606	1,761,952	1,713,606
1956 ....	1,683,480	1,713,606	1,683,480
1957 ....	1,680,964	1,683,480	1,680,964
1958 ....	1,833,723	1,680,964	1,833,723
1959 ....	1,606,825	1,761,423	1,679,125
1960 ....	1,829,699	1,679,125	1,829,699
1961 ....	1,712,061	1,829,698	1,712,062
1962 ....	1,950,238	1,712,062	1,950,237



## III. GENERAL LOAN FUND

## LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1952-53 TO 1961-62, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Undertakings	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Railways, including Land Resumptions	£ 7,344,170	£ 6,687,864	£ 5,881,849	£ 4,068,622	£ 3,820,000	£ 2,904,134	£ 3,251,094	£ 3,249,511	£ 2,716,952	£ 3,475,324
Tramways—Perth Electric	296,341	32,401	69,103	34,886	111,129	78,334	52,135	52,135	7,002	7,369
State Electricity Commission	89,576	703,104	705,000	1,024,090	2,100,000	1,240,000	1,100,000	776,505	200,000	150,000
Fremantle Harbour Works	684,922	432,323	552,813	501,272	412,323	684,836	558,937	619,557	700,000	700,000
Harbours and Rivers generally	731,241	980,280	659,688	485,688	231,252	381,049	432,781	350,833	579,647	891,316
Sewerage—Perth and Fremantle	304,616	322,577	358,003	289,725	405,664	392,501	583,276	740,782	747,768	830,389
Sewerage—Country Towns	54,800	37,986	36,673	60,765	71,433	72,342	87,438	90,247	119,257	152,264
Water Supplies (a)	2,142,004	1,688,014	2,464,238	2,436,628	3,109,760	3,413,570	3,637,347	3,966,338	4,312,747	4,708,703
Development of Goldfields (b)	395,138	214,567	230,081	194,163	407,486	630,026	510,623	297,890	201,058	117,460
Development of Agriculture	311,636	300,307	293,914	282,797	362,104	345,904	402,553	381,521	488,946	670,089
College of Agriculture	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Working Capital	320,500	1,149,538	10,000	817,000	1,033,144	15,000	.....	250,000	435,000	350,000
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies	.....	.....	.....	30,000	79,600	377,045	560,669	146,283	457,442	228,413
State Brickworks	385,672	40,000	34,511	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Saw Mills	393,802	168,133	155,715	105,241	150,000	129,300	135,000	70,000	.....	.....
State Shipping Service	.....	253,200	742,870	401,598	1,164,325	910,328	282,282	193,239	232,869	428,017
State Housing Commission—Working Capital	1,492,000	.....	1,498,000	1,827,000	1,360,000	1,160,000	1,354,497	1,244,725	1,140,000	1,351,000
State Hotels	5,404	13,440	7,182	12,513	15,905	17,279	3,720	396	.....	.....
State Engineering Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Public Buildings (c)	2,789,560	1,579,889	2,095,557	2,146,888	2,847,478	2,897,289	3,583,765	4,266,885	5,213,157	5,998,084
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,000	161,738	204,761	211,211	465,755	286,206
West Australian Meat Export Works	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	122,000	60,000	.....
Assistance to Industry	.....	4,990	8,510	.....	1,182	.....	13,031	395,174	300,323	139,714
Kwinana Area Development	74,647	218,601	88,723	109,893	22,249	0,863	179	.....	.....	.....
Kwinana Area Housing	600,000	1,123,000	77,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	250,000	360,000	300,000
University of W.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,483	162,810	347,294	109,744
W.A. Tourist Development Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	65,900
Sundries	(d) 653,951	(e) 4,064	(f) 624,986	(h) 13,484	(i) 118,394	(j) 211,466	(k) 373,882	(l) 234,064	(m) 186,427	(n) 112,840
Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits	.....	60,068	.....	167,883	463,723	1,508,831	570,866	1,432,330	845,733	559,814
	19,011,875	15,884,246	16,433,421	15,141,121	18,400,247	17,422,435	18,259,741	19,448,801	20,198,376	21,332,546
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc.	15,129	33,017	(g) 91,334	(g) 70,695	(g) 67,919	(g) 248,547	(g) 107,101	(g) 77,218	(g) 157,150	198,668
Total Expenditure	19,027,004	15,917,263	16,524,755	15,211,816	18,468,166	17,670,982	18,366,842	19,525,519	20,355,526	21,531,209

(a) Including Goldfields Districts. (b) Excluding Water Supplies. (c) Includes Hospitals. (d) Assistance to Fishing Industry for loss on guaranteed Accounts, £134,261; Loans for Purchase of Motor Vehicles for Departmental Officers, £200,000; Government Printing Office Purchase of Stores Material and Equipment, £303,016; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £9,967. (e) State Ferries, £78; Transfer to a Trust Account to Finance Purchase of Typewriters for Schools, £2,000; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £1,986. (f) Advance to Cockburn Cement, £500,000; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £24,980. (g) Charged to General Loan Fund. (h) Bulk Handling of Wheat, £13,484. (i) Pensioners' Houses Maintenance Advance, £10,000; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £3,394. (j) Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Royal Perth Hospital, £100,000; Fisheries, Purchase of Research Vessel, £11,000; Advances for Persons Dispossessed of Homes, £400; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £68. (k) Wyndham Freezing Works, £150,000; Fisheries Research, £18,433; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Royal Perth Hospital, £75,000; Perth Dental Hospital, £30,000; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £449. (l) Fisheries Research, £7,200; Royal Perth Hospital, £75,000; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Wyndham Freezing Works, £48,559; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £3,299. (m) Fisheries Research, £644; Royal Perth Hospital, £70,991; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000. Electricity for Government Establishments, £7,292; Advances for Septic Tank Installation at Schools and Quarters, £760; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £740. (n) Fisheries Research £4,070; Royal Perth Hospital, £44,872; Electricity for Government Establishments, £29,613; Advances for Septic Tank Installations at Schools and Quarters, £2,043; Bulk Handling of Wheat, £10,395; Country High School Hostels Authority, £2,263; Local Authority Loan Repayments, £15,479; Services to Industry, £3,405.

[Return No. 12]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## (a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS

	£	£	£
Authorisations to 30th June, 1961	....	323,839,019	
Authorisations, 1961-62	....	21,762,000	
		<u>345,601,019</u>	
<b>Flotations—</b>			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds :—			
	£		
For Works and Services	306,517,481		
For Funding Deficits	17,713,838		
	<u>324,231,319</u>		
<b>Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net :—</b>			
On Works Loans	4,234,121		
On Deficit Loans	753,278		
	<u>4,987,399</u>		
Total Flotations	....	....	329,218,718
Balance available for Flotation	....	....	<u>16,382,301</u>

## (b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

	£	£	£
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1961	....	310,214,790	
<b>Flotations during the year—</b>			
Commonwealth Loans (Aust.)	18,315,159		
New York Loan	419,192		
Netherlands Loan	269,577		
	<u>19,003,928</u>		
			<u>329,218,718</u>
<b>Redemptions—</b>			
Total to 30th June, 1961	....	48,679,771	
<b>During the year—</b>			
National Debt Commission :			
Securities repurchased and redeemed :			
London	20,000		
New York	94,113		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	113,911		
Instalment Stock	119,650		
Other Australian Securities	2,626,295		
	<u>2,973,969</u>		
			<u>51,653,740</u>
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1962	....		277,564,978
Sinking Fund	....		110,966
			<u>277,454,012</u>
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1962	....		

[Return No. f2—continued]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## (c) SUMMARY OF GROSS LOAN RAISINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Raisings</i>		<i>Disbursements</i>	
	£		£
Total Flotations, as per Return 12 (b)—		Discounts and Expenses—	
To 30th June, 1961	310,214,790	To 30th June, 1961	8,087,461
During Year 1961-62	10,003,928	During the Year 1961-62—	
Exchange Accretion—		Paid from Loan Proceeds	198,663
To 30th June, 1961	3,041,902	Discount on New Loans	37,429
During Year 1961-62	614,500	Redemption of Agricultural Bank	
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Mortgage Bonds	1,566,000
To 30th June, 1961	21,442,238	Deficits Funded (including Discount	
During Year 1961-62	1,950,238	and Expenses)—	
		To 30th June, 1961	17,907,302
		During Year 1961-62	559,814
		Expenditure on Works and Services—	
		To 30th June, 1961	307,137,615
		During Year 1961-62	20,772,732
		Balance of General Loan Fund	580
	356,267,596		356,267,596

## (d) PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD OF POPULATION ON 30TH JUNE EACH YEAR

Year		Debt per Head	Year		Debt per Head
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1923	....	142 9 6	1943	....	202 1 11
1924	....	146 13 6	1944	....	198 19 2
1925	....	146 3 11	1945	....	195 9 0
1926	....	155 14 8	1946	....	195 3 1
1927	....	157 14 4	1947	....	195 16 11
1928	....	165 10 7	1948	....	194 5 11
1929	....	162 6 9	1949	....	194 10 10
1930	....	163 9 9	1950	....	196 4 7
1931	....	174 2 6	1951	....	211 16 8
1932	....	180 3 8	1952	....	222 9 2
1933	....	187 4 8	1953	....	244 10 10
1934	....	193 7 6	1954	....	268 9 8
1935	....	197 11 11	1955	....	270 2 4
1936	....	199 7 10	1956	....	278 12 4
1937	....	201 15 2	1957	....	296 10 1
1938	....	202 19 8	1958	....	309 14 4
1939	....	204 7 1	1959	....	322 18 3
1940	....	203 15 7	1960	....	337 13 7
1941	....	204 18 7	1961	....	355 0 10†
1942	....	202 17 4	1962	....	368 2 6*

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

\* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

## (e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1962

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	£	£	£	£
Fremantle Harbour Trust Act	200,000	....	200,000	....
Metropolitan Market Act	247,000	47,530	199,470	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	1,665,990	....	1,665,990	138,274
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	200,000	....	200,000	....
State Housing Act	359,000	124,102	234,898	....
State Electricity Commission Act	18,943,780	398,640	18,545,140	610,490
	21,615,770	570,272	21,045,498	748,764
Bank Guarantees in force	....	....	7,157,620	....
Total, Contingent Liabilities	....	....	28,203,118	....

[Return No. 13]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## LOAN LIABILITY—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS MATURING EACH YEAR

Earliest Date of Maturity	Latest Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Repayable in—		
			London	Elsewhere Overseas	Australia
		%	£	£	£
1960	1962	3½	.....	.....	6,228,810
	1962	4½	.....	.....	153,523
	1962	4½	.....	.....	8,941,010
	1963	3½	.....	.....	11,816,910
	1963	4	.....	.....	2,937,820
	1963	4½	.....	.....	162,900
	1963	5	.....	.....	7,616,000
	1963	5½	.....	.....	15,581,000
	1964	3·1	.....	.....	1,566,000
1961	1964	3½	.....	.....	17,462,912
	1964	4½	.....	.....	6,560,200
	1964	4½	.....	.....	132,716
	1964	4½	.....	.....	4,242,000
1962	1965	3½	.....	.....	6,027,860
	1965	4½	.....	.....	3,024,000
	1965	4½	.....	.....	27,085
	1965	4½	.....	.....	5,481,155
	1965	5	.....	.....	7,964,500
	1966	4	.....	.....	1,705,830
	1966	4½	.....	.....	1,484,610
	1966	4½	.....	.....	387,768
	1966	4½	.....	.....	5,477,000
	1967	3½	.....	(a) 229,734	.....
	1967	4	.....	.....	1,036,420
	1967	4½	.....	.....	487,616
	1967	4½	.....	.....	9,970,530
	1967	4½	.....	.....	3,714,430
	1967	5	.....	.....	118,212
	1967	5	.....	.....	1,731,440
	1968	4½	.....	.....	710,370
	1968	4½	.....	.....	431,560
	1968	4½	.....	.....	16,439,090
	1968	4½	.....	.....	3,150,435
	1968	5	.....	.....	134,515
1965	1969	3½	7,710,550	(a) 414,261	.....
	1969	3½	.....	.....	53,000
	1969	4½	.....	.....	1,910,853
	1969	4½	.....	.....	343,906
	1969	4½	.....	.....	5,485,200
	1969	5	.....	.....	296,341
	1970	4½	.....	.....	347,165
	1970	4½	.....	.....	4,139,000
	1970	5	.....	.....	218,633
	1970	5½	.....	.....	5,522,000
1967	1971	2½	3,120,661	.....	.....
	1971	4½	.....	.....	350,329
	1971	4½	.....	(a) 77,263	.....
	1971	4½	.....	.....	3,470,000
	1972	4½	.....	.....	353,400
	1972	5	.....	(a) 257,269	.....
	1973	4½	.....	.....	517,457
	1973	4½	.....	(a) 366,538	.....
	1973	5	.....	.....	6,855,715
1972	1974	3	3,747,250	.....	.....
1964	1974	3½	8,275,800	.....	.....
	1974	4½	.....	.....	707,239
	1974	5	.....	.....	4,531,490
1970	1975	2½	4,100,003	.....	.....
	1975	4½	.....	.....	236,527
	1975	6	840,000	.....	.....
	1976	4½	.....	.....	3,775,466
1971	1976	4½	.....	(b) 192,676	.....
	1976	5	.....	.....	7,863,000
1975	1977	3	607,700	.....	.....
	1977	4½	.....	.....	1,758,731
	1978	4½	.....	.....	1,996,638
	1978	5	.....	(a) 350,149	.....
1975	1978	5½	1,175,000	.....	.....
	1979	4½	.....	.....	1,130,454
	1979	5	.....	.....	8,756,099
	1980	4½	.....	.....	1,003,100
	1980	5½	.....	(a) 416,316	.....
	1980	5½	.....	(a) 402,137	.....
	1980	5½	.....	.....	7,388,543
	1981	5	.....	.....	5,238,203
	1981	5	.....	(d) 269,577	.....
	1981	5½	.....	(a) 419,192	.....
	1981	5½	.....	(c) 333,094	.....
	1982	5	.....	.....	2,245,700
	1982	5½	.....	.....	5,144,860
	1983	1	.....	.....	3,942,511
1981	1983	6	835,000	.....	.....
	1984	5	.....	.....	4,904,896
Total Loan Liability ....			30,411,964	3,728,256	243,424,758
				£277,564,978	

(a) Repayable in New York.

(b) Repayable in Switzerland.  
(d) Repayable in the Netherlands.

(c) Repayable in Canada.

[Return No. 14]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## SINKING FUND

## A.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1961-62

	£	£
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1961—		
National Debt Commission	....	46,901
Contributions:		
State—		
5s. per cent. on loan liability	711,087	
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	40,425	
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans	201,958	
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities	1,536,031	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement	3,873	
Commonwealth—		
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability	652,779	
Net earnings on investments	704	
		3,146,862
		3,193,753
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange)	....	3,082,787
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1962	....	110,966

## B.—TRANSACTIONS FROM 1st JULY, 1927, TO 30th JUNE, 1962

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Balances brought forward				
1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid	57,697	10 0		
1st July, 1929—Crown Agents	897,347	0 10		
			956,044	10 10
Contributions:				
On account M.V. "Kangaroo"	47,250	0 0		
On account, Crown Agents	40,312	13 5		
State—				
5s. per cent. on loan liability	11,812,430	10 2		
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	727,650	0 0		
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans	636,099	1 10		
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities	16,923,033	10 8		
Under Federal Aid Roads Act	373,084	13 1		
Special contribution on account loan for purchase of M.V. "Koolama"	208,905	8 4		
Exchange on contributions re M.V. "Koolama"	52,502	5 0		
Payment under Clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement as amended	88,116	14 3		
Profit arising out of Conversion of a Loan in London	8,812	15 0		
Commonwealth—				
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability	8,954,491	9 1		
Net earnings on investments	455,331	10 9		
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity	35,062	10 0		
Exchange on remittances	29,504	6 1		
			39,943,586	7 8
			40,898,630	15 6
<b>Disbursements:</b>				
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.	39,464,634	15 11		
Repurchase from Special Sinking Fund	96,861	9 10		
Contributions refunded to the State	630	17 11		
Contributions to Crown Agents	39,934	2 8		
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo"	47,250	0 0		
Repayment of 1934 Loan (Crown Agents)	998,353	7 3		
Repayment of 1936 Loan (M.V. "Kangaroo")	140,000	0 0		
			40,737,664	13 7
Balance, 30th June, 1962—				
National Debt Commission	....		110,966	4 11

[Return No. 15]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1961-62 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fully Productive</b>						
Electricity Supply .....	17,724,260	839,696	135,874	975,570	....	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,795,431	85,939	13,470	99,418	....	....
Kwinana Housing .....	1,812,420	73,137	11,392	84,520	....	....
Metropolitan Markets .....	123,815	6,028	3,083	9,111	....	....
Midland Junction Abattoirs .....	1,411,065	59,163	8,398	97,561	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank .....	9,425,027	295,821	1	295,322	....	....
State Engineering Works .....	189,142	9,094	2,317	53,668	42,257	....
State Housing Commission .....	12,736,653	449,834	84,408	534,037	....	....
Welshpool Industries .....	242,342	11,521	1,211	17,764	5,032	....
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	484,175	23,517	4,213	34,568	6,833	....
Wyndham Meatworks .....	1,270,004	60,325	6,350	83,454	16,779	....
	47,214,334	1,913,875	270,726	2,255,502	70,901	....
<b>Partially Productive</b>						
Assistance to Industries .....	1,713,707	64,639	16,700	51,820	....	29,523
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	149,798	5,650	1,422	4,414	....	2,658
Harbours and Rivers .....	17,968,910	684,142	166,567	310,513	....	540,196
Kwinana Development .....	296,329	11,177	3,074	367	....	13,884
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	1,376,263	51,911	11,148	933	....	62,076
Metropolitan Water Supplies .....	28,659,967	1,271,566	253,543	1,415,765	....	109,344
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	2,675,897	100,932	25,882	60,633	....	66,181
Plant Suspense .....	1,079,958	40,735	10,957	20,076	....	30,716
Roads and Bridges .....	2,241,344	84,541	22,957	73,797	....	33,701
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency .....	2,660,994	100,370	26,249	91,847	....	34,772
Tourist Resorts .....	280,454	10,578	2,160	2,374	....	10,393
	59,133,621	2,426,241	540,697	2,033,489	....	933,449
<b>Totally Unproductive</b>						
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Storage .....	173,931	6,560	1,765	† 1,554	....	9,879
Agriculture Generally .....	4,711,679	177,720	47,073	† 156,210	....	381,003
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity .....	1,272,666	48,004	12,913	....	....	60,917
Railways .....	12,961,709	488,908	127,888	....	....	616,791
Country Water Supplies .....	30,867,297	1,164,284	288,789	† 612,278	....	2,060,351
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	1,920,259	70,158	8,722	† 518,120	....	606,000
Mining Generally .....	2,328,988	37,847	23,019	† 7,298	....	118,164
Miscellaneous .....	3,929,070	148,201	37,310	† 24,363	....	209,674
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. ....	42,975,046	1,620,976	373,497	† 311,275	....	2,305,748
Rabbit Proof Fence .....	332,527	12,543	8,374	....	....	15,917
Railways .....	56,295,416	2,540,935	405,226	† 23,060	....	2,066,221
State Batteries .....	564,815	21,304	5,558	† 143,749	....	170,611
State Shipping Service .....	4,075,782	174,794	23,906	† 857,185	....	1,055,685
	162,409,180	6,571,229	1,354,040	† 2,655,092	....	10,580,361
<b>Summary</b>						
Fully Productive .....	47,214,334	1,913,875	270,726	2,255,501	70,901	....
Partially Productive .....	59,133,621	2,426,241	540,697	2,033,489	....	933,449
Totally Unproductive .....	162,409,180	6,571,229	1,354,040	† 2,655,093	....	10,580,361
Special Deficit Loans .....	3,942,511	40,564	100,486	....	....	141,000
Deficits Funded .....	4,864,752	183,498	228,592	....	....	407,035
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	530	22	6	....	....	28
	277,564,978	11,136,424	2,489,497	1,683,899	....	11,991,022

Public Debt, 30th June, 1962

£277,564,978

Net Deficiency .... £11,991,022

\* For details see Return No. 11.

† 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.

{Return No. 16}

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1961-62 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .....	56,295,416	2,540,935	405,226	† 23,080	....	2,969,221
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	12,961,799	483,903	127,338	....	....	616,781
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	1,920,250	78,153	3,722	† 513,120	....	606,000
Electricity Supply .....	17,724,260	839,696	135,874	975,570	....	....
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	1,272,666	48,004	12,913	....	....	60,917
	90,174,310	3,996,696	690,623	434,390	....	4,252,929
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Harbour Trust .....	7,833,319	286,790	78,898	199,480	....	166,118
Fremantle—Other .....	1,218,932	45,956	10,994	52,034	....	4,918
Bunbury Harbour Board .....	2,277,786	85,991	19,835	....	....	105,828
Bunbury—Other .....	84,552	3,201	800	1,540	....	2,461
Geraldton .....	1,219,521	45,990	11,625	94,856	35,993	....
Albany Harbour Board .....	1,824,036	82,716	11,837	69,553	....	25,000
Albany—Other .....	219,587	8,283	2,228	2,710	....	7,801
Esperance .....	145,187	5,589	554	14,620	8,326	....
Busseton .....	95,406	3,690	884	† 8,561	....	13,064
North-West Ports .....	1,202,728	45,366	11,291	† 37,179	....	143,838
Swan River .....	694,682	26,202	6,926	† 11,764	....	44,592
Dredges, Steamers and Plant .....	801,248	30,222	7,989	† 1,056	....	39,267
Other Jetties and Works .....	377,202	14,226	2,796	† 15,700	....	32,724
	17,098,910	684,142	166,567	310,513	....	540,196
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan .....	23,659,967	1,271,566	253,543	1,415,765	....	109,344
Comprehensive Water Supply .....	19,342,634	729,585	178,235	† 364,034	....	1,271,907
Other Water Supplies .....	2,797,585	105,522	28,055	† 112,424	....	246,001
Irrigation and Drainage .....	7,760,653	292,724	69,234	† 151,141	....	513,090
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	966,425	36,453	8,262	15,371	....	29,344
	59,527,264	2,435,850	537,332	803,487	....	2,169,685
<i>Trading Concerns</i>						
Wyndham Meatworks .....	1,270,004	60,325	6,350	83,454	15,779	....
Engineering Works .....	189,142	9,094	2,317	53,683	42,257	....
Shipping Service .....	4,075,782	174,794	23,906	† 857,185	....	1,056,385
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	484,175	23,517	4,218	34,568	6,833	....
	6,019,103	207,730	36,791	† 635,495	....	990,016
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank .....	9,425,027	295,821	1	295,822	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government .....	2,660,994	100,370	26,249	91,847	....	34,772
Agency and Delegated Agency .....	382,527	12,543	3,374	....	....	15,917
Rabbit-proof Fence .....	4,711,679	177,720	47,073	† 156,210	....	381,003
Generally .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	17,130,227	586,454	76,697	231,469	....	431,692

[Return No. 16—continued]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1961-62(a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>						
Midland Junction .....	1,411,065	59,163	8,398	67,561	....	....
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs .....	84,152	3,174	854	† 5,451	....	9,479
Generally .....	89,779	3,386	911	3,397	....	400
	1,584,996	65,723	10,163	69,007	....	9,879
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries .....	564,815	21,304	5,558	† 143,749	....	170,611
Generally .....	2,328,983	37,847	23,019	† 7,298	....	118,164
	2,893,798	109,151	28,577	† 151,047	....	288,775
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) .....	22,694,776	850,024	199,149	† 307,165	....	1,422,338
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ....	703,764	28,545	6,030	† 38,200	....	70,781
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ....	294,511	11,109	2,413	† 18,435	....	32,007
Goals .....	188,704	7,118	1,466	† 81,139	....	89,778
Hospitals .....	13,801,888	501,734	113,870	389,716	....	225,885
Institutions .....	1,816,247	68,507	16,529	† 39,654	....	124,690
Buildings generally .....	3,975,150	149,939	34,040	† 156,292	....	340,271
	42,975,040	1,620,976	373,497	† 311,275	....	2,305,748
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries .....	1,713,707	64,689	16,709	51,320	....	29,528
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	149,799	5,650	1,422	4,414	....	2,658
Loans to Public Bodies .....	1,376,263	51,911	11,148	988	....	62,076
Metropolitan Markets .....	123,816	6,028	3,088	9,111	....	....
Miscellaneous .....	3,929,070	148,291	37,310	† 24,368	....	209,874
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	2,675,997	100,932	25,882	60,693	....	66,181
Plant Suspense .....	1,079,958	40,735	10,957	20,976	....	30,716
Roads and Bridges .....	2,241,344	84,541	22,957	78,797	....	33,701
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,795,431	85,939	13,479	99,418	....	....
Tourist Resorts .....	280,454	10,578	2,189	2,374	....	10,393
State Housing Commission .....	12,736,053	449,684	84,403	534,037	....	....
Welshpool Industries .....	242,342	11,521	1,211	17,764	5,082	....
Kwinana Area Development .....	290,329	11,177	3,074	367	....	13,854
Kwinana Area Housing .....	1,812,420	73,137	11,392	84,529	....	....
Special Deficit Loans .....	3,942,511	40,564	100,436	....	....	141,000
Deficits Funded .....	4,864,752	163,493	223,592	....	....	407,085
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	580	22	6	....	....	28
	39,261,324	1,868,702	569,250	935,859	....	1,002,092
<b>Total</b> .....	277,564,978	11,135,424	2,489,497	1,638,809	....	11,991,022
Public Debt, 30th June, 1962 .....	277,564,978	....	....	....	....	....

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

(b) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

† Debit.



[Return No. 17]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**  
**A. Public Utilities**

Public Utility	Return No.	Trading Results 1961-62	
		Profit	Loss
Country Areas Water Supply .....	18	£	£
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	19	....	1,799,600
Railways Commission .....	20	....	23,956
State Batteries .....	23	....	2,409,377
			199,886
Total—Net Loss .....	....	....	4,432,819

[Return No. 18]

**COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan Capital .....	£ 15,582,423	£ 16,850,577	£ 18,389,169	£ 19,909,374	£ 21,620,836
Total Annual Revenue .....	819,749	843,848	869,364	961,822	1,127,572
Working Expenses .....	1,176,998	1,139,914	1,309,233	1,391,990	1,515,957
Interest .....	570,155	622,784	683,647	754,974	869,421
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	360,224	408,592	451,334	485,876	541,528
Provisions and Other Charges .....	3,221	....	777	336	266
Total Annual Cost .....	2,110,598	2,171,290	2,444,991	2,633,176	2,927,172
Loss .....	1,290,849	1,327,442	1,575,627	1,671,354	1,799,600

Country Areas Water Supply and other Hydraulic Undertakings amalgamated in 1958-59.

[Return No. 19]

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan Capital .....	£ 19,729,034	£ 21,943,039	£ 24,141,979	£ 26,375,178	£ 28,659,967
Total Annual Revenue .....	2,040,038	2,163,007	2,071,848	2,778,428	2,861,865
Working Expenses .....	980,118	1,076,286	1,140,267	1,395,271	1,360,712
Interest .....	841,118	919,341	977,265	1,090,801	1,271,566
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	173,770	190,823	206,543	229,629	253,543
Total Annual Cost .....	1,995,006	2,186,450	2,324,075	2,715,701	2,885,821
Profit .....	45,032	....	....	62,727	....
Loss .....	....	23,443	252,227	....	23,956

[Return No. 20]

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

## RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	49,473,070	51,618,630	53,580,952	54,843,994	54,266,704
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing .....	12,055,961	12,055,961	12,066,078	12,168,220	14,084,073
Total .....	61,529,031	63,674,591	65,647,030	67,012,214	68,351,377
Total Annual Revenue .....	12,975,176	13,699,803	15,038,264	16,537,848	17,303,809
Working Expenses .....	14,705,272	14,932,503	15,408,204	15,551,297	15,763,256
Interest .....	2,176,175	2,258,664	2,339,789	2,420,998	2,540,935
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1,516,326	1,555,708	1,686,962	1,814,517	1,908,995
Total Annual Cost .....	18,397,773	18,746,875	19,434,955	19,786,812	20,213,186
Loss .....	5,422,597	5,047,072	4,396,691	3,248,964	2,409,377

[Return No. 21]

## TRAMWAYS

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	(a)	
Loan Capital .....	1,117,662	1,061,425	884,262		
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	765,633	783,418	808,910		
Total .....	1,883,295	1,844,843	1,693,172		
Total Annual Revenue .....	1,029,137	972,667	945,058		
Working Expenses .....	1,168,684	1,166,720	1,327,159		
Interest .....	54,922	48,011	44,125		
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	95,595	84,525	85,025		
Total Annual Cost .....	1,319,201	1,299,256	1,456,309		
Loss .....	290,064	326,589	511,251		

(a) Taken over by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.

[Return No. 22]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**FERRIES**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£		
Loan Capital ....	7,340	6,439	5,538	(a)	
Revenue Capital ....	819	702	585		
Total ....	8,159	7,141	6,123		
Total Annual Revenue ....	13,520	13,504	12,219		
Working Expenses ....	15,868	15,119	16,193		
Interest ....	352	312	271		
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	1,019	1,018	1,018		
Total Annual Cost ....	17,239	16,449	17,482		
Loss ....	3,719	2,945	5,263		

(a) Taken over by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.

[Return No. 23]

**STATE BATTERIES**

Details	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	509,213	519,022	528,858	541,683	558,963
Total Annual Revenue ....	50,827	44,078	41,318	40,573	52,540
Working Expenses ....	186,347	177,425	181,868	195,057	212,027
Interest ....	22,915	23,358	23,799	24,376	25,153
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	13,233	13,259	12,743	12,708	12,643
Provisions and Other Charges ....	1,887	2,453	2,371	2,413	2,603
Total Annual Cost ....	204,432	216,493	220,781	234,554	252,426
Loss ....	153,605	172,415	179,463	193,981	199,886

[Return No. 24]

**CAVES HOUSE**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 *	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	
Loan Capital ....	35,748	35,748	35,748	35,748	(a)
Revenue Capital ....	6,865	6,865	6,865	6,865	
Total ....	42,613	42,613	42,613	42,613	
Total Annual Revenue ....	45,791	42,880	40,803	17,325	
Working Expenses ....	45,821	41,007	43,620	30,983	
Interest ....	1,609	1,609	1,609	804	
Depreciation ....	306	306	285	133	
Total Annual Cost ....	47,736	42,922	45,514	31,920	
Loss ....	1,945	42	4,711	14,595	

\* Figures are for Six Months Trading.

(a) Undertaking Leased from 19th December, 1960.

[Return No. 25]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

*B. State Trading Concerns*

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1961-62	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Engineering Works	26	62,466	....
State Shipping Service*	28	....	....
Wyndham Meat Works	29	22,354	....
W.A. Meat Export Works	31	4,435	....
Total—Net Profit	....	89,255	....

\* After receipt of Treasury Grant of £1,142,032.

[Return No. 26]

**STATE ENGINEERING WORKS**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	137,537	195,796	193,675	191,459	180,182
Earnings	890,953	973,850	671,346	587,603	636,317
Increase in Stocks	38,452	....	....	23,314	5,581
Decrease in Stocks	....	32,704	44,882	....	....
Total Annual Revenue	929,405	941,146	626,464	610,917	641,898
Working Expenses	775,128	791,399	530,209	517,704	532,667
Interest	6,329	6,866	8,797	8,716	9,094
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	(a) 24,760	(a) 25,542	(a) 25,870	(a) 20,921	(a) 20,553
Provisions and Other Charges	27,234	22,659	21,799	18,721	17,113
Total Annual Cost	833,451	846,466	586,675	566,062	579,432
Profit	95,954	94,680	39,789	44,855	62,466

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

£1,667    £1,741    £2,120    £2,217    £2,316

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 27]

## STATE BUILDING SUPPLIES

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	
Loan Capital ....	2,605,330	2,720,073	2,768,342	2,745,379	}
Earnings ....	3,069,065	3,040,407	2,882,463	3,051,776	
Increase in Stocks ....	12,324	132,477	129,461	36,962	
Total Annual Revenue ....	3,081,389	3,172,884	3,011,924	3,088,738	
Working Expenses ....	2,822,490	2,972,733	2,767,560	2,892,440	} (a)
Interest ....	116,067	121,830	131,375	133,853	
Depreciation including Sinking Fund....	113,126	104,148	126,384	112,533	
Provisions and Other Charges ....	18,553	21,040	21,976	18,770	
Total Annual Cost ....	3,070,236	3,219,751	3,047,295	3,157,596	
Profit ....	11,153	.....	.....	.....	
Loss ....	.....	46,867	35,371	68,585	

(a) Undertaking Sold from 1st July, 1961.

[Return No. 28]

## STATE SHIPPING SERVICE

Details	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital (a) ....	3,546,599	3,888,141	3,771,924	3,621,715	3,812,663
Earnings ....	1,119,409	1,018,692	1,027,560	1,071,215	1,190,823
Treasury Grant ....	880,021	924,126	945,153	933,344	1,142,032
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,999,430	1,942,818	1,972,713	2,004,559	2,332,855
Working Expenses ....	1,732,847	1,558,785	1,557,381	1,606,032	1,896,902
Interest ....	129,583	169,338	175,893	171,079	174,794
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	105,926	154,841	197,625	197,457	199,365
Provisions and Other Charges ....	31,074	59,854	41,824	29,991	61,794
Total Annual Cost ....	1,999,430	1,942,818	1,972,713	2,004,559	2,332,855
Loss ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Excludes Loan Capital written off amounting to £595,675.

[Return No. 29]

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

## WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1-2-57 to 31-1-58	1-2-58 to 31-1-59	1-2-59 to 31-1-60	1-2-60 to 31-1-61	1-2-61 to 31-1-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	1,071,445	1,221,445	1,270,004	1,270,004	1,270,004
Revenue Capital ....	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273
Total ....	1,082,718	1,232,718	1,281,277	1,281,277	1,281,277
Earnings ....	1,303,623	1,658,657	2,241,398	2,082,173	1,699,130
Increase in Stocks ....	.....	36,144	.....	.....	22,403
Decrease in Stocks ....	37,003	.....	25,124	10,980	.....
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,266,620	1,694,801	2,216,274	2,071,193	1,721,533
Working Expenses ....	1,188,840	1,574,267	2,055,771	1,922,739	1,623,827
Interest ....	48,215	51,571	55,998	56,916	59,002
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	5,357	5,357	6,229	6,350	6,350
Provisions and Other Charges ....	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Total Annual Cost ....	1,252,412	1,641,195	2,127,998	2,006,005	1,699,179
Profit ....	14,208	53,606	88,276	65,188	22,354

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

£5,357	£5,357	£6,229	£6,350	£6,350
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[Return No. 30]

## STATE HOTELS

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	
Loan Capital ....	116,484	91,850	89,852	88,556	} (a)
Total Annual Revenue ....	228,130	224,709	179,443	98,476	
Working Expenses ....	210,853	208,663	170,297	103,451	
Interest ....	4,842	5,284	4,064	3,013	
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	3,587	3,875	3,401	1,836	
Provisions and Other Charges ....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	
Total Annual Cost ....	220,287	217,822	177,762	108,300	}
Profit ....	7,843	6,887	1,681	.....	
Loss ....	.....	.....	.....	9,824	

(a) The Hotels were sold from various dates during 1960/61, consequently the results for that year are not comparable with previous years.

[Return No. 31]

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	265,781	313,146	432,142	488,393	484,175
Total Annual Revenue ....	742,157	966,901	765,596	829,880	811,406
Working Expenses ....	702,004	915,428	715,978	759,270	744,419
Interest ....	13,012	15,843	17,652	21,040	21,764
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	18,545	21,121	23,229	28,951	27,910
Provisions and Other Charges ....	3,282	7,247	11,017	14,001	12,878
Total Annual Cost ....	736,843	959,639	767,876	823,262	806,971
Profit ....	5,314	7,262	....	6,618	4,435
Loss ....	....	....	2,280	....	....

[Return No. 32]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1961-62	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Electricity Commission ....	33	212,778	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department ....	34	83,845	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency Department ....	35	....	2,542
State Government Insurance Office ....	36	187,196	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry ....	37	64,193	....
Albany Harbour Board ....	38	....	25,131
Bunbury Harbour Board ....	39	....	4,657
Fremantle Harbour Trust ....	40	....	142,804
Midland Junction Abattoir Board ....	41	....	7,250
Metropolitan Market Trust ....	42	339	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust ....	43	....	513,155
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	147,188

[Return No. 33]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	16,179,456	17,069,219	17,042,607	17,713,534	17,724,260
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666
Subscribed Loans .....	14,137,480	15,415,580	16,284,780	17,912,500	18,545,140
Total .....	31,589,602	33,757,465	35,200,053	36,898,700	37,542,066
Total Annual Revenue .....	7,635,274	8,029,593	8,581,736	9,362,689	9,574,859
Working Expenses .....	6,298,709	6,530,486	6,975,831	7,581,632	7,510,595
Interest .....	1,312,325	1,408,687	1,540,897	1,677,244	1,851,486
Total Annual Cost .....	7,611,034	7,939,173	8,516,728	9,258,876	9,362,081
Profit .....	24,240	90,420	65,008	103,813	212,778

[Return No. 34]

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

Details	†1957	*1959	†1960	†1961	†1962
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	8,413,264	8,387,356	8,312,127	8,764,700	9,075,026
Total Annual Revenue .....	875,178	1,614,174	1,229,780	1,396,068	1,658,048
Total Annual Cost .....	846,365	1,549,480	1,179,594	1,320,478	1,574,203
Profit .....	28,813	64,694	50,186	75,590	83,845
General Reserve .....	250,259	314,953	365,139	440,729	524,574

† Financial Year ending 30th September.

\* Eighteen months ending 31st March.

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 35]

**RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF W.A.**  
**(Government Agency Department)**

Details	†1957	*1959	†1960	†1961	†1962
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	383,172	265,621	79,177	77,775	77,582
Total Annual Revenue .....	15,500	19,714	4,374	3,589	3,192
Total Annual Cost .....	26,917	37,933	6,421	5,839	5,734
Loss .....	11,417	18,219	2,047	2,250	2,542

† Financial Year ending 30th September.

\* Eighteen Months ending 31st March.

† Financial Years ending 31st March.



[Return No. 36]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Assets .....	2,723,554	2,892,866	3,154,017	3,414,018	3,826,880
Earned Premiums .....	654,476	770,074	900,612	1,049,390	1,360,284
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.) .....	122,140	146,773	201,244	181,013	270,739
Total Annual Revenue .....	776,616	916,847	1,101,856	1,230,403	1,631,023
Claims Paid and Outstanding .....	598,979	652,949	822,883	1,010,920	1,148,601
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) .....	109,236	176,604	174,954	169,715	205,226
Total Annual Cost .....	708,215	828,553	997,837	1,180,635	1,443,827
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus .....	68,401	88,294	104,019	49,768	187,196
Total Reserves .....	2,106,733	2,195,027	2,299,046	2,348,814	2,536,010

[Return No. 37]

**CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	2,010,654	2,312,543	1,777,599	1,808,910	1,705,431
Earnings .....	704,772	730,837	1,393,802	1,433,129	1,501,465
Increase in Stocks .....	20,536	169,534	.....	34,147	.....
Decrease in Stocks .....	.....	.....	66,867	.....	23,118
Total Annual Revenue .....	725,308	900,371	1,326,935	1,467,276	1,478,347
Working Expenses .....	558,764	741,734	1,060,576	1,172,375	1,196,355
Interest .....	68,939	89,065	90,175	84,434	85,939
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	51,849	58,997	77,150	87,620	90,096
Provisions and Other Charges .....	33,419	34,904	48,485	50,967	41,764
Total Annual Cost .....	712,971	924,700	1,276,392	1,395,396	1,414,154
Profit .....	12,337	.....	50,543	71,880	64,193
Loss .....	.....	24,329	.....	.....	.....

[Return No. 38]

**ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	1,657,212	1,652,983	1,673,888	1,741,388	1,824,035
Total Annual Revenue .....	103,573	132,460	116,757	143,195	132,814
Working Expenses .....	50,196	55,781	47,764	48,643	63,392
Interest .....	73,386	74,205	74,203	75,149	82,716
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	3,262	11,387	10,331	10,951	11,837
Total Annual Cost .....	131,844	141,373	132,298	134,743	157,945
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	8,452	.....
Loss .....	28,271	8,913	15,541	.....	25,131

[Return No. 39]

**V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS**  
**BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan Capital ....	£ 1,593,176	£ 1,702,749	£ 1,784,385	£ 1,954,964	£ 2,298,785
Total Annual Revenue	73,811	84,576	110,901	146,841	164,790
Working Expenses ....	60,239	83,379	81,832	99,928	74,570
Interest ....	35,440	71,693	76,623	80,297	92,861
Depreciation ....	716	1,003	1,282	1,602	2,016
Total Annual Cost ....	96,395	156,075	159,737	181,827	169,447
Loss ....	22,584	71,499	48,836	34,986	4,657

[Return No. 40]

**FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan Capital ....	£ 6,674,337	£ 6,897,946	£ 7,165,857	£ 7,497,068	£ 8,091,620
Revenue Capital ....	138,906	126,946	115,652	101,764	92,124
Total ..	6,813,243	7,024,892	7,281,509	7,598,832	8,183,744
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,577,755	2,510,022	2,756,490	3,081,154	2,937,439
Working Expenses ....	2,017,797	2,052,424	2,149,418	2,485,039	2,416,756
Interest ....	216,839	234,839	244,735	256,791	291,039
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	305,416	339,515	349,722	368,789	370,448
Provisions and Other Charges ....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Annual Cost ....	2,542,052	2,628,778	2,745,875	3,112,619	3,080,243
Profit ....	35,703	....	10,615	....	....
Loss ....	....	118,756	....	31,465	142,804

[Return No. 41]

**MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan Capital ....	£ 1,033,684	£ 1,088,704	£ 1,156,765	£ 1,268,463	£ 1,411,065
Earnings ....	555,973	706,506	733,982	734,472	740,801
Increase in Stocks ....	11,432	....	....	....	9,478
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	1,590	4,605	997	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	567,405	704,916	729,377	733,475	750,279
Working Expenses ....	439,841	575,389	637,752	648,552	639,145
Interest ....	44,621	47,037	49,999	51,525	59,163
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	48,049	40,309	49,517	55,502	59,221
Provisions and Other Charges ....	34,000	191	....	....	....
Total Annual Cost ....	566,511	662,926	737,268	755,579	757,529
Profit ....	894	41,990	....	....	....
Loss ....	....	....	7,891	22,104	7,250

[Return No. 42]

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

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	240,043	252,010	243,307	234,187	323,285
Total Annual Revenue .....	63,738	71,780	74,941	79,044	82,803
Working Expenses .....	31,339	33,416	35,187	40,958	40,476
Interest .....	11,293	11,602	11,908	11,491	12,388
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	7,402	8,033	8,703	9,120	10,902
Provisions and Other Charges .....	13,593	18,507	18,881	17,061	18,698
Total Annual Cost .....	63,627	71,558	74,679	78,630	82,464
Profit .....	111	222	262	414	339

[Return No. 43]

**METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST**

Details	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	400,000	655,195	1,639,155	1,920,259
Inscribed Stock Issued .....	1,135,920	1,135,920	1,430,390	1,765,990
Total .....	1,535,920	1,791,115	3,069,545	3,686,249
Total Annual Revenue .....	709,861	916,783	1,970,698	2,169,286
Working Expenses .....	618,439	809,342	2,150,631	2,327,424
Interest .....	61,932	84,907	137,088	166,273
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	68,332	103,418	132,226	167,877
Provisions and Other Charges .....	5,361	16,065	24,042	20,867
Total Annual Cost .....	754,064	1,013,732	2,443,987	2,682,441
Loss .....	44,203	96,949	473,289	513,155

[Return No. 44]

**VI.—TRUST FUNDS**

**HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 TO 1961-62**

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Receipts</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Treasury Grants .....	3,625,711	3,972,384	4,541,764	5,109,036	5,366,581
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	9,820	14,066	18,691	17,332	45,889
	3,635,531	3,986,450	4,560,455	5,126,368	5,412,470
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure .....	144,532	182,096	164,372	166,018	220,438
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental .....	814,807	936,335	1,166,943	1,318,959	1,245,210
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc. ....	2,512,169	2,697,854	2,977,915	3,275,634	3,469,675
Miscellaneous .....	164,033	170,165	251,225	365,757	477,113
	3,635,531	3,986,450	4,560,455	5,126,368	5,412,47

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

## ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1961-62

	Main Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1959	Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account	Central Roads Trust Funds	Metropolitan Area Rail- way Crossing Fund Account	Beef Roads	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balances from year 1960-61 ....	456,711	176,292	....	1,412,177	48,591	....	2,093,771
Receipts during year—							
License Fees and Permits ....	....	....	1,582,862	275,324	....	....	1,858,186
Recoups by Local Authorities ....	246,921	....	....	....	....	....	246,921
Payments by Local Authorities ....	....	....	....	296,439	....	....	296,439
Commonwealth Government Recoup ....	1,637	....	....	....	....	....	1,637
Commonwealth Government Grants ....	....	7,712,076	....	1,051,647	....	800,000	9,263,723
Miscellaneous Receipts ....	43,562	....	....	....	....	....	43,562
	748,831	7,888,368	1,582,862	3,035,587	48,591	500,000	13,804,239
Transfers to Other Funds ....	28,274	659,983	975,915	686,230	2,609	....	2,353,011
Transfers from Other Funds ....	1,442,897	392,873	....	488,967	28,274	....	2,353,011
	2,163,454	7,621,258	606,947	2,833,324	74,256	500,000	13,804,239
Payments during year—							
Administration, Office Equipment, etc. ....	622,965	....	120,000	....	....	....	742,965
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund ....	70,000	....	....	....	....	....	70,000
Treasury—Interest and Sinking Fund ....	7,703	....	....	....	....	....	7,703
Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc. ....	651,477	7,448,755	....	....	9,815	500,108	8,610,155
Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities ....	....	....	488,947	725,947	....	....	1,212,894
Traffic Control Lights, etc. ....	58,471	....	....	....	....	....	58,471
	1,410,616	7,448,755	606,947	725,947	9,815	500,108	10,702,188
Balances on hand—30th June, 1962 ....	752,838	172,503	....	2,112,377	64,441	Dr. 108	3,102,051

[Return No. 46]

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,  
1957-58 TO 1961-62

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Balance from previous year ....	124,294	209,739	235,702	165,210	50,147
Appropriation from Revenue Fund ....	754,019	771,291	758,420	780,263	897,949
Sundry Receipts ....	89,448	93,370	94,371	94,665	94,690
	967,761	1,074,400	1,088,493	1,040,138	1,042,786
<i>Payments.</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year ....	758,022	838,698	923,283	989,991	898,780
Balance at end of year ....	209,739	235,702	165,210	50,147	144,006
	967,761	1,074,400	1,088,493	1,040,138	1,042,786

[Return No. 47]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,  
1957-58 TO 1961-62

Details	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance—Brought forward ....	510,958	74,347	579,264	441,236	589,463
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund ....	1,150,000	1,294,497	1,244,725	1,146,000	1,351,000
Other Borrowings ....	400	260,000	200,000	.....	.....
Sale of Land and Leases ....	111,696	156,813	146,848	227,952	404,302
Rents ....	11,806	13,214	16,669	27,924	33,521
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers ....	580,620	679,843	677,021	844,342	931,189
Construction ....	65,864	70,871	143,242	538,963	692,276
Fees and Agency Commissions ....	471,311	430,580	428,658	430,073	407,661
Other Revenue ....	38,183	65,492	137,399	83,469	117,978
Total Receipts ....	2,429,880	2,971,310	2,994,562	3,789,959	4,527,390
Payments during year :—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds ....	538,315	265,485	569,045	78,424	296,165
Construction ....	953,139	973,729	1,276,635	1,697,172	1,831,839
Purchase of Land and Leases ....	414,313	192,948	213,823	287,026	263,909
Revenue Vote—Administration ....	482,474	473,331	500,689	499,112	534,559
Interest ....	317,117	354,328	385,558	441,594	463,029
Other ....	161,133	206,572	186,840	197,168	272,359
Total Payments ....	2,866,491	2,466,393	3,132,590	3,200,496	3,661,860
Balance on hand 30th June ....	74,347	579,264	441,236	589,463	865,530

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1961-62

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, 25s	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 96	Income Tax Reimbursement	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Mental Institutions Benefits	Immigration Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
(a) 1901-02 to 1910-11	£	£ (b) 3,872,722	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 8,872,722
Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A.											
1911-12 to 1926-27	£	£	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 565,906	£	£	£	£	£ (g) 462,010	£ 10,216,427
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
1927-28	(c) 483,286	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(g) 25,775	£ 809,061
1928-29	(c) 483,578	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(g) 47,866	£ 811,446
1929-30	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 773,432
1930-31	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 773,432
1931-32	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 773,432
1932-33	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 773,432
1933-34	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 973,432
1934-35	473,432	(d) 133,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,073,432
1935-36	473,432	(d) 35,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,206,432
1936-37	473,432	(d) 33,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,308,432
1937-38	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,006,432
1938-39	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,048,432
1939-40	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,043,432
1940-41	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,068,432
1941-42	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,123,432
1942-43	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 1,103,432
1943-44	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£ 3,893,072
1944-45	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 78,640	£ 3,967,618
1945-46	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	£ 4,021,618
1946-47	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	£ 4,080,177
1947-48	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	£ 5,730,432
1948-49	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 3,190	£ 7,272,914
1949-50	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 48,065	£ 8,625,354
1950-51	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 74,458	£ 12,072,227
1951-52	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 62,373	£ 13,711,535
1952-53	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 101,575	£ 15,278,158
1953-54	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 93,659	£ 19,094,834
1954-55	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 15,045	£ 20,078,237
1955-56	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 12,467	£ 20,219,337
1956-57	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 12,049	£ 22,102,625
1957-58	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 12,049	£ 23,882,825
1958-59	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(k) 332,037	£ 20,375,148
1959-60	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 18,227	£ 28,335,323
1960-61	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 18,305	£ 29,074,770
1961-62	473,432		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 20,517	£ 33,303,193
Total, 35 years	16,570,120	201,000	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 112,625,000	£ 219,884,300	£ 4,777,273	£ 88,733	£ 35,412	£ 1,305,153	£ 355,486,991
Total, 61 years	16,570,120	9,073,722	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 113,100,906	£ 219,884,300	£ 4,777,273	£ 88,733	£ 35,412	£ 1,767,163	£ 374,576,140

(a) First complete year under Federation. (b) Including £888,963 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform Customs duties. (c) Special payments under States Grant Act, pending passing of the Financial Agreement Act. (d) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (e) Includes special payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942 of £912,550. (f) Includes special payment on account of Coal Strike of £661,877. (g) Interest on transferred properties. (h) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement. (i) Kimberley Research Station. (j) Includes Kimberley Research Station and Price Control Reimbursement. (k) Includes Kimberley Research Station and State Grants (Additional Assistance) Act. (l) Now provided under States Grants Act, 1950.

[Return No. 49]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO VARIOUS FUNDS OTHER THAN CONSOLIDATED  
REVENUE FUND, 1961-62

Details	Amount
Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—	£
Agriculture Extension Services	26,998
Beef Cattle Roads	500,000
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	20,511
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts, 1959	8,763,723
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement	3,721,285
Commonwealth Educational Training Scheme	207,716
Emergency Housekeeping Service	1,000
Encouragement of Meat Production	3,000
Flock Testing	3,000
Hospital Benefits	780,000
National Fitness	10,675
National Safety Council	8,250
Pastoral Area Lambing Investigations	3,720
Pharmaceutical Benefits	326,171
Promoting Efficiency in Dairying Industry	17,400
Relief to Tobacco Growers	25,000
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines	2,700
Restoration of Roads	160,000
Sheep Parasite Investigations	3,302
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement)	652,779
State Wheat Research	22,230
Stimulation of Employment	660,000
Tobacco Industry	18,000
War Service Homes	3,512,653
War Service Land Settlement	2,202,319
Wheat Research	11,212
Total—Trust Funds	21,663,664
Other Funds—	
Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme	61,298
Disaster Relief	33,272
Free Milk for School Children	265,717
Kimberley Research Station	14,196
Mental Institutions	77,022
Northern Development	1,705,194
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service	16,115
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property	40,017
Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Capital	11,980
Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Maintenance	379,277
University of Western Australia	993,961
War Service Land Settlement—Advances Rural and Industries Bank	401,918
Total—Other Funds	3,999,967
Grand Total	25,663,631

[Return No. 50]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

TOTAL NET COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXATION TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1962

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Probate and Succession Duties .....	1,509,089	.....	1,509,089	2 0 6
Other Stamp Duties .....	2,120,015	.....	2,120,015	2 16 10
Land Tax .....	1,249,022	.....	1,249,022	1 13 6
Entertainments Tax .....	53,769	.....	53,769	1 5
Liquor Licenses .....	528,686	.....	528,686	14 2
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets .....	58,958	.....	58,958	1 7
Totalisator Duty .....	140,991	.....	140,991	3 9
Totalisator Licenses .....	2,302	.....	2,302	1
Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends .....	1,698	.....	1,698	1
Turnover Tax and Bookmakers' Licenses .....	187,412	.....	187,412	5 0
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board .....	323,220	.....	323,220	8 8
Investment Tax .....	179,804	.....	179,804	4 10
Motor Taxation .....	42,391	3,242,937	3,285,328	4 8 1
Other Vehicle Taxation .....	.....	2,814	2,814	1
Vermin Tax .....	.....	121,642	121,642	3 3
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	17,011	17,011	5
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	.....	235,531	235,531	6 4
Licenses not elsewhere included .....	98,397	.....	98,397	2 8
<b>Total ....</b>	<b>6,495,754</b>	<b>3,619,935</b>	<b>10,115,689</b>	<b>13 11 3</b>

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1961-62, viz. 745,700.



**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1961-62**

Service	Loan Li- ability	Expenditure				Receipts	Net Ex- penditure	Cost per Head	
		Indirect		Direct	Total				
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Con- solidated Revenue Fund					
									(*)
<b>1.—Education—</b>									
(a) Education Department and Schools	£ 19,994,950	£ 754,189	£ 178,918	£ 10,422,894	£ 11,356,001	£ 148,008	£ 11,207,993	£ s. d. 15 0 7	
(b) University	1,029,106	38,817	6,918	934,039	979,774	...	979,774	1 6 3	
(c) Technical Education	1,173,912	44,279	9,061	1,172,570	1,223,910	87,865	1,138,045	1 10 6	
(d) Agricultural Education	515,225	19,434	4,253	96,616	120,303	26,367	93,936	2 6	
(e) Library, Museum, etc.	57,373	2,164	549	294,008	296,721	...	296,721	8 0	
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	884	33	9	5,750	5,792	...	5,792	2	
Total 1	22,771,450	858,916	199,708	12,925,877	13,984,501	262,240	13,722,261	18 8 0	
<b>2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—</b>									
(a) Public Health	13,056	403	80	611,318	611,891	161,019	450,872	12 1	
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	14,182,267	534,941	122,658	7,501,443	8,159,042	153,123	8,005,919	10 14 9	
(c) Recreation Facilities	...	...	...	198,790	198,790	...	198,790	5 4	
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	638,828	24,096	4,747	1,245,740	1,274,583	362,740	911,843	1 4 5	
(e) Miners' Phthisis	...	...	...	31,742	31,742	...	31,742	10	
(f) Natives n.e.i.	188,588	7,113	1,025	600,312	608,450	72,423	536,027	14 5	
(g) Unemployment Relief	...	...	...	239,804	239,804	...	239,804	6 5	
Total 2	15,022,739	566,043	123,510	10,429,149	11,124,302	749,305	10,374,997	13 18 3	
<b>3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—</b>									
(a) Administration of Justice	294,511	11,109	2,413	541,691	555,213	448,700	106,513	2 10	
(b) Police	724,375	27,323	6,239	2,081,292	2,114,854	176,221	1,938,633	2 12 0	
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	428,653	16,168	3,881	478,446	498,495	14,875	483,620	13 0	
(d) Public Safety	...	...	...	179,131	179,131	4,878	174,253	4 8	
Total 3	1,447,539	54,600	12,533	3,280,560	3,347,693	644,674	2,703,019	3 12 6	
GRAND TOTAL	39,241,728	1,480,159	340,751	26,635,536	28,456,496	1,656,219	26,800,277	35 18 0	

(\*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1961-62, viz. 745,700.

[Thursday, 27 September, 1962.]

[Return No. 52]

**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
**Statistical Statement of Operations**

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Average number of miles open-Results of Operations (per train mile).	4,117	4,117	4,120	4,123	3,851
Earnings .....	410·68d.	413·26d.	440·4d.	493·6d.	515·08d.
Operating Expenses .....	471·82d.	451·96d.	451·81d.	463·45d.	455·9d.
Depreciation .....	47·08d.	48·29d.	50·6d.	55·34d.	56·81d.
Interest .....	69·13d.	70·2d.	70·38d.	74·16d.	75·61d.
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest .....	588·03d.	570·45d.	572·79d.	592·95d.	588·32d.
Deficit .....	177·35d.	157·19d.	132·39d.	99·35d.	73·24d.
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings .....	114·39	109·0	102·46	94·03	88·54
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Number of Passenger Miles .....	171,926,087	173,113,332	167,453,014	156,512,062	152,699,320
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	£1,089,706	£1,086,982	£1,143,365	£1,124,467	£1,139,408
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·52d.	1·51d.	1·71d.	1·72d.	1·79d.
Road Services.					
Number of Passenger Miles .....	16,780,388	16,120,379	16,869,195	18,389,709	18,847,485
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	£134,486	£129,421	£131,726	£146,906	£165,848
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·92d.	1·93d.	1·87d.	1·92d.	2·08d.
Parcels Earnings .....	£488,422	£498,459	£523,517	£520,105	£559,814
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying.					
Number of Ton Miles .....	572,175,726	632,283,628	705,245,196	747,579,727	831,126,673
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles) .....	159·43	161·58	155·59	154·68	155·57
Average tonnage per loaded wagon .....	6·9	6·9	7·07	7·2	7·6
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	136·36	138·49	141·13	147·08	149·9
Average Earnings per ton mile .....	4·35d.	4·2d.	4·17d.	4·42d.	4·31d.
Earnings from Goods and Livestock .....	£10,518,883	£11,256,471	£12,445,225	£13,965,791	£15,152,455
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon .....	17·91	16·48	16·62	16·8	18·8
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	327	326	329	338	341
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded .....	19·9	19·6	19·6	19·9	19·4
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty .....	8·12	7·82	7·97	8·3	8·6
Rolling Stock on 30th June.					
Locomotives Steam—No. ....	†329	†326	†324	†317	291
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No. ....	69	69	70	71	74
Passenger Vehicles .....	371	361	366	342	331
Brake Vans—No. ....	237	246	263	264	253
Goods Vehicles—No. ....	12,254	12,171	12,367	12,395	12,304
Omnibuses—No. ....	51	51	49	49	51
Staff—Average per Year.					
Salaried—No. ....	2,067	1,999	1,979	1,981	1,994
Wages—No. ....	11,331	11,241	11,102	10,631	10,330
Total—No. ....	13,398	13,240	13,081	12,612	12,324

† Includes 1 Petrol Locomotive.

(Return No. 58)

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION  
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE OF GOODS CARRIED

Class of Goods	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	538,881	15·02	544,362	13·91	585,739	12·48	483,428	10·00	648,178	12·13
Ores and Minerals	245,101	6·83	245,715	6·31	270,690	5·87	304,914	6·31	405,155	7·69
Wool	62,152	1·73	67,201	1·72	68,249	1·51	76,973	1·59	79,041	1·48
Chaff	9,419	·28	7,944	0·19	7,229	·16	6,716	·14	6,863	·13
Wheat	785,454	21·89	804,038	23·10	1,434,383	31·66	1,661,117	34·37	1,945,756	36·42
Grain and Grain Products	178,821	4·98	358,335	9·16	313,650	6·92	434,638	8·99	383,053	7·18
Firewood	11,932	·33	10,184	0·26	5,027	·11	2,814	·06	2,328	·04
Local Timber	334,816	9·33	329,864	8·42	330,993	7·30	340,649	7·06	328,309	6·16
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	102,828	2·87	101,271	2·59	97,665	2·15	114,566	2·37	98,584	1·81
Fertilisers	422,094	11·76	409,148	10·48	450,659	9·94	443,411	9·17	482,945	9·03
All other goods	897,438	25·00	934,855	23·89	958,350	21·80	964,004	19·95	963,499	18·04
Total	3,588,914	100·00	3,913,197	100·00	4,532,614	100·00	4,833,228	100·00	5,342,811	100·00

[Thursday, 27 September, 1962.]

(Return No. 58—continued)

## VII—STATISTICAL SECTION—continued

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—continued

## STATEMENT SHOWING EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED

Class of Goods	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	£ 1,005,567	9.56	£ 1,009,658	9.97	£ 994,068	7.99	£ 870,911	6.24	£ 1,127,927	7.44
Ores and Minerals	529,470	5.03	528,606	4.70	502,889	4.62	591,480	4.23	737,745	4.87
Wool	368,808	3.51	399,377	3.55	414,611	3.33	491,593	3.52	510,552	3.37
Chaff	29,378	.23	21,401	.19	21,454	.17	22,037	.16	22,153	.15
Wheat	1,447,180	13.76	1,740,372	15.46	2,829,068	21.13	3,498,351	25.05	4,370,559	28.84
Grain and Grain Products	346,812	3.29	695,443	6.18	625,903	5.03	999,924	7.16	868,560	5.72
Firewood	18,988	.18	16,067	.14	8,050	.06	5,131	.04	4,484	.03
Local Timber	1,044,470	9.93	1,015,038	9.02	1,019,158	8.19	1,108,095	7.98	1,097,245	7.34
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	335,355	3.19	337,926	3.00	329,268	2.65	443,070	3.17	380,143	2.51
Fertilisers	785,482	7.47	767,913	6.82	852,370	6.85	940,599	6.74	1,033,752	6.82
All other goods	4,607,403	43.80	4,724,671	41.97	4,988,681	40.08	4,994,520	35.76	5,001,935	33.01
Total	10,518,883	100.00	11,256,471	100.00	12,445,225	100.00	13,965,791	100.00	15,152,455	100.00

[Return No. 54]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

## Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Population at 30th June ....	No.	*699,565	*712,070	*722,080	736,629	(i)
Land Settlement—						
Area of land selected during year	acres	1,066,576	814,874	713,718	722,900	1,050,953
Area of land leased during year	acres	6,236,734	11,665,258	4,324,044	7,293,169	11,609,256
Area of land under cultivation (a) ....	acres	22,819,643	23,712,973	24,620,679	25,368,034	26,261,204
Area of land under crop ....	acres	5,510,867	6,015,387	6,382,121	6,756,637	6,975,879
Production—						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fell-mongered)—						
Quantity ....	lb.	151,026,000	157,358,000	160,892,000	182,217,000	183,328,000
Value ....	£	37,614,085	29,703,679	37,650,791	36,931,411	140,174,000
Wheat—						
Quantity ....	bus.	33,100,000	57,050,000	58,670,000	63,800,000	65,700,000
Value ....	£	22,956,217	38,819,813	41,180,693	40,145,119	140,931,000
Oats ....	bus.	13,793,026	22,585,050	19,598,605	21,809,848	20,186,496
Barley ....	bus.	3,556,041	5,410,217	7,079,828	8,495,909	7,281,533
Gold—						
Quantity ....	fine oz.	852,353	872,086	871,283	870,465	871,709
Value (b) ....	£	13,333,896	13,623,127	13,613,923	13,666,685	13,649,026
Coal—						
Quantity ....	ton	855,296	905,526	908,473	745,093	929,753
Value ....	£	2,353,007	2,360,161	2,351,086	1,850,128	2,000,121
Timber (sawn) (c) ....	sup. ft.	201,664,440	211,831,952	198,903,105	186,610,748	194,615,080
Bricks (Standard Size) ....	No.	101,070,000	93,194,000	100,462,000	105,993,000	109,822,000
Electricity (d) (distributed) ....	k.w.h.	688,990,079	731,545,608	785,147,042	863,791,762	1,031,408,000
Net Value of Production—						
Agriculture ....	£	27,337,976	42,746,231	44,043,530	46,707,520	150,099,000
Pastoral and Trapping ....	£	37,007,272	30,623,264	39,760,183	40,217,284	142,596,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping ....	£	4,203,465	3,549,309	4,564,860	5,075,879	15,115,000
Fisheries ....	£	2,988,523	3,550,337	3,728,814	3,621,653	14,054,000
Forestry exclusive of Milling ....	£	5,112,221	6,067,246	5,034,905	5,167,504	15,255,000
Mining and Quarrying ....	£	14,888,801	14,453,394	14,765,031	15,444,002	15,418,000
Factories ....	£	75,312,250	78,762,159	86,373,312	96,630,801	(i)
Livestock at 31st March (d)—						
Sheep ....	No.	15,723,963	16,215,244	16,411,589	17,151,384	18,313,879
Cattle ....	No.	997,173	999,832	1,030,469	1,100,430	1,218,432
Trade—						
Total Imports ....	£	143,439,404	146,200,948	169,531,114	178,002,539	169,490,195
Total Exports (e) ....	£	135,476,669	126,492,928	153,743,477	204,769,120	190,522,435
Principal Exports—						
Wheat ....	£	20,430,624	18,556,265	24,720,759	35,639,958	152,178,050
Wool (Greasy and Scoured) ....	£	36,343,174	29,286,473	38,978,575	37,420,971	141,832,608
Timber (f) ....	£	3,874,007	4,379,236	4,160,354	3,838,444	14,002,088
Gold Bullion (g) ....	£	3,255,688	2,058,944	9,369,203	39,635,738	17,097,361
Flour, Plain ....	£	3,453,630	3,168,561	2,548,108	3,919,199	12,943,081
Retail Sales (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ....	£	163,500,000	164,400,000	182,200,000	191,800,000	199,600,000
Retail Sales (Motor Vehicles) (h) ....	£	56,900,000	55,300,000	66,700,000	68,700,000	(i)
Finance—						
Depositors Balances—At end of June—						
Trading Banks ....	£	88,050,000	90,089,000	93,171,000	94,461,000	103,739,000
Savings Banks ....	£	65,948,351	71,499,134	78,622,269	80,711,848	90,527,488
Insurance—Life—						
Sum Assured (Existing Policies) (i) ....	£	179,899,000	197,681,000	219,800,257	252,032,271	(i)
Insurance—General—						
Gross Premiums (j) ....	£	7,800,541	8,584,513	9,975,554	10,803,666	(i)
Retail Hire Purchase (k)—						
Outstanding Balances at 30th June ....	£	(m)	29,656,000	34,792,000	38,050,000	(i)
Building—Dwellings Completed during year ....	No.	6,396	6,080	6,293	6,447	6,392
Motor Vehicle Registrations at 30th June—						
Cars ....	No.	110,573	118,112	127,863	138,187	151,013
Utilities, Vans, Trucks ....	No.	65,046	66,617	69,131	70,908	73,454

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

(b) Comprises gold refined at the Mint and gold contained in gold bearing materials exported. Value is in Australian Currency, including premiums, but excluding Commonwealth Subsidy.

(c) Includes Plywood Veneers in terms of super feet.

(d) 31st March of year last mentioned.

(e) Including Ship's Stores.

(f) Including Plywood and Veneers.

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

(h) Including Parts, Petrol, etc.

(i) As at 31st December year first mentioned.

(j) Excluding particulars of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust and prior to 1959-60 insurance effected on behalf of Government Departments, by the State Government Insurance Office.

(k) Operations of Retail Businesses and Non-Retail Businesses.

(l) Not yet available.

(m) Not available.

† Preliminary.

\* Revised in accordance with the results of the 1961 Census.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

*In Committee, etc.*

Resumed from the 20th September. The Chairman of Committees (Mr. I. W. Manning) in the Chair; Mr. Nalder (Minister for Agriculture) in charge of the Bill.

### Clause 23: Section 561 amended—

The CHAIRMAN: Progress was reported after the clause had been partly considered.

Mr. NALDER: When we were discussing this clause last week I agreed to report progress on the motion of the member for Bayswater with a view to having the provision examined. The honourable member referred to proposed new subsection (5), paragraph (a), which reads as follows:—

(5) A person is not entitled to be exempt under this section from liability for payment of rates and charges under this Act in respect of any land if—

(a) he is in occupation of the land as owner of an estate for life in the land;

This provision in the Bill seeks to delete portion of section 561. Section 561 (2) reads—

On receipt of the claim the municipality to which the rates and charges are payable shall postpone the payment of them until the sale of the property by the person or his death.

It is proposed to substitute the subclause in the Bill for that subsection.

Approaches have been made to the Minister for Local Government by beneficiaries of a particular estate. I would like to give an example of a position that could arise. Let us say, for argument's sake, a pensioner couple occupied a home, and the pensioner husband died, and left his property by will to his son or daughter providing that his wife should occupy the house until her death. The amendment contained in the Bill proposes that when the pensioner husband dies and leaves the property to a son or daughter or anyone else, except the wife, the wife, when she takes over occupation of the house, shall be ratable. That is the point raised by the member for Bayswater. I discussed this with the Minister and the officers of the department, and they realised the debt was being placed on the pensioner wife.

Mr. J. Hegney: She may not be a pensioner, but the wife of a pensioner, which would make her position worse.

Mr. NALDER: This only deals with pensioners. I want to read a section of the Act which gives a council power to consider an application for postponement or cancellation of rates. Section 575 states—

A council may, with the approval of the Minister—

(a) write off rates which have been imposed in respect of rateable property and payment for which is in arrear.

Where the person is in occupation, and where the estate is left to other members of the family, or other beneficiaries under the will, it is possible that over a period of time the rates due to the local authority could become greater than the value of the property itself.

It might be a property similar to one I know of at the moment, which is condemned by the local authority. When the occupier—who is a pensioner—dies, the property has to be demolished; and it could only be worth possibly £40 or £50, whereas the rates chargeable on the property could perhaps be over £100. The Secretary of Local Government advises me that under the Administration Act, if the beneficiaries do not require to claim that property they may be exempt; that is, if the property is in debt to the local authority over and above its value.

Mr. Toms: It could then be written off.

Mr. NALDER: It could be written off by the local authority. All these matters are catered for under the present provisions, and it is not necessary to leave this amending paragraph in the Bill. After the matter having been discussed with him the Secretary of Local Government has agreed that it might be wise to delete the provision referred to. Accordingly I move an amendment—

Page 10, lines 11 to 13—Delete paragraph (a).

Mr. TOMS: I would like to express my appreciation to the Minister for the trouble he has gone to. I am glad that he, and the Minister in another place, realise the hardship which I indicated could be imposed. This could have had an effect on the provisions of the Pensioners (Rates Exemption) Act, because section 2 of that Act provides that a pensioner under the Invalid and Old Age Pension Act, 1908, may claim to be exempt from liability for the payment of rates under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, and the Road Districts Act, 1919. Water rates are also included and these could have been affected, and the pensioner could have been placed in the position of being liable for the water rates, thus nullifying the relief provided under the Pensioners (Rates Exemption) Act.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, put and passed.

Mr. NALDER: I would seek your advice, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the present paragraphs (b) and (c) of proposed new subsection (5). Will those be amended accordingly?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. I. W. Manning): Yes; the clerks will attend to that.

Clauses 24 to 29 put and passed.

Title put and passed.

Bill reported with an amendment.

House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.