

# Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 6th October, 1966

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

## QUESTIONS (19): ON NOTICE

### VOLATILE COMMODITIES

#### Description by Retailers

1. Mr. **RUSHTON** asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:
  - (1) Is it a requirement that retailers of volatile materials differentiate between these commodities by additional means than name?

- (2) If "Yes", what are the applicable requirements?
- (3) If "No," will he give consideration to introducing suitable legislation for improved protection of the public?

Mr. **ROSS HUTCHINSON** replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The Poisons Act and Regulations require volatile poisonous substances to be labelled with the words—

Poison

Warning—this substance is inflammable

Keep out of reach of children.

- (3) The Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act, of 1961, which is administered within the Mines Department, also relates to the substance of the honourable member's questions.

### HARVEST TERRACE

#### Closure: Government Decision

2. Mr. **GRAHAM** asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Has the Government made a final determination regarding the closure of Harvest Terrace between Malcolm Street and Parliament Place?
- (2) If so, what is it?
- (3) If not, when can a decision be expected?
- (4) If this roadway is to be closed, when is the closure to become effective?

Mr. **BOVELL** replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) I am unable to indicate when a decision can be expected.
- (4) Answered by (3).

3. This question was postponed.

### CARNARVON DISTRICT HOSPITAL

#### Alterations and Additions

4. Mr. **NORTON** asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) What alterations or additions are to be carried out on the Carnarvon District Hospital this financial year?
- (2) Are new nurses' and domestic quarters to be built this financial year?

Mr. **ROSS HUTCHINSON** replied:

- (1) and (2) Tenders will be called this financial year for new staff quarters. Hospital additions are being planned for commencement as and when loan funds are available, but not this financial year.
5. and 6. These questions were postponed.

## NATIONAL PARKS BOARD

*Authority, Finance, and Activities*

7. Mr. KELLY asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Under what terms and authority does the State National Parks Board operate?
- (2) What is the extent of its finances and from what source is it obtained?
- (3) What is the scope of its activities?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) The board operates under the authority and power contained in the Parks and Reserves Act, 1895-1963, and the by-laws made thereunder.
- (2) Amounts totalling \$199,000 were available in 1965-66 for board use on national parks and other reserves vested in it, including a Treasury grant of \$148,100 and sundry items of income such as entrance fees, camping fees, rents, etc.
- (3) The scope of the board's activities is fixed by the Parks and Reserves Act and the board's general policy is as follows:—
  - (a) To so administer the lands under its control as to ensure the preservation of their natural beauty, the conservation of native flora and fauna, and the protection of geological and physiographical and other features of special interest.
  - (b) To develop and improve certain areas for the purpose of promoting their enjoyment by the public.

## RESERVES

*Appointment of Committee*

8. Mr. KELLY asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) What date was the committee appointed to guide the Government on the creation of new reserves and review conditions covering existing reserves?
- (2) How many persons constitute the committee?
- (3) Does the committee meet at regular intervals?
- (4) Has he received any reports to date; if so, are they available to Parliament?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) The 4th August, 1965.
- (2) Seven.
- (3) No.
- (4) The minutes of the inaugural meeting of the Advisory Com-

mittee for the Preservation of Indigenous Flora and Fauna held on the 22nd September, 1965, were furnished to me. A full report has not yet been submitted by the committee.

## FLORA AND FAUNA RESERVES

*Fitzgerald River and Murchison River Areas*

9. Mr. KELLY asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) What acreage was set aside as a reserve for flora and fauna in the Fitzgerald River and Murchison River areas?
- (2) What known specific varieties and species were known to exist on each reserve?
- (3) What dates were the areas proclaimed?
- (4) Were they gazetted "A"-class reserves?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) (a) Reserve No. 24048 for "Flora and Fauna" in the Fitzgerald River locality comprises approximately 604,300 acres.
- (b) Reserve No. 27004 for "National Park" in the Murchison River locality comprises approximately 358,000 acres.
- (2) (a) Comments on Reserve No. 24048 may be found at pages 141 and 142 of the Report of the Australian Academy of Science Committee (W.A. Sub-Committee) on National Parks and Nature Reserves in Western Australia.
- (b) Comments on Reserve No. 27004 may be found at pages 144 to 148 inclusive, of the same report.
- (3) (a) Reserve No. 24048 was declared in the *Government Gazette* published on the 22nd October, 1954.
- (b) Reserve No. 27004 was declared in the *Government Gazette* published on the 22nd November, 1963.
- (4) (a) Reserve No. 24048 is not classified Class "A."
- (b) Reserve No. 27004 was classified Class "A" in the *Government Gazette* published on the 22nd November, 1963.

## NATURAL GAS

*Gingin and Yardarino Deposits: Tests*

10. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

- (1) What evaluation tests have been carried out in respect of the

natural gas deposits at—

- (a) Gingin area;
- (b) Yardarino area?
- (2) How do these tests compare with those of South Australia and off-shore Victoria?
- (3) If these fields have not been fully tested, when is it anticipated that this will occur?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) (a) Gingin: Two potential gas wells have been completed at Gingin. Gingin No. 1 flowed gas at a maximum rate of 3.84 million cubic feet per day from several zones below 12,500 feet. Gingin No. 2 also yielded gas from below 13,000 feet, the maximum flush flow being 3.92 million cubic feet per day, but production fell sharply with prolonged testing. The hole is now regarded as dry.

Production testing has continued at Gingin No. 1 in recent months, and the flow rate has declined from about 1.4 million cubic feet per day at the end of July to about 1.1 million cubic feet per day at the end of September. Bottom hole pressure tests are now being taken preliminary to a decision on fracing.

- (b) Yardarino: One potential gas well and one potential oil and gas well have been completed at Yardarino. Eight dry holes have also been drilled. Production testing has been suspended since 1964, as it is believed that the gas reserves of the field are too small for commercial development unless other gas fields are developed in this area. The maximum flow was obtained from Yardarino No. 1, which yielded 15.31 million cubic feet per day from a depth of 7,500 feet. However, Dongara is still under close observation and may improve the Yardarino potential.
- (2) The Gippsland Shelf field in off-shore Victoria and, to a lesser extent the Gidgealpa-Moomba fields in South Australia, have clear economic potential. Further testing will be necessary before it will be known whether the Gingin field will be commercial.
- (3) No further testing is planned at Yardarino in the near future. Testing will be continued at Gingin and it may be possible to make a reasonable economic evaluation of the field within the next few months.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

### *Open and Closed Meetings*

- 11. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister representing the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Are any proceedings, particularly statements by councillors, of a local government held with open doors privileged?
- (2) Are any proceedings held with closed doors privileged?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) and (2) These questions are on a matter of law and the honourable member should seek legal advice. However, it is believed that there is a qualified privilege.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### *Textile Technology: Number of Students*

- 12. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Education:

Can he advise the number of students in this State taking elementary and advanced courses in textile technology at the University, technical schools, and by external correspondence?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

There is no attendance course in textile technology in this State. Correspondence instruction is available from the Gordon Institute of Technology in Geelong and arrangements can be made to enrol with that institution through the Western Australian Technical Extension Service.

There has been no student seeking such instruction for some time.

## WOOL SCOURING WORKS

### *Subsidy to Establish at Albany*

- 13. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Industrial Development:

Would the Government be prepared to make available by way of subsidy finance to assist with the establishing of scouring works at Albany?

Mr. COURT replied:

Every application for financial assistance to industries is considered on the merits of the particular case. There is no set rule that can be followed. Therefore, without a specific case stated in respect to a scouring works at Albany, it is impracticable to express an opinion. It is not unusual for assistance to be given in a case where decentralisation is involved, when such assistance would not be considered in the metropolitan area.

There are also a number of ways in which the Government can

assist which extend beyond the actual provision of financial subsidy, but this can only be dealt with if a particular case is stated.

#### MINERAL SANDS

##### *Albany: Promotion of Industry*

14. Mr. HALL asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Did he make approaches when on his recent trip to Japan to interest companies in the working and exporting of mineral sands in the Albany area?
- (2) If "Yes," what was the outcome of discussions?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) and (2) I am not quite sure what the honourable member means by "recent," but the Minister for Mines was last in Japan in February-March, 1963. Whether he considers that to be recent I do not know; but the Minister did not discuss mineral sands on that occasion.

#### LUNG CANCER DEATHS

##### *Statistics, and Cause through Cigarette Smoking*

15. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) How many males and females have died in Western Australia during the past three years from lung cancer?
- (2) Can it be assumed that a proportion of those who died from lung cancer contracted it from cigarette smoking and, if so, what proportion?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) 519 males; 61 females.
- (2) It is generally accepted that cigarette smoking is an influence in the development of cancer in the lung.  
The proportion of lung cancers caused by cigarette smoking has not been determined.

#### RAILWAYS

##### *Spring Hill: Correction of Unsatisfactory Set-up*

16. Mr. HAWKE asked the Minister for Railways:

Will he have action taken to make it unnecessary for passengers joining trains at Spring Hill to be able to join trains without having to cross sets of rails and sometimes climb through trucks to reach the passenger trains?

Mr. COURT replied:

The usual practice is for the railway bus to arrive at Spring Hill before the trains involved and set

down passengers on the platform. No. 12 goods is tabled to cross the southbound passenger train at Spring Hill and when this goods train arrives before the bus, the goods train is divided to clear the footwalk and allow access to the platform.

The only circumstances in which climbing through trucks would be contemplated would be in the case of an intending passenger arriving by private motor vehicle after the arrival of the goods train. In this event the goods train would be divided on request. There is no access to the platform from the other side of the line.

The daily average number of persons boarding the passenger train at Spring Hill during the month of September was one only, and, in view of the fact that passenger trains will stop at West Northam instead of Spring Hill as soon as practicable, expenditure for an overhead bridge at Spring Hill could not be justified.

#### ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

##### *Subsidy to Carnarvon*

17. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Is the statement in *The West Australian* of the 25th September headlined "Action Soon on Road Tax Evasion" correct?
- (2) If "Yes," is it correct to assume that the residents in Badgingarra are getting a 25 per cent. subsidy on their road service?
- (3) If "Yes," to (2), will he give a similar subsidy to the residents of Carnarvon on goods railed to Geraldton, as Carnarvon, like Badgingarra, has not an alternative rail or shipping service?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes, the statement in *The West Australian* of the 28th September regarding road maintenance tax evasion charges was issued by me. The balance of the statement regarding freight charges was given by the Railways Department.
- (2) The 25 per cent. freight rebate referred to in the Press release does apply to the Badgingarra service. This concession originally was granted by the Midland railway company and its application has been continued by the W.A.G.R.
- (3) Goods for Carnarvon conveyed under the north of the 26th parallel conditions enjoy special freight rates which generally represent in excess of a 25 per cent reduction on scheduled rates.

This scheme is available to approved transport agents operating to and from the area.

#### MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION

##### *Car Park: Provision*

18. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Railways:

(1) Is it a fact—

- (a) the Midland station has the greatest area of approach to main entrance in the metropolitan area outside Perth;
- (b) there are no parking facilities for car owners to temporarily park to wait to pick up passengers when trains are late;
- (c) the area of Midland approach is all marked off for "Buses Only," "No Parking," "Taxis," etc., and not used 80 per cent. of the day;
- (d) all parking in street (in front of the station) is taken up by early arrivals for work or travel to Perth?

(2) Will he arrange to have an area set aside for cars temporarily parked awaiting passengers from trains running late, etc., similar to Perth station?

Mr. COURT replied:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Parking space in front of the station is restricted but an area is available east of the concourse.

(c) The area is marked off as stated but the concourse is used as a bus terminus and would be regularly used throughout the day.

(d) This area is not under the control of the commission.

(2) I have arranged for this request to be examined.

#### STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY

##### *Services: Termination at Midland*

19. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Railways:

(1) Is there any foundation in the rumour current in Midland that the trans-train will terminate at Midland in the early years of operation of the standard gauge line?

(2) When is it anticipated—

(a) the standard gauge line will be operating through to the Eastern States;

(b) the new terminal for non-stop trains to and from Perth will be opened?

(3) Is it intended that standard gauge trains will use—

(a) existing station, or

(b) new terminal adjoining Helena Street?

Mr. COURT replied:

(1) The present intention is to go to East Perth. Midland was included in an examination made of possible sites for an interstate passenger terminal but was not favoured after all factors governing the choice of locality had been taken into consideration. Reasons for preferring to have the terminal at East Perth were given in my statement published in *The West Australian* on the 24th August, 1966.

(2) (a) The standardisation agreement provides for completion of the project by December, 1968, and every endeavour is being made to achieve this target.

(b) No firm indication can be given at this juncture. This project has been delayed pending re-examination of the requirements of standard gauge in the area. Every effort is being made to expedite finality.

(3) (a) No.

(b) No.

#### QUESTIONS (5): WITHOUT NOTICE

##### KNITTING MACHINES

##### *Police Investigations into Reported Threats by Salesmen*

1. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Police:

Further to my question yesterday regarding the activities of knitting machine vendors, has the Minister had an opportunity to inquire into any likely action to be taken?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

Yes, I did cause inquiries to be made, and as a result I am informed that the attention of the police was first drawn to this matter arising from Press advertisements by Double-Dee Knit Wear Co. of New South Wales, on the 11th July, 1966. No report has been made to any authority, but the C.I.B. is compiling data on the activities of this firm from various sources, including complainants. The C.I.B. is also inquiring as to whether any offence against State law has occurred. No offence has as yet been disclosed but inquiries are continuing.

Double-Dee Knit Wear Co. has now been taken over in this State by Manchester Style Knit Wear Co., rooms 1 and 2, 931 Hay Street, Perth, and registered as a business name at the Companies Office.

David Darley Dowe was the principle of Double-Dee in the Eastern States, and he came to Western Australia. He is now working for the Manchester Style Knit Wear Co. whose principal here is John Peter Graham.

A number of complaints from people having dealings with this firm are subject to C.I.B. investigation.

### ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

#### *Subsidy to Carnarvon*

2. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Transport:

In reply to part (3) of question 17 today, the Minister said that a 25 per cent. subsidy has been approved for cartage from Geraldton to Carnarvon. Does this relate to 8-ton truckloads only, or does it relate to any quantity and any commodity?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

I believe this does not only apply to 8-ton truckloads. If the honourable member will put this question on the notice paper I will have the position examined.

### CIVIL SERVANTS

#### *Attendance at Political Rallies*

3. Mr. CORNELL asked the Premier:

On the 14th October at the York Town Hall a meeting organised by the rural policy subcommittee of the Liberal Party will take place, and among the speakers to address the meeting are two civil servants—Mr. E. P. O'Driscoll, Chief Hydro Geologist of the Mines Department, and Mr. L. C. Lightfoot, Commissioner of Soil Conservation in the Department of Agriculture. Is it Government policy to permit senior civil servants to associate themselves with rallies and meetings of a party political nature?

Mr. BRAND replied:

As far as I am aware, the rural policy subcommittee of the Liberal Party arranged this as a public meeting. I understand it is open to anyone who wishes to attend. It will deal with the problem of conservation of water, and for this reason the subcommittee has invited guest speakers who are able to throw some light on the subject.

### ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

#### *Country and Metropolitan Charges*

4. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Electricity:

What are the comparable electricity charges or rates as be-

tween the country and the metropolitan area of Western Australia for—

- (a) industrial;
- (b) commercial; and
- (c) domestic purposes?

Mr. NALDER replied:

I will obtain a copy of the price schedule from the State Electricity Commission and make it available to the honourable member.

### STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY

#### *Official Opening: Invitation to Mr. Harold Lundry*

5. Mr. CORNELL asked the Minister for Railways:

Can the Minister give the reason why the endorsed Liberal Party candidate, in the person of Mr. Harold Lundry, was invited to the official opening of the standard gauge railway project in February last, whereas the member for Merredin-Yilgarn and the member for Mt. Marshall—through whose territories the railway passes—did not receive invitations?

Mr. COURT replied:

I shall have the background of this matter studied. To the best of my knowledge all the members directly concerned with the standard gauge railway project, up to and including Northam, were invited.

Mr. Graham: Endorsed party candidates were invited but the members of Parliament were not.

Mr. COURT: This is not a question of inviting endorsed party candidates, but of invitations to members of Parliament. To the best of my knowledge, and according to the instructions given, all members of Parliament for the areas traversed by this railway, up to and including Northam, were to be invited. To the best of my knowledge they were invited and most were present.

Mr. Graham: What about endorsed party candidates who were not members of Parliament?

Mr. COURT: I do not know the circumstances, but I shall have the position examined. Maybe the particular person concerned had some local authority status, but I would not know at this stage.

### BILLS (5): ASSENT

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

1. Wood Distillation and Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry Act Amendment Bill.

2. Wundowie Works Management and Foundry Agreement Bill.
3. State Housing Act Amendment Bill.
4. Farmers' Debts Adjustment Act Amendment Bill.
5. Country High School Hostels Authority Act Amendment Bill.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On motion by Mr. Cornell, leave of absence for four weeks granted to Mr. Hart (Roe) on the ground of ill-health.

### FIREARMS AND GUNS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

#### Report

Report of Committee adopted.

### STRATA TITLES BILL

#### Report

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [2.39 p.m.]: I move—

That the report of the Committee be adopted.

In so doing I seek your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, on this point: I did undertake to obtain some information relating to one of the clauses in the Bill for certain members. Would it be more appropriate to deal with this matter during the third reading?

The SPEAKER: We cannot have a debate on that matter at this stage. I think the third reading would be the more appropriate stage to give the information, unless there is some advantage to the member concerned to have the information earlier.

Mr. COURT: I will convey the information privately, and will formally give it during the third reading.

Question put and passed.

Report adopted.

### FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

#### Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 21st September.

MR. NORTON (Gascoyne) [2.40 p.m.]: This is a comparatively small Bill, and that is apparent by the short space of time the Minister took to introduce it. I do not know exactly how long he took, but it was only a few minutes. It contains four amendments which are as follows:—

- (1) To give power to control the commercial exploitation of seaweeds.
- (2) To rectify an omission from last year's amendments relating to containers or receptacles in which undersized fish or underweight crayfish tails are found.
- (3) To exclude from the higher penalties laid down for processing es-

tablishments dealing with undersized crayfish, boats not licensed as processing establishments.

- (4) To permit the payment of license fees for processing establishments by two half-yearly moieties instead of one lump-sum annual payment.

I was rather disappointed with the lack of information supplied by the Minister when he introduced the Bill, which is incorporating something for the first time in this State. I am referring, of course, to the control of the harvesting of seaweed. This legislation could very well be of great benefit to the State in the future.

Anything which can be harvested must be controlled, particularly when it concerns our marine life. We know how the crayfish industry has been exploited extensively, and very strict measures have been introduced recently to control the industry and keep it stable. Those measures have helped a great deal towards that end, but we are still far from having 100 per cent. control.

Snapper is another fish which is being exploited in the Shark Bay area, to the detriment of the fishing industry. The Minister will no doubt recall my complaints regarding this on a number of occasions since I was elected to Parliament. My statements and forecasts have proved to be absolutely true. The Government now has introduced an interim measure which prohibits the catching of snapper by trapping in the waters under the control of the State.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Which indicates that we gave due consideration to your suggestions.

Mr. NORTON: That is so. Nevertheless, the fishermen are still exploiting the snapper in the Shark Bay waters outside the control of the department; that is, outside the three-mile limit. They are crushing to pieces the coral which is their natural habitat and breeding and spawning ground.

This Bill gives some control which can be exercised over the harvesting of algae or seaweed before anyone has actually commenced in this industry; and that is a very good idea.

The most remarkable thing about algae or seaweed in this State is the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining any information about it. I spent quite an amount of time contacting various sources, such as the University and the Agricultural Department, and I even rang the Museum; but I was unable to obtain any definite information in respect of the varieties and localities of the various seaweeds in Western Australia. When introducing the Bill the Minister gave no indication of what the situation is in Western Australia.

On Tuesday I asked the Minister for Industrial Development some questions concerning this matter, but even the information he gave was very scant, and I am still at a loss to know what types of seaweed abound in Western Australia, whether commercial quantities exist, and whether this seaweed is likely to be harvested. The Minister admitted that over the past two years inquiries had been made in respect of seaweed for export to Japan. That is the only information I have been able to obtain.

The House is entitled to far more information than this when a new issue is before it. It is of interest not only to members of this Chamber, but also to members of the public. If this industry will be of great financial value to the State, then we should be given this information. But, as I have said, it is surprisingly difficult to get any direct information in this respect.

If the algae or seaweed is harvested excessively, it could be cleaned out or killed and, as the Minister said in his second reading speech, this would definitely affect our fishing grounds along the coast, not only for wet fish, but also for crayfish, because the algae is food for quite a number of species of fish, and I have an idea that the crayfish also use it to a great extent for food.

The amendments concerning crayfish are quite simple and are acceptable. A definition was omitted on the last occasion the Act was amended, and one of the provisions in this Bill is to rectify that position, which concerns the receptacles or articles in which crayfish are carried. As this provision was omitted before, the department has been unable to prosecute in the normal way.

I feel that an Act such as this should have a blanket definition regarding undersized crayfish or crayfish with berries. I do not believe it should be necessary to stipulate where the crayfish are found—whether in a car, boat, train, box, or anything else. If a person is found with these crayfish in his possession, that should be sufficient evidence for the department to prosecute.

Our Act does not go far enough in this country. It is not severe enough. Our Act should be similar to that in force in Tasmania. In that State, if a person is found guilty of having unauthorised fish in his possession, he is fined \$1,000, his license is cancelled for life, and his boat and gear are confiscated. That penalty would have to be inflicted only once and the illegal selling of undersized crayfish would be practically eliminated. As our law stands now, if a person is found guilty of this offence he is fined and loses his license, but his boat and gear are not confiscated. Consequently he can lease it or sell it and the catching of crayfish is continued with

that boat. If the boat were taken out of the industry we would get somewhere.

Another amendment simply allows the license fee of a processing company to be paid in two moieties instead of by one payment as at present. As this fee is quite high, I do not think this amendment is unreasonable.

The other amendment is to provide a clear definition of a processing boat and a crayfish boat, and it is included in order that the penalties can be adjusted correctly in respect of any fines for undersized crayfish, or otherwise. By and large, this is quite a good Bill, but I trust the Minister will give us more information regarding algae, or seaweed, as defined in the measure.

**MR. HALL (Albany)** [2.50 p.m.]: I desire to make a few remarks in accordance with those expressed by the member for Gascoyne in relation to the control of marine life. Algae has been referred to, and this brings me back to the question I asked the Minister for Industrial Development on this particular subject in 1965 when I addressed a question appertaining to the possibilities of this particular type of industry being introduced—or accommodated—in this State. My question was addressed to the Minister for Industrial Development, as I have already outlined, and I quote from page 413 of *Hansard*, vol. 1 of 1965—

As the matter of seaweed research and utilisation is a problem of worldwide investigation and significance as to usage for fertilisers, feeding stuff, and highgrade industrial products, what research and investigation has been made by the Department of Industrial Development as to the possibility of establishing such an industry in this State?

To that question Mr. Court replied—

The Department of Industrial Development has investigated the possibility of establishing seaweed-based industries in Western Australia, but the prospects are not hopeful.

During World War II agar-agar was in short supply and was produced in small quantities by a local company. The industry ceased when supplies became available from other sources. This was due mainly to the fact that products can be obtained more cheaply from seaweed that is collected more easily and gives higher yields than that available in Western Australian waters.

The question is kept on the list of matters for periodical review in case new methods and sources of raw material are discovered.

I would say the Government's attitude at that time was commendable, but as the member for Gascoyne has said, we now



have a piece of legislation which is not of great magnitude in appearance but which certainly could involve industrial expansion, and this is something we must guard and look after as well as we can.

If research is to be made and the seabeds are to be cultivated and this particular type of industry brought to the forefront, I would say it needs all the protection and all the coverage that this House of Parliament can give.

Whether there is any motive in this piece of legislation, I do not know but, in making research into new biology by studying the files containing recorded information on other types of seaweeds, one finds research has been going on for many years. In England, this is a big industry and, indeed, it could become a big industry in Western Australia.

That is the only point I wish to make on the matter. Is the legislation being thrust upon us or is it being introduced openly to guard against this abuse—or possible damage—of the seabeds? Could damage be caused to the very important fish life and to the habitat of fish by the cultivation of seabeds as has been done in other countries? Other countries have cultivated sea grounds by the use of fertilisers, and by other methods, and have achieved a very strong marine growth which gives a better habitat for the fish and fish life.

I think the House should look at these points. I do not think there is anything detrimental in the legislation, other than the point I have mentioned; and, I repeat: Is it being introduced for some purpose? If it is, I think it is a sound piece of legislation, because it will bring the seabeds, the marine life, and the cultivation of our seabeds under control. If the seabeds are abused, this could affect our marine life and could affect the actual algae; and, by the damaging of the food, this would detrimentally affect our fish life.

That is all I wish to say on the matter. If the legislation is truthfully before the House and is sound, I support it; but if it has been brought forward to smother-up something in order to give someone guidance over this industry, I think it would be dangerous.

**MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON** (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [2.55 p.m.]: I would like to thank both members for their contributions to the debate on this amending Bill. Perhaps, firstly, I might mention the remarks of the member for Albany. I really cannot understand the point he has made as to whether or not this Bill is introduced into this place for the purpose of smothering-up something; I cannot follow his line of argument.

Of course, any Bill which is introduced into Parliament receives due publicity. It is open to any member of the House to

investigate it and to ascertain his views on it and to speak his views.

**Mr. Hall:** What about the matter of the inquiries you received on it?

**Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON:** The member for Albany's interjection is in relation to the inquiries we have received. The inquiries have been along the line of whether or not it is possible to start an industry here, based on seaweed production, or harvesting.

**Mr. Hall:** How do you reconcile that with the Minister's statement of last year.

**Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON:** I cannot see where any reconciliation is required. What I will say—and this will, in part, answer the question of the member for Gascoyne—is that it is doubted that the water around our coastline produces seaweeds of a quality which are suitable for the production of agar-agar, and other like products.

**Mr. Hall:** Is the Minister aware that the Americans wish to carry out a survey?

**Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON:** I would say that anybody who shows the interest to come here to carry out a survey—or begin an industry—would be welcomed with open arms.

**Mr. Bickerton:** You are not selling our heritage, are you?

**Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON:** The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that there are some early controls, and the member for Gascoyne appreciated that point.

**Mr. Hall:** We agreed with that.

**Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON:** Therefore, I cannot see the point of the argument advanced by the member for Albany. This legislation does not endeavour to smother-up anything; it is here for the purpose of instituting controls at an early time in order that regulations can be laid down to protect both the industry itself—if one is established—and associated industries, if this is found to be necessary because of the destruction in certain places of the seabed area of certain crayfish habitat, or that of fish of a similar kind. I would have thought that this almost goes without saying. One has only to read the Bill and the remarks contained in the introductory speech to the measure to realise that sufficient information has been given.

While the member for Gascoyne supported the Bill, I think he was somewhat critical that not enough information had been supplied in respect of all the provisions. However, I would like to mention the substance of the information supplied in this regard. Firstly, information was given that one of the prime points of this amending Bill is to give power to control the commercial exploitation of seaweed and its production. A subsequent explanation was given to the effect that a number of inquiries had recently been made to the Department of Fisheries and Fauna—and, in fact, to the Department of In-

dustrial Development, too—in relation to the availability of edible seaweeds, and whether or not some industry might be based on the harvesting of them. The Minister said at the time that some of the inquirers appeared to be anxious to engage in the commercial exploitation of seaweeds; but, as the law now stands, seaweeds are completely uncontrolled. The Minister went on to say—

Marine algae, as seaweeds are officially known, are of course not fish, but as the Department of Fisheries and Fauna is responsible for all other marine products it is considered desirable that the exploitation of marine algae be placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister controlling that department. If the proposed amendments are carried, the licensing powers already in force in relation to fish—that is, fish as defined in the Act—and the power to close beds and to impose close seasons, when necessary, will apply also to seaweeds.

The uncontrolled harvesting of seaweeds could do considerable damage to the habitat of many fishes, including crayfish. In fact, the destruction of the habitat of any living organism could result in the loss of that organism for all time.

So there is a desire to have that control. That was the explanation given when the Bill was introduced and, together with the research in which members can indulge for themselves, and the points that they can raise when speaking to the second reading, so that further information can be supplied, that should cover the situation adequately.

However, as I said initially, I understand the quality of our seaweeds for the production of agar-agar is not as good as it is in some other countries. I think that in the Eastern States of Australia there is a better chance of starting such an industry with more surety of economic success than would apply in Western Australia. However, this does not satisfy us, and both the Minister for Fisheries and the Minister for Industrial Development are keenly interested to try to have some industry along these lines commenced. I repeat that if any company desires to make a survey, then representations need only be made to either of the two Ministers I have mentioned and I feel sure such representations will receive a warm welcome, and all the information possible will be given to the companies concerned.

During his speech the member for Gascoyne was somewhat critical about the extent of the penalties, and the type of penalties that were imposed on offenders under the Fisheries Act. He said that much more dire penalties should be paid by offenders, but, on the subject of what the penalties under the Fisheries Act should be, many different ideas have been

expressed. From my experience as Minister for Fisheries, and subsequent to that, it appears that a number of members who have cried out for harsher penalties have, as soon as the incidence of illegal fishing has died down, in some cases represented to the Minister for Fisheries that penalties should be waived or minimised.

I am not saying the member for Gascoyne feels that way, because he seemed to be sincere. However, that is the position and there are some people who seem to speak with a double tongue in regard to this matter.

Mr. Graham: I do not think that is quite fair. If a constituent asks his member to make representations on his behalf, surely the member will do it, whether or not he agrees with the viewpoint of his constituent.

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: I could go some of the way with the honourable member, but not all of the way; and had he been in my situation he would, I am sure, have felt somewhat similarly on several occasions.

Mr. Graham: I would welcome the opportunity.

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: Suffice it to say, at this stage it is interesting to note that the member for Gascoyne believes in the harshest possible penalties, and if a man offends once he should be fined \$1,000, and be disqualified for life from holding a license. I think this is perhaps a little too harsh for Parliament to stomach.

The Bill has two other purposes, and one is to exclude from the higher penalties laid down for processing establishments dealing with undersized crayfish, boats that are not licensed as processing establishments. This amendment seems to have received general approval. The other amendment is to facilitate the paying of license fees by the provision of two half-yearly moieties instead of a lump-sum annual payment. Once again I thank members for their consideration of the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

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

#### **TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD BETTING ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

*Returned*

Bill returned from the Council without amendment.

#### **CORNEAL AND TISSUE GRAFTING ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

*Second Reading*

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [3.9 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This is a small Bill, but it is felt to be an important one. The Corneal and Tissue Grafting Act was passed in 1956, and it enables persons to donate their eyes or other body tissues for transplantation into the bodies of living humans. It does not authorise the use of these donated tissues for other purposes.

There is an Australia-wide shortage of human pituitary glands. These glands are used for the production of growth hormone and follicle stimulation hormone. These therapeutic substances are now available as a pharmaceutical benefit under the National Health Act, but the difficulty of maintaining supplies is a continuing embarrassment. All States have been asked to facilitate the collection and supply of this material. The State of New South Wales recently amended its legislation in almost exactly the same manner as is proposed in this Bill.

It will be noted that clause 4 of the Bill introduces a new definition of therapeutic substance, while other clauses substitute new operative sections to cover not only the donation of eyes and other tissues, but also their use for the production of therapeutic substances. Yet another clause enables an extension of the operations in the new field proposed in the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Davies.

## COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 21st September.

MR. EVANS (Kalgoorlie) [3.12 p.m.]: This Bill purports to amend the Companies Act, 1961-65. As the Minister correctly remarked when introducing the Bill, there was a direct amendment to the Companies Act in 1965. However, at the present time the Companies Act is correctly intitled, "Companies Act, 1961-65," the explanation being that last year a Bill with an overall blanket effect was passed in connection with decimal currency. This is called the Decimal Currency Act, 1965.

This latter Act does, in fact, affect the Companies Act. I have mentioned this particular aspect at length because again I wish to indicate, and express quite strongly, my protest at this tendency to legislate to amend one Statute by amendment, or by the enactment, of another.

It is really what might be called legislating through the back door. I recall that only a few years ago a Bill was introduced in this Chamber—it is now law—to give effect to the reciprocal recognition of judgments given in Commonwealth countries, so that such judgments could be enforced in the Supreme Court of this State; likewise so that judgments of Western Australian courts could be enforced in the courts of those other countries participating in the scheme.

Prior to the introduction of this Bill, the Supreme Court Act of 1935 contained a chapter devoted to this subject—I think it was part VIII—and when the legislation was introduced it provided that part VIII of the Supreme Court Act should be repealed. Accordingly part VIII of the Supreme Court Act was repealed, but no direct amendment was made to the Supreme Court Act; and anyone wishing to ascertain whether the amendment was made to the Supreme Court Act—if such person had access to that Act—would fail to find the amendment.

Even in the circumstances surrounding us last year, where we had legislation dealing with the introduction of decimal currency and where the necessity arose for an overall Bill to give effect to the currency change to be enacted, I feel that in an important Statute of common usage, such as the Companies Act, we should have enacted a separate measure indicating that the Companies Act is amended in accordance with such-and-such section of the Decimal Currency Act, 1965, or as the case may be, so that a person wishing to ascertain whether an amendment had been made to a particular Act—in this instance the Companies Act—would, on looking at the Act, find that it had been amended.

Mr. Durack: Would not the index show that?

Mr. EVANS: The index does show the Statutes affected. But I feel it would not be asking too much to indicate that such-and-such an Act had been amended.

However, this Bill, in purporting to amend the Companies Act, 1961-65, deals with some very important matters. Company crashes have become a subject of almost mundane interest these days. The words "company crashes" are not always pleasant tinkling in the ears of some people; and many small people have burnt their fingers by investing in companies which have come to grief.

There have been many articles written in the financial Press of Australia dealing with the subject, and I find in a recent issue of *The Bulletin* of the 17th September, 1966, the following statement which, I feel, is relevant, having regard to the subject matter of the Bill before us—

Post-mortems on company crashes may seem a bit tiresome and time-wasting when there is so much fresh work to do on so many more productive fronts. But if the Crown thinks it right to put investigators into companies and those investigators come up with allegations of fraud, weaknesses in company law, and dubious accounting practices underlying losses of millions of money, their revelations deserve the full treatment by the courts, the legislatures, and the professional bodies concerned.

The Bill before us seeks to show that the Legislature is at least aware of the

inherent weaknesses in the Companies Act as it exists today; and this is an attempt by the Legislature to at least set the machinery for the operation of company law in the correct order.

The major effect of the Bill relates to the principle of efficient management. When the Act was enacted in 1961 the principle allowed for a company that had run into difficult times, which hitherto would have necessitated its being wound up, to be placed under the official management of its secured creditors as an attempt to get the concern back on an even keel. This principle which was evolved in 1961 was a novel idea, in Western Australia, at least. However, certain weaknesses and omissions, and certain powers which have not been included in the provisions dealing with this principle, have become apparent since the Act has been in operation. So this Bill seeks to overhaul the provisions of the Act relating to official management. In order to do this it has been deemed necessary to repeal the existing provisions and enact completely new provisions.

Of the remaining provisions I wish only to mention the following: The first is an amendment to section 14 of the Act to enable a partnership carrying on any profession or calling in Australia to be declared by proclamation a professional calling that is not customarily carried on by a corporation. Such professional calling, if the amendment is carried, shall be allowed to have a maximum of 50 partners as against the present minimum of 20. This minimum of 20 is provided for under section 14 of the Act and applies to all partnerships other than one concerned with banking, where the maximum is 10.

Apparently it has been found desirable in the case of certain professional members who wish to group themselves together into a partnership to allow more than 20 members to so group themselves. There is the qualification, of course, that the persons who carry on this partnership must carry on a business or professional calling which is not normally conducted by a corporation.

Another amendment deals with a company that is interested in the registration of a strata title—about which we were enlightened last night by the member for Subiaco—if the company is concerned with a home unit scheme. If such a company, at the present time, were to allow any one of its shareholders to occupy a home unit, the question could arise that such a company was making an illegal return to such a shareholder of the capital invested by the shareholder in that company; or the question could arise as to whether the company itself was making an unlawful reduction in its own capital.

This Bill provides that if a company is concerned with the registration of a strata plan and is concerned with the management of a set of home units, a share-

holder or shareholders can occupy a unit or units and it shall not be deemed on the company's part to be an unlawful reduction of its capital; nor shall it be deemed to be an unlawful return of capital to the shareholder or shareholders.

The Registrar of Companies is to be empowered to refuse to register a prospectus of a local company, or any other company incorporated outside the Commonwealth, if, in his opinion, the prospectus contains a statement or matter that, by way of its being placed in context, would be likely to be misleading. In this case, we are vesting a discretion in the Registrar of Companies to have the right to say whether the prospectus should be registered. About this I raise no objection whatsoever.

I would only mention that it would seem to me that possibly there would be need for similar control to be exercised, not in regard to the prospectus itself, but in regard to those advertisements which are often found in newspapers and which are used for propaganda purposes. I suppose the same would apply to other media such as the radio and television. These advertisements invite members of the public to invest moneys with the promoting company.

Under the Act, if such advertisements are worded in a way to comply with the Act, then the advertisements are deemed not to be a prospectus. Therefore they would not necessarily have to be registered by the registrar. It would seem that even though there is control over a prospectus to the extent that the registrar may refuse to register such a document if he finds it contains something that is misleading by way of words being placed in context, he can refuse to register. But, as I have said, there will be nothing to prohibit such a company from repeating similar wording in an advertisement which would be deemed under the Act not to be a prospectus.

In conclusion, I would say that the principle of corporate business undertakings is here to stay and that the impetus of such business is rapidly growing. Therefore it behoves all of us—and in saying this I have regard to all of the words I read in the Press article—to do what we can in this field to guide the operations of corporate business undertakings. In other words, I refer to the machinery of company law.

There is an onus or obligation on those persons directly concerned not only to the shareholder, but to those who deposit money in corporate business undertakings and to the community in general, to keep a watchful eye on the operations of companies and to see that these undertakings do function in the best interests of all concerned. Having said that, we must realise there is a primary duty imposed upon us—the people who are responsible

for providing the machinery for the operation of company law.

I would say that this Bill is a recognition of the obligation imposed upon us; and the contents of the measure would seem to me to be an honest attempt to tidy up or provide what is regarded as being a more efficient approach to this very complex subject of management of companies that have run into difficult times.

The Bill mainly concerns itself with this subject, which is one that has been causing a great deal of concern to those people who, through their own bitter experience, have found their fingers have been burnt in the past by some companies running into difficult times without much prior warning to the people at large.

I support the measure and trust its provisions will achieve all that is hoped for them.

**MR. COURT** (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [3.29 p.m.]: I thank the member for Kalgoorlie for his comments on this Bill. It is always a source of some concern to most members of Parliament, and Parliaments generally, that we have to keep amending legislation of this type, but I do not think we will ever get to the stage where we will have a perfect Companies Act; we can only deal with each situation as it arises. Nevertheless, the progress that has been made over the years, as a result of amendments to the Companies Act, has been considerable.

There was a time, of course, when most Parliaments were legislating behind established practice in respect of company law, and in Australia we had a rather exemplary record in this regard. The last amendments to the Companies Act made in this State, before the current group of amendments, were largely implementing, in statutory form, the practices which had been developed by the legal and accountancy professions, and by industry generally, as being desirable practices.

I think that was a commendable set of circumstances. In other words, the reputable people in industry, commerce, and finance set a standard, and then all the States brought that standard into line and made it obligatory for the less reputable people—or the disreputable people—to follow the practices considered to be desirable by the better people in industry, commerce, and finance and the various professions.

We have to acknowledge that not only in Australia, but in other parts of the world, we have been confronted with serious company failures which have brought about a re-examination of the company law and the conditions that were imposed on those who were responsible for raising capital and on those who were responsible for administering companies, and

on those responsible for reporting to the people. These amendments have developed from that examination.

Some of the amendments made in recent times, of course, are very desirable for another reason. Those amendments were outside of this spate of amendments brought about by disreputable practices. I refer to the provisions which were introduced some time ago in connection with official management. This form of management was a source of concern to the professions and industry generally. We had an arbitrary situation in respect of limited companies under the Companies Act, whereas we had developed over the years, a very flexible and desirable situation in respect of individuals under the bankruptcy Act. What has been done was very desirable.

Experience has shown that the official management provisions in the Companies Act were not, in themselves, adequate, and these amendments are desired to give the benefit of the experience through statutory power. The member for Kalgoorlie referred to this fact.

I apologise to the member for Kalgoorlie for missing the first part of his speech. I did not expect this Bill to come on quite so quickly. The honourable member was referring to so-called back-door legislation. I could not pick up the thread of his remarks when I arrived in the Chamber, and if he could indicate to me the matter about which he was speaking I may be able to give him some information. I cannot recall where his statements could be related to this Bill.

**Mr. Evans:** Last year, because of the changeover to decimal currency, the Act was amended by the Decimal Currency Act, and the year 1965 appears in the title although the Companies Act itself was not then directly amended.

**Mr. COURT:** I do not think that is a very serious situation. I thought the honourable member was referring to some important amendment to Statutes where we have had objections from both sides of the House from time to time when one Bill has been brought down and has had quite an important bearing on another piece of legislation. The general practice in this House, in recent years at least, has been to avoid that situation wherever practicable and deal with each piece of legislation on its merits and by separate legislation. However, I can foreshadow a situation where this would not be practicable, and where we might have to deal with one piece of legislation through another piece of legislation. But I agree with the honourable member that where practicable it is desirable to keep Statutes clean and tidy and each within its own boundaries.

There are no other particular points to which the honourable member referred, and I thank him for his support of the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

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

*Sitting suspended from 3.41 to 4.5 p.m.*

## ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1966-1967

### *Message: Appropriations*

Message from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1967.

### *Financial Statement: In Committee of Supply*

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1967, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair.

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Treasurer) [4.7 p.m.]: The speech which has been prepared for this year's Budget may take an hour or more to deliver. In the past members have usually been very tolerant and have listened attentively, so I hope on this occasion they will do the same.

The preparation of a Budget may appear to some as an annual ritual which from year to year follows a similar course, but circumstances are never quite the same and each Budget presents its own particular problems and difficulties. This year is no exception and in fact I have found the framing of the Budget more than ordinarily difficult for reasons which will emerge during the course of this speech.

It has been my practice in recent years, when presenting this statement, to range widely over the economy of the State in order to give members as full a picture as possible of the pattern of growth and development which has been taking place in Western Australia.

I intend to vary the procedure on this occasion. As there are some important aspects both of economic development and of the Government's financial position on which I would like to spend a little time, I propose to take a broader approach in reviewing the general economic position.

### **Development Policy**

From the time my Government took office we have laid a clear and consistent policy before Parliament and the people. That policy has been to promote development on all fronts, to construct an economic and political climate conducive to growth, and to do everything possible to attract new industries to this State.

The tremendous scope for agricultural and pastoral development was apparent and it was here lay the greatest oppor-

tunity for increasing the total value of production and for contributing to the nation's need for increased exports.

To our natural resource of an abundance of land, much of which is capable of being cleared cheaply, has been added a greatly increased knowledge of the use of improved pastures, clovers, trace elements, and better techniques of farming and grazing.

As members well know, new land has been released and cleared at an astonishing rate. But development has not merely been confined to the new farming areas. Aided by the assurance of water supplies such as the comprehensive water scheme and by improved road and rail transport, better techniques have raised crop yields and increased stock-carrying capacity.

Clearly we could look to the land for much of the impetus to growth, and more recently it became apparent that this was matched by the State's mineral resources. Here the policy of encouraging exploration and giving an assurance that a fair return could be obtained on private capital has produced equally spectacular results.

Yet it was clear from the outset, and it remains true today, that these two areas of primary production and mining could not alone provide the essential element to the rapid growth of the State from a position of financial dependency to that of a strong and viable member of the Australian Federation.

We could of course look to some spectacular improvement in our position but in the long term the stability of the economy and its continued growth depended on the State providing a livelihood for a much larger population. An increased population depends in turn upon ever increasing employment opportunities.

Clearly then the need was for thousands of new jobs and, as modern farming and mining operations tend to be capital intensive and not large employers of labour, stress had to be laid on the encouragement of secondary industry. Given growth in this area, the tertiary industries such as retail selling, transport, and the professions could be expected to grow at a commensurate rate.

If we did not persevere with this aim, much of the increased wealth generated in agriculture and mining would flow to the factories in the east and overseas. As Australians we should not be too parochial about this but it does have the most undesirable effect of increasing the already marked imbalance in the Federation.

The fruits of such a programme are not realised rapidly. Several large industries can be introduced into a State of some 800,000 people without making an immediate impact on the total employment figures.

However, eventually the business created by these larger firms and the purchasing

power injected into the economy by their large payrolls provide the conditions in which the many smaller factories in the State can increase their output and look for new markets. This, together with the inflow of smaller enterprises, begins to provide job opportunities in rapidly increasing numbers.

### Population and Employment

Because the measure of the success of this policy is to be found in rising employment with higher incomes, generally, I have in the past paid close attention to movements in population, employment, and incomes in these annual surveys of the State economy.

In 1964-65 we saw the beginning of a strong rise in the rate of growth of employment with an increase of 5½ per cent., or more than 12,000 persons. I gain a great deal of satisfaction from the fact that in 1965-66, 14,400 new jobs were created, an increase of more than 6 per cent. of persons in employment. This is double the rate of growth of two years ago.

At this time last year I warned that labour shortages may restrict our growth rate unless a strong flow of migrant workers could be attracted to the State to help fill the gaps. The figures of population increase last year show clearly how this high rate of increase was achieved in the face of an already tight labour market.

At the 31st March this year, the latest date for which population figures are available, the population of Western Australia was estimated at 824,331. This is an increase of 23,760 or nearly 3 per cent. during the 12 months to the end of March. The increase was almost two-thirds as much again as we experienced in the previous year when the gain was 14,423 persons. Migration was a key factor in this improvement.

During the 12 months ended March, the population gain due to net migration was 14,000 persons compared with 4,500 a year earlier. The inflow shows no signs of abating and I am confident that this year will show another substantial population gain from migrants.

It is interesting to note that the rate of population growth for Western Australia was almost 50 per cent. higher than for Australia as a whole over the same period.

Apart from migration there have been two other factors associated with the rise in employment that can give us cause for considerable satisfaction. The first is related to the very large group of young people leaving school at the end of 1965. There is always some delay in placing all of these youngsters in jobs because of their numbers and the fact that the majority are seeking employment of a particular type.

This year their absorption was smoother and more rapid than on any other recent

occasion, which indicates that more are finding it easier to get started in the jobs of their choice. One of the disadvantages we have faced in the past has been the fact that young people beginning their careers in this State have not had the same range and diversity of job opportunities leading to a secure future as have their counterparts in the more industrialised States.

This situation is changing rapidly, and the change is a product of our development drive that I am sure everyone will welcome. Young men and women who are prepared to acquire training and qualifications and to apply themselves conscientiously to their careers can expect to get on faster and further than ever before.

Another satisfying feature of the employment situation is the continuation of a very high rate of increase in female employment. During the past year, a further 5,200 women were taken into the work force, which was an increase of 8-1/3 per cent. In the light of the Government's efforts to create more employment opportunities for women and girls this continued growth is most gratifying.

As with population, the rate of growth of employment in Western Australia during 1965-66 far outstripped that for Australia as a whole. Last year, Australian employment increased by 2½ per cent. for males and 4½ per cent. for females, a total growth of less than 3 per cent. This is not quite half the rate achieved in this State where male employment increased by nearly 5½ per cent. and female employment by 8-1/3 per cent.

Looking back over the five years from July, 1961, to June, 1966, it is apparent that we have experienced a steadily rising trend over the whole period, which contrasts with the experience over the previous five years. In the more recent five-year period, employment in Western Australia has increased almost 25 per cent. as against less than 5 per cent. over the whole of the previous five years.

These comparisons are of course affected by the recession of 1961, which had the effect of depressing the average rate of growth up to 1961 and accentuating the growth subsequently.

However, the corresponding Australian rates were 18½ per cent. increase in the five years to 1966, and just over 9 per cent. in the five years to 1961. From a rate of growth which was half the Australian experience before 1961, we have since run up an average which is well ahead and we are currently running at twice the Australian rate of increase.

I do not make these comparisons with the rest of Australia in any parochial competitive sense. If it is our aim to lift Western Australia to a stronger position within the Federation, it is obvious that our success will be measured by the extent to which we can grow faster than the

rest of Australia in many important areas, of which not the least are population and employment.

### Unemployment

The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit progressively declined during the past year. At the end of August this year there were 769 persons on benefit against 968 a year earlier. Many of these people are the hard core of the unemployed who drift in and out of employment for one reason or another and are difficult to place even in times of high demand for labour, such as we have been experiencing.

A better measure of the ebb and flow of people out of a job and seeking work is the figure of "persons registered for work" but not necessarily out of a job long enough to qualify for unemployment benefit. At the end of August there were 2,831 people registered for work which is 0.9 per cent. of the work force, the same percentage as at this time last year.

Over the past year the percentage of the work force unemployed in Western Australia has consistently been the lowest or equal to the lowest of all the States.

### The Labour Market

The possible level of growth that will be achieved this financial year continues to depend on the availability of suitable labour. Last August the number of vacancies for men was more than double the number of men seeking work. This situation continued until later in the year and, in fact, the gap between vacancies and men offering widened for some months.

However, as was anticipated, in April the position began to ease with the return of men from completed north-west construction projects. Nevertheless, labour is still in short supply and at the end of August this year there was still an excess of vacancies for men over the numbers seeking work. The demand for men in many skilled trades remains high.

With the temporary easing of demand from the north-west, manufacturers and builders in the metropolitan area should be in a position to fill the gaps in their establishments. However, we cannot afford to be complacent as the lull in the north is only temporary. When the iron ore companies have resolved their financial problems a new wave of construction will have to be served and new pressures will be placed on the labour market.

Consequently, the drive for skilled migrant labour will be maintained in the coming year and we must continue to search for ways of increasing the output of skilled workers from the ranks of our own young people.

### Retail Sales

Associated with the expansion of employment opportunities has been a con-

tinued rise in incomes. During the past year the average Western Australian saved more and purchased more. Savings bank deposits continued to increase strongly. Sales of new motor vehicles were up on the previous year, and investment in home building held at a satisfactory level.

Perhaps the most significant indicator of income growth and of the confidence of the public in the future, is the growth of expenditure in retail sales. The total value of retail sales in 1965-66 was 8.8 per cent. higher than in the previous year.

Part of this growth stemmed from an increase in population and would have occurred even if everyone spent the same amount per head. When we take account of population growth, the increase in retail expenditure per head amounted to 5.8 per cent. which is a substantial increase, fully comparable with the increase achieved in the previous year.

For businessmen the primary concern is the extent to which the local market for their goods has grown. Here we are interested more in the increased volume of goods sold and less in the value of the goods, because an increase in the value of goods traded can result wholly or in part from an increase in prices. Discounted for the effect of price increases, the growth of retail sales in real terms amounted to 4.9 per cent. in the past year—that is an increase of nearly 5 per cent. in the volume of goods sold on the Western Australian market.

### Motor Vehicles

Another important area of trade is that covering motor vehicles, parts, and petrol. In the 12 months ended March, 1966, sales of vehicles, petrol, and accessories in Western Australia totalled \$172,000,000, which is an increase of 5 per cent. over the sales of the previous 12 months.

Registrations of new cars and station wagons during the year were only slightly above the 1964-65 figure, but registrations of new commercial vehicles increased by the remarkable figure of 33 per cent. Overall, new motor vehicles registered totalled just on 33,300 which was 8½ per cent. above the total for 1964-65.

From these figures it is apparent that this State has not experienced the slump in new vehicles sales which has affected most of Australia although many sellers have experienced very competitive conditions with the expansion of the number of sales outlets.

By contrast with the Western Australian results, registrations of new cars and station wagons for the whole of Australia declined by 11½ per cent, while registrations of other new vehicles increased by only 2½ per cent.

Total vehicles in use in this State rose by 7 per cent. during 1965-66 and further increased the ratio of vehicles to population. By the end of March this year the



total effective registrations represented 37.2 vehicles per 100 of population, which is a high figure by most standards.

### Building

During the past year, concern was expressed in many quarters over what appeared to be a major decline in home building throughout Australia. In the latter half of 1965 commencements of new houses and flats were well down on the level of 12 months earlier. The principal cause of the decline was undoubtedly a widespread tightening of the supply of finance for housing.

The downturn of commencements also occurred in this State but to nowhere near the same extent as elsewhere. Nevertheless the trend was disconcerting as our programme for attracting new labour to the State hinged vitally on maintaining and, if possible, increasing the housing completion rate.

The initial effect of the downturn was cushioned to a large degree by the State Housing Commission stepping up its programme; but, clearly, unless additional funds were made available to that authority we could not hope to hold the position for long.

The Federal Government's action to increase the flow of funds for housing through the Reserve Bank and the additional allocation of \$15,000,000 to the States for housing in March this year—of which Western Australia's share was \$1,400,000—had an immediate impact on the situation in this State.

In the March and June quarters this year, commencements of houses and flats were running at a level well above that for the corresponding quarters of 1965. In fact the total was a record for the first six months of any year. The net result for the whole year was that commencements of houses and flats were only fractionally below the high level realised in 1964-1965. Because the effect of the recovery takes time to work through to homes completed, completions of houses and flats were down  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the previous year. However, the upturn of commencements in the first six months of this year will be reflected in a much higher level of completions in this latter half of the year, and by Christmas the ground lost should be recovered.

With home building approvals at a high level in the June quarter and with one or two major private developments known to be nearing commencement, the completion rate in 1966-67 could well be a new record.

Mr. Graham: It has not shown signs yet.

Mr. BRAND: Let me say that it has shown every sign.

Mr. Graham: The position is deteriorating every week.

Mr. BRAND: The figures will not prove this. To continue: If home building suffered a temporary setback during the year,

this was more than compensated for by increased activity on other new buildings. The value of all building completions was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than in 1964-65, and, although this remarkable figure was influenced by the completion during the year of major north-west projects, the position at the end of the year was still very satisfactory. Work in hand at the end of June this year was nearly 3 per cent. above the very high figure of a year ago.

### Production

Although it is my intention to restrict the range of my review of the State economy on this occasion, I would be remiss if I did not comment on some of the highlights of what was yet another record year for production in several areas.

The very high rate at which new land has been opened up in recent years built up a potential for greatly increased acreages planted to grain, given the right start to the season. The 1965 season opened better than either of the two previous years and as a result almost 6,000,000 acres were planted to wheat. As members know, despite setbacks in isolated parts of the wheatbelt, the wheat crop ultimately yielded 103,000,000 bushels.

This was 30,000,000 bushels more than the previous record crop obtained in 1962-63 and was a most valuable contribution to the nation's export income at a time when the major wheat producing State was experiencing a crippling drought.

The oat crop of 23,000,000 bushels was also a record.

Sheep numbers increased by more than 2,000,000 for the second year in succession and 237,000,000 lb. weight of wool was shorn. This was 27,000,000 lb. more than in 1963-64, which was our previous record wool yield.

The development of new pastures is proceeding faster than livestock can be obtained to enable their maximum carrying capacity to be realised. I am informed that the State is 7,000,000 sheep short of the number which could be carried, and, with Eastern States holdings needing restocking after the decimation of flocks caused by the drought, it will be a long time before the supply of sheep is adequate to our needs. Prospects for the current season are also good.

Acreages planted to wheat are higher than last year and conditions are fair to good throughout the pastoral areas. Given good finishing rains the wheat crop will be close to 100,000,000 bushels and an increased wool clip should be obtained.

Development of the Ord River irrigation scheme has continued with 8,400 acres of cotton being harvested this year compared with 5,300 acres last season. With most of this year's crop harvested it is estimated that the total yield will be nearly 7,000,000 lb. of lint cotton valued at about \$2,500,000. This compares with 3,600,000

lb. valued at \$1,500,000 last year. Next year it is expected that 12,000 to 14,000 acres will be planted to cotton on the 31 blocks which have been allocated.

The rise in yields has been spectacular. The average yield last year was 636 lb. of lint cotton per acre and present indications are that it will be about 820 lb. this year. As a result of further knowledge gained from this season's experience and the adoption by some growers of stub cotton techniques the yield is expected to approach 1,000 lb. of lint next year.

Another aspect of production in 1965-66 which warrants special mention is the dramatic increase in the value of production from fishing which in three years has increased by 33 per cent. Much of this rise has been due to increased prices for crayfish on overseas markets, but it also reflects the rise of Western Australia as a major prawning State. From the real commencement of the commercial industry in 1963, the prawn catch is now approaching 3,000,000 lb. weight annually and is a valuable addition to our export earnings.

High hopes are held for the development of tuna fishing and canning in this State and a survey of possible fishing grounds will be carried out by the Department of Fisheries and Fauna this year using spotter aircraft.

Production from mining continued to increase despite a further drop in the value of production of gold, still by far the most important element in total income from mining.

Mr. Evans: Hear, hear!

Mr. BRAND: There were marked increases between 1964-65 and 1965-66 in the production of iron ore, bauxite, and mineral sands.

Iron ore increased from 1,600,000 tons in 1964-65 to 2,800,000 tons in 1965-66. Production this year is expected to soar to 6,500,000 tons as the full impact of exports from Geraldton, Dampier, and Port Hedland is added to shipments from Yampi Sound.

Statistics showing the performance of secondary industry in 1965-66 are not yet available. However, indicators such as electricity distributed and employment in factories suggest that steady progress has been made.

It is interesting to look back on 1964-65 now that figures are to hand. In that year the net value of production from factories was more than 13 per cent. higher than in the previous year. I look forward to the results for this year with great interest.

#### The Current Situation

It is clear from this brief review that 1965-66 was a year of continued expansion generally and rapid progress in many important areas. We move on this year in a situation where there is some hesitancy in the Australian economy generally

and uncertain prospects in the United Kingdom and other overseas markets.

The world wide scarcity of development capital and the consequent upward pressure on interest rates have had repercussions in this State in the difficulties being experienced by iron ore companies in obtaining sufficient funds at an economic price to finance their projects. Nevertheless, there is no reason for lack of confidence on the part of Western Australians. All indicators point at least to fair, and many to a year of solid growth. The prospects for continued growth of retail sales, motor vehicle sales, and building are good, and the demand for labour will remain strong.

As I remarked earlier, seasonal prospects for primary industry remain good at this stage and wool prices are expected to average fully firm on last year's rates. Generally, the rural situation is such as to give underlying confidence and buoyancy to the economy as a whole.

#### Financial Results—1964-65

The published deficit for 1964-65, after receiving the first instalment of a special grant for that year, was \$4,697,000. The State will receive a further grant in this current year on account of 1964-65 which will leave us with a final surplus of \$9,000. We also finished with a surplus in 1963-64 which reveals a very satisfactory situation for that year as well as 1964-65.

#### The Year—1965-66

Although the published deficit for 1965-66 was only \$10,000, the Grants Commission anticipates that the State will be left with a final deficit for last year in the order of \$2,000,000. This means, of course, that \$2,000,000 of next year's loan funds will have to be used to clear that deficit, which is far from being satisfactory. Everyone knows the problem we have in Western Australia with the scarcity of loan funds.

The sudden deterioration in the State's finances during last year was due to two main causes—

Quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage and

The drought in New South Wales coupled with a deterioration in Victoria's financial position.

Quarterly adjustments to the basic wage last year aggregated \$1,180,000, and the Government also had to meet the full year cost of adjustments made to the basic wage in the previous year. This added considerably to the relative burden of expenditure in Western Australia compared with New South Wales and Victoria where the basic wage did not change for two years. The burden on Consolidated Revenue of the sum by which the State basic wage exceeded the Federal wage during 1965-66 was \$2,055,000, which is greater than the final deficit expected for last year.

It will be obvious, therefore, that if the State wage had been kept in line with the Federal wage during 1965-66 the Government would not have incurred expenditure amounting to \$2,055,000, with the result that the Budget would have been balanced for the last year. As it is, it will be necessary to use an estimated \$2,000,000 of next year's loan funds to square the accounts for 1965-66, thus reducing the amount that will be available for schools, hospitals, and other necessary public works.

Although the drought in New South Wales was none of our making, it had an effect on us because of the adverse impact on the finances of that State and a consequent lowering of the standards used to calculate the special grant. For example, a deficit in New South Wales means a deficit for Western Australia unless offset by a surplus in Victoria—which was not the case in 1965-66—or a superior effort on our part in raising revenue or curtailing expenditure. The situation in 1965-66 was much worse than a final deficit in the order of \$2,000,000 would indicate.

If it were not for a credit of \$2,700,000 built up in the two previous years, which is expected to be available to assist the State in 1965-66, the final deficit for that year would have been about \$4,700,000.

Mr. Davies: Do you think Victoria will pull its socks up a bit?

Mr. BRAND: That is what it is doing. The credit arose because the Government's effort in raising revenue and curtailing expenditure in 1963-64 and 1964-65 was greater than that required to balance the Budgets for those two years, and the Grants Commission should take this extra effort into account in arriving at its conclusions for last year.

There will, of course, be no similar credit to help us in 1966-67 and so we started this year, as it were, about \$4,700,000 behind scratch.

#### Financial Situation, 1966-67

Although the State's situation at the beginning of this financial year was bad enough, it has already been worsened by the August addition to the State basic wage which it is estimated will add \$894,000 to the Government's outlay this year from Consolidated Revenue, the greater part of which will not be recovered in the special grant.

The breaking of the drought in New South Wales should result in an improved budgetary position in that State, which would be to our advantage, but New South Wales has now been faced with the problem of finding additional revenues to meet the cost of wage increases, particularly the recent \$2 rise in the Federal basic wage. Victoria is in a similar position.

The Premiers of these two States have revealed that they are in difficult financial circumstances and in order to avoid large deficits have introduced measures to raise additional revenues.

Western Australia is in a similar financial situation and unless steps are taken to increase the State's income, the deficit for this year will be of considerable proportions. This of course would result in capital funds being diverted from the works and housing programmes, which must be avoided so as not to disrupt the school building and other programmes of an essential character.

#### An Apparent Paradox

A fair question which some people are asking is: Why does the Government find it necessary to raise taxes and charges at a time when the State is obviously flourishing and revenue resources are more buoyant under certain headings than they have ever been?

Another question being asked is: Why does Western Australia find itself in the same difficult situation as New South Wales and Victoria when the main indicators of economic activity point to a currently higher level of prosperity in Western Australia than in the two major States? In order to answer these questions it is necessary to consider the reason for the special grant paid to Western Australia as a claimant State.

In brief, the special grant is paid to Western Australia because this State is unable, without levying taxes and charges at rates higher than the average in New South Wales and Victoria, to give the same standard of services to the public as provided in those two States.

This is because we do not yet raise as much revenue per head of population from comparable rates as the more highly-developed States. We also need more revenue per head so as to meet the higher costs involved in providing comparable services to a thinly-spread population over a very large area.

Western Australia is therefore receiving special assistance pending the development of her resources to the point where she can provide comparable services without a relatively greater revenue-raising effort than the major States. This effort is measured in terms of rates imposed for various taxes and charges.

It follows that as Western Australia develops and more income to the Treasury is generated by this development, these additional earnings will result in a reduction of the special grant and therefore will not add to the State's total income. We can have no legitimate grievance about this, for the simple reason that the grant is only being paid to us pending this development.

In other words, we are being assisted to enjoy the fruits of development before it takes place, through a higher standard of services to the people than the Government could otherwise provide with taxation and other charges at the same level as New South Wales and Victoria. If it

were not for the special grant, Western Australia would have to raise far more by way of State taxes and other charges than it does now in order to provide these services.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that as additional earnings from development are applied in reduction of the special grant, they are not available to meet increased costs such as the substantial rises in the basic wage to which I referred earlier.

The amount of the special grant also depends to a large degree on the levels of expenditure which New South Wales and Victoria can finance without going into deficit. If these States are unable to maintain the current standards of service from the resources available to them and accordingly have to raise taxes and other charges in order to avoid deficits, then Western Australia has no option other than to follow suit.

The only other way we could avoid a deficit would be for the Grants Commission to increase the special grant, but this it is not prepared to do on the grounds that if New South Wales and Victoria have to raise taxes and other charges to make ends meet then it is reasonable to expect Western Australia to take like action.

This leads me to comment on the situation in which every State Government finds itself at this point in time through limited access to revenue sources. As the Premier of Victoria has stated, it is becoming extraordinarily difficult, in view of limited revenue sources, to formulate satisfactory Budget policies at the State level to ensure the availability of finance for the maintenance of State Government services. Sir Henry Bolte went on to say that in Australia today we have the situation where on the one hand the States are responsible for major and costly services with education the key example and yet on the other hand the States have no effective access to any of the major revenue fields.

There is no doubt that these statements by Sir Henry aptly describe the current situation which applies equally to all States, claimant or non-claimant. If anyone cares to look over the reports on the Budgets of Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and, indeed, Tasmania, they will see that the position is as he has expressed it. Therefore there is an urgent need for a conference at Federal level to review the whole situation.

Western Australia's position as a claimant State does not protect it from the growing inability of State revenues to finance a much higher rate of growth in expenditures than can be satisfied with these limited resources.

The special grant is only for the purpose of supplementing our own resources so as to permit standards of service com-

parable with those of New South Wales and Victoria. It does not extend to relieving us of the need to raise taxes and charges when the two major States find it necessary to do so in the absence of a more realistic assessment by the Commonwealth of the needs of the States. Nor does the grant extend to meeting the extra cost to Western Australia of quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage.

#### Wages Increases

It is difficult enough to match the revenue-raising efforts of the standard States in order to provide comparable services, which I believe we must do. When we also have to find the wherewithal to pay for quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage, the Government is faced with a most unenviable task unless it is prepared to pay for them from capital funds, which of course makes no sense at all.

The Government has therefore come to the conclusion that it has no option in the prevailing circumstances other than to introduce legislation to abolish quarterly adjustments, and this it proposes to do in this current session.

Mr. Graham: Shame upon you!

Mr. BRAND: Abolition of quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage would not solve all the State's present financial problems, and other action to lift income to the levels required to avoid heavy deficit funding would still be essential.

Mr. Graham: Are you going to look at company profits later?

#### Increased Taxes and Charges

Mr. BRAND: Certain increased charges have already been implemented. These are the rises in rail and M.T.T. fares from the beginning of this month and the recent increase in W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission freights and fares. Increases in hospital charges from the 1st November have also been announced.

Allowances for the return from these higher charges have been made in the framing of the Budget for this year, but the yield is insufficient to reduce the deficit to manageable proportions and so additional revenue-raising efforts are required.

It is proposed to amend the Administration Act in the following manner:—

To impose duties on personal estate held outside Western Australia.

To make gifts within three years of death dutiable.

To levy duty on local assets of persons living outside Western Australia at the rate applicable to the total estate.

To make rebates of duty in the case of quick succession less generous than they are now.

To revise existing scales of duty so as to reduce the amounts payable on

estates passing to widows, widowers, and dependants and to increase payments in the case of certain other classes of beneficiaries.

At present, the provisions of probate law in Western Australia are more generous in certain respects than similar provisions in the standard States, and for this reason the Grants Commission imposes an adverse adjustment to the special grant on this account. In current financial circumstances it is essential that action be taken to remove this adjustment, which can only be achieved by the State raising additional revenue for probate duties.

Unlike New South Wales and Victoria, Western Australia has no separate gift duty and, accordingly, this omission attracts an adverse adjustment at the hands of the commission.

Conveyance duty only is payable in Western Australia on documents transferring property by way of gift, at much lower rates than the gift duties of either New South Wales or Victoria.

It is therefore proposed to introduce a sliding scale of gift duty which will be the same as that in Victoria. This ranges from 2½ per cent. for gifts up to \$2,000 in value to 22 per cent. where the value of the gift exceeds \$200,000.

Stamp duty on receipts is now at the rate of 3c for amounts from \$10 to \$200, and for amounts exceeding \$200, it is 3c for every \$200 and part thereof. The present rates create inequities in that large aggregate receipts can be exempt from duty because they may comprise individual amounts of less than \$10. In this respect retail stores pay very little duty whilst other businesses dealing in goods of higher value pay duty on all receipts.

The amount of duty payable can also depend on the nature of a transaction which makes for anomalies. For example, receipts for 20 separate sales of items valued at \$10 attract duty of 60c, whereas the receipt of \$200 for one sale of the same 20 items only attracts duty of 3c.

The present system of payment by affixing and cancelling duty stamps is also cumbersome, vexatious, and difficult to police. Many people avoid payment either deliberately or through ignorance. Enforcement action in cases of breaches is costly in postage stamps both to the taxpayer and the Treasury, and is generally out of all proportion to the duty involved. A better and more equitable system of levying and collecting duty is required, and considerable thought has been given to ways and means of achieving this, also having in mind the need to raise more revenue from this source.

After considering various possibilities it is proposed, through an amendment to the Stamp Act, to prescribe rates of duty which will vary according to the nature of a business and apply to all receipts irre-

spective of value except in specified instances. It is also intended in the case of companies, firms, and businesses to permit, by way of election, the payment of duty on periodical returns of receipts to the Stamp Office. The new rates of duty are to range from 1c for every \$10 and part thereof of the value of a receipt to 3c for every \$10 and part thereof.

The existing surcharge on unimproved land is to be increased from 5/12ths of a cent in the dollar to 6/12ths of a cent, and to 1c where land has been held in the one ownership for two years or more.

At present, the Totalisator Agency Board pays a turnover tax to the Treasury of 5 per cent. It is proposed to increase this rate to 5½ per cent. The estimated yield in this current financial year from these measures is—

	\$
Gift Duty .....	75,000
Receipt Duty .....	600,000
Land Tax .....	120,000
Turnover Tax .....	90,000

The total estimated yield is \$885,000. It is not expected that the proposed changes in the Administration Act will result in any increased yield from death duties this year.

### Lotteries

Revenue from lotteries is treated by the Grants Commission, for consistency with the practice in New South Wales and Victoria, as though it were paid to Consolidated Revenue. Grants made by the commission therefore constitute an addition to the State's expenditure on social services. Consequently, the large sums made available by the commission for capital works on hospitals and other institutions, form an addition to our expenditure from the Revenue Fund and contribute to the current adverse adjustment for above-standard expenditure on social services.

In common with other States the rapid increases in recent years in the costs of providing hospital services is severely taxing Western Australia's revenue resources, and the State is most certainly not in the position to finance capital works from funds which should help in meeting the cost of running these institutions.

It is therefore proposed that the Lotteries (Control) Act be amended to provide that a percentage of gross revenue from sales of lotteries tickets be paid to the hospital fund to assist in supporting the State's hospital services. Under this proposal, 10 per cent. of gross revenue from lotteries is to be diverted to the hospital fund as from the 1st January, 1967; 15 per cent. as from the 1st January, 1968; and 20 per cent. as from the 1st January, 1969. On the present volume of lottery transactions, the sum to be transferred to the hospital fund this financial year would approximate \$200,000.

### Cost of Traffic Control

In New South Wales the cost of police road traffic control is met from vehicle license revenue and drivers' licenses before allocating the balance of these funds to roads. In Victoria, after meeting the cost of collection, 50 per cent. of drivers' license revenue is taken to Consolidated Revenue and the remaining 50 per cent. allocated to roads.

During the currency of the previous five-year Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, it became necessary for this State to allocate the whole of drivers' license revenue to road works in order to qualify for the full Commonwealth matching grant for roads. Since that time the Revenue Fund has borne the full cost of police road traffic control as well as the cost of other police activities.

With the growth of expenditure on traffic control the cost of police services to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in this State has become excessive compared to the standard States and constitutes an unfavourable element in the overall adjustment for social services calculated by the Grants Commission. This in turn effects the final deficit incurred by this State.

As funds from other State sources are now sufficient to attract the full matching grants from the Commonwealth, it is proposed to take one-half of the collections from drivers' licenses to Consolidated Revenue, effective from the 1st July this year, which will involve a sum of approximately \$560,000.

### Budget, 1966-67

The estimated deficit for this year, after taking into account the yield from the various measures I have outlined, is \$618,000. In the absence of action along the lines proposed by the Government and the steps taken to increase railway, M.T.T., W.A. coastal shipping, and hospital charges, the deficit would have been \$4,408,000. No part of this deficit would have been recouped to the State through the agency of the Grants Commission, and, therefore, would have had to be paid for out of loan funds.

As I said earlier, the Government is not prepared to use loan moneys in this way when every cent of these funds and more is required for works and housing programmes.

Expenditure provided for in the Estimates totals \$223,054,000, and revenue collections of \$222,436,000 are expected.

### Estimated Revenue

Total revenue in 1966-67 is expected to exceed last year's figure by \$15,781,000. This increase occurs under the following headings:—

Sales taxation .....	\$2,184,000
Territorial revenue .....	\$2,948,000
Law courts, departmental, and Royal Mint .....	\$2,163,000

Receipts from the Commonwealth .....	\$1,788,000
Public utilities .....	\$6,698,000

### State Taxation

The main increase under this heading is expected from stamp duties in anticipation of a continuation of current economic trends and the result of the measures to which I have previously referred.

Because of the drive made last year on land tax assessments to prepare for decimal currency, collections in 1965-66 were higher than normal. Had it not been for the proposed increase in the surcharge on unimproved land, the Estimates for this year would have shown a reduction on this account. As it is, a net increased yield of \$42,000 is expected. The estimate of betting turnover tax reflects the proposed increase in this levy, and normal growth.

### Territorial

Royalties from iron ore to be shipped from Port Hedland and Dampier are the main reason for the anticipated increase in mining royalties of \$2,341,000.

Total royalty from iron ore for this year is estimated at \$2,674,000. Timber royalties will be up following an increase in rates imposed from the 1st July this year.

### Law Courts, Departmental, and Royal Mint

Major variations in this section of the Estimates are:—

Treasury .....	up	\$1,542,000
Police .....	up	\$720,000
Harbour and Light .....	down	\$117,000
Homes .....	down	\$626,000

Recoveries of debt charges on advances from loan funds to such bodies as the State Electricity Commission, Bunbury Harbour Board, Metropolitan Water Board, and State Housing Commission are the main items giving rise to the increase in Treasury collections.

Police revenue for this year allows for receipt of 50 per cent. of collections from drivers' licenses, and I have explained the reasons for this move.

Harbour and Light Department receipts are expected to fall below last year's collections because of a tapering off in construction works for the Mt. Goldsworthy and Hamersley iron ore projects resulting in an anticipated reduction in general cargoes through Point Samson and Port Hedland. I might add this indicates what effect such projects have on our development at this stage. As yet the State has not the diversity that is necessary to maintain the throughput and income of these ports in the north.

Receipts from homes as well as expenditure will in future be processed through the hospital fund and therefore do not appear as separate items in this year's Estimates.

### Receipts from the Commonwealth

Although the financial assistance grant for this year will increase by \$6,420,000 over last year's figure, the special grant will fall by \$4,632,000. The latter reflects the buoyancy of State revenues particularly from mining royalties and railway earnings. It is also a reflection in part of difficult times in New South Wales brought about by the severe drought in that State and its falling mining royalties.

I have already spoken at some length on what I chose to term "an apparent paradox," and hope I have made it clear why additional earnings from the State's development result in a reduction in the special grant. Although it may be thought to be somewhat unfair that Western Australia has to bear some of the brunt of the misfortunes of New South Wales, it has to be remembered that when that State, or Victoria for that matter, is enjoying a high level of prosperity we share in that situation.

For example, one of the main reasons why the grant rose by \$5,668,000 in 1964-65 was the receipt by New South Wales in that year of a substantial increase in mining royalties. This enabled that State to increase its expenditures without going into deficit or raising taxes and charges, and we were placed in this same situation.

Thus whilst we gain in some circumstances we lose in others, but this is an integral feature of the mechanism of the special grant. Of the total special grant for this year of \$19,406,000, the sum of \$4,708,000 is required to clear the deficit incurred in 1964-65, and provision is made in the Miscellaneous Services Division of the Estimates to appropriate this sum for that purpose.

### Public Utilities

Railways and country water supplies are the main sources of revenue under this heading. Collections by the railways exceeded last year's Budget expectation by \$1,930,000, due mainly to a large increase in the haulage of wheat and coarse grain.

When the Budget for 1965-66 was prepared only a good average haulage was provided for but the harvest proved to be an exceptional one and the State was required to make good some of the deficiency in overseas exports caused by drought in the Eastern States. The railways were, in consequence, called upon to undertake a transport programme the magnitude of which it had not faced before in order to shift to the seaboard as much of the crop as possible in the shortest time possible.

An indication of the effort made may be gained from the fact that the peak weekly haulage of wheat and coarse grain was nearly 90,000 tons, which is 20,000 tons greater than the peak in any other season.

The switching of operations in February last from the old line between Midland and Northam to the 3 ft. 6 in. portion of the dual-gauge route through the Avon River Valley helped the railways considerably. A check over a few days' working showed that 83 trains running over the new line shifted traffic that would have required 152 trains by the old route. This represents a large increase in capacity.

Increases in freights and fares which were made on the 1st October, 1965, and increases in charges for meals and rents made later in the year should return an additional \$589,000 this year over last year. The need has arisen again to increase passenger fares in order to maintain reasonable comparability with the standard States, and this has been done as from the 1st October with the expectation of \$236,000 more revenue in the remainder of the year.

Once again the major influence in the increased collections expected for 1966-67 is wheat and coarse grain. The storage in the country at the 1st July last was approximately 500,000 tons greater than it was 12 months earlier. A very good harvest is again assured which means that the department can expect a haulage programme for the new season comparable with that of 1965-66.

The standard gauge line between Merredin and North Fremantle will be used for the first time for the haulage of all new season's wheat and other grains destined for the port of Fremantle.

Ores and minerals are expected to provide an increase in revenue of nearly \$800,000 mainly from a full year's haulage of iron ore from Koolanooka Hills to Geraldton, increased quantities of bauxite from Jarrahdale to Kwinana, and some trial consignments of iron ore from Koolyanobbing later in the year.

Increased consumption of water on farm lands is expected to return to the country water supplies an additional \$105,000, and earnings from expanded sewerage and irrigation schemes \$160,000. Extensions of water reticulations and revaluations account for the balance of the estimated increase of \$303,000 under this heading.

### Estimated Expenditure

The Estimates of Expenditure for 1966-67 provide for a total outlay of \$223,054,000 which exceeds last year's expenditure by \$16,389,000. This is a much smaller increase than that for last year when expenditure was \$21,825,000 more than in 1964-65. It will be apparent, therefore, that the Government has responded to the need in current circumstances to restrain its outlays from Consolidated Revenue and in fact we have reduced expenditure requests of departments by substantial amounts.

The overall increase for this year of a little less than 8 per cent. is about the minimum that can be provided for having

regard to certain unavoidable increases, such as debt charges and the need to allow for some expansion in the provision of basic services, particularly that of education. The components of the increase for this year are—

	\$
Interest and Sinking Fund	
Payments .....	3,590,000
Other Special Acts .....	942,000
Departmental .....	8,251,000
Public Utilities .....	3,606,000

#### Servicing of the Public Debt

Debt charges are estimated at \$41,516,000 for this current year, being almost 20 per cent. of the total outlay from Consolidated Revenue. The increase this year of \$3,590,000 is not quite so bad as it seems as exchange of \$1,014,000 on overseas interest payments has been included under this heading to bring together the total cost of servicing the public debt.

Previously, exchange on overseas interest payments was charged to the Miscellaneous Services Division of the Estimates. The balance of the increase allowed for this year, arises in the main from charges on new loan raisings to finance the 1966-67 works and housing programmes.

#### Other Statutes

Under the section in the Estimates headed, "Other Statutes," the three main items of additional outlay are an increase in the amount transferred to the Reforestation Fund, which is due to higher royalty collections; an increase in the allocation to the Agriculture Protection Board, which includes a transfer from another section of the Estimates; and a higher outlay of \$240,000 on superannuation payments to retired Government employees.

The increase in estimated expenditure on superannuation payments is not due to any rise in benefits, but is occasioned by a growth in the number of pensioners. A review is being made of benefits payable under the Superannuation and Family Benefits Act, but this has been held up through delay in receiving a report from the State's actuary on the financial position of the fund. The Government is endeavouring to speed up the review and hopes to come to a conclusion in the matter of improving benefits in time to introduce any required legislation this current session.

#### Departmental

After allowing for transfers to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of amounts for the funding of past years' deficits, and the change in treatment of exchange on overseas interest payments, the real increase in departmental expenditure for this year is \$7,624,000. As is customary, the greater part by far of this increase relates to the provision of social services, with education well to the fore.

#### Education

The vote for the Education Department alone takes up \$2,937,000 of the increase in departmental expenditure. There is a great deal of expenditure to which the department is irrevocably committed because of the number of pupils in schools and policies regarding supplies and equipment. The funds provided in the Estimates for this year will enable the department to provide services at a level comparable with those now existing.

School enrolments are increasing at a rate of almost 4,000 pupils per year, and this necessitates the employment of more teachers and ancillary services. The total primary and secondary school population in 1961 was 124,600. In 1966 this number had risen to 146,800, and further increases will occur in 1967.

The greatest increases in enrolments at present occur in secondary and technical education where the estimated increased expenditures on salaries alone will be \$678,000 and \$460,000 respectively, while the increase in primary teachers' salaries will amount to \$245,000.

The increase in secondary enrolments is due to three factors: The larger number of children in each age group each year; the raising of the school-leaving age; and the tendency for a greater proportion of children to continue in school beyond the compulsory school age. To cater for these increases it has been necessary to build new high schools, and add to existing buildings and provide more teachers to staff these schools.

The rapidly mounting enrolments in technical schools reflect the demands which technological and other advances are placing on the community. These increased enrolments necessitate the employment of highly qualified teachers to maintain a high level of instruction.

In order to provide the additional teachers needed in all divisions of the department it will be necessary to recruit more students into the teachers' colleges; and this, in turn, means an increase in the teacher-training staff. Salaries of staff and allowances of students are expected to increase by \$179,000 in this financial year.

Although salaries represent 81 per cent. of the education Budget, and increases in enrolments have a profound effect on this aspect of expenditure, spending on contingencies cannot remain static while enrolments are increasing. It is anticipated that incidental costs will increase by \$1,246,000 this financial year.

The emphasis in planning for 1966-67 has been the maintenance of present standards in staffing and services and consolidation in those areas where improvements have been effected in recent years. It has not been possible to provide



funds for any marked improvement in these standards.

### Hospitals

The Estimates which were drawn up as representing hospital needs in this current financial year showed a required increase of \$2,677,000 above the amount spent last year. Included in this figure is provision of \$725,000 to finance Sunset and Mt. Henry Homes which have been classified as public hospitals and therefore no longer appear in a separate section of the Estimates.

As the remaining increase of \$1,952,000 for other hospitals could not be financed from the resources available to the State, there was no alternative other than to raise hospital charges; and, as already announced, these are to operate from the 1st November.

It is also proposed, as I indicated earlier, to transfer 10 per cent. of gross revenue from lotteries to the hospital fund from the 1st January next to assist in meeting the operating costs of hospitals. The increase in charges should yield \$1,000,000 this year, and the transfer from lotteries, \$200,000. Through these agencies, the lift in the allocation from Consolidated Revenue for hospitals other than Sunset and Mt. Henry can be limited to \$752,000.

The growing extent to which the Consolidated Revenue Fund has been required to support hospital services is made clear by the amounts paid over to the hospital fund in recent years—

\$

In 1962-63 the subsidy was 12,400,000

In 1963-64 the subsidy was 13,700,000

In 1964-65 the subsidy was 15,700,000

In 1965-66 the subsidy was 17,000,000

Even with increased fees and support from lotteries, the subsidy is expected to rise to \$17,800,000 in this current year, which is an increase approaching 50 per cent. over a period of only four years.

The main single cause of increased expenditure this year is the rises that have taken place in margins and the basic wage which add \$646,000 to the expense of servicing hospitals. General increases in the net cost of operating hospitals occasioned by price rises for most commodities will amount to an additional \$350,000. The upgrading of hospital services through capital expenditure has resulted in increased interest and sinking fund charges this year to the extent of \$376,000.

Care of the aged continues to be of great concern to the Government and approval has been given to a subsidy of \$1 per day for patients in approved nursing homes conducted by non-profit organisations. An amount of \$40,000 has been set aside for this purpose this financial year.

The new regional hospital at Bunbury, already functioning, and the one at Ger-

aldton which was opened recently, as well as the new Bentley hospital to open early in 1967, add to hospital costs, and provision has been made for the required extra expenditure of \$540,000 in this current financial year.

The Silver Chain Nursing Association, which provides essential services in the field of domiciliary care, and district and bush nursing centres, continues with its good work in the community and will require an increase of \$38,000 for the current financial year.

The new Home of Peace at Inglewood is now in operation and this will require a subsidy of \$58,000 in addition to expenditure required for the home which it has been conducting for many years in Subiaco.

As part of the constant programme to increase the number of nurses available, particularly for country hospitals, an Emergency Nursing Service has been established. This service consists of a number of trained nursing sisters who can be sent to work in any hospital in the State at any time. In recognition of this they are paid a bonus of \$500 in addition to normal salaries and allowances at the end of each 12 months' service. The total cost of this service for this year, including the bonuses, will be \$43,000.

### Public Health

Public health needs continue to require substantial expenditure. This year provision has been made to spend \$2,489,000 which is an increase of \$290,000 over last year's expenditure.

Development in the north of the State required the placement last year of a dental unit at Wyndham. New infant health centres were opened during the year at Derby, and several metropolitan and country towns, and assistance will be provided this year for the opening of further centres.

Funds are being provided this year for a complete laboratory service at Port Hedland. Accommodation is available and a senior technologist will commence duty in the near future. Laboratory services in a number of large country towns have been maintained and during last year a new service was established in Merredin. The needs of other large country towns are constantly under review and services will be extended as funds become available.

A community health centre in West Perth, which is being built at an estimated cost of \$215,000, will be completed this financial year and will provide a community service embracing infant health, school dental, and school medical services, health education, and epidemiology. This building will also incorporate a lecture theatre and training facilities to be used in conjunction with training programmes for public health workers.

The Epidemiology Branch has been able to maintain public interest and secure support for its mass immunisation programme, particularly against poliomyelitis. In the last several years Western Australia's record of freedom from the disease is justifiably envied by other countries.

#### Police

This is another sector of social services expenditure which is requiring increasingly heavy outlays. Expenditure is expected to rise this year by \$646,000 to a total of \$6,175,000. This year's vote makes provision for the addition of 50 extra men to the force at an estimated cost of \$150,000. The last increase approved was in June, 1965, when the establishment was increased by 25.

Increasing demands for police services throughout the State together with the need to provide staff for specialised sections have left the Government with no alternative other than to provide the funds necessary to cope with this expansion.

#### Other Departments

As the Estimates give full details of both the actual expenditure for 1965-66 and the provisions for this year, I do not propose to comment on other departmental votes. Members will have the opportunity to obtain such information as they require from the responsible Minister when the Committee deals with these votes.

#### Public Utilities

The two main items of increased expenditure in this section of the Estimates occur under the headings of Railways and Country Water Supplies. Payments by the railways are expected to increase by \$3,098,000 of which a sum of \$1,332,000 is required for the additional cost of basic wage and award variations granted to date. There will be increased maintenance activity on some sections of track to be undertaken by contract, and provision has been made for the cost of transshipping Fremantle zone wheat and other grains from 3 ft. 6 in. wagons to 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge wagons at transfer points.

Non-operating items such as depreciation and payments to be made to the Commonwealth on advances for the standard gauge project are expected to require \$821,000 more than in 1965-66.

Expenditure on country water supplies, sewerage, drainage and irrigation is expected to rise this year by \$719,000. Of this increase, \$208,000 applies to schemes in the north, and \$511,000 to southern areas. Increased operating expenses of reticulated water schemes as the result of continued expansion of services together with wage rises are the main reason for this year's higher outlay.

#### Conclusion

I would sum up my eighth Budget in this way: On the one hand the State is

experiencing a rate of development exceeded during only one other period in its history; and, as we all know, that was the period of the discovery of gold.

Mr. Graham: You say that, and yet the State is almost on the rocks because of the taxes you are levying.

Mr. BRAND: The economy is buoyant and we can face the coming year with continued optimism. On the other hand I have explained as clearly and as carefully as I am able, why the Government has no alternative but to increase taxes and charges.

The question many people are undoubtedly asking is, "What do I get out of this growth and prosperity if I have to pay more taxes whenever I get a bigger pay packet?" The answer is in part that only a portion of increased incomes goes to meet these higher taxes and charges in return for which the public receives a rising standard of public services.

In the earlier part of my speech I believe I was able to show the rising capacity of the people of this State to acquire more goods while still increasing the level of savings. But there are other important gains of which we must not lose sight.

Our children are receiving a better and higher education than was the accepted norm a few years ago. They have employment opportunities and career prospects that have never been better. The working man has greater security and increased opportunities to better himself if he is so minded. The businessman has a rapidly growing market and many diverse opportunities for expansion.

On these gains we must place considerable value. They make for security and confidence in the future for ourselves and our children, and for the many others who will make their homes in this State. I think members will agree on reflection that the balance is heavily weighted on the credit side.

Before I conclude I would like to thank members for a very patient hearing. I would also like to thank very sincerely the Under-Treasurer and his staff for the weeks of hard work involved in compiling a Budget such as the one which I have introduced today and which, in fact, does not increase the taxes or provide for increased charges above those levied in any other State in Australia; but, at the same time, it maintains a prosperity of which the other States are, I believe, envious.

Mr. Tonkin: Taxation is past the breaking point.

Mr. BRAND: I now have much pleasure in moving the first division; namely—

**Vote: Legislative Council, \$54,700—**

*Progress*

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

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

ESTIMATE FOR 1966/67

	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deficit for year 1965-66				10,101
Financial Deterioration.				
Add Decreases in Estimated Revenue.				
Departmental—				
Harbour and Light		117,086		
Homes		626,488		
Minor Variations		80,503		
Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—				
Charcoal, Iron and Steel Industry—Interest and Sinking Fund	169,168			
State Engineering Works—Profit	22,248			
Minor Variations	58,591	250,007	1,074,014	
Commonwealth—				
Grant under Section 96			4,632,000	5,706,014
Add Increases in Estimated Expenditure.				
Special Acts—				
Interest and Sinking Fund		3,590,226		
Agriculture Protection Board		150,870		
Forest Act Transfers		484,336		
Superannuation and Family Benefits Act		240,638		
Minor Variations		108,061	4,554,130	
Departmental—				
Treasury		140,407		
Government Motor Cars		72,712		
Government Stores		87,950		
Agriculture		376,743		
Industrial Development		77,658		
North-West		519,100		
Education		2,877,270		
Native Welfare		159,870		
Mines		228,780		
Crown Law		281,240		
Lands and Surveys		217,309		
Forests		107,119		
Public Works		662,328		
Child Welfare		172,999		
Prisons		162,178		
Police		625,051		
Medical		1,544,622		
Public Health		230,574		
Mental Health Services		468,772		
Fisheries		72,248		
Minor Variations		472,986		
Treasury Miscellaneous Services—				
Basic Wage and Marginal Increases		485,000		
Royal Mint		121,000		
Prisoners' Travel Concessions		125,135		
School Children's Fare Concessions		110,525		
Transfer towards deficit in 1964-65		4,708,000		
Pay Roll Tax		127,917		
Minor Variations		678,060	6,359,637	15,916,553
Public Utilities—				
Railways		3,098,277		
State Batteries		22,899		
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage		511,181	3,632,357	24,103,040
Carried forward				29,619,164

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued

	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brought forward....	....	....	....	29,819,164
<b>Financial Improvement.</b>				
<b>Less Increases in Estimated Revenue.</b>				
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Land Tax .....			42,449	
Stamp Duty .....			1,787,441	
Probate Duty .....			52,957	
Licenses .....			87,418	
Betting Taxes (net) .....			182,627	
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....			31,229	
			<u>2,184,121</u>	
<b>Territorial—</b>				
Land .....			39,660	
Mining .....			2,340,588	
Timber .....			567,678	
			<u>2,947,924</u>	
<b>Law Courts</b> .....				101,316
<b>Departmental—</b>				
Agriculture .....			38,503	
Education .....			48,778	
Forests .....			25,104	
Government Motor Cars .....			76,000	
Police .....			719,730	
Printing .....			59,671	
Public Health .....			99,930	
Public Works .....			64,150	
Minor Variations .....			141,628	
<b>Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—</b>				
<b>Interest—</b>				
Bunbury Harbour Board .....			280,348	
Hospital Fund .....			345,308	
Investment of Public Moneys .....			200,000	
Metropolitan Water Supply .....			449,919	
<b>Sinking Fund—</b>				
Bunbury Harbour Board .....			60,650	
Metropolitan Water Supply .....			62,977	
Railways .....			87,519	
Minor Variations .....			304,998	
			<u>1,791,717</u>	
				3,065,511
<b>Royal Mint</b> .....				69,927
<b>Commonwealth—</b>				
Financial Assistance Grant .....			6,419,937	
Interest Contributions .....			136	
			<u>6,420,073</u>	
<b>Public Utilities—</b>				
Railways .....			6,366,054	
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....			302,627	
Minor Variations .....			29,114	
			<u>6,697,795</u>	
<b>Less Decreases in Estimated Expenditure—</b>				
<b>Special Acts—Minor Variations</b> .....				22,062
<b>Departmental—</b>				
Government Printer .....			997,509	
Agriculture Protection Board .....			110,194	
Harbour and Light .....			5,124	
Homes .....			1,365,691	
<b>Treasury Miscellaneous Services—</b>				
M.T.T.—Recoup of Losses .....			803,000	
Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments .....			1,041,152	
Transfer towards deficit in 1963-64 .....			3,038,000	
Minor Variations .....			305,009	
			<u>5,187,161</u>	
				7,665,679
<b>Public Utilities—</b>				
State Abattoirs .....			26,756	
			<u>29,201,164</u>	
<b>ESTIMATED DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....				<u>618,000</u>

1966-67

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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(For comparative purposes financial information for previous years is expressed in Decimal Currency i.e. £A1=\$A2.)

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[Return No. 1]

## GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1966

30th June, 1965		30th June, 1966	
£		£	£
	<b>Funds Employed</b>		
739,772,702	Loan Flotations	837,824,883	
124,152,736	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund	132,310,498	
665,619,966			705,514,385
30,758,568	Trust Funds, Governmental	28,436,850	
3,655,380	Less Investment	3,549,104	
27,103,188			24,887,746
27,465,896	Trust Funds, Private	30,761,513	
26,291,458	Less Investments	29,387,248	
1,194,438			1,374,265
4,320,500	Suspense Accounts		5,131,622
6,074,220	Commonwealth Grants and Advances		5,595,434
2,931,174	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts		2,400,375
707,243,546			744,903,827
	<b>Deduct—</b>		
4,118,110	Consolidated Revenue Fund :		
4,097,050	Unfunded Deficit at commencement of year	7,489,410	
	Deficit for year	10,110	
8,815,160		7,499,520	
1,320,000	Less Special Grant from Commonwealth received in year	3,038,000	
7,495,160		4,461,520	
5,750	Less amount funded by Loan Flotation in year		
7,489,410	Unfunded Deficit		4,461,520
699,754,136			740,442,307
	<b>Employment of Funds</b>		
	<b>Works and Services—</b>		
742,749,840	Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and		
7,531,158	other State Undertakings	790,412,926	
39,413,162	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange	7,961,196	
	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded)	39,413,162	
789,694,260		837,787,284	
124,152,736	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc.	132,310,498	
665,541,524			705,476,786
	<b>Other Assets—</b>		
29,079,000	Short Term Investment		19,875,140
25,926	Cash at Bank	1,911,958	
458,464	Cash in London	635,258	
205,226	Cash in Hand	228,198	
689,616			2,875,409
93,394	Stores Accounts		2,633,053
	<b>Advances—</b>		
3,350,026	Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc.	8,509,099	
10,008	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts)	2,983	
11,298	Trust Funds, Private (Overdrawn Accounts)		
968,582	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts)	1,561,732	
10,180	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts)	8,103	
4,350,102			10,081,919
699,754,136	<b>Total Assets</b>		740,442,307

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 2]

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1965-66, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

## Summary

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ....	201,982,000	206,655,347	4,673,347	....
Expenditure ....	203,628,000	206,665,457	3,037,457	....
Deficit ....	1,646,000	10,110	....	1,635,890
Net Improvement ....			\$1,635,890	

## DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation ....	22,006,880	22,573,879	566,999	....
Territorial ....	4,219,300	4,598,076	378,776	....
Law Courts ....	960,000	998,684	38,684	....
Departmental ....	27,861,956	28,752,503	890,547	....
Royal Mint ....	590,000	590,073	73	....
Commonwealth ....	102,738,864	103,458,927	720,063	....
Public Utilities ....	43,605,000	45,683,205	2,078,205	....
Total Revenue ....	201,982,000	206,655,347	4,673,347	....
Net Increase ....	....	....	\$4,673,347	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act ....	12,200	15,533	3,333	....
Interest—Overseas ....	2,684,270	2,688,544	4,274	....
Interest—Australia ....	28,115,730	28,334,269	218,539	....
Sinking Fund ....	6,927,600	6,902,961	....	24,639
Other Special Acts ....	7,026,112	7,322,625	296,513	....
Governmental—				
Departmental ....	113,778,298	115,400,126	1,621,828	....
Public Utilities ....	45,083,790	46,001,399	917,609	....
Total Expenditure ....	203,628,000	206,665,457	3,062,096	24,639
Net Increase ....	....	....	\$3,037,457	

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 3]

## REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1962-63 TO 1965-66, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1966-67

Heads	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Estimate 1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Land Tax .....	2,552,594	2,701,222	2,891,902	3,397,551	3,440,000
Stamp Duty .....	5,345,012	7,123,298	8,368,432	9,687,559	11,475,000
Probate Duty .....	3,088,948	3,089,520	3,030,404	3,947,043	4,000,000
Licenses .....	1,401,824	1,834,282	1,952,272	2,037,582	2,125,000
Third Party Insurance Sur- charge .....	222,562	538,456	572,394	608,771	640,000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses	280,280	283,448	311,798	360,978	385,000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses .....	250,940	174,350	131,836	134,112	120,000
Investment Tax .....	418,578	439,714	514,306	548,758	575,000
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax .....	1,114,062	1,354,584	1,679,888	1,793,677	1,940,000
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	87,402	65,430	59,150	57,848	58,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,762,202</b>	<b>17,604,304</b>	<b>19,512,382</b>	<b>22,573,879</b>	<b>24,758,000</b>
<b>Territorial and Departmental—</b>					
Land .....	925,514	981,890	1,004,182	1,118,340	1,158,000
Mining .....	408,564	413,020	513,450	759,414	3,100,000
Timber .....	2,167,186	2,355,638	2,589,194	2,720,322	3,288,000
Royal Mint .....	349,300	420,106	562,136	590,073	660,000
Departmental Fees, etc. ....	18,417,442	20,948,398	26,711,758	28,752,503	30,744,000
Law Courts .....	744,822	801,406	906,350	998,684	1,100,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,012,828</b>	<b>25,920,458</b>	<b>32,287,070</b>	<b>34,939,336</b>	<b>40,050,000</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Financial Assistance Grant ....	62,480,608	65,596,650	70,498,358	78,474,063	84,894,000
Special Grant .....	12,420,000	12,144,000	17,120,000	24,038,000	19,406,000
Additional Assistance Grant .....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Interest Contribution.....	946,864	946,864	946,864	946,864	947,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>75,847,472</b>	<b>78,987,514</b>	<b>88,565,222</b>	<b>103,458,927</b>	<b>105,247,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	2,691,202	3,001,688	2,905,688	3,308,373	3,611,000
State Abattoirs and Saleyards .....	358,238	407,490	408,064	438,139	440,000
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	6,532,610	6,966,278	(b)	(b)	(b)
Railways .....	33,817,330	34,928,674	36,381,420	41,863,946	48,230,000
State Batteries .....	91,652	72,064	83,172	72,747	100,000
Medina Hotel .....	68,002	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>43,559,034</b>	<b>45,376,194</b>	<b>39,778,344</b>	<b>45,683,205</b>	<b>52,381,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>157,181,536</b>	<b>167,888,470</b>	<b>180,143,018</b>	<b>206,655,347</b>	<b>222,436,000</b>

(a) Leased from 8th April, 1963.

(b) Operating as a Board from 1st July, 1964.



## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 4]

## EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1962-63 TO 1965-66, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1966-67

Head	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Estimate 1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Special Acts</b> .....	35,987,694	38,144,244	41,478,150	45,263,932	49,796,000
<b>Departmental—</b>					
Legislature .....	200,384	224,320	251,588	263,491	308,500
Premier .....	227,478	207,576	203,172	223,261	251,900
Treasury .....	288,750	313,658	338,730	352,593	493,000
Governor's Establishment .....	54,648	51,026	55,748	60,927	62,100
London Agency .....	91,754	97,262	154,370	200,943	242,000
Public Service Commissioner .....	76,672	89,390	122,150	151,107	178,000
Government Motor Cars .....	25,270	34,184	23,950	33,888	106,600
Audit .....	190,340	215,818	221,838	239,547	271,300
Government Stores .....	346,246	370,442	386,064	425,250	513,200
Taxation .....	261,180	308,152	409,004	480,066	490,000
Superannuation Board .....	41,002	41,834	43,506	50,371	59,340
Printing .....	1,357,284	1,384,290	1,448,684	1,631,209	633,700
Miscellaneous Services .....	9,403,616	9,844,732	12,406,198	16,408,924	17,581,400
Agriculture .....	2,244,428	2,553,552	2,789,228	3,056,257	3,432,000
College of Agriculture .....	150,202	169,186	193,204	189,927	202,000
Agriculture Protection Board .....	88,058	95,302	100,748	110,194	.....
Industrial Development .....	549,406	658,982	647,484	760,842	838,500
North-West .....	6,620,204	7,633,790	8,733,142	9,024,530	9,543,630
Education .....	22,471,624	25,489,314	28,620,700	33,420,730	36,298,000
Native Welfare .....	2,127,252	914,674	1,135,478	1,307,950	1,467,820
Mines .....	1,212,008	1,344,892	1,485,418	1,646,920	1,875,700
Crown Law .....	1,523,806	1,685,312	1,879,754	2,083,260	2,364,500
Electoral .....	77,562	85,722	155,296	75,404	108,700
Licensing .....	29,066	31,376	32,348	33,411	41,500
Lands and Surveys .....	2,127,286	2,183,418	2,223,824	2,407,691	2,625,000
Forests .....	972,226	1,090,176	1,247,640	1,296,881	1,404,000
Bush Fires Board .....	54,146	61,434	85,362	107,140	127,600
Public Works .....	3,408,210	4,024,440	4,237,326	4,911,672	5,574,000
Harbour and Light .....	881,206	1,104,820	1,299,354	1,539,724	1,534,600
Local Government .....	98,878	110,908	123,486	129,672	159,000
Town Planning .....	115,652	125,294	162,880	204,337	239,500
Child Welfare .....	1,446,760	1,585,900	1,720,398	1,879,001	2,052,000
Chief Secretary (including Reg- istry and Observatory) .....	395,114	422,338	461,072	524,847	602,900
Prisons .....	535,216	779,372	849,666	918,822	1,081,000
Police .....	4,115,540	4,438,214	4,940,106	5,269,949	5,895,000
Weights and Measures .....	(a)	(a)	(a)	47,000	54,200
Labour (including Scaffolding) .....	82,180	102,132	111,912	138,201	152,700
Factories .....	76,312	81,140	82,600	88,785	93,400
Industrial Commission .....	76,250	84,694	98,272	115,652	150,400
Medical .....	11,257,392	13,128,252	15,081,792	16,446,028	17,990,650
Homes .....	1,120,208	1,156,536	1,203,310	1,365,691	(d)
Public Health .....	1,613,732	1,653,996	1,779,266	1,955,426	2,186,000
Mental Health Services .....	2,670,162	2,835,704	3,151,522	3,481,228	3,950,000
Fisheries .....	207,122	248,922	278,830	342,752	415,000
Sundries .....	626	626	626	625	660
<b>Total, Departmental</b> .....	<b>80,912,458</b>	<b>89,063,102</b>	<b>100,977,086</b>	<b>115,400,126</b>	<b>123,651,000</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	4,016,790	4,165,974	4,503,366	4,778,819	5,290,000
State Abattoirs .....	367,524	431,642	486,396	510,756	484,000
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	2,874,242	3,133,734	(c)	(c)	(c)
Railways .....	34,068,158	35,339,678	36,965,310	40,299,723	43,398,000
State Batteries .....	402,546	402,456	429,760	412,101	435,000
Medina Hotel .....	57,874	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
<b>Total Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>41,787,134</b>	<b>43,473,484</b>	<b>42,384,832</b>	<b>46,001,399</b>	<b>49,607,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> .....	<b>158,687,286</b>	<b>170,680,830</b>	<b>184,840,068</b>	<b>206,665,457</b>	<b>223,054,000</b>
<b>DEFICIT FOR YEAR</b> .....	<b>1,505,750</b>	<b>2,792,360</b>	<b>4,697,050</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>618,000</b>

(a) Prior to 1964-65 included with Police Department. (b) Leased from 8th April, 1963.  
(c) Operating as a Board from 1st July, 1964. (d) Taken over by Medical Department from 1st July,  
1966. Provision for net expenditure under Medical Department.

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 5]

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

Year	Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt	Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2 (See Return No. 5)		Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits		Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants		Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$
1947-48 ....	5,954,000	....	704,164	876,000	1949-50	....	....	171,836	....
1948-49 ....	7,200,000	....	1,634,522	1,634,522	1950-51	....	....	....	....
1949-50 ....	10,380,000	47,516	....	....	....	....	....	47,516	....
1950-51 ....	10,043,478	318,694	....	....	....	318,000	1952-53	694	....
1951-52 ....	10,176,000	....	1,183,222	900,000	1952-54	....	....	....	283,222
1952-53 ....	(a) 16,400,000	....	1,015,766	700,000	1954-55	....	....	....	315,766
1953-54 ....	14,700,000	....	205,358	50,000	1955-56	....	....	....	155,358
1954-55 ....	14,200,000	....	968,086	196,000	1956-57	....	....	....	772,086
1955-56 ....	(c) 17,700,000	....	3,661,662	644,000	1957-58	....	....	....	3,017,662
1956-57 ....	(c) 18,204,000	....	3,824,736	2,684,000	1958-59	....	....	....	1,140,736
1957-58 ....	(c) 19,656,000	....	2,246,660	792,000	1959-60	....	....	....	1,544,660
1958-59 ....	(c) 19,518,000	....	3,369,466	1,218,000	1960-61	....	....	....	2,151,466
1959-60 ....	(c) 6,298,000	....	2,311,628	1,912,000	1961-62	....	....	....	399,628
1960-61 ....	(c) 7,460,000	....	2,409,152	620,000	1962-63	....	....	....	1,789,152
1961-62 ....	(c) 10,400,000	....	1,028,024	344,000	1963-64	....	....	....	1,684,024
1962-63 ....	(c) 11,300,000	....	1,405,750	1,320,000	1964-65	....	....	....	185,750
1963-64 ....	(c) 11,800,000	....	2,792,360	3,038,000	1965-66	....	....	245,640	....
1964-65 ....	(c) 15,800,000	....	4,697,050	4,700,000	1966-67	....	....	8,950	....
1965-66 ....	(c) 21,000,000	....	10,110	(b)	....	(b)	....	....	....
1966-67 ....	(c) 14,700,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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

(b) Final adjustment in respect of the year 1965-66 will be made in 1967-68.

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

[Return No. 6]

## SOURCES OF REVENUE AND REVENUE PER CAPITA, 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth (including Financial Assistance Grant) ....	73,429,710	75,847,472	78,987,514	88,565,222	103,458,927
	98.48	99.22	100.98	111.01	126.51
State Taxation ....	12,926,338	14,762,202	17,604,304	19,512,382	22,573,879
	17.33	19.32	22.51	24.46	27.60
Departmental and Territorial ....	21,039,080	23,012,828	25,920,458	32,287,070	34,939,336
	28.22	30.10	33.13	40.48	42.72
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns ....	42,456,444	43,559,034	45,376,194	39,778,344	45,683,205
	56.93	56.98	58.01	49.87	55.86
Total ....	149,851,572	157,181,536	167,888,470	180,143,018	206,655,347
	200.96	205.62	214.63	225.82	252.69

## II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

[Return No. 7]

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA,  
1961-62 TO 1965-66

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<b>Social Services</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Education .....	25,851,754 34.67	28,092,650 36.75	31,248,636 39.95	35,448,308 44.43	40,795,375 49.88
Health, Hospitals and Charities	20,790,298 27.88	22,138,854 28.96	24,170,990 30.90	27,006,690 33.85	29,657,842 36.26
Law, Order and Public Safety .....	6,561,120 8.80	7,080,690 9.27	7,874,498 9.81	8,565,554 10.74	9,381,076 11.47
<b>Total, Social Services</b> .....	53,203,172 71.35	57,312,194 74.98	63,094,122 80.66	71,020,552 89.02	79,834,293 97.61
<b>Development of State Resources</b>	19,667,368 26.38	20,901,008 27.34	23,308,348 29.80	22,200,550 27.83	25,325,482 30.97
Business Undertakings .....	40,018,404 53.67	39,338,584 51.47	40,844,370 52.22	43,136,658 54.08	46,817,348 57.25
Legislative and General .....	10,397,980 13.94	9,815,582 12.84	10,281,692 13.14	12,299,922 15.42	15,209,297 18.60
Public Debt Charges .....	28,492,172 38.21	31,319,920 40.97	33,152,298 42.38	36,182,386 45.35	39,479,037 48.27
<b>Total</b> .....	151,779,596 203.55	158,687,286 207.60	170,680,830 218.20	184,840,068 231.70	206,665,457 252.70

[Return No. 8]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE  
1961-62 TO 1965-66

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<b>Interest</b> .....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sinking Fund .....	22,270,848	24,551,154	25,924,574	28,222,792	31,022,813
Exchange .....	4,978,994	5,428,562	5,846,724	6,445,784	6,902,961
Salaries and Wages .....	914,150	1,012,774	1,064,216	1,081,688	1,041,152
Grants .....	63,655,278	66,580,630	72,469,984	76,548,016	85,279,312
Pensions .....	5,264,074	5,896,688	6,348,534	7,443,632	8,143,980
All other .....	2,224,842	2,367,722	2,528,942	2,712,178	2,841,556
<b>Total</b> .....	52,471,410	52,849,756	56,497,856	62,385,978	71,433,683
<b>Total</b> .....	151,779,596	158,687,286	170,680,830	184,840,068	206,665,457

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 9]

LOAN REPAYMENTS  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June						Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
						\$	\$	\$
1928	....	....	....	....	....	308,216	....	308,216
1929	....	....	....	....	....	470,808	66,594	712,430
1930	....	....	....	....	....	307,166	433,294	586,302
1931	....	....	....	....	....	168,496	....	754,799
1932	....	....	....	....	....	224,722	343,600	635,920
1933	....	....	....	....	....	183,502	498,550	320,872
1934	....	....	....	....	....	201,870	431,480	91,262
1935	....	....	....	....	....	301,014	194,128	198,148
1936	....	....	....	....	....	215,812	149,582	264,378
1937	....	....	....	....	....	245,950	156,752	353,576
1938	....	....	....	....	....	268,924	309,650	312,850
1939	....	....	....	....	....	294,080	306,210	300,720
1940	....	....	....	....	....	254,940	202,172	353,488
1941	....	....	....	....	....	255,778	280,404	328,862
1942	....	....	....	....	....	342,464	179,734	491,592
1943	....	....	....	....	....	562,710	369,414	684,888
1944	....	....	....	....	....	512,306	397,792	799,402
1945	....	....	....	....	....	414,150	444,986	768,566
1946	....	....	....	....	....	574,086	421,190	921,462
1947	....	....	....	....	....	381,006	385,636	916,832
1948	....	....	....	....	....	996,174	564,310	1,348,696
1949	....	....	....	....	....	485,640	1,076,408	757,928
1950	....	....	....	....	....	504,366	597,278	665,016
1951	....	....	....	....	....	2,171,604	517,982	2,318,638
1952	....	....	....	....	....	2,012,620	2,177,342	2,153,916
1953	....	....	....	....	....	2,824,668	2,149,086	2,829,498
1954	....	....	....	....	....	3,280,686	2,586,280	3,523,904
1955	....	....	....	....	....	3,427,212	3,523,904	3,427,212
1956	....	....	....	....	....	3,366,960	3,427,212	3,366,960
1957	....	....	....	....	....	3,361,928	3,366,960	3,361,928
1958	....	....	....	....	....	3,667,446	3,361,928	3,667,446
1959	....	....	....	....	....	3,213,650	3,522,846	3,358,250
1960	....	....	....	....	....	3,659,398	3,358,250	3,659,398
1961	....	....	....	....	....	3,424,122	3,659,396	3,424,124
1962	....	....	....	....	....	3,900,476	3,424,124	3,900,476
1963	....	....	....	....	....	5,523,588	3,900,476	5,523,588
1964	....	....	....	....	....	4,273,400	5,523,588	4,273,400
1965	....	....	....	....	....	4,071,150	4,273,400	4,071,150
1966	....	....	....	....	....	4,983,483	4,071,150	4,983,483

## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

[Return No. 10]

## LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Undertakings	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways.....	6,950,648	8,062,588	9,755,610	9,198,814	10,205,248
Tramways and Ferries .....	14,738	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Electricity Commission .....	300,000	500,000	.....	500,000	1,300,000
Electricity for Government Establishments .....	60,548	23,194	27,438	204,444	134,387
Harbours and Rivers—					
South .....	1,395,056	2,070,988	1,866,958	1,905,194	1,790,662
North-West .....	408,364	126,872	222,952	524,380	558,766
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	5,114,264	4,821,386	4,899,996	5,600,000	6,000,000
Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage—					
South .....	3,756,688	3,695,674	3,538,902	3,974,640	5,260,373
North-West .....	1,807,232	1,923,392	1,719,992	1,244,080	1,079,141
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	304,528	338,748	356,874	385,526	474,252
Public Buildings—					
South .....	10,876,240	12,155,314	14,156,098	18,247,992	18,117,944
North-West .....	1,118,606	1,203,070	1,276,610	1,243,920	1,502,564
Exmouth Township Development .....	.....	.....	164,008	104,226	182,438
Agriculture .....	591,978	827,632	656,622	491,272	500,793
Fisheries Research .....	9,940	19,964	602	14,000	18,894
Forests .....	250,000	250,000	350,000	300,000	360,000
Government Printing Office .....	.....	96,320	.....	.....	.....
Housing .....	2,702,000	2,124,334	3,382,000	1,540,000	1,151,924
Industrial Development .....	286,240	572,826	496,446	855,306	431,590
Lands and Surveys .....	.....	66,170	.....	.....	45,534
Mines .....	234,920	229,358	300,312	220,074	265,719
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000
Country High School Hostels Authority .....	4,526	24,362	43,714	51,906	56,879
Fremantle Port Authority .....	1,400,000	800,000	940,000	400,000	550,000
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust .....	600,000	266,000	120,000	180,000	300,000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	300,000	180,000	.....	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Working Capital .....	700,000	1,300,000	.....	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies .....	456,826	449,094	330,000	555,834	494,524
Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works .....	89,344	150,470	150,000	150,000	150,000
State Hotels .....	.....	.....	4,580	.....	.....
State Shipping Service .....	856,034	923,396	980,406	413,188	100,000
University of Western Australia .....	217,488	448,550	834,560	374,998	54,261
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
W.A. Tourist Development Authority .....	131,800	150,000	150,000	150,000	218,200
Wyndham Meat Works .....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	572,412	451,476	452,870	578,716	840,244
Local Authority Loan Repayments .....	35,044	58,742	83,362	105,226	112,131
Roads and Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	872,666	.....
Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits .....	1,119,628	1,909,152	564,026	5,750	.....
	42,665,092	46,219,072	47,833,938	50,742,152	52,646,468
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (a) .....	397,326	352,768	437,424	223,500	279,857
Total Expenditure .....	43,062,418	46,571,840	48,271,362	50,965,652	52,926,325

(a) Charged to General Loan Fund.

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11]

## (a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS

	\$	\$	\$
Authorisations to 30th June, 1965	....	828,829,486	
Authorisations, 1965-66—Commonwealth Loans	....	54,340,000	
			883,169,486
Flotations—			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds :—			
	\$		
For Acquisition Midland Railway Co.	2,134,100		
For Works and Services	790,476,035		
For Funding Deficits	37,906,604		
	830,516,739		
Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net :—			
On Works Loans	5,801,588		
On Deficit Loans	1,506,556		
	7,308,144		
Total Flotations	....	....	837,824,883
Balance available for Flotation	....	....	45,344,603

## (b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

## (i) Transactions for the Year

	\$	\$	\$
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1965	....	789,772,703	
Flotations during the year—			
Commonwealth Loans—Australia	....	48,052,180	
			837,824,883
Redemptions—			
Total to 30th June, 1965	....	124,162,736	
During the year—			
National Debt Commission :			
Securities repurchased and redeemed :			
London	1,048,552		
New York	473,441		
Canadian	37,398		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	271,682		
Instalment Stock	256,869		
Other Australian Securities	6,069,820		
	8,157,762		
			132,310,498
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1966	....	....	705,514,385
Sinking Fund	....	....	266,569
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1966	....	....	705,247,816

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

		At Mint Par of Exchange \$A	At Current Rate of Exchange \$A
Australia	\$Aust.	632,793,951	632,793,951
London	£Stg.	32,397,912	80,994,780
New York	U.S. \$	15,613,000	13,940,179
Canada	Canadian \$	1,420,000	1,172,778
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	4,863,000	992,895
Netherlands	Guilders	3,264,000	805,051
Gross Public Debt		705,514,385	730,699,634

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 11—continued]

## (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, 1965	789,772,703	To 30th June, 1965	18,038,856
During Year 1965-66	48,052,180	During the Year 1965-66—	
Exchange Accretion—		Paid from Loan Proceeds	279,857
To 30th June, 1965	10,507,696	Discount on New Loans	150,180
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Redemption of Agricultural Bank	
To 30th June, 1965	60,653,089	Mortgage Bonds	3,132,000
During Year 1965-66	4,983,483	Deficits Funded (including Discount	
		and Expenses)—	
		To 30th June, 1965	39,413,161
		Expenditure on Works and Services—	
		To 30th June, 1965	798,136,929
		During Year 1965-66	52,646,468
		Acquisition Midland Railway	2,134,100
		Balance General Loan Fund	37,600
	913,969,151		913,969,151

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

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	\$		\$
1927	315.43	1960	675.36
1930	326.98	1961	710.08
1935	395.19	1962	735.78
1940	407.56	1963	760.29
1945	390.90	1964	792.54
1950	392.46	1965	827.41†
1955	540.23	1966	852.07*

\* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

## (e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30th JUNE, 1966

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction)	300,000	....	300,000	500
Albany Harbour Board Act	170,000	....	170,000	351
Bunbury Harbour Board Act	600,000	....	600,000	3,850
Fremantle Port Authority Act	1,450,000	....	1,450,000	48,419
Government Employees Housing Act	200,000	....	200,000	....
Metropolitan Market Act	494,000	178,127	315,873	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	4,736,160	29,071	4,707,089	1,028,313
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	3,090,000	....	3,090,000	52,852
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	1,400,000	60,000	1,340,000	4,069
Milk Board Act	80,000	....	80,000	....
State Housing Act	6,988,000	403,150	6,584,850	67,638
State Electricity Commission Act	53,814,684	260,854	53,553,830	2,245,189
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act	200,000	....	200,000	....
	73,522,844	931,202	72,591,642	3,451,181
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force	....	....	30,642,411	....
Total, Contingent Liabilities	....	....	103,234,053	....

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 12]

## SINKING FUND

## A.—Transactions during the Year, 1965-66

<i>Receipts :</i>	\$	\$
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1965—		
National Debt Commission ....		473,006
Contributions :		
State—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability ....	1,837,932	
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan ....	80,850	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Deficit Loans ....	547,057	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cancelled securities ....	4,293,525	
Midland Railway Acquisition ....	143,596	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement ....	6,018	
Commonwealth—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on loan liability ....	1,726,354	
Net earnings on investments ....	13,998	
		8,649,330
<i>Disbursements :</i>		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange) ....		9,122,336
		8,855,767
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1966		266,569

## B.—Transactions from 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1966

<i>Receipts :</i>	\$	\$
Balances brought forward ....		
1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid ....	115,395.00	
1st July, 1929—Crown Agents ....	1,794,694.08	
		1,910,089.08
Contributions :		
On account M.V. "Kangaroo" ....	94,500.00	
On account, Crown Agents ....	80,625.34	
State—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loan liability ....	29,344,901.50	
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Special Deficit Loan ....	1,778,700.00	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Deficit Loans ....	3,460,227.33	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cancelled securities ....	49,051,750.72	
Midland Railway Acquisition ....	286,895.54	
Under Federal Aid Roads Act ....	746,169.31	
Special contribution on account loan for purchase of M.V. "Koolama" ....	413,810.83	
Exchange on contributions re M.V. "Koolama" ....	105,004.50	
Payment under Clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement as amended ....	200,304.30	
Profit arising out of Conversion of a Loan in London	17,625.50	
Commonwealth—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on loan liability ....	24,172,910.70	
Net earnings on investments ....	939,335.50	
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity ....	70,105.00	
Exchange on remittances ....	59,008.61	
		110,821,874.68
<i>Disbursements :</i>		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc. ....	109,795,264.60	
Repurchase from Special Sinking Fund ....	217,792.98	
Contributions refunded to the State ....	1,261.80	
Contributions to Crown Agents ....	79,868.27	
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo" ....	94,500.00	
Repayment of 1934 Loan (Crown Agents) ....	1,996,706.72	
Repayment of 1936 Loan (M.V. "Kangaroo") ....	280,000.00	
		112,465,394.37
Balance, 30th June, 1966—		
National Debt Commission ....		266,569.39



## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 13]

## SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1965-66 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Fully Productive</b>						
Electricity Supply .....	36,527,875	1,729,518	231,041	2,060,559	....	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	3,880,337	169,019	32,149	201,168	....	....
Govt. Employees Housing Authority .....	2,723,864	118,605	13,360	131,965	....	....
Kwinana Housing .....	3,482,134	140,053	29,337	169,990	....	....
Metropolitan Markets .....	220,061	11,511	7,354	18,665	....	....
Metropolitan Water Supply .....	76,276,651	3,413,881	722,023	4,135,904	....	....
Midland Junction Abattoirs .....	2,916,257	143,299	23,275	170,732	4,158	....
Roads and Bridges .....	4,677,070	220,153	23,503	252,656	....	....
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,558	790,073	2	793,970	3,895	....
State Engineering Works .....	344,979	17,054	5,462	174,784	152,248	....
State Housing Commission .....	31,091,533	1,050,403	230,564	1,280,967	....	....
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	990,337	48,791	10,360	59,151	....	....
	185,340,665	7,861,960	1,428,430	9,450,691	160,301	....
<b>Partially Productive</b>						
Assistance to Industries .....	3,515,286	157,720	33,407	113,352	....	77,775
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	272,856	12,242	2,087	8,840	....	6,069
Harbours and Rivers .....	44,857,863	1,941,303	423,021	1,700,299	....	664,025
Kwinana Development .....	536,220	24,059	5,351	132	....	29,278
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	4,727,156	212,094	39,015	1,516	....	249,593
Miscellaneous .....	6,340,018	284,832	58,471	145,892	....	197,411
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	6,313,045	283,249	59,400	246,622	....	96,027
Plant Suspense .....	2,051,843	92,061	20,473	73,070	....	39,464
Railways .....	135,722,068	5,988,332	1,207,333	2,047,880	....	4,197,785
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency....	4,312,711	193,499	39,127	91,498	....	141,128
Welshpool Industries .....	167,251	7,504	1,079	765	....	7,818
Wyndham Meat Works .....	2,662,116	126,789	12,532	110,596	....	28,726
	211,478,419	9,273,684	1,901,896	5,440,462	....	5,375,318
<b>Totally Unproductive</b>						
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Storage .....	347,862	15,607	3,404	†72,617	....	91,628
Agriculture Generally .....	10,755,908	482,587	102,599	†373,504	....	958,690
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity .....	2,545,332	114,202	24,910	....	....	139,112
Railways .....	27,939,362	1,253,561	274,990	....	....	1,528,551
Country Water Supplies .....	83,129,400	3,729,781	752,737	†1,784,244	....	6,266,762
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	4,198,146	192,858	24,562	†1,107,582	....	1,325,000
Mining Generally .....	4,701,727	210,953	47,159	†28,133	....	236,245
Public Buildings including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. ....	146,527,537	6,574,276	1,277,049	†162,112	....	8,014,337
Rabbit Proof Fence .....	631,778	28,346	6,304	....	....	34,650
State Batteries .....	1,196,301	53,676	11,576	†318,305	....	383,556
Tourist Resorts .....	1,477,086	66,273	12,561	†928	....	79,782
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	8,651,960	420,578	66,208	†1,087,991	....	2,474,777
	292,102,439	13,142,695	2,604,959	†5,835,416	....	21,583,070
<b>Summary</b>						
Fully Productive .....	185,340,665	7,861,960	1,428,430	9,450,691	160,301	....
Partially Productive .....	211,478,419	9,273,684	1,901,896	5,440,462	....	5,735,118
Totally Unproductive .....	292,102,439	13,142,695	2,604,959	†5,835,416	....	21,583,070
Special Deficit Loans .....	6,866,498	308,080	271,622	....	....	579,762
Deficit Funded .....	9,688,764	434,707	895,256	....	....	1,129,933
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	37,600	1,637	768	....	....	2,455
	705,514,385	31,022,813	6,902,061	9,055,737	....	28,870,037
Public Debt—30th June, 1966 .....	\$705,514,385				Net Deficiency \$28,870,037	

\* 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.

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 14]

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1965-66 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways .....	135,722,068	5,938,332	1,207,333	2,947,880	....	4,197,785
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	27,939,382	1,253,561	274,980	....	....	1,528,551
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	4,198,146	192,856	24,562	†1,107,552	....	1,325,000
Electricity Supply .....	30,627,875	1,729,518	331,041	2,060,559	....	....
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	2,545,332	114,202	24,910	....	....	139,112
	206,932,803	9,228,469	1,862,836	3,900,857	....	7,190,448
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Port Authority .....	17,067,231	672,721	200,964	924,468	50,781	....
Fremantle—Other .....	3,056,049	137,116	29,820	103,494	....	63,442
Bunbury Harbour Board .....	6,100,230	280,667	28,786	140,334	....	169,119
Bunbury—Other .....	233,726	10,487	1,757	13,265	1,021	....
Geraldton .....	4,323,843	193,999	38,058	342,248	110,191	....
Albany Harbour Board .....	3,568,945	174,857	29,475	212,332	8,000	....
Albany—Other .....	417,266	18,722	4,163	8,764	....	14,121
Esperance .....	2,977,065	133,572	22,938	140,717	....	15,793
Busselton .....	240,444	10,788	2,290	†32,975	....	46,053
North-West Ports .....	3,103,971	139,266	25,938	†61,234	....	226,438
Swan River .....	1,498,126	67,217	14,566	†33,321	....	115,104
Dredges, Steamers and Plant .....	1,357,001	60,887	16,120	†21,280	....	98,207
Other Jetties and Works .....	913,906	41,004	8,146	†36,631	....	85,681
	44,857,883	1,941,303	423,021	1,700,299	....	664,025
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan .....	76,276,651	3,413,881	722,023	4,135,904	....	....
Comprehensive Water Supply .....	58,315,528	2,616,453	520,323	†1,393,042	....	4,585,818
Other Water Supplies .....	893,109	17,637	1,433	†125,483	....	144,553
Irrigation and Drainage .....	20,732,693	932,609	194,062	†333,779	....	1,401,650
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	3,628,079	162,782	30,019	63,060	....	124,741
	159,406,051	7,143,662	1,474,760	2,351,660	....	6,266,762
<i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i>						
Wyndham Meatworks .....	2,662,110	128,769	12,632	110,596	....	28,726
Engineering Works .....	344,079	17,054	5,462	174,764	152,248	....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission .....	8,651,980	429,573	66,208	†1,987,991	....	2,474,777
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	980,337	48,781	10,360	59,151	....	....
Welshpool Industries .....	167,251	7,504	1,079	763	....	7,618
Metropolitan Markets .....	220,061	11,511	7,354	18,865	....	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	3,860,337	169,019	32,149	201,168	....	....
	10,897,061	801,246	135,144	†1,422,682	....	2,359,072
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank .....	22,229,558	790,073	2	793,970	3,895	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agency .....	4,312,711	163,499	89,127	91,408	....	141,128
Rabbit-proof Fence .....	681,773	28,346	6,304	....	....	84,650
Generally .....	10,755,908	482,687	102,598	†373,504	....	958,690
	37,929,955	1,494,505	148,032	511,964	....	1,130,573

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

[Return No. 14—continued]

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1965-66 (a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Midland Junction .....	2,916,267	143,299	23,275	170,732	4,158	....
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs .....	188,304	7,551	1,647	121,818	....	31,016
Generally .....	179,558	8,056	1,757	150,799	....	60,612
	3,214,119	158,906	26,679	98,115	....	87,470
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries .....	1,196,301	53,675	11,576	1318,305	....	383,556
Generally .....	4,701,727	210,953	47,159	128,133	....	286,245
	5,898,028	264,628	58,735	1346,438	....	669,801
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) .....	68,997,910	3,095,741	611,429	11,257,280	....	4,964,450
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ....	4,555,297	204,383	34,787	1141,981	....	381,151
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ....	1,447,671	64,953	13,339	122,644	....	100,936
Gachs .....	1,728,595	77,557	11,558	178,209	....	167,324
Hospitals .....	43,975,552	1,073,059	382,027	1,763,677	....	591,400
Institutions .....	7,369,038	330,668	65,825	172,817	....	469,310
Buildings Generally .....	18,452,574	827,915	158,984	1362,858	....	1,339,757
	146,527,537	6,674,276	1,277,949	1162,112	....	8,014,337
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries .....	3,515,266	157,720	33,497	113,852	....	77,775
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	272,356	12,242	2,687	8,840	....	6,089
Loans to Public Bodies .....	4,727,158	212,094	30,015	1,516	....	249,593
Miscellaneous .....	6,340,018	284,832	58,471	145,692	....	197,411
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	6,313,045	283,249	59,400	246,622	....	96,027
Plant Suspense .....	2,051,849	92,061	20,473	73,079	....	39,464
Roads and Bridges .....	4,677,079	229,158	23,503	252,656	....	....
Tourist Resorts .....	1,477,086	66,273	12,561	1928	....	79,762
State Housing Commission .....	31,091,533	1,050,403	230,564	1,280,967	....	....
Government Employees Housing Authority .....	2,723,864	118,605	13,360	131,065	....	....
Kwinana Area Development .....	636,220	24,059	5,351	132	....	29,278
Kwinana Area Housing .....	3,482,134	140,653	29,337	109,990	....	....
Special Deficit Loans .....	6,666,498	308,080	271,832	....	....	578,762
Deficits Funded .....	9,688,764	434,707	695,226	....	....	1,129,938
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	37,600	1,687	768	....	....	2,455
	83,800,968	3,415,818	1,495,805	2,424,074	....	2,487,549
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>705,514,385</b>	<b>31,022,813</b>	<b>6,902,961</b>	<b>9,065,737</b>	....	<b>28,870,037</b>
Public Debt, 30th June, 1966 .....	705,514,385	....	....	....	....	....

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

(b) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

† Debit.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 15]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## A. Public Utilities

Public Utility	Return No.	Trading Results 1965-66	
		Profit	Loss
Country Areas Water Supply .....	18	\$	\$
Railways Commission .....	19	.....	5,541,890
State Batteries .....	20	.....	3,991,053
			467,994
Total—Net Loss .....	.....	.....	10,000,937

[Return No. 16]

## COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	43,253,672	46,593,702	49,760,182	53,779,610	58,315,528
Total Annual Revenue .....	2,255,144	2,259,884	2,398,139	2,790,876	2,652,592
Working Expenses .....	3,031,914	3,306,674	3,466,422	3,666,798	3,996,155
Interest .....	1,738,842	1,950,998	2,086,120	2,263,872	2,527,882
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1,083,056	1,196,572	1,390,388	1,424,886	1,667,751
Provisions and Other Charges .....	532	3,790	1,026	698	2,694
Total Annual Cost .....	5,854,344	6,458,034	6,943,956	7,356,254	8,194,482
Loss .....	3,599,200	4,198,150	4,545,818	4,565,378	5,541,890

[Return No. 17]

## RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	108,533,408	113,373,768	119,106,178	124,569,110	131,136,721
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing .....	28,169,346	28,166,378	29,054,882	26,992,150	26,852,577
Total .....	136,702,754	141,540,146	148,161,060	151,561,260	157,989,298
Total Annual Revenue .....	35,607,618	33,429,028	35,189,660	36,686,332	43,668,937
Working Expenses .....	31,526,512	31,149,512	32,250,488	32,920,100	35,984,523
Interest .....	5,081,870	5,225,892	5,577,070	6,231,836	7,006,097
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	3,817,990	3,921,980	4,049,454	4,354,444	4,669,370
Total Annual Cost .....	40,426,372	40,297,384	41,877,012	43,506,380	47,659,990
Loss .....	4,818,754	6,868,356	6,687,352	6,820,048	3,991,053

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 18]

## STATE BATTERIES

Details	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	1,117,926	1,156,326	1,171,634	1,219,384	1,242,105
Total Annual Revenue ....	105,080	95,756	71,420	79,986	85,030
Working Expenses ....	424,054	416,140	429,548	441,128	463,778
Interest ....	50,306	52,034	52,724	54,872	55,886
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	25,286	27,368	25,562	30,310	27,524
Provisions and Other Charges ....	5,206	5,542	5,462	5,462	5,836
Total Annual Cost ....	504,852	501,084	513,296	531,772	553,024
Loss ....	399,772	405,328	441,876	451,786	467,994

[Return No. 19]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1965-66	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
State Engineering Works ....	22	181,730	....
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission* ....	23	....	....
Wyndham Meat Works ....	24	46,156	....
W.A. Meat Export Works ....	25	164,668	....
Total—Net Profit ....	....	392,554	....

\* After receipt of Treasury Grant of \$2,730,732.

[Return No. 20]

## STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	378,284	373,442	368,384	350,442	344,979
Earnings ....	1,272,634	1,335,526	1,462,554	1,584,526	1,667,466
Increase in Stocks ....	11,162	49,660	17,730	83,118	....
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	....	59,720	....	4,960
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,283,796	1,385,186	1,402,834	1,667,644	1,662,506
Working Expenses ....	1,065,334	1,162,550	1,162,042	1,346,896	1,365,989
Interest ....	18,188	17,966	17,730	17,494	17,055
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	41,106	35,358	36,616	35,446	34,914
Provisions and Other Charges ....	34,236	45,312	47,924	73,730	62,818
Total Annual Cost ....	1,158,864	1,261,186	1,264,312	1,473,566	1,480,776
Profit ....	124,932	124,000	138,522	194,078	181,730

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

\$4,632	\$4,842	\$5,060	\$5,286	\$5,462
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## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 21]

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital (a) ....	7,625,326	8,113,216	8,815,484	8,756,178	8,551,980
Earnings ....	2,381,646	2,236,270	2,607,544	3,460,086	4,145,538
Treasury Grant ....	2,284,064	2,259,884	2,435,928	2,060,556	2,730,732
Total Annual Revenue ....	4,665,710	4,496,154	5,103,472	6,121,242	6,876,270
Working Expenses ....	3,793,804	3,565,642	4,094,284	5,079,588	5,831,758
Interest ....	349,588	381,578	412,502	433,734	426,450
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	398,730	424,476	522,834	536,522	552,552
Provisions and Other Charges ....	123,588	124,458	73,832	71,398	65,510
Total Annual Cost ....	4,665,710	4,496,154	5,103,472	6,121,242	6,876,270

(a) Excludes Loan Capital written off amounting to \$1,191,350.

[Return No. 22]

## WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1-2-61 to 31-1-62	1-2-62 to 31-1-63	1-2-63 to 31-1-64	1-2-64 to 31-12-64	1965
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	2,540,008	2,540,008	2,540,008	2,468,942	2,662,114
Revenue Capital ....	22,546	22,546	22,546	22,546	22,546
Total ....	2,562,554	2,562,554	2,562,554	2,491,488	2,684,660
Earnings ....	3,398,260	3,465,950	3,437,428	3,163,164	2,859,910
Increase in Stocks ....	44,806	.....	.....	.....	63,690
Decrease in Stocks ....	.....	26,442	5,686	21,482	.....
Total Annual Revenue ....	3,443,066	3,439,508	3,431,742	3,141,682	2,923,600
Working Expenses ....	3,247,654	3,240,448	3,219,698	2,936,076	2,729,488
Interest ....	118,004	120,650	120,650	110,596	115,256
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700
Provisions and Other Charges ....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Annual Cost ....	3,398,358	3,393,798	3,373,048	3,079,372	2,877,444
Profit ....	44,708	45,710	58,694	62,310	40,156

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

\$ 12,700	\$12,700	\$12,700	\$12,700	\$12,700
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[Return No. 23]

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	968,350	959,536	950,324	1,000,696	990,337
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,622,812	1,796,692	1,954,092	2,252,118	2,520,674
Working Expenses ....	1,488,838	1,689,510	1,800,358	1,971,830	2,203,687
Interest ....	43,528	42,660	43,216	42,814	45,382
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	55,820	54,208	56,944	62,674	67,582
Provisions and Other Charges ....	25,756	7,960	50,438	44,512	30,355
Total Annual Cost ....	1,613,942	1,794,338	1,950,956	2,121,830	2,356,006
Profit ....	8,870	2,354	3,136	130,288	164,668

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 24]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1965-66	
		Profit	Loss
		\$	\$
State Electricity Commission .....	27	1,970,289	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department .....	28	332,415	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency Department .....	29	....	2,779
State Government Insurance Office .....	30	514,092	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	31	....	357,730
Albany Harbour Board .....	32	47,699	....
Bunbury Harbour Board .....	33	43,734	....
Fremantle Port Authority .....	34	120,395	....
Midland Junction Abattoir Board .....	35	....	139,965
Metropolitan Market Trust .....	36	1,760	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	37	....	1,282,115
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	38	235,930	....
Total—Net Profit .....	....	1,473,725	....

[Return No. 25]

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	35,448,520	35,663,060	35,362,256	35,558,916	36,527,874
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332	2,545,332
Subscribed Loans .....	37,090,280	39,464,760	42,736,146	47,728,052	53,553,830
Total .....	75,084,132	77,673,152	80,643,734	85,832,300	92,627,036
Total Annual Revenue .....	19,149,718	21,210,978	22,934,184	24,962,996	27,403,171
Working Expenses .....	15,021,190	16,283,394	17,881,238	19,083,966	20,755,186
Interest .....	3,702,972	3,838,424	4,051,732	4,345,194	4,677,696
Total Annual Cost .....	18,724,162	20,121,818	21,912,970	23,429,160	25,432,882
Profit .....	425,556	1,089,160	1,021,214	1,533,836	1,970,289

[Return No. 26]

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

Details	†1962	†1963	†1964	†1965	†1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	18,150,052	18,850,050	22,165,386	22,165,384	22,229,558
Total Annual Revenue .....	3,316,096	4,018,760	4,633,572	5,163,218	5,888,202
Total Annual Cost .....	3,148,406	3,837,654	4,421,454	4,937,610	5,565,787
Profit .....	167,690	181,106	212,118	225,608	322,415
General Reserve .....	1,049,148	1,230,254	1,592,372	1,817,980	2,140,396

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 27]

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

Details	1962†	1963†	1964†	1965†	1966†
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	155,164	94,288	93,756	73,956	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	6,384	5,180	5,370	4,002	2,126
Total Annual Cost ....	11,468	10,598	7,520	7,174	4,905
Loss ....	5,084	5,418	2,150	3,172	2,779

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 28]

## STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets ....	7,653,760	8,333,202	9,048,176	9,883,024	11,116,117
Earned Premiums ....	2,720,568	3,083,058	3,536,906	3,958,036	4,767,512
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.)	541,478	479,512	534,456	594,686	670,652
Total Annual Revenue ....	3,262,046	3,562,570	4,071,362	4,552,722	5,438,164
Claims Paid and Outstanding	2,297,202	2,615,712	3,311,272	3,523,360	3,950,473
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) ....	590,452	607,818	524,882	755,980	973,590
Total Annual Cost ....	2,887,654	3,223,530	3,836,154	4,279,340	4,924,072
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus ....	374,392	339,040	235,208	273,382	514,092
Total Reserves ....	5,072,020	5,411,060	5,646,268	5,919,650	6,433,743

[Return No. 29]

## CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	3,590,862	3,562,690	3,633,250	3,502,286	3,860,338
Earnings ....	3,002,930	2,492,656	2,441,016	3,267,392	2,931,093
Increase in Stocks ....	....	230,570	451,454	....	9,153
Decrease in Stocks ....	46,236	....	....	651,298	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,956,694	2,723,226	2,892,470	2,616,094	2,940,246
Working Expenses ....	2,392,710	2,229,052	2,431,760	2,466,896	2,783,941
Interest ....	171,878	171,384	174,038	175,258	172,656
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	180,192	187,544	187,008	188,112	193,312
Provisions and Other Charges ....	83,528	101,686	127,282	141,706	148,067
Total Annual Cost ....	2,828,308	2,689,666	2,920,088	2,971,972	3,297,976
Profit ....	128,386	33,560	....	....	....
Loss ....	....	....	27,618	355,878	357,730



## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 30]

## ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	3,648,070	3,637,770	3,619,024	3,598,434	3,568,945
Inscribed Stock .....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	170,000
Total .....	3,648,070	3,637,770	3,619,024	3,638,434	3,738,945
Total Annual Revenue .....	265,628	293,124	272,834	350,174	402,635
Working Expenses .....	126,784	151,318	137,514	155,278	145,555
Interest .....	165,432	173,244	172,336	171,496	179,906
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	23,674	25,684	26,916	28,170	29,475
Total Annual Cost .....	315,890	350,246	336,766	354,944	354,936
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,699
Loss .....	50,262	57,122	63,932	4,770	.....

[Return No. 31]

## BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	4,697,570	5,262,236	5,742,804	5,795,300	6,163,951
Inscribed Stock .....	.....	.....	200,000	400,000	600,000
Total .....	4,697,570	5,262,236	5,942,804	6,195,300	6,763,951
Total Annual Revenue .....	329,580	324,520	441,812	532,826	624,465
Working Expenses .....	149,140	113,600	202,314	327,814	233,528
Interest .....	185,722	216,578	249,320	288,128	294,857
Depreciation .....	4,032	4,072	8,278	3,558	52,346
Total Annual Cost .....	338,894	334,250	459,912	619,500	580,731
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,734
Loss .....	9,314	9,730	18,100	86,674	.....

[Return No. 32]

## FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	15,783,240	15,876,290	16,638,590	17,048,194	17,247,231
Revenue Capital .....	184,248	165,008	147,352	124,528	105,753
Inscribed Stock .....	400,000	850,000	1,050,000	1,250,000	1,450,000
Total .....	16,367,488	16,891,298	17,835,942	18,422,722	18,802,984
Total Annual Revenue .....	5,874,878	6,218,164	6,641,572	7,334,376	7,870,126
Working Expenses .....	4,833,512	5,013,988	5,162,950	5,673,740	6,040,556
Interest .....	582,078	641,050	658,662	703,828	742,502
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	740,896	722,410	724,342	876,262	962,673
Provisions and Other Charges .....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total Annual Cost .....	6,160,486	6,381,448	6,549,954	7,257,830	7,749,731
Profit .....	.....	.....	91,618	76,546	120,395
Loss .....	285,608	163,284	.....	.....	.....

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 33]

## MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	2,822,130	2,983,246	2,961,804	2,939,532	2,916,257
Subscribed Loans ....	....	....	200,000	292,000	483,500
Total ....	2,822,130	2,983,246	3,161,804	3,231,532	3,399,757
Earnings ....	1,481,602	1,783,174	1,818,412	1,654,372	1,948,768
Increase in Stocks ....	18,956	11,996	9,354	....	2,960
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	....	....	204	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,500,558	1,795,170	1,827,766	1,654,168	1,951,737
Working Expenses ....	1,278,290	1,457,722	1,556,190	1,465,018	1,775,156
Interest ....	118,326	131,764	141,674	154,744	162,711
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	118,442	126,856	135,468	146,940	153,576
Provisions and Other Charges ....	....	976	11,992	3,522	259
Total Annual Cost ....	1,515,058	1,717,318	1,845,324	1,770,224	2,091,702
Profit ....	....	77,852	....	....	....
Loss ....	14,500	....	17,558	116,056	139,965

[Return No. 34]

## METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	247,630	241,185	234,451	227,414	220,061
Subscribed Loans ....	398,940	379,735	359,525	338,256	315,873
Total ....	646,570	620,920	593,976	565,670	535,934
Total Annual Revenue ....	165,606	169,032	176,370	177,560	180,694
Working Expenses ....	80,952	81,120	87,506	86,590	88,232
Interest ....	24,776	32,728	32,010	30,870	29,469
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	21,804	25,648	26,944	28,306	29,737
Provisions and Other Charges ....	37,396	29,484	29,334	31,072	31,446
Total Annual Cost ....	164,928	168,980	175,794	176,838	178,934
Profit ....	678	52	576	722	1,760

[Return No. 35]

## METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital ....	3,840,518	3,791,790	3,774,378	3,922,708	4,198,146
Inscribed Stock Issued ....	3,531,980	4,009,276	4,321,876	4,514,653	4,707,089
Total ....	7,372,498	7,801,066	8,096,254	8,437,361	8,905,235
Total Annual Revenue ....	4,338,572	4,811,208	5,198,716	5,397,021	5,883,056
Working Expenses ....	4,654,848	5,074,422	5,174,452	5,416,303	6,134,424
Interest ....	332,546	369,906	365,704	386,205	408,674
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	335,754	379,382	487,016	585,423	601,458
Provisions and Other Charges ....	41,734	13,858	15,400	2,983	20,615
Total Annual Cost ....	5,364,882	5,837,568	6,042,572	6,390,914	7,165,171
Loss ....	1,026,310	1,026,360	843,856	993,893	1,282,115

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 36]

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	57,319,934	61,579,564	66,191,164	71,081,918	76,276,651
Subscribed Loans .....	.....	300,000	480,000	860,000	1,340,000
Total .....	57,319,934	61,879,564	66,671,164	71,941,918	77,616,651
Total Annual Revenue .....	5,723,730	6,262,454	6,808,146	7,137,970	8,101,595
Working Expenses .....	2,721,424	2,757,488	2,950,132	3,116,158	3,396,202
Interest .....	2,543,132	2,835,794	3,121,608	3,266,536	3,744,440
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	507,086	558,062	611,620	665,012	725,023
Total Annual Cost .....	5,771,642	6,151,344	6,683,360	7,047,706	7,865,665
Profit .....	.....	111,110	124,786	90,264	235,930
Loss .....	47,912	.....	.....	.....	.....

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 37]

## HOSPITAL FUND

Transactions during the Years 1961-62 to 1965-66

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Treasury Grants .....	11,522,156	12,406,950	13,724,010	15,710,074	17,046,812
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	65,556	75,814	103,140	101,162	52,271
	11,587,712	12,482,764	13,827,150	15,811,236	17,099,083
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure .....	376,398	397,708	354,660	416,700	507,362
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental .....	2,652,440	2,686,332	2,823,514	3,040,134	3,227,782
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc. ....	6,964,340	7,567,406	8,334,826	9,454,662	9,877,348
Miscellaneous .....	1,594,534	1,831,318	2,309,150	2,899,740	3,486,591
	11,587,712	12,482,764	13,827,150	15,811,236	17,099,083

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

## ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1965-66

	Main Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1959	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1964	Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account	Central Roads Trust Funds	Metropolitan Area Rail- way Crossing Fund Account	Beef Roads	Total
Balances from year 1964-65—	\$ 6,890,470	\$ 1,984,012	\$ 1,218,567	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 307,510	\$ .....	\$ 10,400,550
Receipts during year—								
License Fees and Permits .....				4,979,024	890,964			5,870,888
Recoups by Local Authorities .....	917,420				7			917,427
Payments by Local Authorities .....					1,861,703			1,861,703
Commonwealth Government Recoup .....	1,449							1,449
Commonwealth Government Grants .....			22,618,094		2,120,446		1,500,000	26,238,540
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	215,225							215,225
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B .....	58,065							58,065
Transfer of Main Roads Department Proportion of Plant Hire Account on Division of Account- ing Activities .....	1,896,068							1,896,068
	9,978,697	1,984,012	23,836,661	4,979,924	4,873,120	307,510	1,500,000	47,459,924
Transfers to Other Funds .....	80,451		3,865,451	3,766,030	3,542,847	6,417		11,361,196
Transfers from Other Funds .....	6,118,868		462,503		2,792,134	80,461	1,907,240	11,361,196
	16,017,114	1,984,012	20,333,713	1,213,894	4,122,407	381,544	3,407,240	47,459,924
Payments during year—								
Administration, Office Equipment, etc. ....	2,351,641			240,000				2,591,641
Interest and Sinking Fund .....					252,656			252,656
Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc. ....	4,709,499	55,527	18,881,467			74,379	3,407,240	27,128,112
Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities .....				973,894	3,869,751			4,843,645
Traffic Control Lights, etc. ....	300,326							300,326
Recoup to P.W.D. for Sundry Marine Works under section 5 (3) of C.A.R. Act, 1964 .....			300,000					300,000
	7,361,466	55,527	19,181,467	1,213,894	4,122,407	74,379	3,407,240	35,416,380
Balances on hand—30th June, 1966 .....	8,653,648	1,928,485	1,152,246			307,165		12,043,544

[Thursday, 6 October, 1966.]

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

## FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND

Transactions during the Years, 1961-62 to 1965-66

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>					
Balance from previous year .....	100,294	288,012	408,002	370,842	613,904
Appropriation from Revenue Fund .....	1,795,898	1,814,298	1,945,798	2,142,088	2,352,665
Sundry Receipts .....	189,380	188,224	273,846	194,656	217,928
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>2,085,572</b>	<b>2,290,534</b>	<b>2,627,646</b>	<b>2,707,586</b>	<b>3,184,497</b>
<i>Payments</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year .....	1,797,560	1,882,532	2,256,804	2,193,682	2,713,194
Balance at end of year .....	288,012	408,002	370,842	613,904	471,303
<b>Total Payments .....</b>	<b>2,085,572</b>	<b>2,290,534</b>	<b>2,627,646</b>	<b>2,707,586</b>	<b>3,184,497</b>

[Return No. 40]

## THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Transactions during the Years, 1961-62 to 1965-66

Details	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance—Brought forward .....	1,178,926	1,731,060	3,626,510	6,217,646	6,026,473(a)
<i>Receipts during year—</i>					
General Loan Fund .....	2,702,000	2,122,000	3,382,000	1,540,000	700,000
Treasury Grants .....	.....	880,000	844,000	2,100,000	.....
Other Borrowings .....	.....	1,260,000	1,800,000	1,860,000	1,350,060
Sale of Land and Leases .....	808,604	1,149,498	1,158,050	840,744	818,484
Rents .....	67,042	78,488	109,582	156,224	135,211
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers .....	1,862,378	2,094,950	2,535,162	2,943,884	3,370,132
Construction .....	1,384,552	2,116,620	2,029,360	2,207,178	2,019,219
Fees and Agency Commissions .....	815,322	651,320	357,326	95,216	361,922
Other Revenue .....	235,966	270,378	494,898	963,092	1,290,934
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>7,875,854</b>	<b>10,623,254</b>	<b>12,710,378</b>	<b>12,706,338</b>	<b>16,072,435</b>
<i>Payments during year—</i>					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds .....	592,330	207,138	249,478	291,956	314,299
Construction .....	3,663,678	4,728,136	5,666,846	7,692,018	7,410,590
Purchase of Land and Leases .....	527,818	793,310	973,338	1,007,796	1,803,036
Revenue Vote—Administration .....	1,069,118	1,166,828	1,305,550	1,348,798	1,698,528
Interest .....	926,058	1,044,120	1,115,938	1,267,500	1,351,329
Other .....	544,718	788,272	808,092	758,762	777,821
<b>Total Payments .....</b>	<b>7,323,720</b>	<b>8,727,804</b>	<b>10,119,242</b>	<b>12,366,830</b>	<b>13,355,603</b>
Balance on hand 30th June .....	1,731,060	3,626,510	6,217,646	6,557,154	2,716,832

(a) Excluding transfer of \$530,681, held for Government Employees Housing Authority, on creation of a separate authority.

# VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 41]

## STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1965-66

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, \$2.50	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) 17,745,444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,745,444
Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A.											
1911-12 to 1926-27	....	....	13,264,528	5,112,496	1,131,810	....	....	....	....	(c) 924,020	20,432,854
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
(i) Prior to Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1927-28 to 1941-42	14,202,960	(d) 402,000	....	....	15,010,000	....	....	....	....	147,286	29,792,246
(ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1942-43 to 1958-59	16,096,696	....	....	....	182,230,000	(e) 272,719,804	7,421,966	177,466	70,824	(f) 2,315,122	481,081,878
(iii) State Grants Act, 1959											
1959-60	946,866	....	....	....	7,000,000	50,924,000	1,042,092	....	....	(g) 36,619	59,949,558
1960-61	946,864	....	....	....	8,618,000	55,953,959	1,034,518	....	....	(g) 53,034	66,660,360
1961-62	946,864	....	....	....	12,312,000	60,170,846	....	....	....	(g) 58,254	73,487,004
1962-63	946,864	....	....	....	12,420,000	62,420,608	....	....	....	(g) 64,424	75,911,896
1963-64	946,864	....	....	....	12,144,000	65,596,630	....	....	34,000	(h) 358,350	79,079,894
1964-65	946,864	....	....	....	17,120,000	70,498,358	....	....	....	....	88,565,222
1965-66	946,864	....	....	....	24,038,000	78,474,063	....	....	....	....	103,458,027
Total, 7 years	6,628,040	....	....	....	93,652,000	444,088,475	2,070,610	....	34,000	570,672	547,050,797
Total, 65 years	36,927,096	18,147,444	13,264,528	5,112,496	292,108,810	716,818,279	9,498,576	177,466	104,824	3,057,100	1,086,112,210

(a) First complete year of Federation. (b) Including \$1,737,926 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform customs duties. (c) Interest on transferred properties. (d) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (e) Includes Special Payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942, of \$1,825,118 and Special Payment on account of coal strike of \$1,353,354. (f) Includes \$796,396 Entertainment Tax Reimbursement, \$121,802 Kimberley Research Station, \$791,550 Kimberley Research Station and Price Control Reimbursement and \$665,374 Kimberley Research Station and State Grants (Additional Assistance) Act. (g) Kimberley Research Station. (h) Includes Kimberley Research Station \$58,350 and Additional Assistance Grant for Employment Giving Activities \$300,000.

[Thursday, 6 October, 1966.]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 42]

Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated  
Revenue Fund, 1965-66

Details	Amount
<b>Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—</b>	<b>\$</b>
Agriculture Extension Services .....	54,000
Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee .....	43,760
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research .....	24,046
Barley Research Advisory Committee .....	10,000
Beef Cattle Roads .....	1,500,000
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave .....	43,238
Coal Mine Workers Welfare Fund .....	15,000
Colleges of Advanced Education .....	232,000
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1964 .....	24,738,540
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement .....	8,845,875
Commonwealth Educational Training Schemes .....	749,477
Emergency Housekeeping Service .....	2,166
Hospital Benefits .....	1,160,980
National Fitness .....	29,896
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund .....	15,651
National Safety Council .....	16,500
Petroleum Products Subsidy .....	1,577,864
Pharmaceutical Benefits .....	706,255
Promoting Efficiency in Dairying Industry .....	50,000
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines .....	6,120
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Government Schools .....	312,000
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Independent Schools .....	190,600
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement) .....	1,726,354
State Wheat Research .....	103,160
Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment .....	269,000
War Service Homes .....	729,021
War Service Land Settlement .....	5,310,000
Water Resources .....	210,742
Wheat Research .....	38,564
Wool Research .....	50,933
<b>Total—Trust Funds</b> .....	<b>48,762,632</b>
<b>Other Funds—</b>	
Exmouth Township Development .....	750,000
Free Milk for School Children .....	621,726
Kimberley Research Station .....	114,000
Mental Institutions .....	393,940
Northern Development—Ord River .....	1,112,000
Broome Jetty .....	1,154,000
Railway Standardisation Agreement .....	17,827,589
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service .....	44,002
South West Region Water Supplies .....	1,250,000
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property .....	35,608
Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Capital .....	2,034
Maintenance .....	733,493
University of Western Australia .....	3,195,476
War Service Land Settlement—Advances Rural and Industries Bank .....	2,009,404
<b>Total—Other Funds</b> .....	<b>29,243,272</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>78,005,904</b>

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 43]

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

Details	Amount
<b>Government Schools—</b>	\$
Technical Training:	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1965	308,319
Commonwealth Advances, 1965/66	269,000
	577,319
Expenditure, 1965/66	478,072
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1966	99,247
Details of Expenditure—	
Buildings and Equipment:	
Carlisle Technical School	96,218
Fremantle Technical School	62,112
Geraldton Technical School	117,734
Leederville Technical School	156,574
Wembley Technical School	15,082
Equipment—Various Technical Schools	30,352
	478,072
Science Laboratories—	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1965	318,957
Commonwealth Advances, 1965/66	312,000
	630,957
Expenditure, 1965/66	569,128
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1966	61,829
Details of Expenditure—	
Buildings and Equipment:	
Applecross Senior High School	23,073
Busselton High School	7,630
Collie High School	2,021
Governor Stirling High School	137,108
John Forrest High School	66,139
Katanning High School	41,095
Kent Street High School	18,729
Manjimup High School	4,849
Melville High School	83,465
Mt. Lawley High School	28,466
Narrogin Agricultural High School	57,285
Scarborough High School	7,377
Swanbourne High School	31,777
Tuart Hill High School	24,203
Equipment—Various Secondary Schools	35,009
	569,128
<b>Non-Government Schools—</b>	
Science Laboratories:	
Balance on Hand, 1st July, 1965	152
Commonwealth Advances, 1965/66	190,800
	190,752
Payments to Non-Government Schools, 1965/66 for Buildings and Equipment	150,680
Balance on Hand, 30th June, 1966	40,072



## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 44]

**Total Net Collections of State Taxation taken to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust Accounts, and Special Accounts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1966.**

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties .....	3,924,204	.....	3,924,204	4.74
Other Stamp Duties .....	9,673,732	.....	9,673,732	11.68
Land Tax .....	3,323,949	.....	3,323,949	4.02
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....	608,702	.....	608,702	.74
Liquor Licenses .....	2,013,243	.....	2,013,243	2.43
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	57,577	.....	57,577	.07
Totalisator Duty and Licenses .....	360,978	.....	360,978	.44
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses .....	134,102	.....	134,102	.16
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board .....	1,793,677	.....	1,793,677	2.17
Investment Tax .....	548,758	.....	548,758	.66
Motor Taxation (b) .....	207,062	10,582,436	10,789,498	13.03
Other Vehicle Taxation (b) .....	.....	19,983	19,983	.02
Vermin Tax .....	.....	449,876	449,876	.54
Noxious Weed Tax .....	.....	82,273	82,273	.10
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	40,951	40,951	.05
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	.....	489,428	489,428	.59
Licenses not elsewhere included .....	680,187	.....	680,187	.82
Total .....	23,326,171	11,664,947	34,991,118	42.26

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1965-66, viz. 828,000.

(b) Preliminary figures.

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

## COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1965-66

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	\$ 52,061,241	\$ 2,335,840	\$ 515,914	\$ 31,850,278	\$ 34,702,032	\$ 433,623	\$ 34,268,409	\$ 41.90
(b) University	2,978,439	133,634	29,669	3,144,139	3,307,442	....	3,307,442	4.04
(c) Technical Education	5,134,739	230,381	49,056	4,587,330	4,866,767	353,841	4,512,926	5.52
(d) Agricultural Education	2,000,720	89,767	17,991	283,916	301,674	63,135	328,539	.40
(e) Library, Museum, etc.	154,139	6,916	1,538	915,412	923,866	....	923,866	1.13
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	1,628	73	16	14,300	14,389	....	14,389	.02
Total 1	62,330,906	2,796,611	614,184	40,795,375	44,200,170	850,599	43,355,571	53.01
<b>2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—</b>								
(a) Public Health	27,121	1,217	271	1,744,896	1,746,384	506,070	1,240,314	1.52
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	45,621,435	2,046,904	398,450	21,784,848	24,230,202	389,521	23,840,681	29.15
(c) Recreation Facilities	....	....	....	327,845	327,845	....	327,845	.40
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	5,174,559	232,168	43,919	3,547,303	3,823,390	825,033	2,998,357	3.67
(e) Miners' Phthisis	....	....	....	57,583	57,583	....	57,583	.07
(f) Natives n.a.i.	1,098,462	49,285	8,880	2,153,729	2,211,894	74,369	2,137,525	2.61
(g) Unemployment Relief	....	....	....	41,638	41,638	....	41,638	.05
Total 2	51,921,577	2,329,574	451,520	20,657,842	32,438,936	1,794,993	30,643,943	37.47
<b>3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—</b>								
(a) Administration of Justice	1,447,071	64,953	13,330	1,607,569	1,685,861	1,073,012	612,849	.75
(b) Police	4,593,234	206,088	35,166	5,687,034	5,928,288	381,114	5,547,174	6.78
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	2,172,875	97,491	15,991	1,648,727	1,762,209	48,865	1,713,344	2.10
(d) Public Safety	....	....	....	437,746	437,746	11,991	425,755	.52
Total 3	8,213,830	368,532	64,496	9,381,076	9,814,104	1,514,982	8,299,122	10.15
GRAND TOTAL	122,466,313	5,494,717	1,130,200	70,834,293	86,459,210	4,160,574	82,298,636	100.63

(\*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1965-66, viz. 828,000

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 46]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
Statistical Statement of Operations

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Average number of miles open	3,851	3,797	3,677	3,733	3,747
Results of Operations (per train mile)					
Earnings .....	429·24c	429·48c	454·88c	466·23c	523·00c
Operating Expenses .....	379·92c	400·32c	417·26c	420·43c	431·11c
Depreciation .....	47·34c	51·94c	53·95c	57·58c	58·05c
Interest .....	63·01c	69·21c	74·30c	82·41c	87·10c
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest .....	490·27c	521·47c	545·57c	560·42c	576·26c
Deficit .....	61·03c	91·99c	90·63c	94·19c	53·26c
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings .....	88·54	93·18	91·65	89·73	82·40
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Number of Passenger Miles	152,699,320	151,966,861	138,221,507	137,888,227	134,794,383
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	\$2,278,816	\$2,261,652	\$2,207,452	\$2,445,594	\$2,472,000
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·49c	1·49c	1·66c	1·77c	1·83c
Road Services					
Number of Passenger Miles	18,847,485	20,282,937	19,469,776	23,368,907	24,584,018
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	\$331,696	\$347,532	\$386,540	\$491,346	\$528,782
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·76c	1·71c	1·99c	2·10c	2·15c
Parcels Earnings	\$1,119,628	\$1,124,668	\$1,192,064	\$1,259,272	\$1,378,585
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying					
Number of Ton Miles	831,126,673	762,274,264	813,319,017	842,066,057	1,020,769,772
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles) .....	155·57	159·05	156·78	161·03	159·91
Average tonnage per loaded wagon .....	7·6	7·3	7·4	7·2	7·7
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	149·9	153·2	159·60	157·4	170·5
Average Earnings per ton mile .....	3·59c	3·63c	3·62c	3·61c	3·63c
Earnings from Goods and Livestock .....	\$30,304,910	\$28,181,774	\$29,872,766	\$31,035,934	\$37,708,034
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon .....	17·4	17·2	17·3	17·2	18·0
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	341	358	370	370	393
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded .....	19·4	20·6	21·1	21·3	21·5
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty .....	8·6	9·0	9·1	9·0	10·1
Rolling Stock on 30th June					
Locomotives Steam—No. ....	†291	†271	†245	†241	†239
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No. ....	74	83	83	106	112
Passenger Vehicles .....	331	310	300	266	263
Brake Vans—No. ....	253	264	261	270	268
Goods Vehicles—No. ....	12,304	12,375	12,365	12,896	12,878
Omnibuses—No. ....	51	52	50	67	66
Staff—Average per Year					
Salaries—No. ....	1,994	2,017	2,017	2,051	2,055
Wages—No. ....	10,330	10,120	9,878	9,770	9,528
Total—No. ....	12,324	12,137	11,895	11,821	11,583

† Includes 1 Diesel Mechanical Locomotive.

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

Class of Goods	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	648,178	12.13	681,793	14.22	704,244	13.58	767,836	14.49	678,385	10.63
Ores and Minerals	405,155	7.50	345,601	7.20	626,500	12.08	868,019	16.60	1,101,632	17.27
Wool	79,041	1.48	75,517	1.58	89,871	1.73	86,018	1.65	100,132	1.57
Chaff	6,863	0.13	6,472	0.14	6,271	0.12	5,977	0.11	5,667	0.09
Wheat	1,045,756	30.42	1,480,307	30.88	1,473,981	28.42	1,187,758	22.71	1,966,862	30.62
Grain and Grain Products	383,653	7.18	283,168	5.91	275,485	5.31	227,254	4.35	330,309	5.17
Firewood	2,328	0.04	2,811	0.06	1,621	0.03	1,914	0.04	729	0.01
Local Timber	328,309	6.15	311,908	6.51	363,069	7.00	350,387	6.87	367,530	5.76
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables										
Fertilisers	98,584	1.81	112,800	2.35	96,838	1.87	112,154	2.14	102,994	1.61
All other goods	482,495	9.03	500,407	10.44	521,910	10.06	539,718	10.32	587,456	9.20
	963,949	18.04	991,879	20.71	1,027,608	19.80	1,083,185	20.72	1,141,497	17.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,342,311</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,702,753</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,187,468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,220,230</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,383,509</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**(b) EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED**

Class of Goods	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	\$ 2,254,654	7.44	\$ 2,362,052	8.38	\$ 2,133,548	7.16	\$ 2,472,666	7.93	\$ 2,289,131	6.07
Ores and Minerals	1,475,480	4.87	1,285,910	4.56	1,653,720	5.53	1,921,494	6.20	2,396,460	6.38
Wool	1,021,104	3.37	973,622	3.45	1,170,590	3.92	1,265,626	4.05	1,466,400	3.89
Chaff	44,306	0.15	40,190	0.14	43,560	0.15	42,570	0.14	42,380	0.10
Wheat	8,741,118	28.84	6,751,356	23.96	7,093,576	23.75	5,962,118	19.21	10,131,638	26.87
Grain and Grain Products	1,733,120	5.72	1,283,564	4.55	1,316,478	4.41	1,140,458	3.69	1,664,774	4.39
Firewood	3,968	0.03	9,856	0.03	6,164	0.02	7,002	0.02	3,300	0.01
Local Timber	2,104,400	7.24	2,025,784	7.10	2,443,914	8.18	2,403,642	7.76	2,450,044	6.52
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables										
Fertilisers	760,286	2.51	840,102	2.98	737,962	2.47	893,466	2.88	844,931	2.24
All other goods	2,087,504	6.82	2,160,380	7.67	3,308,604	7.71	2,401,140	7.75	2,857,832	7.58
	10,003,870	33.01	10,448,008	37.09	10,964,650	36.70	12,493,512	40.33	13,568,094	35.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,304,910</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28,181,774</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>29,872,766</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30,983,694</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37,708,034</b>	<b>100.00</b>

[Thursday, 6 October, 1966.]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

[Return No. 48]

## Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Population at 30th June ....	No.	754,477	772,511	789,917	804,463	(m)
Land Settlement—						
Area of land selected during year	acres	1,080,958	1,367,269	1,090,838	1,052,171	780,621
Area of land leased during year	acres	11,609,256	11,315,012	1,404,114	2,288,237	3,565,850
Area of land under cultivation (a)	acres	26,261,204	27,272,914	28,262,509	29,545,477	30,898,123
Area of land under crop	acres	6,975,870	7,326,848	6,705,032	7,289,406	8,446,915
Production—						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fell-mongered)—						
Quantity	lb.	183,334,000	177,176,000	209,555,000	*200,995,000	†236,710,000
Value	\$	79,282,584	80,071,406	110,330,970	*93,274,914	†114,545,000
Wheat—						
Quantity	bus.	65,700,000	72,500,000	62,340,000	63,071,000	†103,600,000
Value	\$	100,023,062	107,023,496	74,388,786	*88,556,922	†153,419,000
Oats	bus.	20,186,436	18,571,578	17,840,740	14,011,068	29,278,721
Barley	bus.	7,281,533	6,056,426	4,076,809	3,701,015	6,460,934
Gold (b)						
Quantity	fine oz.	871,709	841,292	743,540	690,210	636,768
Value	\$	27,298,052	26,303,918	23,266,752	21,831,276	20,006,102
Coal—						
Quantity	ton	929,753	932,730	922,682	*965,715	1,042,110
Value	\$	4,000,242	4,033,910	4,250,138	4,490,220	4,493,337
Timber (sawn) (c)	sup. ft.	192,788,587	185,808,921	*195,723,990	*204,927,705	†213,426,636
Bricks (Standard Size—All Types) (d)	No.	119,868,000	131,176,000	155,792,000	*146,057,000	†189,394,000
Electricity (Distributed)	k.w.h.	929,841,000	1,019,938,000	1,111,948,000	*1,270,695,000	†1,363,187,000
Net Value of Production—						
Agriculture	\$	102,650,962	108,506,232	79,619,280	*92,800,208	†153,958,000
Pastoral and Trapping	\$	83,029,430	82,871,024	123,978,764	*101,747,286	†129,511,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping	\$	10,442,312	11,332,838	12,713,652	*14,709,116	†13,544,000
Fisheries	\$	10,256,214	10,702,980	8,926,410	*13,072,838	†14,203,000
Forestry exclusive of Milling	\$	10,382,358	10,162,514	10,734,608	*11,823,080	†11,740,000
Mines and Quarries	\$	31,106,196	32,244,110	30,697,226	*32,162,434	†33,893,000
Factories	\$	196,082,636	216,422,104	230,511,312	260,637,078	(m)
Livestock at 31st March (e)—						
Sheep	No.	18,313,879	18,727,124	20,164,868	22,391,834	†24,500,000
Cattle	No.	1,218,432	1,297,746	1,208,874	1,258,427	†1,285,000
Trade—						
Total Imports	\$	345,385,670	426,351,450	444,853,564	*497,439,468	†570,604,384
Total Exports (f)	\$	381,623,454	346,362,924	397,675,600	*372,041,222	†442,998,779
Principal Exports—						
Wheat	\$	104,356,100	72,196,928	77,880,932	56,955,076	†96,412,411
Wool (Greasy and Scoured)	\$	83,865,216	82,106,992	114,238,728	83,294,072	†114,311,212
Timber (g)	\$	8,004,176	7,933,394	7,373,664	*7,161,418	†4,300,000
Gold Bullion (h)	\$	14,194,722	12,048,004	12,044,688	16,127,262	†26,146,680
Flour, Plain	\$	5,887,062	4,640,674	4,300,544	5,021,400	†3,411,035
Retail Sales (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	\$	*3,600,300	*377,500,000	*402,700,000	437,000,000	(m)
Retail Sales (Motor Vehicles) (i)	\$	*133,900,000	*159,300,000	*167,600,000	165,700,000	(m)
Finance—						
Depositors Balances—At end of June—						
Trading Banks	\$	207,478,000	219,498,000	245,950,000	274,256,000	324,760,000
Savings Banks	\$	181,034,976	208,812,478	239,766,230	261,650,818	292,869,000
Insurance—Life—						
Sum Assured (Existing Policies) (j)	\$	568,380,934	644,640,000	727,144,000	825,144,174	(m)
Insurance—General—						
Gross Premiums (k)	\$	22,913,606	24,761,474	26,284,710	28,224,272	(m)
Instalment Credit—						
Balances Outstanding at 30th June :						
(l) Non-retail Finance Business	\$	55,000,000	67,800,000	73,000,000	81,000,000	88,800,000
(ll) For all Business (l)	\$	93,200,000	104,300,000	103,400,000	107,700,000	(m)
Building—Dwellings Completed during year	No.	6,392	7,290	8,629	9,337	†9,960
Motor Vehicle Registrations at 30th June—						
Cars	No.	155,447	170,781	189,251	202,914	217,000
Utilities, Vans, Trucks	No.	74,224	75,748	78,239	79,316	84,500

(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 payments by the Gold Producers Association Ltd., but excluding Commonwealth Subsidy.

(c) Includes Railway Sleepers, Plywood and Veneers in terms of super. feet.

(d) For years prior to 1964-65, figures include all types of standard size bricks. For 1964-65, and 1965/66 figures represent clay bricks only (all sizes).

(e) 31st March of year last mentioned.

(f) Including Ships' Stores.

(g) Including Plywood and Veneers.

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

(i) Including Parts, Petrol, etc.

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

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

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

(m) Not yet available.

† Preliminary.

\* Revised.

# **BUILDERS' REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

## *Council's Amendment*

Amendment made by the Council now considered.

### *In Committee*

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair; Mr. Ross Hutchinson (Minister for Works) in charge of the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment made by the Council is as follows:—

Clause 5, page 3, line 36—Delete the words "twelve months" and substitute the words "two years."

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: I move—

That the amendment made by the Council be agreed to.

The Legislative Council has indicated its approval of the Bill to amend the Builders' Registration Act but has suggested that there should be this minor amendment. The part of the Bill affected deals with owner-builders who are not registered but who are permitted a certain amount of latitude to build, ostensibly, buildings for their own use. The passage of this Bill through Parliament will allow those builders to build two associated units on the same level.

As the Bill left this Chamber, there was a proviso that a permit could not be secured from a local governing authority to build a second unit within the space of 12 months. In the Upper House it was felt that this period was far too short to make sense, having regard to the tone of the Bill, the tone of the amendment, and the tone of the section in the Act.

The amendment is not unreasonable and will increase the period to two years. Indeed, a permit would probably not be sought prior to that. Therefore, I propose to agree with the amendment.

Mr. TOMS: The Minister will recall that during the second reading of this Bill I did state that 12 months was rather a short period for an unregistered builder to have to wait before he could build another house. It might also be recalled that the Minister interjected and asked what I was going to do about it. My answer was, of course, that it was the Minister's Bill and it was up to him to do something about it. Apparently, the members in another place have had a look at the clause and I have no objection to the amendment. Therefore, I support it.

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

### *Report*

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

*House adjourned at 5.34 p.m.*

# **Legislative Council**

Tuesday, the 11th October, 1966

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

## **QUESTIONS (4): ON NOTICE**

### **IRRIGATION**

#### *Waroona Area: Extension*

1. The Hon. N. McNEILL asked the Minister for Mines:

With reference to the replies to my questions on the 1st September, 1966, regarding extension of the Waroona irrigation area, and the reference to this same subject on page 42 of the 1965 annual report of the Department of Agriculture, will the Minister advise—

- (1) Does he agree that there could be some measure of disagreement between the two statements?
- (2) Can he give precise details of the soil surveys that were carried out in the area north-east of Waroona in an attempt to assess its suitability for irrigation?
- (3) Of the total area, from Waroona northwards to Coolup, between the highway and