

advice as to the quality and the price asked for any particular work of art, especially if a local artist were involved. I hope our action will have the effect of putting the clause back in the Bill to save the director the embarrassment I have mentioned.

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: I hope we will insist on our amendment. If what the Minister says is true, then nobody—the artists included—will have any objection whatever. But under this they have grave doubt whether the custom that has continued over many years can still continue. Not one of the artists or the society itself wants sales to take place, but they do want to be able to get in touch with artists to purchase pictures. The very afternoon we discussed this here one of the Perth art prizes was bought and taken to Sydney.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Inside the Art Gallery?

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: How else? The person concerned saw the picture in the gallery and wanted to buy it. We have had the opportunity of advertising our art in many parts of the world because of pictures that have been bought simply by contacting the director. Some of the Perth prizes have finished up in private collections in America. All we want to do is to see that the measure protects art and the artists in Western Australia.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: It is a question of what I am given to understand by the Minister in another place who is in charge of the Bill. I do not suggest that what Dr. Hislop says is not true. The trustees of the Art Gallery have followed this policy and will continue to follow it whether the clause in the Bill is left in or not; but they have specifically asked that a statutory authority be placed in the Bill to prohibit that to which I have referred. I cannot make an explanation beyond that.

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: There is a misunderstanding, so let us get an arrangement whereby we can clear it up.

The Hon. H. K. WATSON: I support the Minister. We were terribly tangled up when the clause was last before the Committee. We put an amendment to the clause which was carried, and we then defeated the clause when it was put as amended. The misunderstanding Dr. Hislop has mentioned is more apparent than real. I cannot see any provision in this clause which will prevent anyone from seeking information from the director. Clause 26 states that no person shall sell, offer for sale or expose for sale or suffer to be sold, offered or exposed for sale, in the Art Gallery any work of art that belongs to him and is being exhibited in the Art Gallery.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Clause 18 gives the Art Gallery the right to purchase a work of art being exhibited.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes—8.

Hon. A. F. Griffith	Hon. J. M. Thomson
Hon. G. E. Jeffery	Hon. H. K. Watson
Hon. G. C. MacKinnon	Hon. F. D. Willmott
Hon. R. C. Mattiske	Hon. J. Murray

(Teller.)

Noes—9.

Hon. C. R. Abbey	Hon. A. L. Loton
Hon. E. M. Davies	Hon. H. C. Strickland
Hon. L. C. Diver	Hon. R. Thompson
Hon. J. G. Hislop	Hon. W. F. Willesee
Hon. A. R. Jones	

(Teller.)

Majority against—1.

Question thus negatived; the Council's amendment insisted on.

Resolutions reported, the report adopted, and a message accordingly returned to the Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT—SPECIAL

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Mines): I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn till Tuesday, the 29th September.

House adjourned at 10.5 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1959

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The **SPEAKER** took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**ELECTRICAL MOTORS***Price Loading*

1. Mr. **NORTON** asked the Minister for Industrial Development:

Do fractional and small horse-power electrical motors manufactured in Western Australia carry a 10 per cent. loading?

Mr. **COURT** replied:

It is understood the honourable member's reference to "loading" refers to profit margin. Inquiries disclose—

- (1) Local manufacturers quote prices on a uniform capital city price as do all other electrical motor manufacturers in Australia.
- (2) There is no indication of a special profit margin loading for motors manufactured in Western Australia.

FRUIT FLY*Baiting in South Suburban District*

2. Mr. **OWEN** asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) On what date this season did regular fruit-fly baiting operations cease in the area controlled by the South Suburban Fruit-Fly Baiting Committee?
- (2) Have any commercial scale trials of winter baiting for fruit-fly been carried out in citrus orchards

in the south suburban district, as recommended by the committee set up by the West Australian Fruit Growers' Association, to consider fruit-fly measures?

- (3) If so, what has been the result?
- (4) If not, why not?

Mr. **NALDER** replied:

- (1) The 12th April, 1959.
- (2) No.
- (3) Answered by No. (2).
- (4) The recommendation for winter baiting trials was one of a number submitted to be financed from additional moneys expected in the 1959-60 financial year.

There are many difficulties involved in evaluating winter baiting and the recommendation is being considered for next winter.

In the meantime, arrangements are being made to extend the period of baiting in the community baiting schemes.

COLLIE HIGH SCHOOL*Girls' Toilet Facilities*

3. Mr. **MAY** asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) Will he have an investigation made into the question of toilet facilities available for girls at the Collie High School?
- (2) Is he aware that there are 430 girls from both the primary and high schools with only eight sets of toilets for their use?
- (3) If this condition of affairs is as stated, will he cause an adjustment to be made by providing the requisite number of toilets more appropriate to the number of girls?

Mr. **WATTS** replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Departmental records reveal enrolments of girls at Collie High and Primary schools are 207 and 166 respectively, giving a total of 373. There are 14 cubicles in the girls' toilet block, in addition to which one female staff toilet is in the course of construction, making the number of cubicles available one below the regulation schedule.
- (3) As the enrolment of the primary school will be reduced in 1960 by transfer of students to the Amaro and N.E. Collie schools it is not proposed to provide any additional facilities.

HIGH SCHOOL*Erection Between Fremantle and Perth*

4. Mr. CROMMELIN asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) Is the Government intending to build a new high school between Fremantle and Perth?
- (2) If so, will it be built in the electorate of Claremont on the education endowment land in Servetus Street?
- (3) If not, where is it intended to build the school?
- (4) If the high school is to be built, when is it likely to be commenced?
- (5) Will it be a three-years high school?
- (6) Will students be drawn from Claremont-Cottesloe and Nedlands area, and thus relieve the strain on John Curtin and Hollywood High Schools?

Mr. WATTS replied:

- (1), (2), and (3) The matter is under consideration.
- (4) If needed, during the financial year 1960-61.
- (5) Yes.
- (6) Under consideration.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE*Causeway via Mt. Lawley*

5. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Works:

When is it considered the riverside drive (as envisaged in the Stephenson Plan) from the Causeway via Mt. Lawley will be commenced?

Mr. WILD replied:

The Government has not yet considered the planning of this drive.

PERTH-GUILDFORD ROAD*Widening*

6. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Can he state when the widening of the Perth Road between Ashfield and Bassendean will be commenced?
- (2) What amount will be spent on this section of road in the current financial year?

Mr. WILD replied:

- (1) Construction of Perth-Guildford Road between Katanning Street and Fisher Street, Ashfield, will be commenced early in November next.
- (2) £20,000.

ALBANY HOUSING*Allocation of Funds to Building Society*

7. Mr. HALL asked the Minister representing the Minister for Housing:

Does the estimated amount of £120,000 to be made available for the erection of houses in Albany under all schemes, include moneys as made available to the Albany Building Society?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:
No.

RURAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES*Conversion of Current*

8. Mr. CORNELL asked the Minister for Electricity:

With reference to question No. 4 asked by me on the 10th September regarding financial assistance towards the cost of converting country power stations from D.C. to A.C. operation, what are the full details of—

- (a) the four applications, to which assistance totalling £68,250 is already approved;
- (b) the two applications still under consideration?

Mr. WATTS replied:

- (a) Grants to the following local authorities have been authorised:—

	£
Carnarvon Road Board	20,000
Port Hedland Road Board	10,000
Naremburn Road Board	8,250
Esperance Road Board	30,000

- (b) A decision has not yet been made in relation to these two applications.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**MINES REGULATION ACT***Definition of "Small Tools"*

1. Mr. EVANS asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

In view of the answer given to me on the 16th of this month in relation to regulation No. 100 of the Mines Regulation Act, does this regulation permit the carrying at the beginning and completion of a day's shift of the maximum number of men according to the classified capacity of the cage or skip, when, included among the men are pipe fitters and other tradesmen carrying their small tools; and, in the case of an electrical fitter, a hand-saw and brace and bit?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

Regulation No. 100 provides that men may travel in the same cage as their tools. It does not demand that they shall travel with their tools, nor does it supersede the general requirements for safe working. The platman is in charge of the loading of the cage and should not permit any practice which is not safe.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Adjournment During Visit of Overseas Parliamentarians

2. Mr. EVANS asked the Premier:

In view of the fact that the House will not be sitting after today, and in order to give members the opportunity to meet the parliamentary delegation, will the Premier give consideration to the suspension of the House on Tuesday next to enable Goldfields members to be present in their electorates to welcome the visitors to that area?

Mr. BRAND replied:

Consideration was given to this aspect and it was felt that pairs could be arranged to enable the members of the Goldfields to be away. In view of the intention to stand down for Show Day, it is felt that two days is quite sufficient. Any arrangements the member for Kalgoorlie might care to make would, I am sure, receive our co-operation.

NEW INDUSTRIES

Names of Firms

3. Mr. HAWKE asked the Premier:

Would he give the names of the firms covered by the £550,000 worth of new industries which he claims has been announced since the present Government took office?

Mr. BRAND replied:

	£
Cockburn Cement	100,000
Reliance McBean Plastic Cloth Factory	50,000
Anson W.A. Pty. Ltd. Hard Board Carton Factory	109,000
British Paints	100,000
Johnstons Meat Exports	150,000
Irwell Pty. Ltd. Plumbers Brassware Factory	45,000
	<hr/>
	£554,000

VALIDATION OF LEGISLATION

Swan River Conservation and Cancer Council Acts

4. Sir ROSS McLARTY asked the Premier:

Is it the intention of the Government to validate the provisions of the Swan River Conservation Act and the Cancer Council of Western Australia Act under which members of Parliament are not disqualified by accepting office under the Crown, and which were not passed by an absolute majority?

Mr. BRAND replied:

Consideration of this matter has been given by the Government, and it is the Government's intention to introduce such legislation.

BRENTWOOD-MT. PLEASANT BOUNDARY

Gazetted

5. Mr. O'NEIL asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Could he advise on whose recommendation the existing boundary between Brentwood and Mt. Pleasant was gazetted?
- (2) Is the gazetted boundary the same as the previously gazetted boundary?
- (3) If the answer to No. (2) is no, could he advise the reasons for the alteration?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) The existing boundary between Brentwood and Mt. Pleasant was gazetted on the recommendation of the Melville Road Board.
- (2) No.
- (3) The Melville Road Board asked that the boundaries be amended, its reason being—

The board feels that the area within this proposed boundary has been accepted by the State Housing Commission as the Brentwood area, whereas the land north of Cranford Avenue has always been accepted as part of Mt. Pleasant.

SALE OF TV SETS

Report of Director of Investigation

6. Mr. HAWKE asked the Minister for Labour:

- (1) Has a report been received from the Director of Investigation under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act dealing with the sale of television sets to

the public and in the terms of the Minister's reply to my question No. 1 of the 5th August last?

- (2) If so, will he lay a copy of the director's report upon the Table of the House?

Mr. BRAND (for Mr. Perkins) replied: The Minister is not back from the country, but I have no doubt he will have the answer to these questions when he arrives.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING REQUIREMENTS

Tenders and Quotes

7. Mr. HAWKE asked the Premier:

- (1) How many different sets of tenders and quotes for printing requirements have been called by all Government Departments and instrumentalities since the present Government took office?
- (2) In connection with any order given by any department or instrumentality to a private printing works for printing requirements, would he advise—
 - (a) the name of the private printer;
 - (b) the type of printing concerned;
 - (c) the total cost of the order to the department or instrumentality?

Mr. BRAND replied:

I have had some inquiries made; and I have had to come to the conclusion that, as the information is not available and cannot be supplied without a great deal of investigational analysis, I do not consider the work involved and the time taken is warranted.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (KWINANA AREA) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned

Bill returned from the Council without amendment.

NATIONAL FITNESS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Third Reading

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

STATE HOTELS (DISPOSAL) BILL

Report

Report of Committee adopted.

JURIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. WATTS (Stirling—Attorney-General) [4.50] in moving the second reading said: I would like to make it plain to the House, first of all, that this measure does nothing to interfere with any of the major principles of the Bill which was passed after so much debate in the Parliament in 1957. All it does, as I think I can properly say, is to alter various provisions of the machinery of the measure so as to simplify them, for reasons which I will subsequently give.

The Juries Act has been proclaimed to come into operation on the 1st July, 1960; that is to say, in approximately nine months' time. That proclamation was issued early in March last. Under section 14 of the measure which, of course, is now an Act—the Chief Electoral Officer is required by ballot to select jurors to the number notified to him by the sheriff for each jury district; and he is required to do this for the first time in November of this year; that is, the month after next.

As a result of that requirement, conferences took place between the Chief Electoral Officer and the Master of the Supreme Court—who is also the sheriff—as to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. They found that some difficulties arose on account of the provisions in the Act and suggested that certain amendments be made. These amendments having been discussed with myself, first of all, and subsequently with the Government, it was decided they were necessary, and they are submitted in this Bill.

In explanation, the Act requires that the selection be made from all the Legislative Assembly electors in each jury district. The metropolitan or Supreme Court jury district comprises 21 metropolitan electorates and there are approximately 220,000 electors. It is desired to select from that number, as far as it is at present understood, 10,000 persons. If a ballot were to be conducted to take 10,000 out of 220,000, it was considered by the officers concerned, after careful thought, that it would be a somewhat cumbersome method, and also could result in an unbalanced selection. That is to say, there might be, for example, in such a ballot no jury personnel selected from, say, West Perth; and a vast preponderance of them selected from North Perth, all quite accidentally.

The Victorian legislation makes provision for a balanced selection to be made on the ratio that the population of each electoral district bears to the total number of electors in the jury district; and that ratio is then taken in respect of each district. So, if the total number of electors required is 10,000 and one electorate contains one-tenth of the electors of the district, 1,000 would come from that particular electorate.

This Bill, therefore, makes provision for just such a procedure. It will reduce the amount of work involved and ensure that the numbers of jurors from each electorate will be in the same proportion as the enrolment. That is considered to be a far better proposition—one less cumbersome and, at the same time, more satisfactory.

The next point in the Bill is this: Owing to the fact that the proclamation bringing the Act into operation on the 1st July, 1960, was published in March last, an amendment to paragraph (a) of subsection (12) of section 14 will be necessary to place beyond doubt the legality of preparing the jurors' books before the day fixed by proclamation for the coming into operation of the Act. It is thought that there is doubt as to the validity of preparing these books before the date on which the Act is expected to come into operation; namely, the 1st July next; whereas, on the other hand, they must be prepared reasonably soon, otherwise the required preliminary cannot be safely gone on with. Therefore, this amendment is incorporated in the Bill.

Lastly, it has been suggested that provision be made to permit the sheriff to notify the Chief Electoral Officer to prepare a list of all the persons qualified in a particular electoral district. As the provision stands, the sheriff must notify the actual number of jurors he requires; but at places such as Broome, Roebourne, Wyndham, and Marble Bar all available and qualified persons would be needed on the draft rolls and the ballot would not be necessary. This measure provides that the sheriff may request that all the qualified and eligible persons in a particular district of that nature be placed on the jury roll; and that when he does so, that should be carried into effect.

Mr. Nulsen: It does not affect policy at all; only administration.

Mr. WATTS: It does not affect policy at all. I think one could safely say that they are all machinery clauses to simplify the carrying out of the intention of the legislation. In regard to the last point I made when I said it may be necessary to select all the jury personnel that are available, in a recent quarter sessions hearing at Wyndham, I understand the total number of eligible persons was 38. Of these, 28 were used on the first trial; and with challenges and so forth, only 10 were left, and it was impossible to use this 10 on the second trial. So, if they are going to have a second trial, it will have to be elsewhere, because they cannot use any of the 28 personnel. Although the amendment or the new Act will increase the number available in such places, it will probably be necessary, from time to time, to use all jury personnel who are available.

That is the reason the sheriff suggested this alteration be made. I cannot see that there can be any valid objection to any of

the provisions in this Bill. They are inserted, as I said, entirely because of a conference between the officers whose duty it is to carry out the respective requirements of the legislation, either as forming part of the electoral office or of the staff of the Master of the Supreme Court; and in no circumstances do they alter, in the slightest degree, the provisions the principles of which were so long and arduously debated in both Houses of this Parliament some couple of years ago.

They are purely to simplify the procedure to make it easier to carry out the intentions of the legislation while, at the same time, ensuring, that so far as the metropolitan or Supreme Court jury district is concerned, there is a fair apportionment of the persons to be put on the first jury roll from the several electoral districts which comprise that Supreme Court jury district. Hence, I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Nulsen, debate adjourned.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 17th September.

MR. HAWKE (Northam) [5.01]: This is a small Bill to amend the Land Tax Assessment Act, 1907-1956, and its purpose is to ensure that all persons receiving appropriate assistance from the Commonwealth Social Services Department shall also receive advantages from the Land Tax Assessment Act and the Land Tax Act of Western Australia. That is the only provision in the Bill; and it is one which, I think, will commend itself to all members. Therefore, I support the second reading.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee

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

MONEY LENDERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. WATTS (Stirling—Attorney-General) [5.41] in moving the second reading said: This Bill is brought before Parliament as the result of much consideration not only by officers of the Crown Law Department, and others usually concerned, but also by the Law Reform Committee

of the Law Society of Western Australia. The provisions contained in the measure have, in general, been agreed to by all those to whom I have referred.

Under the Money Lenders Act, the expression "money lender" includes, generally, a person who lends money at a rate of interest exceeding 12½ per cent. per annum. Under section 9 of the Act, no contract for repayment of money lent by a moneylender, or for interest; and no security given in respect of a contract, is enforceable unless the borrower personally signs the note of the contract, and a copy of the contract is sent to the borrower within seven days of the making of the contract.

Prior to 1956, the courts had held that a borrower, as a condition of being granted relief for failure to comply with this section, must repay such moneys borrowed as were still outstanding. But during that year the Privy Council overruled that decision. In a recent local case—the Mayfair Trading Co. v. Eastern Acceptance Corporation—it was held that where the moneylender makes a breach of section 9, he cannot recover either his principal or his interest. The then Chief Justice (Sir John Dwyer) described the operation of the section as harsh and unconscionable.

It is fair to point out at this stage that in recent times there has been some considerable change in what may be called the character or class of the moneylender. I might also mention that the persons who can be put into that category have, in recent times, greatly increased in number, at least so far as the effect of the Act upon them is concerned.

Originally the conception of a moneylender—when the law was first passed I would certainly say that this was the conception—was a person who set up in business to lend money to others, frequently at exorbitant or extortionate rates of interest. He was usually possessed of considerable capital; and he was able, by entering into these loans with other people at these extortionate or exorbitant rates of interest, to derive a very considerable profit from the transactions.

The idea of the Legislature in passing the parent Act was to control the activities of such persons, because without that control it was felt that their usurious methods might go too far. More recently, however, and more usually—if not always—in response to invitations to lend money to various firms and companies at high rates of interest, many individual persons—frequently widows and others similar—treating the matter merely as an investment of some savings of their own, have lent money to such firms and corporations at such rates of interest as bring them within the definition of "money lenders"—

Mr. Graham: More than widows, too.

Mr. WATTS: —and therefore subject to the Act. I think I am perfectly safe in saying that some curious results have occurred, and that some others will result.

Mr. Nulsen: Section 9 of the 1937 Act would do that.

Mr. WATTS: It is felt necessary, therefore, to have another look at this legislation with a view to ensuring that these people will not be unduly penalised by the provisions of the Act.

It is pointed out that a borrower is protected from excessive usury by section 11A of the Act, which limits the maximum rate of interest to 15 per cent.; and also by the power of the court, given by section 4, to reopen moneylending transactions and relieve the borrower from the liability to pay excessive interest.

As stated, however, the recent advertisements to borrow money at rates of interest in excess of 12½ per cent. per annum have placed many people, who invested their savings in response to these advertisements, in a position where they probably have no right to recover either their principal or their interest, because of the operations of section 9 of the Act. Having lent money at more than 12½ per cent., it is more than problematical—in fact, I think the better opinion tends this way—that they cannot recover either the principal or the interest, as a result of the operation of section 9 of the Act. Therefore, it appears that section 9 can now operate to make the borrower the oppressor; and not, as originally thought, the moneylender the oppressor.

Accordingly, the Bill has been drafted in an effort to bring the law into line with modern-day business transactions while, at the same time, preserving the fundamentals which were originally contained in the measure. The burden has been placed on the moneylender to give the borrower a note or memorandum of the contract, and a true copy of the document of security. But new subsections preserve the right of the moneylender to recover his principal, and also his interest, within the rates prescribed by the Act.

While the Bill is not expressly declared to have retrospective operation, it will affect contracts made prior to its passing, by preventing a borrower from relying on the repealed provisions to avoid liability for the repayment of principal and interest.

In the appeal before the High Court in the Mayfair Trading Co. case, it was pointed out that there was a doubt as to whether the maximum rate of 15 per cent. mentioned in section 11A of the Act, could be altered by regulations, as was indicated in subsection (1) to section 11A. The Bill contains a provision to place that point beyond doubt, by providing that the rate can, without any question, be altered by regulations.

It is interesting, in regard to this matter, to note that in the case, which has recently had considerable publicity, in regard to one Lawrence George Gill, if this law is not altered, the persons who lent money to him, in the circumstances in which he borrowed the money—even supposing there were assets from which they could recover the full amount of their money—would be unlikely to recover it in the present state of the law if the borrower chose to take advantage of the law. And, of course, that would be an intolerable state of affairs. Even in that particular case, presumably, there will be some funds for distribution among the various persons to whom that man is indebted; but it would be competent, it appears, for those concerned to say that none of those people should receive their share because they are, within the meaning of this Act, money-lenders, and have offended against the Act. That may, in this particular case, be questionable; but circumstances could arise in which it would not be questionable in regard to modern-day transactions—

Mr. Graham: How many firms come within the ambit of this retrospective clause?

Mr. WATTS: There are no firms concerned at all. As I said, it is not retrospective; but it will affect contracts made prior to the passing of the Bill, by preventing a borrower from relying on the repealed provisions to avoid liability for repayment.

Mr. Nulsen: How would it affect the Mayfair Company?

Mr. WATTS: I do not know. I have not gone into that question.

Mr. Graham: That is the one we want to know about.

Mr. WATTS: The honourable member can make inquiries; or I will be glad to make inquiries for him if he so wishes. There is a whole week before this measure will be debated again, and so inquiries can be made. Another clause in the Bill prohibits advertising willingness to borrow money at a rate of interest in excess of 12½ per cent.; and the last clause increases the penalty for an offence against the Act from £50 to £250.

I think I have given a fair and reasonable outline of the provisions of the measure and the reasons underlying its presentation to Parliament. As I said earlier, it has not been produced without careful thought and consideration by persons who are far more competent than I am to deal with the matter.

Mr. Hawke: Did you speak about clause 3 of the Bill?

Mr. WATTS: On the second reading one does not refer to clauses; and hence I kept clear of them. However, I referred to the provision in clause 3 specifically;

and that was to place beyond doubt the power of the Governor to make regulations prescribing the maximum rate of interest. That is already implicit in one of the sections of the Money Lenders Act.

Mr. Hawke: I am interested to hear something to justify the proposed maximum.

Mr. WATTS: In the Mayfair case doubt was cast on the power already in the Act to make prescriptions in regard to the rate of interest; and it was desired to place that beyond all doubt. The power, so far as the appearance of the parent Act is concerned, exists there now; but doubt was thrown upon it. What the honourable member doubtless has in mind is that a rate of interest might be gazetted to exceed 15 per cent.; but I do not think he need worry about that.

Mr. Hawke: No; he has in mind that 15 per cent. is a shocking rate of interest.

Mr. WATTS: It has been the maximum rate for many years and we have no intention of altering that.

Mr. Hawke: But you should.

Mr. WATTS: The intention, in view of the changed position of moneylenders, which I have already tried to explain should be looked into and some alteration made to the law to ensure that their position is reasonably protected—because the moneylender today in many cases is not a person who sets up in business with capital, to lend money as a business—was to protect the individual who perhaps has his life savings to invest and, as a result of some advertisement which he sees, of what he regards as an attractive rate of interest, is induced to put his money into the venture and becomes, because the rate of interest is above the rate which brings him within the definition of a moneylender under the Act, a moneylender and begins, in certain circumstances which I have tried to outline, to suffer the penalties.

It is in an effort to avoid that situation, that this Bill has been introduced—certainly not in the interests of what I will call, for want of a better term, the professional moneylender; but in the interests of people—of whom there are hundreds, if not thousands—who have, in the opinion of some folk, foolishly, and in the opinion of others not foolishly, placed their money in these ventures and are now regretting it; and for the benefit of those who hereafter, in similar circumstances, and probably for the same reasons, will be induced to do the same thing.

There is an old and trite saying that a fool and his money are soon parted. That may apply to some of the people who have gone in for these ventures; but they have done it, and they are honest and decent citizens who are likely to suffer in consequence; and why should they, within

limits? They must be put to some trouble; but this legislation is designed to minimise it to the greatest extent possible. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Nulsen, debate adjourned.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1959-60

Message—Appropriation

Message from the Governor received and read recommending appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1960.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1959-60

In Committee of Supply

The House resolved into Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1960, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. Roberts) in the Chair.

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Treasurer) [5.25]: As this is the first time I have introduced a budget in this House, and it is also the first budget presented by the Government which I have the honour to lead, it would seem appropriate, before addressing myself directly to the proposals we have in mind, to briefly survey the Western Australian economy, and also make some reference to the changes in Commonwealth-State financial relations which have occurred during the last few months.

Value of State Budgets

We too often hear the opinion expressed that, since the introduction of uniform taxation arrangements, the State Budget has become of minor importance in the financial and economic life of the State. However, it seems to me that the Budget still retains much of its earlier importance, because it must be the prime instrument of Government financial policy, and, when coupled with the Loan Estimates, encompasses almost the whole range within which we can give effect to our policy measures. It becomes quite appropriate, then, for the introduction of the Budget to be associated with a review of the State's economy, so that we can clearly see the framework within which the financial policy of the Government must work, and in relation to which that policy can be judged as to suitability and effectiveness.

In making a review of the Western Australian economy, it is not my intention to weary members with a long recitation of figures showing the changes in productive output and in various other indicators. Rather would I just indicate the trends which have developed, and our assessment

of what the position might be during the current financial year. I feel that more important than a detailed analysis of economic indicators, is an emphasis on what appear to have been the significant features in the economy. In this way the financial proposals which I put to members on this occasion will be seen in their true perspective.

Interdependence of States

In the first place we must realise that there is an essential interdependence between the economies of the several Australian States, and that the economic health of any one member of the federation is necessarily related to the health of the whole. In this regard it is pertinent to remember that Australia is still a dependent economy, relying considerably on exports (particularly wheat and wool) to maintain a high level of national income. Secondly, Western Australia is in a position (due to its small population and distance from other centres of population) where factors other than the health of the Australian economy can affect the level of economic activity. In particular, the State is very sensitive to changes in income arising from fluctuations in the world prices for primary products.

Expansion of Economy

What has been the post-war experience of the Western Australian economy? In common with the rest of Australia, this State experienced an unprecedented expansion, culminating in the peak year of 1954-55. This expansion was experienced over all sectors of the economy, and in general was more rapid than the Australian average. Population increase was significantly boosted by a net migration increase well above the other States, which considerably eased labour problems in the building trade and in other fields, and undoubtedly improved the position in some country districts.

Land development was stimulated, and primary and secondary industry production rose so that no major industry showed an expansion of less than 100 per cent. Particularly rapid was the increase in industrial building and housing. In all avenues except primary production—where mechanised processes developed rapidly—the level of employment continued to rise; and the whole economy felt the stimulus of high farm incomes, resulting from buoyant export prices. As a result of this expansion, secondary production rose to almost equal importance with primary production; and the State's economy became more balanced, although still heavily dependent on overseas prices of primary production exports.

During 1955-56 the previous expansion in the Australian economy showed signs of slowing down; and this trend continued

through to about the middle of 1958-59. Although general, this decline did not affect all avenues of activity with equal severity, and appears to have been brought on by a decline in farm incomes, commencing with a drop in the export price index for wheat.

Western Australia has been affected by this decline in economic activity to a greater extent than in most other States, and there has been an absolute decline in some economic activities. As for Australia as a whole, the contraction has been uneven over various industries, and the most seriously affected sector appears to have been the building trade. In addition, the unemployment problem has presented greater difficulty here than elsewhere.

An Encouraging Economic Change

However, there has been an encouraging change in the economic atmosphere in recent months. The Faculty of Economics at the University of Western Australia, in its latest quarterly bulletin, points to this fact. The faculty bulletin says that the general tempo of economic activity quickened in the closing stages of the last financial year. It then goes on to say—and here I quote—

Among the more recent encouraging movements the following may be noted:

The downward trend of population increase has been halted after five years. There are signs that the coming year could produce the first rise in the rate of increase since 1952-53. Civilian employment has at last regained the level of three years previously, though this is tempered by the realisation that the work force has increased substantially in the interim. Unemployment has recently shown a marked improvement, though this, again, may be partly explained by a loss of workers through migration to the Eastern States. Banking statistics demonstrate a more liquid position in recent months. The sale of motor vehicles of all types demonstrates, in general, a slight improvement in recent months. The downward trend in the building industry seems to have been brought to a halt. Basic mineral production is continuing its upward trend. Primary production estimates demonstrate that 1958-59 has been a good year, with quantities of wool, wheat, oats, and barley produced all standing at record levels.

Some discouraging factors, on the other hand, still remain. Among them are the following:

Factory production, generally, has failed, as yet, to respond to the stimulus of improving conditions. The strain on the banking system, while easing at the moment, is still strong. Finally, the unemployment problem

is still at hand. Despite recent improvement there are still many applicants for jobs and many receiving relief.

However, on balance, it may be said that the general tempo of business activity seems to be brightening and, if these trends continue, the year 1959-60 can be expected to bring forth increased incomes and better opportunities for employee and employer alike.

We might, in fact, sum up the situation by saying that the Western Australian economy has been subject to the same forces as Australia as a whole but to a greater degree, due to its proportionately bigger dependence on primary production and international commodity prices.

Lessons from the Past

As we look ahead, we might well ask what lessons we can learn from the past. There is a tendency in some quarters to remember our disadvantages. But one great lesson of the past is that we have progressed in spite of our disadvantages. Every progressive community does the same, and we intend to step up our rate of progress in the future. One important advantage is our strategic location. We are 2,000 miles closer than the Eastern States to expanding export markets. It is probably fair to say that our future lies in exports—and in attracting export-minded industrialists to establish here.

The Government's role, then, must be directed to encouraging investment expenditure; and as farm incomes are subject to wide fluctuations, providing an uncertain source of investment funds, we must devote our attention to attracting investment from outside the State. An alternative is to use our own limited loan funds on development projects which will attract increased population and provide raw materials and markets for new industrial projects.

Limited Scope for Financial Policy

From these remarks, members will appreciate that the Revenue Fund budget in a claimant State offers little scope for a financial policy designed to stimulate the economy. The most that we can hope to achieve in this direction is to maintain the existing level of services, and at the same time offer limited concessions to encourage our existing pattern of activity. The extent to which these objectives can be achieved concurrently is limited by the drain on loan funds brought about through the necessity to fund deficits in Revenue Fund operations. Our real attack on the problem must be through judicious use of loan funds and by approaches to the Commonwealth Government for assistance in financing specific developmental projects. This type of approach would be similar to that adopted recently in regard to development of the north-western part of the State.

To discharge our duty as a State Government we must also actively promote at least six main lines of development in the future—industrial investment, agricultural expansion, development of the tropical North-West, the tourist trade, mineral resources, and developmental public works.

Industrial Investment

We must make a strong bid for new industry, and we are strengthening our hand by creating an industrial development authority. Its aims will be to step up the pursuit of new investment and promote the development of private enterprise to the advantage of Western Australia. Industrial investors will be offered incentives where needed, good sites for factories with adequate services, and good access to markets.

The investment climate is also a most important aspect. Industry must know that not only will it be welcomed into our economy, but also it will be given every encouragement for rapid growth. This is one reason why the monopolies and restrictive trade practices legislation must be replaced by a different and better type of legislation. This is a matter to which the Government is now giving very close attention.

Mr. Hawke: Very witty!

Mr. BRAND: Industry is very important to our future, and we must foster it in every way we can. Already the post-war expansion of industry—in which the development at Kwinana has been a major factor—has been of great benefit to our economy. The value of secondary industry production has risen from 28 to 45 per cent. of the total State production, and this has helped to relieve the impact of world market fluctuations as they affect our most important primary industries.

Improved Pastures

Agriculture is still a dominant feature of the economy, however, and the Government will continue to do everything possible to ensure its continued progress. It is worth noting that the area of cleared land in Western Australia has risen from 15,000,000 to 23,000,000 acres since the war; and this is by no means the whole story. Better farming, and some knowledge of great consequence, contributed by agricultural research workers, have caused marked changes in the pattern of land use.

For instance, there has been a spectacular increase in the area of improved pastures. This area has risen from 1,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres. This is most important because it is related very closely to our capacity to increase our stock population.

There has been a rapid rise in the number of sheep carried in the agricultural regions of the south-western corner of the State. Before the war, these areas carried

6,000,000 sheep. The figure is now 13,000,000. Likewise, there has been a rise in wool production from 72,000,000 pounds weight to 170,000,000 pounds weight.

The establishment of clover pastures in the central wheatbelt has had a most important effect in producing a steady decline in the practice of fallowing. The area under fallow last season was just under 1,500,000 acres. This is about half the pre-war figure.

Another important development has been the rise in production of barley and oats. Cattle numbers have also risen substantially—from 237,000 pre-war to 486,000 today.

Development of Light Land

But probably the most significant post-war development in agriculture has been what many people are referring to as the "light land revolution." This represents the third major phase of agricultural growth. The first was the opening up of the wheatbelt following the decline of the Goldfields towards the end of the last century. The second was the development of the dairy belt in the far South-West of the State between the two world wars.

Each of these phases of expansion was the combined result of scientific and technological progress, influenced by economic and social factors. In the third phase—the development of light land—there have been outstanding scientific advances in our understanding of the causes of the inherent infertility of the sandy lateritic soils and in developing the means of making them productive. Economic factors have also been favourable.

It is remarkable to think that most of the 8,000,000 acres cleared since the war has been light land which previously was considered to be of no agricultural value. This rate of clearing represents more than 600,000 acres of new land brought into production every year for the past 12 years. This is a higher rate of increase than in any other State during that period.

Much more could be said about the great value of the primary industries, but it is sufficient at this stage to say that the Government will support the research and advisory services, and other measures needed to ensure that this rate of progress continues. Primary industries are largely responsible for our export income which totalled £92,000,000 last year.

North-West Development

The North-West—and particularly the Kimberley—offers another very fruitful field of development which could have an important bearing on the future of our economy. As members will know, the conservation of water is probably the key to the future of the Kimberley where a huge quantity of the wet season rainfall runs to waste into the sea.

We want to show what can be achieved by the conservation of water for irrigation during the dry months. Members are already aware that we propose to spend £3,000,000 on the construction of a diversion dam on the Ord River. Part of the Commonwealth Government grant for the Kimberley will be applied to this project. The Kimberley Research Station has already shown that a wide range of crops can be grown profitably on the fertile flats flanking the Ord River. It is to be hoped that, in time, we will see a major agricultural development in that area, and also on other river flats in this region.

The pastoral industry has been, and will continue to be, of utmost importance to the North; but agriculture, I believe, will bring a new era of progress in that area.

Tourist Trade

Another important field of development is in the tourist trade, and the Government is setting up a State tourist authority to develop this industry. It is an industry that can benefit everyone. The more we promote it, the more we decentralise the spending of money, the more we spread it beyond the metropolitan area and throughout the country districts, the more the State will expand. Tourist promotion is recognised as one of the quickest ways of getting new money into the economy.

As an example, the Australian National Travel Association is aiming to raise the number of international tourists coming into Australia to 100,000 in three years. The association estimates that this number of tourists will spend about £20,000,000 a year in Australia. There is every indication that its hopes will be realised, and we must do everything in our power to get our fair share of this tourist traffic.

The Empire Games will be staged here in 1962 and this will be an important factor in our favour if we use it in the right way. Although no great publicity has been given to our preparations for the Empire Games, I say to those who are raising queries as to whether the Government can face up to these responsibilities, that as usual we will not be found wanting, and that in 1962 everything will be ready in Western Australia for the holding of these games.

Mineral Resources

I turn now to another basic field of development—the mineral resources of Western Australia. Western Australia is a highly mineralised State, and world demand for minerals has increased interest in our resources, many of which are still largely undeveloped.

Gold will continue to be of great importance, but the accent today is on the discovery and development of minerals to meet the needs of industry. As members know, the Mines Department carries out a continuous geological survey which has led to the interest of international companies. The recent Government decision to call tenders for big quantities of iron ore is a reflection of this interest.

The Government will do everything possible to encourage the development of mineral resources like these. Last year, the total value of minerals mined in Western Australia, other than gold, was £7,000,000, and we are confident that this figure will continue to grow. Iron ore, blue asbestos, manganese, and some of the rare minerals are already of some importance, and there seems to be a good future for copper.

Search for Oil

The search for oil has still not borne fruit, but I must congratulate the companies that are searching for it. They have spent nearly £15,000,000 in the past seven years, and they are still searching. The time has come for the State to give greater encouragement to substantial companies like the Western Mining Corporation by giving them the rights over certain areas where they can undertake search and exploration of whatever minerals might be found. It is beyond the capacity of the State to prospect these large areas thoroughly.

Mr. Nulsen: Western Mining Corporation generally searches for gold.

Mr. BRAND: To my certain knowledge it is now turning to other minerals, such as aluminium and bauxite. It was through the activities of the previous Government that an arrangement was arrived at with the company to enable it to take the lease of a rather large area of land to prospect for these minerals, similar to the arrangement made with the companies searching for oil. This is the principle under which the mineral resources of Western Australia will be developed. It was quite obvious to the Government, after receiving the figures in relation to the cost of drilling of the iron ore deposits, that it was beyond its capacity to undertake the search.

Mining Policy

Only by following the policy which has been initiated can we fully exploit the rich mineral deposits of this State. In these changing times, when great emphasis is placed on scientific development and nuclear power, who knows that we, in Western Australia, over our vast areas of land have not some further hidden wealth which could prove to be of great importance to science in the future?

It is the intention of the Government to review its policy in this respect, and to give serious consideration to any requests made by companies, in or outside of Australia—companies with huge financial resources—for the lease of large areas of land over which they may prospect for minerals, so that the wealth to be found in this State may be ascertained.

The field of development over which the Government has the most direct control is that of public works. The Government is anxious that its works programme will be shaped in such a way that it not only meets the needs of the community but also promotes economic progress as well.

Electricity and Water Services

Power and water supplies must be maintained at a level where we can meet big new demands immediately. All our community services must be maintained at a world standard. That, of course, relates to what I have just said. If we are to anticipate any great industrial development in this State, then we can anticipate that companies and interests from outside of this State will establish here. We must be prepared to provide them with services up to world standard.

A fuller reference to the works programme will be made during the discussion of the Loan Estimates. I take this opportunity of saying here and now that during this Budget debate it can be said that we are talking about the bread-and-butter lines, and any extension programmes and developmental work are, of course, associated with the Loan Estimates under which the actual works are carried out.

Commonwealth-State Financial Policy

In my previous remarks I have endeavoured to indicate to members the economic framework within which the Government has to develop a financial policy. Now I would like to make some comments on another feature which is in its own way a limiting factor on what the Government can do. I am referring now to the financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States of the Australian Federation. I will not weary members with a long historical recitation of developments in this field, but there have been changes in the past few months which deserve some comment, and other features are of such concern to us that reiteration will serve to emphasise their significance.

State Road Funds

Early in March of this year the Prime Minister convened a Premiers' Conference with the intention of reviewing the whole field of Commonwealth-State financial

relations. At that conference only one question—that of road funds—was resolved, and the other matters were adjourned until the June conference. The Leader of the Opposition attended that conference. For convenience, I will mention these matters in the chronological order in which they were finalised.

As members are aware, the Commonwealth has, since 1922, provided finance to assist State road funds. In more recent years this assistance has been a certain proportion of Commonwealth receipts from excise on petrol, and the total available has been divided between the States on the basis of two-fifths according to the area and three-fifths according to the population of the several States. Members will also recall that the legislation enacted in 1954 expired at the end of 1958-1959.

Commonwealth Aid Roads Act

The proposals of the Commonwealth to replace that legislation have now been incorporated in a new Commonwealth Aid Roads Act with a currency of five years, and represent a considerable departure from the principles of the 1954 Act. In the first place, Commonwealth assistance is no longer related to petrol tax collections; secondly, the distribution formula has been altered and is now one-third according to area, one-third according to population, and one-third according to motor-vehicle registrations; and, thirdly, the Commonwealth assistance is no longer entirely unconditional, which is a very important factor as far as we are concerned.

The new proposals provide that the total funds available to the States over the five-year period will be £220,000,000, with a further £30,000,000 on a £ for £ basis, provided that the States spend an equal amount from their own State resources over the amount they spent in the year 1958-59 on roads. The effect of these proposals on Western Australia is two-fold. In the first place our share of the total, under the new formula, drops from 19.3 per cent. to 17.6 per cent. Secondly, because this percentage share is high relative to the motor-vehicle registrations in the State, we are faced with a difficult problem in raising the funds necessary to become eligible for the £ for £ contribution from the Commonwealth.

The Government proposes to place before Parliament in the near future proposals to enable Western Australia to participate in the £30,000,000 matching Commonwealth grant. Portion of the funds necessary will be obtained by raising the level of motor-vehicle and drivers' licenses to near the Australian average. It will be necessary to supplement these funds from other sources if full advantage of the Commonwealth grant is to be taken.

Motor Vehicle License Fee

Currently the local authorities obtain the major share of the proceeds from motor-vehicle license fees. It is not proposed to remove this source of income from them, but rather to enable them to share in the Commonwealth grants and so improve the roads in their respective districts.

This matter will be dealt with before Parliament and explained by the Minister. I would remind the House that Western Australia is the only State in which the local authorities retain the motor-vehicle license fees, and in which such fees are not paid into a central fund to be distributed by a central authority. Therefore, in finding the necessary money to match this State's share of the £30,000,000, it is necessary to give consideration to increasing fees for motor-vehicle licenses and drivers' licenses. Members will have full opportunity to examine the details when the proposals are placed before them.

Income Tax Reimbursement

The Premiers' Conference in June might be regarded as quite an historic meeting because the Commonwealth secured the unanimous agreement of the State Premiers to its proposals to replace the 1946 legislation relating to income tax reimbursement. Again these proposals are a considerable departure from the previous arrangement. Members will all recall, I am sure, the basic principles of that enactment. The total reimbursement was determined by a formula which took account of population growth and wage changes, and that total was divided among the States according to adjusted population which gave weight to the number of school-children and density of population in each State. These amounts were always insufficient and were increased by a supplementary grant, the amount of which was determined arbitrarily by the Commonwealth.

As is known, every year there was pressure upon the Commonwealth Government for financial assistance of all kinds, particularly in respect of the grants made by the Grants Commission, and I have no doubt that that state of affairs will continue. However, because the grant increased to such a huge amount, it was felt that some basic arrangement should be made and fresh grants made from the base year of 1958-59.

Financial Assistance Grants

The new arrangement is much simpler. In the base year 1959-60 there is a per capita grant for every State—not the same for each—and in each of the succeeding five years this per capita amount is varied by 1.1 times the change in average wages in the preceding year. In this way the grants to the States take account of changes in wages and also provide a "benchmark factor" which will permit of some

expansion of services over the level prevailing in the base year. One further significant feature is that these grants are no longer to be associated with income tax and will cease to be styled Tax Reimbursement Grants. They are now called Financial Assistance Grants.

Change in Function of the Grants Commission

Under these new arrangements there has been some change in the function of the Grants Commission. South Australia will no longer be a regular annual claimant for a special grant but has now joined Queensland in a position where a claim for special assistance may be made only when budgetary difficulty arises from unexpected circumstances. Those circumstances could easily be a severe drought, a flood, or some unexpected act of God in which national expense would be involved. Under those circumstances, both Queensland and South Australia could approach the Grants Commission for assistance.

Western Australia and Tasmania remain regular claimants and we have the assurance of the Commonwealth that there will be no interference with the procedure under which the Grants Commission makes its recommendations. However, the special grants will be much smaller than in recent years because a considerable portion has now been incorporated into the basic grant.

The effect of these proposals on Western Australia is best illustrated by comparison with last year. In 1958-59 we received a tax reimbursement of £16,175,000 and a special grant of £11,100,000, of which the sum of £1,342,000 was in final adjustment of the year's deficit in 1956-57. Actually towards the services of the year 1958-59 we received a total tax reimbursement and special grant of £25,933,000. For the current year, 1959-60, the revenue grant from the Commonwealth is £35 6s. 7d. per head, which amounts to £25,462,000. The special grant is £3,500,000, of which £351,000 is to be applied in part extinguishment of the deficit for the year 1957-58.

Commonwealth Assistance for 1959-60

The total Commonwealth assistance which we have available for the services of the year 1959-60 is therefore £28,611,000, which compares quite favourably with the amount for last year. Comparisons on a straight-out basis of percentage of total Commonwealth transfers are confusing because of the wide variations from year to year in the contributions towards previous years' deficits, and misleading inferences are easy to draw from these results. However, I can assure members that with a continuation of the Grants Commission procedure, Western Australia's position relative to the larger and financially stronger States is fully protected.

In my first appearance at the Premiers' Conference I urged upon it that above all we should retain the Grants Commission as we have always known it, and that no conditions should be placed by the Federal Treasury, upon its deliberations and findings. In that way—and in that way only—could we hope to be fully reimbursed in the State of Western Australia for the many disadvantages which we suffer in respect of our developmental problems in comparison with the other States.

The Grants Commission has always been most helpful and tolerant and has considered every case submitted to it, and I am sure that that will continue to be the position under the new arrangement.

Financial Agreement for Borrowing Money

There have been no changes in the arrangements under the financial agreement for borrowing money. I raise this aspect of financial relations merely to re-emphasise the difficulty facing Western Australia in trying to obtain more funds for capital works. With the present distribution procedure adopted by the Loan Council we can increase our share of the total borrowings only at the expense of some other State, and this is not feasible when all the States have similar problems in regard to development works for economic expansion. Therefore it is necessary to attempt to develop more extensively the type of arrangement this State has entered into with the Commonwealth in respect of the country water supplies and—as I have said before—the North-West.

Improved Financial Result in 1958-59

The financial result for 1958-59 showed an improvement of £269,000 on the anticipated deficit of £1,954,000. Increased earnings by the Railway Department and higher collections by other departments were the main factors producing this result. These improvements were offset by lower receipts from land taxation. Although there were a large number of variations in the expenditure, these in total produced a net reduction of £13,000. Full details of these figures are disclosed in the Estimates of the Consolidated Revenue Fund now in the hands of members.

I now turn to the Budget proposals for 1959-60. Expenditure is expected to reach £64,789,500, and revenue expectations are £63,274,000. The estimated deficit is £1,515,500, which represents an improvement of £170,000 on last year's actual deficit.

Revenue Increase Anticipated

The revenue anticipation of £63,274,000 represents an increase of £3,206,000 above the amount collected in 1958-59. Of this

sum, as I have explained, £1,687,000 is provided under the new Commonwealth-State financial arrangements. Departmental revenue is expected to increase by £397,000. This is mainly from the Treasury Department. It is principally the recovery of additional debt charges from the Government instrumentalities which have received additional loan funds. The balance is the aggregation of expected increased collections by other departments.

The other substantial increase occurs under the heading of public utilities. The railways are expected to earn £973,000 more this year. These earnings will, in the main, be provided from goods traffic, and grain haulage in particular. From November the new season's harvest should be maintained right through until the end of the 1959-60 year.

Uncertainty of Wheat Harvest

I might say that when these revenues were decided upon, it was anticipated, following the excellent start of the season throughout the State, that there would be a bumper result; but unless it rains within the next fortnight—and I speak particularly of the northern areas—I should say that the wheat crop will be down very substantially compared with the earlier estimates. Therefore, the Railway Department may not have as much wheat to carry as was anticipated. Coaching revenue is expected to increase as a result of recent fare revision and in view of the upward trend in suburban passenger traffic.

Water Restrictions

An increased return of £127,000 is expected from the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Department following the higher number of consumers. However, as members will realise, seasonal conditions can affect this estimate. This reference is made in respect of the possibility—the very real possibility—of having to impose restrictions over a long period of the summer months. That will be a matter for the judgment of the Minister for Water Supplies, but I have no doubt that in order to ensure that we have sufficient reserves for everyone, consideration of restrictions will soon have to be made.

Mr. Graham: With a rebate of the rates I suppose?

Mr. BRAND: We shall do the same as the previous Government.

Estimated Higher Expenditure

Expenditure is estimated to be £3,037,000 higher than in 1958-59. I do not propose to cover each department in detail at this stage, but will confine my remarks to the

major variations, as members will have opportunity to obtain full information during the later discussions on the Estimates.

In general, the Budget provides for some additional activity and includes provision for essential increases in existing activities. However, the greater part of the increased expenditure arises from the higher costs of services. Basic wage rises and new awards add to the costs of operations in 1959-60. In addition there are 27 pay periods this year. The extra pay in the civil service is estimated to cost £180,000.

Education Department

It is expected that the activities of the Education Department will cost £8,409,000 this year, an increase of £605,000 over 1958-59. Of the increased cost, £448,000 arises from salary and allowance payments. The school population continues to increase in the primary, secondary and technical sections. The increased numbers make the engagement of additional teachers necessary. Provision is also made to meet the costs of higher numbers of trainee teachers. Incidental costs of operating the expanding service are also increasing with higher enrolments. The estimated cost of improving the school transport service is included.

Medical Department

An additional amount of £298,000 is required for the Medical Department. The major increase in this department's expenditure is the hospital fund contribution. From this fund the hospital services of the State are financed. The cost of operation of Wooroloo as a departmental hospital is included. This hospital previously was used for tuberculosis treatment before the transfer of the patients to the new Chest Hospital at Hollywood. The recent nurses' award has added £58,000 to the amount required from the hospital fund. These items, coupled with basic wage increases and rising costs of hospital services, require the additional provision.

In 1959-60 the mental health services are expected to cost an additional £128,000. This increase covers the appointment of essential additional staff. In addition, the opening of the Graylands day hospital has required increased finance. Award increases, basic wage rises, and operating cost increases are also reflected in the 1959-60 estimated expenditure.

Police Force Increases

Police services are expected to require an additional £110,000 this year. The introduction of the 40-hour week in this department requires the provision of finance for increased staff. It is expected that during the year a further 95 men

will be engaged. The increasing cost of normal requirements, such as vehicle replacements, together with needs of the increased strength, have been included in the estimates.

Mr. Graham: You will make a saving in overtime payments, won't you?

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

Mr. BRAND: I was referring to the extra costs as a result of the introduction of the 40-hour week in the police services. Increased expenditure in social service departments has been necessary to cover unavoidable costs of increases. The Government is conscious of the needs of these various activities, and while reluctant to restrict operations, finds that financial prudence dictates the need to maintain a close control over expansion. The amounts provided do not allow extravagance in these fields, but are necessary to meet reasonable needs.

Department of Industrial Development Activities

A number of other departments concerned with development are provided with increased funds this year. For the Departments of Industrial Development and North-West, a further £118,000 is included. Under the Department of Industrial Development provision has been made for the activities of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee, and to meet the increased cost of freight concessions on pyrites to enable the continued use of this material.

Agriculture and the North-West

In the North-West increased provision has been made under most headings. It is a vast isolated region and many departments, such as the Public Works Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Main Roads Department have branches in the North-West, and increased allowances have been made in the Estimates to meet the increased cost of their activities. Much of this expenditure will be needed to meet inescapable cost increases, but will allow for some increased activity. The additional costs, due mainly to new awards of the Harbour and Light Department, are included.

Expenditure on the Department of Agriculture has been increased by £72,000. The Estimates provide for some increase in professional and technical staff. This matter received special consideration in the policy speeches of both parties in the coalition Government, and we are anxious to honour those promises. We realise that research in the field of agriculture could mean a great saving to the economy of the State, particularly if we were able to introduce measures which would effectively

control pests. Finance for the continued development in research stations is included.

Fruit-Fly Control

Additional expenditure on fruit-fly control and other activities is expected. The Minister for Agriculture has already made reference to the activities of his department in respect of fruit-fly control. However, as a Government, we have not considered the overall difficulties. We gave an undertaking during the elections in this regard; and I am hopeful that as a result of a conference between the departments concerned, the Government will be able to arrive at a decision so that a real attack can be made on fruit-fly throughout the State. We know that growers from Carnarvon to Esperance are faced with the problem of fruit-fly, and I believe that the State should meet the huge expenditure involved in an effort to control and eventually eradicate the pest in the same way as the State faced up to the challenge of getting rid of Argentine ants.

Lands and Surveys Department

In order to meet increasing demands, an additional £67,000 has been provided for the Lands and Surveys Department. The major increase covers additional essential survey work. The Estimates include contract surveys, aerial photography, and mapping work carried out by this department. Again, increased costs will absorb some of the additional amount provided. If we are to continue active land development and land settlement we must provide the surveyors to carry out the necessary work of surveying the blocks, making an analysis and classifying them in order that we might offer the blocks to people who are interested and who have the money to develop them.

Special Acts and Miscellaneous Services

Under the Special Acts section an additional sum of £1,003,000 will be required. Of this amount the increased costs of servicing the Public Department will absorb £986,000. The total cost of debt servicing in 1959-60 is estimated to be £11,408,000.

In the Miscellaneous Services division of the Treasury an amount of £280,000 is provided to cover marginal adjustments, and the last basic wage increase. Provision of £150,000 towards the cost arising from the wheat storage problem is made under the item "Rail Freight Concessions on Export Grain stored at Depots."

Public Utilities

Expenditure on Public Utilities is estimated to increase by £632,000. Of this sum the railways will require £350,000. When

it is realised that this concern anticipates earning nearly £1,000,000 additional revenue this year, an increase in expenditure of this order is not unreasonable. This is particularly so when certain unavoidable additional expenses are taken into consideration. Additional depreciation and basic wage rises becoming operative last year alone will absorb over £165,000. This does not leave a great deal to meet increased operating costs. It will be obvious to members that firm control is being exercised in regard to these expenditures.

Metropolitan and Country Areas Water Supplies

The expansion of services in both the metropolitan and country areas water supplies, coupled with increased costs, are expected to require some £249,000 above the 1958-59 expenditure. This brief survey of the major items will have shown members that no excessive provisions have been made. The Government is endeavouring to provide reasonable services, and encourage development compatible with the economic use of its limited resources.

Taxation Changes

In conclusion, I would advise members that the Government intends to introduce legislation to amend the present rates of certain State taxes. Additional revenue will be raised from both the off-course bookmaker and the off-course punter. Part of this extra money will be paid to racing clubs. The off-course bookmaker will in future have a sliding instead of a fixed scale of taxation on turnover. The off-course punter, who pays no entertainment tax, as does the on-course punter, will be charged a small investment tax.

On the other hand, it is proposed to reduce the incidence of land and entertainment taxes and to provide certain concessions in respect of death duties. Full details will be placed before members in due course, the net effect of which is expected to reduce the anticipated deficit for 1959-60.

I appreciate the courtesy that members have extended to me in listening quietly to what I have had to say; whether they have agreed with me is beside the point.

I hope that each Minister will have the opportunity of introducing his departmental Estimates, giving members more details in regard to his department so that greater emphasis will be placed on the importance of the debate on the Estimates which, by and large, for many years past, has become more or less a routine matter. I take great pleasure in presenting the Estimates and in moving the first division; namely—

Legislative Council, £10,256.

Progress reported.

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CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ESTIMATE FOR 1959/60.

	£	£	£	£
Deficit for year 1958-59				1,884,733
Financial Deterioration.				
Add Decreases in Estimated Revenue.				
Taxation—				
Totalisator Duty		12,190		
Turnover Tax and Bookmakers' Licenses		13,698		
Minor Variations		1,334		
			27,220	
Territorial—				
Timber		37,571		
Minor Variations		2,727		
			40,298	
Departmental—				
Public Works		61,107		
Tuberculosis		28,198		
Minor Variations		12,781		
Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—				
Albany Harbour Board—Interest		16,675		
Rural and Industries Bank—Interest		5,247		
State Building Supplies—Profits		11,153		
Sundry		14,014		
Minor Variations		23,611		
		70,700		
			172,738	
Commonwealth—Grant under Section 96			7,000,000	
Public Utilities—Tramways			20,510	
			7,860,784	
Add Increases in Estimated Expenditure.				
Special Acts—				
Interest and Sinking Fund		986,071		
Fire Brigades Act Contribution		11,304		
Superannuation Act		22,051		
Minor Variations		11,441		
			1,030,957	
Departmental—				
Education		604,958		
Agriculture		71,772		
Public Works and Buildings		59,937		
Lands and Surveys		60,928		
Police		110,137		
Native Welfare		60,167		
Medical		297,570		
Public Health		64,505		
Mental Health Services		127,516		
Crown Law		40,999		
North-West		40,951		
Minor Variations		293,217		
Treasury Miscellaneous Services—				
Basic Wage and Marginal Adjustment Increases		280,000		
Rail Freight Concession on Export Grain		132,721		
Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments		29,127		
State Building Supplies—Recoup of Losses		47,000		
Transfer to C.R.F. towards Deficit in 1959-60		351,000		
Minor Variations		193,446		
		1,033,314		
			2,867,977	
Public Utilities—				
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation		109,018		
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage		130,891		
Railways		350,135		
Minor Variations		33,611		
			632,655	
			4,531,589	
Carried forward				14,077,086

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued

	Brought forward	£	£	£	£
		14,077,086
Financial Improvement.					
Less Increases in Estimated Revenue.					
Taxation—					
Land Tax				56,432	
Stamp Duty				15,045	
Minor Variations ...				10,671	
					82,148
Departmental—					
Education				21,278	
Lands and Surveys				23,608	
Public Health				28,874	
Scaffolding				20,000	
Minor Variations ...				58,838	
Treasury Revenue—					
Fremantle Harbour Trust—Interest				20,235	
Hospital Fund Contributions—Interest				20,704	
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies				23,989	
State Electricity Commission—Interest				82,838	
Metropolitan Transport Trust—Interest				24,110	
Railways—Sinking Fund				23,877	
Government Workers' Compensation—Surplus				90,000	
State Insurance Assessed Taxation				26,492	
Minor Variations				102,286	
				420,570	578,066
Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant					9,287,357
Public Utilities—					
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage				127,123	
Railways				972,598	
Minor Variations ...				24,237	
				1,123,958	11,066,527
Less Decreases in Estimated Expenditure.					
Special Acts—					
Forest Act—Transfer from Revenue				20,442	
Minor Variations ...				7,410	
					27,852
Departmental—					
Child Welfare				15,730	
Minor Variations				19,615	
Treasury Miscellaneous—					
Discount and Expenses on Conversion Loans				19,441	
Transfer to C.R.F. towards Deficit in 1956-57				1,342,000	
Minor Variations				69,549	
				1,430,990	1,466,835
Public Utilities—Medina Hotel					872
					1,495,059
ESTIMATED DEFICIT FOR YEAR 1959-60					1,515,500

[Return No. 1]

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1959

30th June, 1958 £	Funds Employed	£	30th June, 1959 £
259,349,940	Loan Flotations	275,410,735	
40,921,495	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund	43,292,156	
218,428,445			232,118,579
6,955,326	Trust Funds, Governmental	7,656,741	
2,593,103	Less Investment	2,298,091	
4,362,223			5,358,650
6,484,522	Trust Funds, Private	7,131,927	
6,188,104	Less Investments	6,891,054	
296,418			240,873
969,138	Suspense Accounts		951,000
1,126,555	Commonwealth Grants and Advances		1,787,569
1,272,664	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts		1,006,960
226,455,443			241,463,660
	<i>Deduct—</i>		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund :		
3,743,199	Unfunded Deficit at commencement of year	3,035,698	
1,123,330	Deficit for year	1,584,733	
4,866,529		4,720,431	
322,000	Less Special Grant from Commonwealth received in year	1,342,000	
4,544,529		3,378,431	
1,508,831	Less amount funded by Loan Flotation in year	570,368	
3,035,698	Unfunded Deficit		2,808,063
223,419,745			238,655,597

Employment of Funds

237,351,974	Works and Services— Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and other State Undertakings	253,434,522	
6,939,242	Flotation Expenses and Discounts	8,347,137	
15,058,371	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded)	15,629,239	
259,350,087		275,410,808	
40,921,495	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc.	43,292,156	
218,428,592			232,118,742
1,865,080	Investments— Debtenture Deposit at Commonwealth Bank		3,719,559
	Other Assets— Cash at Bank	45,935	
231,214	Cash in London	25,762	
56,360	Cash in Hand	112,868	
287,574			184,365
1,185,211	Stores Accounts		766,008
	Advances— Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc.	1,447,886	
1,717,483	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts)	7,668	
1,484	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts)		
87,338	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts)	411,369	
1,806,305			1,806,923
223,672,762	Total Assets		238,655,597
	<i>Deduct—</i>		
153,017	Overdrawn Bank Account at Commonwealth Bank		
223,419,745			238,655,597

[Return No. 2]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1958-59, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	59,812,611	60,068,237	255,626	.....
Expenditure	61,766,331	61,752,970	.....	13,361
Deficit	1,953,720	1,684,733	.....	268,987
Surplus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Improvement			268,987	

DETAILS

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Taxation	21,565,600	21,358,715	.....	206,885
Territorial	1,276,250	1,391,548	115,298	.....
Law Courts	347,000	346,217	.....	783
Departmental	7,099,804	7,261,009	161,205	.....
Royal Mint	97,000	97,282	282	.....
Commonwealth	11,573,432	11,573,432	.....	.....
Public Utilities	17,853,525	18,040,034	186,509	.....
Total Revenue	59,812,611	60,068,237	463,294	207,668
Net Increase .....	.....	.....	255,626	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
SPECIAL ACTS—				
Constitution Act	5,600	5,600	.....	.....
Interest—Overseas	967,290	997,245	29,955	.....
Interest—Australia	7,604,710	7,548,580	.....	56,130
Sinking Fund	1,922,000	1,876,104	.....	45,896
Other Special Acts	2,515,576	2,557,217	41,641	.....
GOVERNMENTAL—				
Departmental	28,529,028	28,691,629	162,601	.....
PUBLIC UTILITIES	20,222,127	20,076,595	.....	145,532
Total Expenditure	61,766,331	61,752,970	234,197	247,558
Net Decrease .....	.....	.....	13,361	

REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1950-51 TO 1958-59 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1959-60

Heads	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimate, 1959-60
TAXATION—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax	180,323	209,094	269,082	296,843	390,466	529,412	1,008,173	1,421,796	1,237,568	1,294,000
Income Tax Reimbursement	7,176,426	9,400,000	10,854,544	11,347,415	11,808,004	12,313,308	13,705,834	14,965,427	10,174,643	†
Tollisator Tax	207,398	241,430	219,993	217,450	209,848	163,217	156,453	180,562	127,191	115,000
Stamp Duty	623,788	953,537	1,043,851	1,397,163	1,436,657	1,311,213	1,341,215	1,526,949	1,584,955	1,600,000
Probate Duty	462,848	685,076	842,955	876,925	1,062,082	1,106,615	1,010,642	1,090,355	1,091,334	1,100,000
Entertainment Tax	(a)	(a)	(a)	165,218	226,685	255,973	271,705	285,074	291,334	290,000
Licenses	181,468	227,253	247,690	280,489	300,386	310,943	379,736	434,139	457,994	460,000
Turnover Tax and Bookmakers' Licenses .....	....	....	....	....	2,960	340,565	345,560	425,741	398,696	380,000
Total	9,132,251	11,716,390	13,478,095	14,581,503	15,435,088	16,331,246	18,219,318	20,330,043	21,858,715	5,239,000
TERRITORIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL—										
Land	284,846	257,842	251,647	351,743	377,861	303,596	272,152	285,882	387,571	350,000
Mining	43,242	45,258	51,444	62,408	65,477	78,808	68,832	74,392	62,260	62,250
Timber	287,141	346,962	453,287	550,180	563,702	866,424	875,361	898,361	911,711	909,000
Royal Mint	101,327	115,543	132,909	122,701	93,721	101,563	97,107	97,802	97,282	97,000
Departmental Fees, etc.	2,055,418	3,431,259	4,278,290	4,189,035	4,716,682	4,889,376	6,273,964	6,819,805	7,261,009	7,657,837
Law Courts	135,770	167,121	203,187	227,371	275,323	287,867	294,222	347,044	340,217	350,000
Commonwealth Special Grant	5,021,739	5,088,000	(c) 8,200,000	7,350,000	7,100,000	8,900,000	9,200,000	10,150,000	11,100,000	3,500,000
Commonwealth Additional Assistance Grant .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	315,062	....	....
Commonwealth Interest Contribution	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,436	473,432	473,432
Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25,462,000
Total	9,902,915	9,925,417	14,044,256	13,526,960	13,666,198	15,901,066	17,545,070	19,461,284	20,669,488	38,891,519
PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Fremantle Harbour Trust	303,648	283,514	202,137	256,601	167,440	28,778	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes (b)	363,675	362,738	404,207	424,473	446,959	470,372	508,623	976,445	1,012,695	1,030,275
State Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses	155,846	178,694	186,328	65,121	142,660	141,522	142,378	143,792	158,753	159,220
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	804,030	909,854	1,079,224	1,431,077	1,602,027	1,865,089	2,002,935	2,167,092	2,288,877	2,410,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	152,050	181,163	227,027	256,249	297,168	349,802	385,793	(e)	(e)	(e)
Railways	6,070,696	9,216,051	7,934,282	11,376,870	12,469,693	13,052,461	14,373,691	12,849,109	13,515,404	14,488,000
Tramways, Perth Electric	871,716	917,217	1,046,008	1,027,130	986,332	950,908	1,006,761	984,286	920,510	900,000
State Ferries	10,294	11,480	12,384	10,740	11,442	9,902	12,814	13,807	13,468	13,500
State Batteries	86,562	74,877	69,252	47,983	43,874	38,702	52,136	44,017	46,716	49,150
Cave House, etc.	24,042	31,873	31,496	33,522	36,332	37,982	45,784	45,902	42,441	40,080
Medina Hotel .....	....	....	....	....	28,879	41,213	35,751	38,420	41,170	41,256
Total	9,542,559	12,167,461	11,102,345	14,929,772	16,322,306	16,984,731	18,566,546	17,262,850	18,040,034	19,143,481
TRADING CONCERNS	178,456	145,889	169,540	307,605	296,254	395,363	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL	28,156,181	33,955,157	38,884,236	43,145,840	45,719,846	49,612,406	54,330,934	57,053,977	60,068,237	63,274,000

(a) Included in Income Tax Reimbursement.

(b) Operated prior to year 1951-52 as "Goldfields Water Supply."

(c) Includes £159,000 provided from surplus of 1950-51.

(d) Included in Departmental Fees etc.

(e) Included in Country Areas Water Supply Schemes.

† Replaced by Financial Assistance Grants.

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1950-51 TO 1958-59, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1959-60.

Head.	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimate, 1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Special Acts	5,503,667	6,128,797	6,676,444	7,573,084	8,543,547	10,104,930	10,963,697	12,150,171	12,984,746	13,987,851
Parliamentary	37,161	45,244	40,237	52,420	56,113	61,562	74,136	68,277	72,379	74,097
Premier	27,247	36,375	36,485	52,801	42,265	32,550	35,906	54,665	61,964	58,225
Treasury	62,801	79,225	91,411	98,108	114,017	133,231	159,636	146,729	156,776	163,771
Governor	7,041	14,045	19,212	19,129	18,855	21,447	20,451	21,975	22,158	21,586
London Agency	22,298	26,056	30,474	24,349	24,023	25,552	28,922	34,484	36,958	35,619
Public Service Commissioner	6,400	8,557	9,224	9,350	11,341	15,599	16,335	18,171	22,779	26,390
Government Motor Cars	9,914	14,547	11,459	18,160	9,545	13,391	12,380	10,331	9,195	9,067
Audit	30,355	47,425	52,667	55,903	59,570	64,120	77,437	75,375	80,350	86,180
Compassionate Allowances	2,737	3,269	2,415	2,406	593	630	589	1,044	499	500
Government Stores	58,394	72,914	82,980	87,482	94,300	107,694	118,868	121,142	130,669	143,931
Taxation	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
State Housing Commission	52,033	66,076	23,943	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
Superannuation Board	8,697	10,782	11,615	12,565	12,969	13,544	14,129	14,474	14,883	15,540
Printing	236,821	308,443	322,053	330,925	326,938	392,793	444,105	434,427	473,724	469,900
Tourist and Publicity Bureau	21,539	27,713	28,763	27,776	31,966	33,684	39,214	41,834	45,834	60,433
Literary and Scientific	32,068	43,369	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Miscellaneous Services	3,504,899	4,087,297	4,379,790	1,843,809	1,829,194	1,812,585	2,071,349	2,282,562	3,455,361	3,057,685
Forests	128,491	194,879	273,820	239,735	263,874	323,929	331,696	391,263	369,500	402,564
Public Works	806,858	1,150,434	1,262,902	1,051,302	1,196,681	1,079,903	1,116,383	1,250,183	1,238,193	1,298,075
Local Government	16,921	22,019	29,660	29,862	28,321	33,117	37,502	38,264	34,520	38,620
Town Planning	5,649	6,308	11,945	20,472	30,472	27,625	30,585	28,437	31,420	35,294
Lands and Surveys (inc. Bush Fires Board)	295,370	407,321	437,517	526,909	545,006	611,437	728,882	761,345	775,970	844,645
Farmers Debts Adjustment and Rural Relief	318	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Rural and Industries Bank	400,394	402,858	551,697	560,673	618,645	680,183	806,437	826,445	853,095	932,332
Agriculture	5,365	7,378	7,118	9,285	10,858	11,137	15,500	13,462	14,001	27,156
College of Agriculture	17,178	20,763	23,902	24,233	25,680	28,416	31,086	32,251	33,379	34,077
Labour	14,700	15,309	17,712	19,120	20,755	24,561	28,592	27,448	28,082	28,682
Factories	118,035	112,669	166,662	175,360	157,895	153,835	125,572	145,613	148,163	183,595
Arbitration Court	153,140	193,962	234,568	254,598	286,558	351,498	498,696	633,410	718,330	702,690
State Insurance	246,789	281,005	349,160	392,321	357,224	379,170	408,652	412,702	410,323	439,312
Department of Industrial Development	577,846	790,219	1,046,008	3,957,127	3,440,172	4,051,903	4,379,620	4,839,261	5,225,422	5,603,199
Child Welfare	508,219	508,219	585,098	624,209	703,016	797,543	882,685	888,920	935,152	1,062,668
Mines, Explosives, Geological, etc.	97,641	129,670	162,675	162,618	175,470	186,574	212,505	160,850	155,269	162,220
Medical and Health	101,220	130,910	147,517	152,224	163,286	184,454	207,190	241,691	260,078	260,078
Mental Hospitals	2,634,461	3,630,893	4,342,770	4,703,564	5,546,235	6,168,597	6,737,821	7,483,237	7,803,642	8,408,600
Office of Chief Secretary	969,761	969,761	1,128,309	1,178,058	1,239,757	1,386,164	1,505,812	1,621,402	1,698,906	1,809,043
Prisons	319,477	399,205	416,296	366,137	397,863	458,998	508,956	535,399	568,533	609,019
Education	143,704	158,304	167,079	108,673	181,816	175,129	208,369	238,562	283,562	343,749
Police	71,210	101,233	128,602	143,985	160,013	179,255	224,545	233,080	235,988	272,000
Crown Law and Branches	31,580	39,070	41,681	30,666	44,846	48,383	56,682	64,900	50,904	76,000
Natives	2,108	8,395	6,708	7,782	8,255	8,255	10,928	7,628	7,932	8,782
Harbour and Light and Jetties	1,254,561	1,434,205	1,690,732	1,434,205	1,690,732	2,080,025	1,790,334	2,191,071	2,238,022	2,238,022
Fisheries	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086	7,086
North-West	2,108	8,395	6,708	7,782	8,255	8,255	10,928	7,628	7,932	8,782
Supply and Shipping	2,108	8,395	6,708	7,782	8,255	8,255	10,928	7,628	7,932	8,782
Prices and Unfair Trading and Profits Control	2,108	8,395	6,708	7,782	8,255	8,255	10,928	7,628	7,932	8,782
Total, Departmental	11,501,345	14,673,001	16,893,573	18,058,651	19,662,820	21,790,236	24,320,039	26,027,890	26,691,629	30,093,271

[Tuesday, 22 September, 1959.]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1950-51 TO 1958-59, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1959-60.—continued

Head	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59.	Estimate, 1959-60
PUBLIC UTILITIES	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes (c)	405,405	500,042	677,416	718,985	642,543	699,715	797,635	1,408,755	1,388,387	1,497,405
State Abattoirs	121,417	156,693	144,943	47,453	126,333	152,264	142,561	142,685	144,490	154,956
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	372,208	482,255	613,015	694,665	868,043	986,921	1,013,258	1,101,396	1,167,109	1,307,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	286,543	340,496	427,792	430,768	512,142	583,323	608,121	(f)	(f)	(f)
Railways	8,849,200	11,043,347	12,802,675	14,356,056	14,496,850	15,705,820	16,904,736	15,865,836	15,889,866	16,240,000
Tramways	771,963	1,010,794	1,154,642	1,153,308	1,136,856	1,172,640	1,233,026	1,232,471	1,221,424	1,233,000
State Ferries	15,502	16,510	16,146	18,510	15,847	15,821	15,264	16,277	15,542	16,400
State Batteries	140,709	162,665	152,014	126,041	129,225	148,594	156,318	158,025	171,005	172,250
Cave House	23,875	32,268	31,450	34,149	43,194	44,242	54,683	46,256	41,469	52,536
Medina Hotel ....	....	....	....	....	26,350	38,662	33,344	33,210	30,704	35,692
Total Public Utilities	10,986,822	13,744,970	16,022,102	17,579,935	17,997,522	19,548,071	20,959,568	19,980,276	20,076,595	20,708,378
GRAND TOTALS	27,998,834	34,546,768	39,392,119	43,248,519	46,203,889	51,443,237	56,243,302	58,177,307	61,752,970	64,789,500

(a) Previously included in Public Works.

(b) Transferred to Premier's Department and North West.

(c) Operating prior to year 1951-52 as "Goldfields Water Supply."

(d) Included in Lands and Surveys.

(e) Now included in "Miscellaneous Services."

(f) Now included with "Country Areas Water Supply Schemes."

[Return No. 5]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING PUBLISHED BUDGET RESULT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1958-59

Published Details						Published Budget Result (a)	
Year						Surplus	Deficiency
						£	£
1900-01	....	....	....	....	....	3,078,933	3,165,244
1901-02	....	....	....	....	....	3,688,049	3,490,026
1902-03	....	....	....	....	....	3,630,238	3,521,763
1903-04	....	....	....	....	....	3,550,016	3,698,311
1904-05	....	....	....	....	....	3,615,340	3,745,225
1905-06	....	....	....	....	....	3,553,939	3,632,318
1906-07	....	....	....	....	....	3,401,354	3,490,183
1907-08	....	....	....	....	....	3,376,641	3,379,006
1908-09	....	....	....	....	....	3,267,014	3,368,551
1909-10	....	....	....	....	....	3,657,670	3,447,731
1910-11	....	....	....	....	....	3,850,439	3,734,448
1911-12	....	....	....	....	....	3,966,673	4,101,082
1912-13	....	....	....	....	....	4,596,659	4,787,064
1913-14	....	....	....	....	....	5,205,343	5,340,754
1914-15	....	....	....	....	....	5,140,725	5,706,541
1915-16	....	....	....	....	....	5,356,978	5,705,201
1916-17	....	....	....	....	....	4,577,007	5,276,764
1917-18	....	....	....	....	....	4,622,536	5,328,279
1918-19	....	....	....	....	....	4,944,851	5,596,866
1919-20	....	....	....	....	....	5,863,501	6,531,725
1920-21	....	....	....	....	....	6,789,565	7,476,291
1921-22	....	....	....	....	....	6,907,107	7,639,242
1922-23	....	....	....	....	....	7,207,492	7,612,856
1923-24	....	....	....	....	....	7,865,595	8,094,753
1924-25	....	....	....	....	....	8,381,446	8,439,844
1925-26	....	....	....	....	....	8,808,166	8,907,309
1926-27	....	....	....	....	....	9,750,833	9,722,583
1927-28	....	....	....	....	....	9,807,949	9,834,415
1928-29	....	....	....	....	....	9,947,951	10,223,919
1929-30	....	....	....	....	....	9,750,515	10,268,519
1930-31	....	....	....	....	....	8,686,756	10,107,295
1931-32	....	....	....	....	....	8,035,316	9,593,212
1932-33	....	....	....	....	....	8,332,153	9,196,234
1933-34	....	....	....	....	....	8,481,697	9,270,609
1934-35	....	....	....	....	....	9,331,430	9,498,525
1935-36	....	....	....	....	....	10,033,721	9,945,343
1936-37	....	....	....	....	....	10,185,433	10,556,638
1937-38	....	....	....	....	....	10,819,042	10,829,735
1938-39	....	....	....	....	....	10,949,660	11,170,102
1939-40	....	....	....	....	....	11,119,943	11,266,768
1940-41	....	....	....	....	....	11,432,068	11,420,957
1941-42	....	....	....	....	....	11,940,149	11,938,381
1942-43	....	....	....	....	....	13,151,678	13,127,242
1943-44	....	....	....	....	....	13,589,175	13,551,154
1944-45	....	....	....	....	....	13,953,830	13,949,340
1945-46	....	....	....	....	....	14,407,557	14,407,557
1946-47	....	....	....	....	....	14,980,875	15,028,427
1947-48	....	....	....	....	....	17,710,310	18,062,392
1948-49	....	....	....	....	....	20,560,646	21,377,907
1949-50	....	....	....	....	....	25,810,961	25,787,203
1950-51	....	....	....	....	....	28,156,181	27,996,834
1951-52	....	....	....	....	....	33,955,157	34,546,768
1952-53	....	....	....	....	....	38,884,236	39,392,119
1953-54	....	....	....	....	....	43,145,840	43,248,519
1954-55	....	....	....	....	....	45,719,846	46,203,880
1955-56	....	....	....	....	....	49,612,406	51,443,237
1956-57	....	....	....	....	....	54,330,934	56,243,302
1957-58	....	....	....	....	....	57,053,977	58,177,307
1958-59	....	....	....	....	....	60,068,237	61,752,970

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

[Return No. 6]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

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

Year	Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt	Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2. (See Return No. 5)		Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits		Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants		Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	£	£	£	£		£		£	£
1947-48	2,977,000	....	352,082	438,000	1949-50	....	....	86,618	....
1948-49	3,600,000	....	817,261	817,261	1950-51	....	....	....	....
1949-50	5,180,000	23,758	....	....	....	....	....	23,758	....
1950-51	5,021,739	159,347	....	....	....	159,000	1952-53	347	....
1951-52	5,088,000	....	591,611	450,000	1953-54	....	....	....	141,611
1952-53	(a) 8,200,000	....	507,883	350,000	1954-55	....	....	....	157,883
1953-54	7,350,000	....	102,679	25,000	1955-56	....	....	....	77,679
1954-55	7,100,000	....	484,043	98,000	1956-57	....	....	....	386,043
1955-56	(c) 8,875,000	....	1,830,831	322,000	1957-58	....	....	....	1,508,831
1956-57	9,102,000	....	1,912,368	1,342,000	1958-59	....	....	....	570,368
1957-58	9,828,000	....	1,123,330	351,000	1959-60	....	....	....	772,330
1958-59	9,758,000	....	1,684,733	(b)	....	(b)	....	....	....
1959-60	3,149,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) Includes £159,000 transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Final adjustment in respect of the year 1958-59 will be made in 1960-61.

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

[Return No. 7]

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND REVENUE PER CAPITA, 1954-55 TO 1958-59

Details	Year and Per Capital				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth (including Income Tax Reimbursement)	19,379,436	21,886,740	23,379,266	25,903,925	27,748,075
State Taxation	£29 17 5	£32 8 4	£34 3 2	£37 1 9	£38 19 3
Departmental and Territorial	3,629,084	4,017,938	4,513,484	5,364,616	5,184,072
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns	£5 11 11	£6 0 1	£6 11 11	£7 13 7	£7 5 7
Total	6,092,766	6,527,634	7,871,638	8,522,785	9,096,055
	£9 7 10	£9 15 2	£11 10 1	£12 4 0	£12 15 5
	16,818,560	17,380,094	18,566,546	17,262,651	18,040,035
	£25 12 4	£25 19 6	£27 2 7	£24 14 3	£25 6 8
Total	45,719,846	49,612,406	54,330,934	57,053,977	60,068,237
	£70 9 6	£74 3 1	£79 7 9	£81 13 7	£84 6 11

[Return No. 8]

II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA,
1954-55 TO 1958-59

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Social Services	£	£	£	£	£
Education	6,567,581	7,393,148	8,060,510	9,018,262	
	£10 2 6	£11 1 0	£11 15 7	£12 18 2	
Health, Hospitals and Charities	5,133,146	5,945,363	6,494,257	7,268,680	
	£7 18 3	£8 17 9	£9 9 9	£10 8 1	
Law, Order and Public Safety	1,975,894	2,160,849	2,353,607	2,515,443	
	£3 0 11	£3 4 7	£3 8 9	£3 12 0	
Total, Social Services	13,676,621	15,499,160	16,908,374	18,802,385	Details not available
	£21 1 8	£23 3 4	£24 14 1	£26 18 3	
Development of State Resources	2,844,912	3,871,212	3,790,311	3,873,087	
	£4 7 8	£5 9 9	£5 10 9	£5 5 2	
Business Undertakings	19,118,117	20,719,624	22,689,438	21,433,301	
	£29 9 5	£30 19 5	£33 3 1	£30 13 9	
Legislative and General	3,237,299	3,414,832	3,962,113	4,202,453	
	£4 19 9	£5 2 1	£5 15 9	£6 0 4	
Public Debt Charges	7,326,940	8,138,609	8,893,066	10,066,081	
	£11 5 11	£12 3 3	£12 19 11	£14 8 3	
Total	46,203,889	51,443,237	56,243,302	58,177,307	
	£71 4 5	£76 17 10	£82 3 7	£83 5 9	

[Return No. 9]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE,
1954-55 TO 1958-59

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	5,625,199	6,306,882	6,991,560	7,941,711	8,545,825
Sinking Fund	1,303,274	1,418,509	1,529,740	1,709,825	1,876,104
Exchange	352,138	323,324	294,060	283,663	320,873
Salaries and Wages	21,143,936	23,508,224	26,061,809	26,053,182	26,790,872
Materials	5,223,635	5,365,169	5,416,728	5,265,488	5,363,922
Grants	3,823,635	4,213,201	4,402,831	5,114,016	5,426,053
Pensions	826,752	867,822	905,778	950,408	1,005,551
All other	7,905,320	9,440,106	10,640,796	10,859,014	12,423,770
Total	46,203,889	51,443,237	56,243,302	58,177,307	61,752,970

[Return No. 10]

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

LOAN REPAYMENTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended 30th June	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	£	£	£
1928	154,108	.....	154,108
1929	235,404	33,297	356,215
1930	153,583	216,647	293,151
1931	84,248	.....	377,399
1932	112,361	171,800	317,960
1933	91,751	249,275	160,436
1934	100,935	215,740	45,631
1935	150,507	97,064	99,074
1936	107,906	74,791	132,189
1937	122,975	78,376	176,788
1938	134,462	154,825	156,425
1939	147,040	153,105	150,360
1940	127,470	101,086	176,744
1941	127,889	140,202	164,431
1942	171,232	89,867	245,796
1943	281,355	184,707	342,444
1944	256,153	198,896	399,701
1945	207,075	222,493	384,283
1946	287,043	210,595	460,731
1947	190,503	192,818	458,416
1948	498,087	282,155	674,348
1949	242,820	538,204	378,964
1950	252,183	298,639	332,508
1951	1,085,802	258,991	1,159,319
1952	1,006,310	1,088,671	1,076,958
1953	1,412,334	1,074,543	1,414,749
1954	1,640,343	1,293,140	1,761,952
1955	1,713,606	1,761,952	1,713,606
1956	1,683,480	1,713,606	1,683,480
1957	1,680,964	1,683,480	1,680,964
1958	1,833,723	1,680,964	1,833,723
1959	1,606,825	1,761,423	1,679,125

III. GENERAL LOAN FUND

LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1949-50 TO 1958-59, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Undertakings	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Railways, including Land Resumptions	£ 2,211,693	£ 2,304,360	£ 8,023,913	£ 7,344,170	£ 6,587,864	£ 6,881,849	£ 4,063,622	£ 3,820,000	£ 2,904,134	£ 3,251,094
Tramways—Perth Electric	43,279	325,609	237,587	296,341	32,401	65,103	34,880	111,129	76,834	133,135
Electric Power Stations	2,345,719	3,285,712	3,341,916	89,576	703,104	703,000	1,024,690	2,100,000	1,240,000	1,100,000
Fremantle Harbour Works	73,115	294,868	647,438	684,922	432,323	552,813	501,272	412,323	564,836	558,837
Harbours and Rivers generally	329,100	400,425	850,884	731,241	980,280	659,688	485,588	281,252	381,049	432,781
Sewerage—Perth and Fremantle	217,546	314,478	317,933	304,616	322,577	358,008	288,725	405,604	392,591	508,276
Sewerage—Country Towns	23,638	27,849	86,724	54,800	37,986	36,673	66,765	71,433	72,542	87,433
Water Supplies (a)	798,895	1,730,486	2,038,897	2,124,604	1,638,014	2,464,235	2,436,628	3,109,766	3,413,570	3,937,347
Development of Goldfields (b)	357,689	460,771	335,932	395,138	214,567	230,081	194,163	407,486	636,026	610,923
Development of Agriculture	399,277	317,309	410,065	311,636	300,307	293,914	282,797	362,104	345,964	402,553
College of Agriculture	1,963	3,427	1,295	320,500	1,149,538	10,000	817,000	1,033,144	15,000	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Working Capital	500,000	....	165,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purchase of Plant (Suspense)	180,000	320,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
State Brickworks	....	135,000	245,000	385,872	40,000	34,511	25,000	....	....	....
State Saw Mills	70,000	197,450	195,950	333,802	168,133	155,715	105,241	150,000	128,300	135,000
Steamships	....	42,500	109,002	....	253,200	742,870	491,598	1,164,325	916,328	232,282
State Housing Commission—Working Capital	....	....	68,000	1,492,000	....	1,498,000	1,827,000	1,350,000	1,150,000	1,204,497
State Hotels	911	1,302	2,729	5,404	13,440	7,182	12,518	15,995	17,279	3,720
Ferries	2,833	....	....	....	78	....	....	....	....	....
State Engineering Works	10,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80,000
Public Buildings	(d) 718,062	(d) 1,036,492	(d) 1,403,451	(d) 2,789,560	(d) 1,579,889	(d) 2,035,557	(d) 2,140,868	2,847,478	2,897,239	3,583,785
Hospital Buildings and Equipment, including Grants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sundries	2,021	1,960	243,631	(e) 643,984	2,000	(f) 500,000	(c) 30,000	(h) 262,600	(i) 750,183	1,678,382
Bulk Handling of Wheat	5,025	2,377	45,002	9,907	1,896	24,986	13,484	8,394	66	449
West Australian Meat Export Works	20,000	10,000	....	....	20,000	....	....	....	....	60,000
Welshpool Industries	29,246	161,880	....	....	4,990	8,510	....	1,182	....	....
Native Stations, Hospitals, etc.	10,000	20,000	1,700	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kwinana Area Development	....	....	....	74,647	218,501	88,723	109,393	22,249	9,863	179
Kwinana Area Housing	....	....	....	600,000	1,123,000	77,000	25,000	....	....	....
Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits	....	....	....	....	60,068	....	157,883	463,723	1,608,831	570,368
	8,351,015	11,404,253	18,757,784	19,011,875	15,884,246	16,433,421	15,141,121	18,400,247	17,422,435	18,259,741
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc.	34,652	28,758	19,687	15,129	33,017	(g) 91,334	(g) 70,695	(g) 67,910	(g) 248,547	107,101
Total Expenditure	8,385,667	11,433,011	18,777,471	19,027,004	15,917,263	16,524,755	15,211,816	18,468,160	17,670,982	18,366,842

(a) Including Goldfields Districts. (b) Excluding Water Supplies. (c) Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies. (d) Includes Hospitals. (e) Includes assistance to Fishing Industry for loss on guaranteed Accounts, £134,201; Loans for Purchase of Motor Vehicles for Departmental Officers, £200,000; Government Printing Office Purchase of Stores Material and Equipment, £303,016. (f) Advance to Cockburn Cement. (g) Charged to General Loan Fund. (h) Includes Loans and Grants to Public Bodies, £73,000; Pensioners' Houses Maintenance Advance, £10,000; Rural and Industries Bank, Delegated Agencies, £79,600; Cockburn Cement Pty., Ltd., £100,000. (i) Includes Loans & Grants to Public Bodies, £161,738; Rural & Industries Bank, Delegated Agency, £377,045; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Royal Perth Hospital, £100,000; Fisheries, Purchase of Research Vessel, £11,000; Advances For Persons Dispossessed of Homes, £400. (j) Includes Wyndham Freezing Works, £150,000; Fisheries Research, £18,433; Purchase of Land for Industrial Purposes, £189; Cockburn Cement Pty. Ltd., £100,000; Rural and Industries Bank Delegated Agencies, £560,009; Royal Perth Hospital, £75,000; Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £204,761; Advances for Housing of Government Employees, £60,000; Assistance to Industry, £12,842; Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust, £400,000; Perth Dental Hospital, £30,000; University of W.A., £96,438.

[Return No. 12]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

(a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS

	£	£	£
Authorisations to 30th June, 1958	....	270,228,036	
Authorisations, 1958-59	....	16,742,000	
		<u>286,970,036</u>	
Flotations—			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds :—			
	£		
For Works and Services	253,434,358		
For Funding Deficits	14,875,961		
	<u>268,310,319</u>		
Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net :—			
On Works Loans	6,347,137		
On Deficit Loans	753,278		
	<u>7,100,415</u>		
Total Flotations	....	....	275,410,734
Balance available for Flotation	....	....	<u>11,559,302</u>

(b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

	£	£	£
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1958	....	....	259,349,940
Flotations during the year—			
Instalment Stock	....	....
State Registry	....	3,640	
Commonwealth Loans (Aust.)	....	15,647,209	
New York Loan	....	409,945	
		<u>16,060,794</u>	
			275,410,734
Redemptions—			
Total to 30th June, 1958	....	40,921,495	
During the year—			
National Debt Commission :			
Securities repurchased and redeemed :			
London	100,000		
New York	22,398		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	99,820		
Instalment Stock	111,302		
Other Australian Securities	2,037,140		
	<u>2,370,660</u>		
		43,292,155	
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1959	....	....	232,118,579
Sinking Fund	....	....	86,437
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1959	....	....	<u>232,032,142</u>

[Return No. 12—continued]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

(c) SUMMARY OF GROSS LOAN RAISINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Raisings</i>	£	<i>Disbursements</i>	£
Total Flotations, as per Return 12 (b)—		Discounts and Expenses—	
To 30th June, 1958	259,349,940	To 30th June, 1958 (Net)	6,939,241
During Year 1958-59	16,060,794	During the Year 1958-59—	
Exchange Accretion on U.S. Loan	466,613	Paid from Loan Proceeds	107,101
" " London Loan	298,410	Discount on New Loans	65,817
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Redemption of Agricultural Bank	
To 30th June, 1958	16,293,654	Mortgage Bonds	1,566,000
During Year 1958-59	1,606,825	Deficits Funded (including Discount	
Balance of General Loan Fund	163	and Expenses)—	
		To 30th June 1958	15,058,871
		During Year 1958-59	570,368
		Expenditure on Works and Services	
		To 30th June, 1958	252,079,628
		During Year, 1958-59	17,689,373
	294,076,399		294,076,399

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

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1922	137 1 0	1941	204 18 7
1923	142 9 6	1942	202 17 4
1924	146 13 6	1943	202 1 11
1925	146 3 11	1944	198 19 2
1926	155 14 8	1945	195 9 0
1927	157 14 4	1946	195 3 1
1928	165 10 7	1947	195 16 11
1929	162 6 9	1948	194 5 11
1930	163 9 9	1949	194 10 10
1931	174 2 6	1950	196 4 7
1932	180 3 8	1951	211 16 8
1933	187 4 8	1952	222 9 2
1934	193 7 6	1953	244 10 10
1935	197 11 11	1954	258 9 8
1936	199 7 10	1955	270 2 4
1937	201 15 2	1956	278 12 4
1938	202 19 8	1957	296 10 1
1939	204 7 1	1958	309 14 4†
1940	203 15 7	1959	323 5 9*

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

(e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1959

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Market Act	147,000	27,662	119,338	....
State Housing Act	484,000	219,455	264,545	....
State Electricity Commission Act	15,833,500	417,920	15,415,580	264,004
	16,464,500	665,037	15,799,463	264,004
Bank Guarantees in force	....	....	5,410,212	....
Total, Contingent Liabilities	....	....	21,209,675	....

[Return No. 13]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

LOAN LIABILITY—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS MATURING EACH YEAR

Earliest Date of Maturity	Latest Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Repayable in—		
			London	New York	Australia
		%	£	£	£
....	1959	4	....	....	275,441
1950	1959	3½	....	....	481,700
1956	1959	3½	....	....	4,506,015
1950	1960	3½	....	....	894,530
1957	1960	3½	....	....	1,300,810
....	1960	4	....	....	4,227,069
1950	1961	3½	....	....	4,902,370
1956	1961	3½	1,728,527	....	....
....	1961	4	....	....	15,887,958
....	1961	4½	....	....	1,538,000
....	1962	3½	....	....	6,228,810
....	1962	4	....	....	159,047
....	1962	4½	....	....	8,941,010
....	1962	4	....	....	5,063,490
1960	1963	3½	....	....	11,817,820
....	1963	4	....	....	168,519
....	1963	5	....	....	7,616,000
....	1964	3½	....	....	1,566,000
1961	1964	3½	....	....	17,462,912
....	1964	4	....	....	137,127
1962	1965	3½	....	....	6,027,860
....	1965	4	....	....	27,942
....	1965	4½	....	....	5,481,155
....	1965	5	....	....	7,964,500
....	1966	4	....	....	399,595
....	1966	4	....	....	2,458,000
....	1966	4½	....	....	5,477,000
....	1967	3½	....	238,159	....
....	1967	4	....	....	481,393
....	1967	4½	....	....	10,093,360
....	1967	4½	....	....	3,714,430
....	1967	5	....	....	1,731,440
....	1968	4½	....	....	1,979,150
....	1968	4½	....	....	16,581,419
....	1969	4	....	....	353,400
....	1969	4½	....	....	36,110
....	1969	3½	....	478,167	....
1965	1969	3½	7,710,550	....	....
....	1970	4½	....	....	4,139,000
....	1970	4	....	....	356,382
....	1971	4	....	....	359,274
....	1971	4½	....	87,743	....
1967	1971	2½	3,145,661	....	....
....	1972	4	....	....	362,082
....	1972	5	....	291,996	....
....	1973	4	....	....	529,567
....	1973	4½	....	406,863	....
....	1973	5	....	....	6,855,715
....	1974	4	....	....	723,172
1964	1974	3½	8,380,800	....	....
1972	1974	3	3,747,250	....	....
....	1974	5	....	....	4,531,490
....	1975	4	....	....	243,666
1970	1975	2½	4,100,003	....	....
....	1976	4	....	....	3,854,618
....	1976	5	....	....	7,863,000
....	1977	4	....	....	1,794,338
1975	1977	3	627,700	....	....
....	1978	4	....	....	2,035,844
....	1978	5	....	409,945	....
....	1978	5	1,190,000	....	....
....	1979	4	....	....	1,152,076
....	1979	5	....	....	3,412,209
....	1980	4	....	....	1,021,661
....	1983	1	....	....	4,269,739
			30,630,491	1,912,873	199,575,215
				232,118,579	

[Return No. 14]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

SINKING FUND

A.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1958-59

Receipts:	£	£
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1958—		
National Debt Commission	....	73,659
Contributions:		
State—		
5s. per cent. on loan liability	584,597	
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	40,425	
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans	99,028	
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities	1,152,055	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement	864	
Commonwealth—		
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability	526,288	
Net earnings on investments	6,347	
		2,409,804
		2,483,263
Disbursements:		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange)	....	2,396,826
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1959	....	86,437

B.—TRANSACTIONS FROM 1st JULY, 1927, TO 30th JUNE, 1959

Receipts:	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances brought forward	57,697	10 0		
1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid				
1st July, 1929—Crown Agents	897,347	0 10	955,044	10 10
Contributions:				
On account M.V. "Kangaroo"	47,250	0 0		
On account, Crown Agents	40,312	13 5		
State—				
5s. per cent. on loan liability	9,297,418	13 3		
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan	606,375	0 0		
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans	166,774	8 1		
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities	12,737,589	3 11		
Under Federal Aid Roads Act	373,084	13 1		
Special contribution on account loan for purchase of M.V. "Koolama"	206,905	8 4		
Exchange on contributions re M.V. "Koolama"	52,502	5 0		
Payment under Clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement as amended	82,515	9 8		
Profit arising out of Conversion of a Loan in London	8,812	15 0		
Commonwealth—				
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability	7,114,398	8 2		
Net earnings on investments	446,997	16 2		
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity	35,052	10 0		
Exchange on remittances	29,504	6 1		
			31,245,491	10 2
			32,200,536	1 0
Disbursements:				
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.	30,800,993	12 5		
Repurchase from Special Sinking Fund	86,936	17 5		
Contributions refunded to the State	630	17 11		
Contributions to Crown Agents	39,934	2 8		
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo"	47,250	0 0		
Repayment of 1934 Loan (Crown Agents)	998,353	7 6		
Repayment of 1936 Loan (M.V. "Kangaroo")	140,000	0 0		
Balance, 30th June, 1959—				
National Debt Commission			32,114,098	17 11
			86,437	8 1

[Return No. 15]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1958-59 (a)

Undertaking *	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges (c)			Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Exchange			
Fully Productive.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grains Sheds and Cold Storage	1,263,024	47,129	9,599	1 779	67,556	9,049	....
Bulk Handling at Ports	137,847	5,144	1,109	194	6,720	273	....
Wyndham Meatworks	1,221,445	45,579	8,532	1,720	89,680	33,849	....
State Engineering Works	195,796	7,306	1,095	276	109,961	98,284	....
State Hotels	91,850	3,427	927	129	14,547	10,064	....
West Australian Meat Export Works	313,146	11,085	2,116	441	25,468	11,226	....
Metropolitan Markets	132,673	4,951	1,098	187	8,794	2,558	....
State Building Supplies	2,720,074	101,490	20,746	3,831	153,241	27,165	....
Electricity Supply	17,069,220	686,934	128,834	24,038	837,400	47,594	....
Kwinana Housing	1,868,415	69,719	15,033	2,631	96,024	8,641	....
Woolpool Industries	84,147	3,140	2,885	118	8,596	2,453	....
	25,097,637	936,513	191,974	35,344	1,414,987	251,156	....
Partially Productive.							
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	2,312,544	86,292	16,010	3,257	103,688	....	1,871
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and other Public Bodies	436,674	16,294	1,857	615	1,259	....	17,507
Soldiers Land Settlement (f)	1,234,250	48,057	11,421	1,738	9,057	....	50,159
Rural and Industries Bank	8,387,367	312,972	58,737	11,812	271,265	....	112,256
Plant Suspense	1,079,958	40,298	8,599	1,521	22,269	....	28,149
Roads and Bridges	2,300,508	85,843	18,466	3,240	77,396	....	30,158
Miscellaneous	830,071	30,974	6,082	1,169	3,158	....	35,007
State Housing Commission	9,240,820	344,819	63,396	13,014	391,572	....	29,657
Kwinana Area Development	308,667	11,518	2,479	435	551	....	13,881
Mining Generally	2,080,759	77,643	15,638	2,930	15,312	....	80,897
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	45,119,445	1,683,621	326,785	63,540	663,293	....	1,410,633
Assistance to Industries	935,372	34,903	6,550	1,317	36,824	....	5,946
Pine Planting and Reforestation	2,350,897	87,723	17,924	3,311	80,825	....	28,138
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency	2,057,158	76,762	30,592	2,897	62,352	....	47,899
Harbours and Rivers (d)	16,214,689	567,732	116,114	21,426	217,569	....	487,703
Tourists Resorts	146,732	5,475	1,168	207	899	....	5,951
Metropolitan Transport Trust	400,000	14,926	....	563	2,890	....	12,599
	94,435,901	3,523,852	701,816	132,992	1,960,179	....	2,398,481
Totally Unproductive.							
Railways (g)	51,595,327	1,925,267	393,946	72,660	12,044,338	....	4,436,211
Tramways	1,073,210	40,270	8,900	1,520	129,199	....	343,889
Assessed Expired Capital—(h)							
Railways	12,604,631	470,339	100,393	17,751	....	....	888,483
Tramways	765,633	28,569	6,097	1,078	....	....	35,744
Electricity	1,272,666	47,489	10,134	1,792	....	....	59,415
Frequency Changer—Metropolitan District	982,106	36,647	7,024	1,384	....	....	45,055
State Shipping Service	3,818,127	142,472	29,442	5,377	1773,723	....	951,014
Group Settlement	1,890,766	70,553	16,807	2,663	....	....	99,023
Rabbit Proof Fence	332,527	12,408	2,648	488	....	....	15,524
Agriculture Generally	3,920,592	146,296	29,281	5,621	168,537	....	249,635
State Batteries	540,209	20,158	4,220	761	124,889	....	150,028
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc.	26,782,066	999,366	183,842	37,716	1384,388	....	1,585,312
Aborigines Stations	113,948	4,252	872	160	11,127	....	6,411
Ferries	6,439	240	58	9	12,074	....	2,381
Campan Alunite Deposits	21,289	794	170	30	....	....	994
	105,725,536	3,945,120	793,834	148,890	13,672,275	....	8,560,119
Summary.							
Fully Productive	25,097,637	936,513	191,974	35,344	1,414,987	251,156	....
Partially Productive	94,435,901	3,523,852	701,816	132,992	1,960,179	....	2,398,481
Totally Unproductive	105,725,536	3,945,120	793,834	148,890	13,672,275	....	8,560,119
Capital Adjustments and Unallocated Costs of Raisings	4,269,739	43,696	86,355	....	....	....	130,051
Special Deficit Loans	2,589,929	96,044	102,125	3,647	....	....	202,416
Deficits Funded	1163	....	....	....	....	....	....
Balance of General Loan Fund	232,118,579	8,545,825	1,876,104	320,873	1297,109	....	11,039,911
Public Debt, 30th June, 1958	£232,118,579						
							Net Deficiency, £11,039,911

Public Debt, 30th June, 1958

£232,118,579

Net Deficiency, £11,039,911

* For details see Return No. 11. † Debit. ‡ Overdrawn.

(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) Actual expenditure averaged over all assets. (d) To this should be added £86,149 included in Railway Capital. (f) Represents expenditure by P.W.D. on roads, bridges and drainage, and by Lands Department on repurchased estates. (g) Includes £86,149 being part of Capital Expenditure on Harbours and Jettyes controlled by Railway Department. (h) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

[Return No. 16]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS 1958-59

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges (a).			Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Ex-change			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (b)	51,595,327	1,925,267	393,946	72,660	†2,044,338	....	4,436,211
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (c)	12,604,631	470,339	100,393	17,751	....	....	588,483
Tramways	1,079,210	40,270	8,900	1,520	†293,199	....	348,889
Tramways—Assessed Expired Capital (c)	765,633	28,569	6,097	1,078	....	....	35,744
Metropolitan Transport Trust	400,000	14,928	....	563	2,890	....	12,599
Electricity Supply	17,069,220	636,984	128,834	24,038	837,400	47,594	....
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (c)	1,272,666	47,489	10,134	1,792	....	....	59,415
Frequency Changer—Met. District	982,106	36,647	7,024	1,384	....	....	45,055
	85,768,793	3,200,441	655,328	120,786	†1,497,247	....	5,473,802
<i>Harbours and Rivers.</i>							
Fremantle Harbour Trust	6,897,946	257,394	53,146	9,714	210,389	....	109,885
Fremantle—Other	963,853	35,966	6,881	1,357	33,450	....	10,764
Bunbury Harbour Board	1,702,739	63,537	12,710	2,397	....	....	78,644
Bunbury—Other	78,887	2,944	628	111	1,717	....	1,966
Geraldton	1,064,833	39,734	8,308	1,600	30,973	....	18,569
Albany Board	1,652,983	61,681	13,226	2,328	78,063	828	....
Albany—Other	219,587	8,184	1,754	309	4,275	....	5,982
Esperance (c)	46,269	1,727	347	65	237	....	1,902
Busselton	75,098	2,802	581	106	†13,738	....	17,227
North-West Ports	915,964	34,179	6,069	1,290	†120,092	....	161,629
Swan River	641,062	23,955	4,903	904	†2,748	....	32,510
Dredges, Steamers and Plant	747,456	27,891	5,962	1,053	†96	....	34,992
Other Jetties and Works	207,112	7,728	1,610	292	†4,861	....	14,491
(c)	15,214,680	567,732	116,114	21,426	217,569	....	487,703
<i>Water Supplies.</i>							
Metropolitan	21,943,039	818,799	157,099	30,902	1,121,768	114,968	....
Comprehensive Water Supply	14,524,880	541,992	105,983	20,455	†300,884	....	969,314
Other Water Supplies	2,732,421	101,900	20,864	3,848	†87,363	....	214,035
Irrigation and Drainage	5,320,213	198,522	38,765	7,492	†83,574	....	328,363
Sewerage for Country Towns	598,892	22,348	4,074	843	13,346	....	13,919
	45,119,445	1,683,621	328,785	63,540	663,293	....	1,410,653
<i>Trading Concerns.</i>							
Wyndham Meatworks	1,221,445	45,579	8,532	1,720	89,680	33,849	....
State Building Supplies	2,720,074	101,499	20,746	3,831	153,241	27,165	....
Engineering Works	195,798	7,306	1,095	276	106,961	98,284	....
Shipping Service	3,818,127	142,472	29,442	5,377	†773,723	....	951,014
Hotels	91,850	3,427	927	129	14,547	10,064	....
West Australian Meat Export Works	313,146	11,685	2,116	441	25,468	11,226	....
	8,360,438	311,968	62,858	11,774	†383,826	....	770,426
<i>Development of Agriculture.</i>							
Soldiers' Land Settlement (d)	1,234,250	46,057	11,421	1,738	9,057	....	50,159
Rural and Industries Bank	8,387,357	312,972	58,737	11,812	271,265	....	112,256
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency	2,057,158	76,762	30,592	2,897	62,352	....	47,899
Group Settlement	1,890,706	70,553	16,807	2,663	....	....	90,023
Rabbit-proof Fence	332,527	12,408	2,648	468	....	....	15,524
Generally	3,920,592	140,296	29,281	5,521	†69,537	....	249,635
	17,822,650	665,048	149,486	25,099	274,137	....	565,496

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

† Debit.

[Return No. 16—continued]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS 1958-59—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges (a)			Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Ex-change			
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Midland Junction	1,089,008	40,636	8,233	1,534	53,292	2,889	....
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs	84,152	3,140	670	119	2,680	....	1,249
Generally	89,866	3,353	696	126	11,584	7,409	....
	1,263,024	47,129	9,599	1,779	67,556	9,049	....
<i>Development of Mining.</i>							
State Batteries	540,209	20,158	4,220	781	†124,889	....	150,028
Generally	2,080,759	77,643	15,636	2,930	15,312	....	80,897
	2,620,968	97,801	19,856	3,691	†109,577	....	230,925
<i>Public Buildings.</i>							
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture)	14,280,401	532,870	98,809	20,111	†275,332	....	927,122
Police Stations, Quarters, etc.	514,832	19,210	3,338	725	†43,527	....	66,800
Court House, Quarters, etc.	95,682	3,570	586	135	†10,022	....	14,313
Gaols	120,084	4,481	903	169	†59,493	....	65,046
Hospitals	8,136,376	303,607	56,487	11,458	165,818	....	205,734
Institutions	1,277,003	47,651	8,937	1,798	†57,108	....	115,494
Buildings generally	2,357,708	87,977	14,782	3,320	†84,724	....	190,808
	26,782,086	999,366	183,842	37,716	†364,388	....	1,585,312
<i>All Other.</i>							
Aborigines Stations	113,948	4,252	872	160	†1,127	....	6,411
Assistance to Industries	935,372	34,903	6,550	1,317	36,824	....	5,946
Bulk Handling at Ports	137,847	5,144	1,109	104	6,720	273	....
Ferries	6,439	240	58	9	†2,074	....	2,381
Loans to Public Bodies	436,674	16,294	1,857	615	1,259	....	17,507
Metropolitan Markets	132,673	4,951	1,098	187	8,794	2,558	....
Miscellaneous	830,071	30,974	6,082	1,169	3,158	....	35,087
Pine Planting and Re-forestation	2,350,897	87,723	17,924	3,311	80,825	....	28,133
Plant Suspense	1,079,958	40,298	8,599	1,521	22,269	....	28,149
Roads and Bridges	2,300,508	85,843	18,466	3,240	77,396	....	30,153
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	2,312,544	86,202	16,010	3,257	103,688	....	1,371
Tourist Resorts	146,732	5,475	1,168	207	899	....	5,951
State Housing Commission	9,240,820	344,819	63,396	13,014	391,572	....	29,057
Campion Alunite Deposits	21,289	794	170	30	....	....	994
Welshpool Industries	84,147	3,140	2,835	118	8,596	2,453	....
Kwinana Area Development	308,667	11,518	2,479	435	551	....	13,881
Kwinana Area Housing	1,868,415	69,719	15,033	2,631	96,024	8,641	....
Special Deficit Loans	4,269,739	43,096	86,355	....	....	....	130,051
Deficits Funded	2,589,929	96,644	102,125	3,647	....	....	202,416
Capital Adjustments and Unallocated costs of Raisings .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Balance of General Loan Fund	*163	....	....	....	....	....	....
	29,166,506	972,719	352,236	35,062	835,374	....	524,843
TOTAL	232,118,579	8,545,825	1,876,104	320,873	†297,109	....	11,039,911
Public Debt, 30th June, 1959	232,118,579	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Overdrawn. † Debit.

(a) Actual Expenditure averaged over all assets.

(b) Includes £66,149 being part of Capital Expenditure on Harbours and Jetties controlled by Railway Dept.

(c) To this should be added £66,149 included in Railway Capital in respect of Esperance Jetty.

(d) Represents expenditure by P.W.D. on roads, bridges and drainage, and by Lands Department on repurchased estates.

(e) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

[Return No. 17]

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

Public Utility	Return No.	Trading Results 1958-59	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
Country Areas Water Supply	18	....	1,327,442
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	19	....	23,443
Railways Commission	20	....	5,047,072
Tramways	21	....	326,589
Ferries	22	....	2,945
State Batteries	23	....	172,415
Caves House	24	....	42
Total—Net Loss .....	....	....	6,899,948

In Return 16 the average cost of Servicing the Public Debt has been applied to all undertakings. In Return 17-24 the figures as shown have been prepared in accordance with the published Commercial Accounts of the Utilities.

[Return No. 18]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	7,928,616	8,337,350	9,460,091	15,582,423	16,850,577
Total Annual Revenue	443,096	469,232	499,724	819,749	843,848
Working Expenses	643,612	709,215	808,692	1,176,998	1,139,914
Interest	216,174	237,423	300,851	570,155	622,784
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	136,898	154,389	184,924	360,224	408,592
Provisions and Other Charges	1,518	2,317	771	3,221	....
Total Annual Cost	998,202	1,103,344	1,295,238	2,110,598	2,171,290
Loss	555,106	634,112	795,514	1,290,849	1,327,442

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

[Return No. 19]

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	15,273,248	16,364,884	17,898,340	19,729,034	21,943,039
Total Annual Revenue	1,548,725	1,756,021	1,867,561	2,040,038	2,163,007
Working Expenses	752,316	874,290	885,116	980,118	1,076,286
Interest	587,432	638,041	778,762	841,118	919,341
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	122,328	143,029	159,005	173,770	190,823
Total Annual Cost	1,462,076	1,655,360	1,822,883	1,995,006	2,186,450
Profit	86,649	100,661	44,678	45,032	....
Loss .....	....	....	....	....	23,443

[Return No. 20]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	43,091,496	45,962,602	48,340,410	49,473,070	51,618,630
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing	12,326,349	12,326,349	11,686,287	12,055,961	12,055,961
Total	55,417,845	58,288,951	60,026,697	61,529,031	63,674,591
Total Annual Revenue	12,530,410	13,274,166	14,044,111	12,075,176	13,699,803
Working Expenses	13,820,881	14,873,450	15,871,871	14,705,272	14,932,503
Interest	1,447,458	1,770,024	2,116,719	2,176,175	2,258,664
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	1,071,593	1,203,603	1,335,458	1,516,326	1,555,708
Rehabilitation of fully depreciated assets .....	....	(a) 42,933	....	....	....
Total Annual Cost	16,339,932	17,890,010	19,324,048	18,397,773	18,746,875
Loss	3,809,522	4,615,844	5,279,937	5,422,597	5,047,072

(a) Refunded from General Loan Fund in following year.

[Return No. 21]

TRAMWAYS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	1,295,508	1,232,953	1,249,608	1,117,662	1,061,425
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing	664,844	661,493	661,354	765,833	783,418
Total	1,960,352	1,894,446	1,910,962	1,883,295	1,844,843
Total Annual Revenue	1,027,100	988,374	1,054,449	1,029,137	972,667
Working Expenses	1,060,070	1,107,200	1,163,549	1,168,684	1,166,720
Interest	52,325	50,476	54,745	54,922	48,011
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	103,320	96,815	93,941	95,595	84,525
Total Annual Cost	1,215,715	1,254,491	1,312,235	1,319,201	1,299,256
Loss	188,615	266,117	257,786	290,064	326,589

[Return No. 22]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
FERRIES

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	10,120	9,143	8,242	7,340	6,439
Revenue Capital	1,170	1,053	936	819	702
Total	11,290	10,196	9,178	8,159	7,141
Total Annual Revenue	11,480	9,944	12,836	13,520	13,504
Working Expenses	15,962	15,410	15,022	15,868	15,119
Interest	397	387	392	352	312
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	887	1,095	1,018	1,019	1,018
Total Annual Cost	17,246	16,892	16,432	17,239	16,449
Loss	5,766	6,948	3,596	3,719	2,945

[Return No. 23]

STATE BATTERIES

Details	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	475,465	482,449	490,706	509,213	519,022
Total Annual Revenue	47,878	39,111	42,334	50,827	44,078
Working Expenses	128,588	152,267	159,341	166,347	177,425
Interest	19,018	19,298	20,855	22,915	23,356
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	12,443	12,550	12,803	13,283	13,259
Provisions and Other Charges	1,967	1,967	1,980	1,887	2,453
Total Annual Cost	162,016	186,082	194,979	204,432	216,493
Loss	114,138	146,971	152,645	153,605	172,415

[Return No. 24]

CAVES HOUSE

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	34,829	35,748	35,748	35,748	35,748
Revenue Capital	6,808	6,865	6,865	6,865	6,865
Total	41,637	42,613	42,613	42,613	42,613
Total Annual Revenue	35,094	38,495	45,440	45,791	42,880
Working Expenses	38,923	43,904	54,439	45,821	41,007
Interest	1,393	1,430	1,430	1,609	1,609
Depreciation	466	350	327	306	306
Total Annual Cost	40,782	45,684	56,196	47,736	42,922
Loss	5,688	7,189	10,756	1,945	42

[Return No. 25]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1958-59	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Engineering Works	26	94,680	....
State Building Supplies	27	....	46,867
State Shipping Service*	30	....	....
Wyndham Meat Works	31	53,006	....
State Hotels	32	6,887	....
W.A. Meat Export Works	33	7,262	....
Total—Net Profit ....	....	115,568	

* After receipt of Treasury Grant of £924,126

In Return 16 the average cost of servicing the Public Debt has been applied to all undertakings. In Return 25-33 the figures as shown have been prepared in accordance with the published Commercial Accounts of the Concerns.

[Return No. 26]

STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	143,682	140,838	139,203	137,537	195,796
Earnings	578,426	688,617	780,332	890,953	973,850
Increase in Stocks	6,374	7,319	57,169	38,452	....
Decrease in Stocks .....	....	....	....	....	32,704
Total Annual Revenue	584,800	695,936	837,501	929,405	941,146
Working Expenses	493,199	583,975	708,469	775,128	791,399
Interest	6,380	5,978	6,906	6,329	6,866
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	(a) 22,674	(a) 23,716	(a) 25,051	(a) 24,760	(a) 25,542
Provisions and Other Charges	18,576	22,303	34,666	27,234	22,659
Total Annual Cost	540,829	635,972	775,092	833,451	846,466
Profit	43,971	59,964	62,409	95,954	94,680

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

£5,565 £1,534 £1,595 £1,667 £1,741

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 27]

STATE BUILDING SUPPLIES (a)

Details	1957-58	1958-59
Loan Capital	£ 2,605,330	£ 2,720,073
Earnings	3,069,065	3,040,407
Increase in Stocks	12,324	132,477
Decrease in Stocks	.....	.....
Total Annual Revenue	3,081,389	3,172,884
Working Expenses	2,822,490	2,972,733
Interest	116,067	121,830
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a)	113,126	104,148
Provisions and Other Charges	18,553	21,040
Total Annual Cost	3,070,236	3,210,751
Profit	11,153	.....
Loss	.....	46,867

(a) State Sawmills and State Brickworks were amalgamated from 1st July, 1957.

[Return No. 28]

STATE BRICKWORKS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Loan Capital	£ 875,792	£ 865,568	£ 860,150	£
Earnings	446,683	453,611	463,020	Details now shown as State Building Supplies
Increase in Stocks	999	7,348	.....
Decrease in Stocks	.....	.....	5,919	
Total Annual Revenue	447,682	460,959	457,101	
Working Expenses	396,150	431,808	375,621	
Interest	35,422	36,168	40,733	Cr. 66
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	44,980	41,635	42,722	
Provisions and Other Charges	1,048	.....	4,936	
Total Annual Cost	477,600	509,543	464,012	
Profit	.....	.....	.....
Loss	28,918	48,584	6,911	

[Return No. 29]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

STATE SAW MILLS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Loan Capital	£ 1,402,695	£ 1,497,251	£ 1,635,562	£
Earnings	2,432,552	2,426,012	2,288,379	
Increase in Stocks	28,579	136,504	51,371	
Decrease in Stocks	....	....	....
Total Annual Revenue	2,461,131	2,562,516	2,339,750	Details now shown as State Building Supplies
Working Expenses	2,277,177	2,433,184	2,217,005	
Interest	51,642	58,299	74,274	
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a)	78,561	70,217	81,692	
Provisions and Other Charges	17,810	14,365	16,976	
Total Annual Cost	2,425,190	2,576,065	2,389,947	
Profit	35,941	....	....
Loss	....	13,549	50,197	

(a) On assets acquired since 1940-41—no depreciation charge made for assets acquired prior to 1940-41.

[Return No. 30]

STATE SHIPPING SERVICE

Details	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Loan Capital (a)	£ 1,071,073	£ 1,664,926	£ 2,352,646	£ 3,546,599	£ 3,888,141
Earnings	730,685	770,400	811,591	1,119,409	1,018,692
Treasury Grant	535,064	697,258	945,565	880,021	924,126
Total Annual Revenue	1,265,749	1,467,658	1,757,156	1,999,430	1,942,818
Working Expenses	1,175,921	1,328,280	1,570,646	1,732,847	1,558,785
Interest	27,983	54,951	83,572	129,583	169,338
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	35,809	50,690	68,760	105,926	154,841
Provisions and Other Charges	26,036	33,737	34,178	31,074	59,854
Total Annual Cost	1,265,749	1,467,658	1,757,156	1,999,430	1,942,818
Loss	....	....	....	....	....

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

[Return No. 31]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
WYNDHAM MEAT WORKS

Details	1-2-54 to 31-1-55	1-2-55 to 31-1-56	1-2-56 to 31-1-57	1-2-57 to 31-1-58	1-2-58 to 31-1-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	1,071,445	1,071,445	1,071,445	1,071,445	1,221,445
Revenue Capital	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273
Total	1,082,718	1,082,718	1,082,718	1,082,718	1,232,718
Earnings	1,026,696	1,463,117	1,399,956	1,303,623	1,658,657
Increase in Stocks ....	.....	530	40,530	.....	36,144
Decrease in Stocks	3,871	.....	.....	37,003	.....
Total Annual Revenue	1,022,825	1,463,647	1,440,486	1,266,620	1,694,801
Working Expenses	938,410	1,353,172	1,340,279	1,188,840	1,574,267
Interest	42,860	42,858	45,983	48,215	51,571
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a)	5,357	5,357	5,357	5,357	5,357
Provisions and Other Charges	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Annual Cost	996,627	1,411,387	1,401,619	1,252,412	1,641,195
Profit	26,198	52,260	38,867	14,208	53,606
Loss ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

£5,357 £5,357 £5,357 £5,357 £5,357

[Return No. 32]

STATE HOTELS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	81,176	88,221	101,887	116,484	91,850
Total Annual Revenue	216,893	215,978	218,016	228,130	224,709
Working Expenses	203,935	209,703	209,042	210,853	208,663
Interest	3,210	3,357	4,319	4,842	5,284
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	4,769	5,376	3,150	3,567	3,876
Provisions and Other Charges ....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....
Total Annual Cost	211,914	218,436	216,511	220,287	217,822
Profit	4,979	.....	1,505	7,843	6,887
Loss ....	.....	2,458	.....	.....	.....

[Return No. 33]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	273,026	270,717	268,303	265,781	313,146
Total Annual Revenue	462,156	638,829	779,322	742,157	966,901
Working Expenses	405,689	603,591	712,789	702,004	915,428
Interest	9,159	9,508	12,918	13,012	15,843
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	31,558	16,485	26,968	18,545	21,121
Provisions and Other Charges	4,616	6,178	16,007	3,282	7,247
Total Annual Cost	451,022	635,762	768,682	736,843	959,639
Profit	11,134	3,067	10,040	5,314	7,262
Loss ....	....	....	....	....	....

[Return No. 34]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1958-59	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Electricity Commission	35	90,420	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department	36	64,694	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency Department	37	....	18,219
State Government Insurance Office	38	88,294	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	39	....	24,329
Albany Harbour Board	40	....	13,934
Bunbury Harbour Board	41	....	71,499
Fremantle Harbour Trust	42	....	118,756
Metropolitan Market Trust	43	222	....
Total—Net Loss ....	....	....	3,107

In Return 16 the average cost of servicing the Public Debt has been applied to all undertakings. In Returns 34-43 the figures as shown have been prepared in accordance with the published Commercial Accounts of the Undertakings.

[Return No. 35]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	12,407,743	13,228,720	15,141,952	16,179,456	17,069,219
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666
Subscribed Loans	7,841,560	9,866,695	11,966,260	14,137,480	15,415,580
Total	21,521,969	24,368,081	28,380,878	31,589,602	33,757,465
Total Annual Revenue	6,396,346	6,884,563	7,251,171	7,635,274	8,025,421
Working Expenses	5,411,951	5,894,856	6,056,598	6,298,709	6,526,314
Interest	761,912	870,606	1,091,508	1,312,325	1,408,687
Total Annual Cost	6,173,863	6,765,462	7,148,106	7,611,034	7,935,001
Profit	222,483	119,101	103,065	24,240	90,420
Loss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[Return No. 36]

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

Details	†1954	†1955	†1956	†1957	*1959
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	8,553,725	8,521,915	8,459,535	8,413,264	8,387,356
Total Annual Revenue	680,814	718,245	771,700	875,178	1,614,174
Total Annual Cost	656,977	692,604	744,429	846,365	1,549,480
Profit	23,837	25,641	27,271	28,813	64,694
General Reserve	168,533	194,175	221,446	250,259	314,953

† Financial Years ending 30th September.

* Eighteen months ending 31st March.

[Return No. 37]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF W.A.

(Government Agency Department)

Details	†1954	†1955	†1956	†1957	*1959
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	443,656	432,137	382,995	383,172	265,621
Total Annual Revenue	20,603	15,923	16,517	15,500	19,714
Total Annual Cost	33,204	29,352	28,965	26,917	37,933
Loss	12,601	13,429	12,448	11,417	18,219

† Financial Years ending 30th September.

* Eighteen Months ending 31st March.

[Return No. 38]

STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Assets	2,343,283	2,488,412	2,612,836	2,723,554	2,892,868
Earned Premiums	522,727	547,935	581,016	654,476	770,074
Other Revenue (Interest and Rents)	69,692	79,595	102,198	122,140	146,773
Total Annual Revenue	592,419	627,530	683,214	776,616	916,847
Claims Paid and Outstanding	423,896	457,141	459,157	598,979	652,949
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.)	103,440	110,121	117,430	109,236	175,604
Total Annual Cost	527,336	567,262	576,587	708,215	828,553
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus	65,083	60,268	106,627	68,401	88,294
Deficiency ....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Reserves	1,871,437	1,931,705	2,038,332	2,106,733	2,195,027

[Return No. 39]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	1,322,445	1,345,093	1,491,706	2,010,654	2,312,543
Earnings	596,693	557,776	702,590	704,772	730,837
Increase in Stocks ....	....	6,087	5,401	20,536	169,534
Decrease in Stocks	92,171	....	....	....	....
Total Annual Revenue	504,522	563,863	707,991	725,308	900,371
Working Expenses	435,263	484,779	549,093	558,764	741,734
Interest	54,685	54,412	60,971	68,939	89,065
Depreciation	41,670	44,049	46,013	51,849	58,997
Provisions and Other Charges	24,480	27,406	40,382	33,419	34,904
Total Annual Cost	556,098	610,646	696,459	712,971	924,700
Profit ....	....	....	11,532	12,337	....
Loss	51,576	46,783	....	....	24,329

[Return No. 40]

ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	1,436,033	1,521,911	1,630,791	1,657,212	1,652,983
Total Annual Revenue	52,732	50,975	92,431	103,573	132,460
Working Expenses	34,769	41,311	48,487	50,196	60,802
Interest	7,482	8,071	11,971	73,386	74,205
Depreciation	6,541	7,450	7,679	8,262	11,387
Total Annual Cost	48,792	56,832	68,137	131,844	146,394
Profit	3,940	....	24,294	....	....
Loss ....	....	5,857	....	28,271	13,934

[Return No. 41]

BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	1,402,320	1,458,788	1,521,691	1,593,176	1,702,739
Total Annual Revenue	28,723	33,955	47,338	73,811	84,576
Working Expenses	73,244	45,607	38,702	60,239	83,379
Interest	29,084	29,084	32,719	35,440	71,693
Depreciation	303	371	495	716	1,003
Total Annual Cost	102,631	75,062	71,916	96,395	156,075
Loss	73,908	41,107	24,578	22,584	71,499

[Return No. 42]

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	4,357,010	4,655,975	6,260,562	6,674,337	6,897,946
Revenue Capital	229,437	213,939	151,189	138,906	126,946
Total ..	4,586,447	4,869,914	6,411,751	6,813,243	7,024,892
Total Annual Revenue	2,214,454	2,056,141	2,515,118	2,577,755	2,510,022
Working Expenses	1,772,385	1,838,650	2,031,368	2,017,797	2,052,424
Interest	164,544	174,280	209,519	216,839	234,839
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	284,875	207,571	269,239	305,416	339,515
Provisions and Other Charges	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Annual Cost	2,223,804	2,222,501	2,512,126	2,542,052	2,628,778
Profit ....	.....	.....	2,992	35,703	.....
Loss	9,350	166,360	.....	.....	118,756

[Return No. 43]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	190,444	214,153	230,002	240,043	252,010
Total Annual Revenue	43,128	51,434	62,366	63,738	71,780
Working Expenses	22,745	24,791	29,063	31,339	34,716
Interest	7,928	8,211	10,042	11,293	11,602
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	4,906	5,291	6,251	7,402	8,033
Provisions and Other Charges	7,543	13,140	17,160	13,593	18,507
Total Annual Cost	43,122	51,433	62,516	63,627	71,558
Profit	6	1	.....	111	222
Loss ....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....

[Return No. 44]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS
HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS 1954-55 TO 1958-59

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<i>Receipts</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Treasury Grants	2,504,499	2,975,432	3,103,427	3,625,711	3,972,384
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,845	6,063	7,130	9,820	14,066
	2,506,344	2,981,495	3,110,557	3,635,531	3,986,450
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure	51,566	58,967	107,796	144,532	182,096
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental	826,445	725,584	708,148	814,807	936,335
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	1,522,624	2,055,688	2,147,313	2,512,159	2,697,854
Miscellaneous	105,709	141,256	147,300	164,033	170,165
	2,506,344	2,981,495	3,110,557	3,635,531	3,986,450

[Return No. 45]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1958-59

Details	Main Roads Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1954	Common- wealth Aid Roads (Special Assist- ance) 1958	Metro- politan Traffic Trust Account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balances from year 1957-58	675,947	27,058	246,600	153,538	1,103,143
Receipts during year—					
License Fees and Permits	....	....	....	1,093,895	1,093,895
Recoups by Local Authorities	152,754	....	....	....	152,754
Commonwealth Government Recoup	2,720	....	....	....	2,720
Commonwealth Government Grants	....	7,023,105	475,000	....	7,498,105
Miscellaneous Receipts	21,396	....	....	....	21,396
	852,817	7,050,163	721,600	1,247,433	9,872,013
Transfer to Other Funds	....	434,044	30,222	395,546	859,812
Transfer from Other Funds	859,812	....	....	....	859,812
Totals	1,712,629	6,616,119	691,378	851,887	9,872,013
Payments during year—					
Administration, Plant, Office Equipment etc.	400,156	....	....	118,599	518,755
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund	....	....	....	70,000	70,000
Treasury—Interest and Sinking Fund	7,396	....	....	....	7,396
Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc.	786,994	6,128,392	507,013	....	7,422,399
Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities	....	....	....	484,126	484,126
Traffic Control Lights, etc.	55,254	....	....	....	55,254
Railway Crossing Account	....	....	....	22,840	22,840
Totals	1,249,800	6,128,392	507,013	695,565	8,580,770
Balances on hand at 30th June, 1959	462,829	487,727	184,365	156,322	1,291,243

[Return No. 46]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,
1954-55 TO 1958-59

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Balance from previous year	10,834	244	59,875	124,294	209,739
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	328,838	748,247	741,641	754,019	771,291
Treasury—Special Grant	159,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry Receipts	237,254	285,529	301,212	337,627	333,254
	735,926	1,034,020	1,102,728	1,215,940	1,314,284
<i>Payments.</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year	735,682	974,145	978,434	1,006,201	1,078,582
Balance at end of year	244	59,875	124,294	209,739	235,702
	735,926	1,034,020	1,102,728	1,215,940	1,314,284

[Return No. 47]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,
1954-55 TO 1958-59

Details	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance—Brought forward	182,122	Dr.327,362	16,562	510,958	74,347
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund	1,598,000	1,827,000	1,350,000	1,150,000	1,294,497
Other Borrowings .....	.....	500,000	30,000	400	260,000
Sale of Land and Leases	51,769	71,765	404,892	111,696	156,813
Rents	10,149	12,813	9,501	11,806	13,214
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers	224,493	345,179	507,716	580,620	679,843
Construction	133,544	10,390	28,234	65,864	70,871
Fees and Agency Commissions	341,556	344,035	430,187	471,311	430,580
Other Revenue	270,222	467,314	316,910	38,183	65,492
Total Receipts	2,629,733	3,578,496	3,077,440	2,429,880	2,971,310
Payments during year :—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds	27,862	36,117	73,477	538,315	265,485
Construction	2,178,784	1,603,009	615,974	953,139	973,729
Purchase of Land and Leases	230,587	616,337	516,353	414,313	192,948
Revenue Vote—Administration	405,916	438,355	461,636	482,474	473,331
Interest	134,877	195,739	301,559	317,117	354,328
Other	161,191	344,515	614,045	161,133	206,572
Total Payments	3,139,217	3,234,572	2,583,044	2,866,491	2,466,393
Balance on hand 30th June	327,362 Dr.	16,562	510,958	74,347	579,264

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1968-59

Year	Contribution towards Interest	Surplus Revenue Returned	Payment per Head, 25s	Special Payment to W.A.	Grant Under Sec. 96	Income Tax Reimbursement	Tuberculosis Financial Aid	Mental Institutions Benefits	Immigration Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
Period Covered by Braddon Clause											
(a) 1901-02 to 1910-11	£	£ (b) 8,872,722	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 8,872,722
Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A.											
1911-12 to 1926-27	£	£	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 505,905	£	£	£	£	£ (g) 462,010	£ 10,216,427
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
1927-28	(c) 483,286	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(g) 25,775	£ 800,051
1928-29	(c) 463,578	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(g) 47,808	£ 811,446
1929-30	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 773,432
1930-31	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 773,432
1931-32	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 773,432
1932-33	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 773,432
1933-34	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 773,432
1934-35	473,432	(d) 133,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,073,432
1935-36	473,432	(d) 35,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,208,432
1936-37	473,432	(d) 33,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,308,432
1937-38	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,008,432
1938-39	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,043,432
1939-40	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,043,432
1940-41	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,068,432
1941-42	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,123,432
1942-43	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,103,432
1943-44	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 73,040	£ 3,893,072
1944-45	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,180	£ 3,967,618
1945-46	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,180	£ 4,021,618
1946-47	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(h) 98,180	£ 4,980,177
1947-48	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 5,790,432
1948-49	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(i) 3,180	£ 7,272,914
1949-50	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 48,065	£ 8,625,354
1950-51	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 74,458	£ 12,072,227
1951-52	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 62,373	£ 13,711,535
1952-53	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 101,575	£ 15,278,158
1953-54	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 93,659	£ 19,994,334
1954-55	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 15,045	£ 20,078,237
1955-56	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 12,467	£ 20,219,337
1956-57	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 12,040	£ 22,102,625
1957-58	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(j) 14,971	£ 23,832,325
1958-59	473,432	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(k) 332,087	£ 26,375,148
										(l) 18,227	£ 26,393,328
Total, 32 years	15,149,828	201,000	£	£	£ 98,660,000	£ 136,350,902	£ 3,710,983	£ 88,733	£ 35,412	£ 1,231,204	£ 255,437,062
Total, 58 years	15,149,828	9,073,722	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 99,225,905	£ 136,350,902	£ 3,710,983	£ 88,733	£ 35,412	£ 1,693,214	£ 274,526,211

(a) First complete year under Federation. (b) Including £368,963 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform Customs duties. (c) Special payment under States Grant Act, pending passing of the Financial Agreement Act. (d) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (e) Includes special payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942 of £212,559. (f) Includes special payment on account of Coal Strike of £601,077. (g) Interest on transferred properties. (h) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement. (i) Kimberley Research Station. (j) Includes Kimberley Research Station and Price Control Reimbursement. (k) Includes Kimberley Research Station and State Grants (Additional Assistance) Act.

[Tuesday, 22 September, 1959.]

[Return No. 49]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO VARIOUS FUNDS OTHER THAN CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE FUND, 1958-59

Details	Amount
Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—	£
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement)	526,288
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts, 1954	7,498,105
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement	3,103,569
War Service Homes	2,818,839
War Service Land Settlement	2,956,080
Wheat Research	12,465
Promoting Efficiency in Dairying Industry	13,250
Agriculture Extension Services	22,486
Sheep Parasite Investigations	1,500
Flock Testing	1,700
Tobacco Industry	11,500
National Fitness	12,308
National Safety Council	16,088
Hospital Benefits	720,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	133,936
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	28,954
Commonwealth Educational Training Scheme	107,216
Emergency Housekeeping Service	1,000
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines	2,700
State Wheat Research	14,400
Total—Trust Funds	18,002,384
Other Funds—	
Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme	524,377
University	612,605
Tuberculosis Financial Aid	253,394
Free Milk for School Children	183,324
Ord River Project	4,194
Mental Institutions	17,210
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service	12,008
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property	75,960
War Service Land Settlement—Advances—Rural and Industries Bank	152,531
Northern Development	170,766
Total—Other Funds	2,006,389
GRAND TOTAL	20,008,773

[Return No. 50]

TOTAL NET COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXATION TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1959

Details	Paid to C.R. Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Probate and Succession Duties	1,083,867	.....	1,083,867	1 10 6
Other Stamp Duties	1,480,695	.....	1,480,695	2 1 7
Land Tax	1,220,759	.....	1,220,759	1 14 3
Income Tax—Commonwealth Reimbursement	16,174,643	.....	16,174,643	22 14 3
Entertainments Tax	291,107	.....	291,107	8 2
Liquor Licenses	446,341	.....	446,341	12 6
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets	102,335	.....	102,335	2 11
Totalisator Duty	127,190	.....	127,190	3 7
Totalisator Licenses	2,314	.....	2,314	1
Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends	1,492	.....	1,492	.....
Turnover Tax and Bookmakers' Licenses	393,620	.....	393,620	11 0
Motor Taxation	137,672	2,191,135	2,328,807	3 5 5
Other Vehicle Taxation .....	.....	1,725	1,725	.....
Vernin Tax .....	.....	77,864	77,864	2 2
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	11,567	11,567	4
Licenses not elsewhere included	64,758	.....	64,758	1 10
Total	21,526,793	2,282,291	23,809,085	33 8 7

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1958-59, viz. 712,160.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1958-59

Service.	Loan Liability.	Expenditure.				Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.	Cost per Head.
		Indirect.		Direct.	Total.			
		Interest and Ex- change.	Sinking Fund.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.				
								(*)
1.—Education—								
(a) Education Department and Schools	£ 13,352,841	£ 517,063	£ 92,580	£ 7,644,645	£ 8,254,288	£ 79,074	£ 8,175,214	£ s. d. 11 9 7
(b) University	181,708	7,036	917	678,064	686,017	....	686,017	19 3
(c) Technical Education	473,263	18,326	3,594	802,493	824,413	67,691	756,722	1 1 3
(d) Agricultural Education	272,589	10,556	1,718	98,451	110,725	36,597	74,128	2 1
(e) Library, Museum, etc.	43,544	1,686	345	174,247	176,278	....	176,278	4 11
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	884	34	7	5,750	5,791	....	5,791	2
Total 1	14,324,829	554,701	99,161	9,403,650	10,057,512	183,362	9,874,150	13 17 3
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—								
(a) Public Health	7,919	307	63	433,402	433,772	174,901	258,871	7 3
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	8,995,535	348,334	63,043	5,758,407	6,169,784	555,722	5,614,062	7 17 8
(c) Recreation Facilities	....	....	....	60,750	60,750	....	60,750	1 9
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm, Child Welfare	245,220	9,496	1,927	940,046	951,469	314,064	637,405	17 11
(e) Miner's Phthisis	....	....	....	34,459	34,459	....	34,459	11
(f) Natives n.e.i.	113,948	4,412	872	425,166	430,450	27,662	402,788	11 4
(g) Unemployment Relief	....	....	....	205,550	205,550	....	205,550	5 9
Total 2	9,362,622	362,549	65,905	7,857,780	8,286,234	1,072,349	7,213,885	10 2 7
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—								
(a) Administration of Justice	95,662	3,704	586	388,484	392,774	392,332	442	....
(b) Police	535,443	20,734	3,503	1,771,963	1,796,200	179,699	1,616,501	2 5 5
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	120,084	4,650	903	330,444	335,997	16,836	319,161	9 0
(d) Public Safety	....	....	....	130,089	130,089	5,076	125,013	3 6
Total 3	751,189	29,088	4,992	2,620,980	2,655,060	503,943	2,061,117	2 17 11
GRAND TOTAL	24,438,640	946,338	170,058	19,882,410	20,998,806	1,849,654	19,149,152	26 17 9

(*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1958-59, viz. 712,160.

[Tuesday, 22 September, 1959.]

[Return No. 52]

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

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Average number of miles open.	4,111	4,119	4,117	4,117	4,117
Results of Operations (per train mile).					
Earnings	372·51d.	371·9d.	394·54d.	410·68d.	413·26d.
Operating Expenses	415·99d.	421·70d.	451·42d.	471·82d.	451·96d.
Depreciation	29·60d.	32·41d.	36·37d.	47·08d.	48·29d.
Interest	43·52d.	49·84d.	59·47d.	69·13d.	70·2d.
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest	489·11d.	503·95d.	547·26d.	588·03d.	570·45d.
Deficit	116·60d.	132·05d.	152·72d.	177·35d.	157·19d.
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings	111·21	112·95	114·01	114·39	109·0
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Number of Passenger Miles	145,552,603	163,220,993	166,801,893	171,026,087	173,113,332
Earnings from passengers Carried	£959,670	£1,039,624	£1,076,521	£1,089,706	£1,086,982
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile	1·58d.	1·53d.	1·55d.	1·52d.	1·51d.
Road Services.					
Number of Passenger Miles	21,874,952	19,210,547	18,319,171	16,780,388	16,120,379
Earnings from Passengers Carried	£178,503	£155,584	£148,013	£134,486	£129,421
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile	1·96d.	1·94d.	1·94d.	1·92d.	1·93d.
Parcels Earnings	£427,845	£421,210	£467,923	£488,422	£498,459
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying.					
Number of Ton Miles	556,504,766	608,418,205	667,695,009	572,175,726	632,283,628
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles)	163·36	160·41	158·11	159·43	161·58
Average tonnage per loaded truck	6·9	7·1	7·3	6·9	6·9
Average train load (tons)	117·15	121·29	135·17	136·36	138·49
Average Earnings per ton mile	4·39d.	4·26d.	4·13d.	4·35d.	4·2d.
Earnings from Goods and Livestock	£10,359,555	£10,988,696	£11,697,627	£10,518,883	£11,256,471
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded Truck	16·25	18·09	18·26	17·91	16·48
Average train load (tons)	301	313	312	327	320
Average number of vehicles per train—Loaded	18·52	18·71	18·41	19·9	19·6
Average number of vehicles per train—Empty	7·57	7·61	7·74	8·12	7·82
Rolling Stock on 30th June.					
Locomotives Steam—No.	†378	†369	†355	†329	†326
Locomotives Diesel Electric—No.	45	65	69	69	69
Passenger Vehicles	413	385	378	371	361
Brake Vans—No.	221	236	231	237	246
Goods Vehicles—No.	13,423	12,817	12,651	12,254	12,171
Omnibuses—No.	53	52	52	51	51
Staff—Average per Year.					
Salaried—No.	2,124	2,107	2,125	2,067	1,999
Wages—No.	11,430	11,749	11,977	11,331	11,241
Total—No.	13,554	13,856	14,102	13,398	13,240

† Includes 1 Petrol Locomotive.

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

Class of Goods	1964-65		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	587,999	17.26	520,851	18.73	471,529	11.17	538,861	15.02	544,362	13.91
Ores and Minerals	150,793	4.60	136,919	4.93	205,072	4.86	245,101	6.83	246,715	6.31
Wool	48,280	1.42	61,083	1.61	59,791	1.42	62,152	1.73	67,201	1.72
Chaff	12,680	.37	10,586	.28	10,459	.25	9,419	.26	7,344	0.19
Wheat	778,624	22.86	1,062,049	28.02	1,511,542	35.79	785,454	21.89	904,088	23.10
Grain and Grain Products	168,043	4.93	277,210	7.30	210,980	4.99	178,821	4.93	358,385	9.15
Firewood	19,719	.58	18,121	.48	14,279	.34	11,982	.33	10,184	0.26
Local Timber	311,589	9.15	323,201	8.52	326,891	7.74	334,816	9.33	329,004	8.42
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	112,393	3.30	102,071	2.70	111,474	2.64	102,820	2.87	101,271	2.59
Fertilisers	366,421	10.76	357,462	9.42	400,797	9.49	422,094	11.76	409,148	10.46
All other goods	844,098	24.77	872,703	23.91	900,287	21.31	897,438	25.00	984,855	25.89
Total	3,405,634	100.00	3,792,856	100.00	4,222,031	100.00	3,538,914	100.00	3,913,167	100.00

[Tuesday, 22 September, 1959.]

[Return No. 53—continued]

VII—STATISTICAL SECTION—continued
 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—continued
 STATEMENT SHOWING EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED

Class of Goods	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
	£		£		£		£		£	
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	1,159,117	11.39	1,025,087	9.50	920,280	8.01	1,005,567	9.70	1,009,658	9.13
Ores and Minerals	423,232	4.16	515,600	4.78	531,224	4.62	529,470	5.11	528,605	4.78
Wool	208,112	2.91	379,100	3.51	364,618	3.17	368,808	3.50	399,377	3.61
Chaff	42,731	.42	33,711	.31	32,085	.29	29,378	.28	21,401	.10
Wheat	1,489,954	14.65	16,953,901	17.56	2,730,490	23.75	1,447,180	13.97	1,740,372	15.74
Grain and Grain Products	306,729	3.01	525,234	4.87	396,803	3.45	346,812	3.35	695,448	6.29
Firewood	31,963	.31	29,251	.27	22,512	.20	18,988	.18	16,007	.15
Local Timber	1,016,968	10.00	1,054,752	9.78	1,038,408	9.03	1,044,470	10.09	1,015,088	9.18
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	355,398	3.49	338,908	3.14	349,053	3.04	335,355	3.24	387,320	3.05
Fertilisers	718,236	7.06	674,888	6.25	751,236	6.54	785,452	7.58	767,013	6.94
All other goods	4,333,795	42.60	4,319,254	40.03	4,358,594	37.90	4,450,006	42.94	4,528,062	40.94
Total	10,174,270	100.00	10,791,184	100.00	11,495,292	100.00	10,361,486	100.00	11,029,862	100.00

[Return No. 54]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION
Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit.	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Population at 30th June.	No.	658,538	677,389	691,882	705,250	†718,000
Land Settlement—						
Area of land selected during year	acres	839,907	875,158	699,214	1,066,576	814,874
Area of land leased during year	acres	5,166,940	9,358,516	2,913,178	6,236,734	11,665,258
Area of land under cultivation (a)	acres	20,679,129	21,464,341	22,109,917	22,819,643	23,712,973
Area of land under crop	acres	5,042,586	5,233,501	5,139,098	5,510,867	6,015,387
Production—						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Fellmongered)—						
Quantity	lb.	124,173,000	149,764,000	148,374,000	151,026,000	†157,358,000
Value	£	33,992,564	34,820,947	45,141,623	37,614,085	†29,964,000
Wheat—						
Quantity	bus.	34,300,000	53,250,000	32,100,000	33,100,000	57,650,000
Value	£	21,827,313	34,419,861	22,027,312	22,956,217	†38,488,000
Oats.....	bus.	9,584,559	16,515,679	10,441,534	13,793,026	22,585,050
Barley	bus.	2,804,706	4,653,050	3,750,511	3,566,041	5,410,217
Gold—						
Quantity	fine oz.	848,502	827,372	833,387	852,353	872,086
Value (b)	£	13,263,348	12,943,244	13,043,830	13,333,896	13,628,127
Coal—						
Quantity	ton	978,304	875,938	840,807	855,296	905,526
Value	£	3,458,319	2,889,992	2,722,358	2,353,007	2,360,161
Timber (sawn) (e)	sup. ft.	225,794,940	222,397,576	204,474,548	201,664,440	†213,349,950
Bricks	No.	115,412,000	99,406,000	92,515,000	102,974,000	†93,964,000
Electricity (Distributed)	K.W.H.	582,688,000	626,928,000	652,438,000	688,990,079	†720,884,360
Net Value of Production—						
Agriculture	£	23,482,564	37,350,359	24,639,717	27,337,076	†41,887,000
Pastoral and Trapping	£	36,362,351	36,733,905	47,454,025	37,007,272	†29,795,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping	£	4,684,931	4,884,460	4,610,495	4,203,465	†3,243,000
Fisheries	£	2,019,416	2,225,181	2,541,765	2,988,523	†2,882,000
Forestry exclusive of Milling	£	3,830,037	4,877,172	4,778,823	5,112,221	†5,187,000
Mining and Quarrying	£	14,776,032	14,142,745	14,349,679	15,375,462	†14,528,000
Factories	£	60,955,829	69,732,802	73,441,949	75,312,250	(d)
Livestock at 31st March (c)—						
Sheep	No.	13,411,282	14,128,168	14,886,549	15,723,963	16,215,244
Cattle	No.	860,574	896,897	957,175	997,173	999,832
Trade—						
Total Imports	£	141,702,541	135,457,665	134,551,480	143,439,404	†146,224,752
Total Exports	£	96,094,094	115,671,798	155,522,857	135,476,669	†126,732,331
Principal Exports—						
Wheat	£	13,738,962	14,429,864	30,645,638	20,430,624	†16,777,147
Wool (Greasy and Scoured)	£	35,281,530	35,156,930	43,754,987	36,343,179	†29,341,989
Timber (f)	£	1,938,047	2,816,532	3,252,569	3,874,097	†4,374,582
Gold Bullion	£	9,668,885	6,420,786	12,050,597	3,255,698	†2,058,944
Flour	£	3,800,745	3,883,012	3,736,776	3,453,530	†3,189,714
Retail Sales (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	£	146,900,000	152,500,000	155,800,000	†169,000,000	(d)
Retail Sales (Motor Vehicles) (g)		50,700,000	51,000,000	49,300,000	†58,100,000	(d)
Finance—						
Depositors Balances—At end of June—						
Trading Banks	£	85,231,399	85,900,747	89,872,423	88,050,466	90,088,583
Savings Banks	£	53,628,939	57,933,790	62,693,000	65,948,351	71,499,134
Insurance—Life—						
Sum Assured (Existing Policies)	£	130,904,000	146,515,000	162,126,000	179,899,000	(d)
Insurance—General—						
Gross Premiums	£	6,281,549	6,772,858	6,806,208	7,800,541	(d)
Building — Dwellings Completed during year	No.	9,144	8,376	5,423	6,400	6,081
Motor Vehicle Registrations—						
Cars	No.	90,255	98,875	103,788	110,573	118,112
Wagons, Vans, Utilities	No.	62,753	64,430	64,806	65,046	66,617

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

(b) Australian Currency values, including premiums, but excluding Commonwealth Subsidy.

(c) 31st March of year last mentioned. (d) Not yet available.

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

(f) Including Plywood and Veneers. (g) Including Parts, Petrol, etc. † Preliminary.

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Second Reading

MR. PERKINS (Roe—Minister for Transport) [7.43] in moving the second reading said: I am very sorry to have to worry the House with this Bill once again. As members will note, it is almost identical with the original Town Planning Bill that I introduced to this Chamber a week or two ago, and which was eventually passed after a great deal of debate.

Mr. Evans: What is the difference between this Bill and the other one?

Mr. PERKINS: I will explain in a moment. As I think members are aware, the Legislative Council decided that the Bill as presented to it was unconstitutional, and was not prepared to consider it. Members will recall that there was some discussion on this point in this Chamber and you, Sir, ruled that the Bill did not require an absolute majority in order to comply with the Constitution. The Legislative Council decided otherwise. Irrespective of our opinions on the necessity or otherwise of a constitutional majority, the fact remains that we are obliged to accept the ruling of the Legislative Council, and the only way to resolve the matter is to reintroduce the Bill in this Chamber in an amended form.

I hope it will not be necessary to go through the Bill in the same detail that we did when it was previously before this House. If members will accept the measure with the few amendments that it contains—namely, the deletion of certain portions, and the alteration of one or two other words—the Bill can be given a reasonably speedy passage. I have no doubt it will then be acceptable to the Legislative Council in its present form without a constitutional majority of the House being necessary to pass it.

Difficulty arose in regard to the proposed new section 54 on page 11 of the previous Bill. Paragraph (a) of proposed new section 54 was considered in this Chamber at great length. If members turn to that paragraph of the previous Bill they will find that it refers to an office of profit from the Crown on acceptance of which office by a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly his seat becomes vacant.

The Legislative Council took the view that this clause would, in fact, amend the Electoral Act and would require a constitutional majority. When we considered the measure here, I think I indicated that the Government did not feel that this paragraph was vital to the Bill; and that, if necessary, it could be deleted. It would mean that a member of Parliament would not then be able to serve on the Town

Planning Authority and receive remuneration for doing so. In order to meet the position, it has been decided to delete this paragraph; and members will notice that in the new Bill before them the paragraph in question has been omitted.

Mr. Nulsen: The Bill will be substantially the same with the exception of those deletions.

Mr. PERKINS: That is so. If members look at page 11 of the new Bill, they will notice that there are two paragraphs instead of three; and that paragraph (a) of the present Bill deals with a council or municipality, and paragraph (b) with a road district under the Road Districts Act. They will also notice that paragraph (a) of the original Bill has been entirely deleted. That is the only substantial difference in the two Bills.

There is another drafting amendment later on in the measure as the result of my attention having been drawn to the desirability of using the word "boundary" instead of the word "building." The opportunity was taken to correct that. I intimated at the time that that would be done in the Legislative Council, and I would stress that the real and essential difference between the two Bills is the deletion of paragraph (a) of proposed new section 54 on page 11 of the original Bill. If members will study the position carefully they will note that that is so.

Mr. J. Hegney: Why weren't the other two paragraphs deleted?

Mr. PERKINS: They deal with municipal councils and road districts, and it may be desirable for members of both bodies to serve on the new town-planning authority; and they will be protected under the measure in these circumstances. But there is no suggestion that that affects the Electoral Act in any way; and that is the point where the division of opinion occurred both in this Chamber and in another place—the fact that paragraph (a) referred specifically to a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and it was considered that that, in effect, amended the Electoral Act.

I did not agree with that view; and neither did you, Mr. Speaker. The fact remains that the Legislative Council has accepted that point of view and we are bound by its ruling. The clause was not vital to the Bill, and we were prepared to take it out had it gone to the Committee stage in the Legislative Council—which, of course, it did not. Consequently it has been necessary to introduce a new Bill and to start afresh.

This has happened on previous occasions; a flaw has been found in a Bill and it has been necessary to introduce a second measure, calling it the No. (2) Bill. I think that procedure is in order.

Mr. Graham: Can you give us one or two instances where that has occurred?

Mr. PERKINS: I cannot tell the member for East Perth that offhand, but I am advised that that is the legal position. I now place this new Bill before members and I hope it can be considered on the basis of the amendments I have mentioned being the only alterations; and that it can be debated on that basis. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Point of Order

Mr. W. HEGNEY: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. My point of order is, firstly, that under Standing Order No. 181 this Bill is not properly before the House. Standing Order 181 reads as follows:—

No Question shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any Question which, during the same Session, has been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Those words are very clear; there is no ambiguity about them at all. At this point I would like to impress on you, Mr. Speaker, that there can be no argument whatever on the question of this Bill being substantially the same as the one previously introduced, because I took down the words used by the Minister for Police. His opening sentence said, "This Bill is almost identical with the Bill I introduced a week or two ago."

Mr. Perkins: I did not say it was identical.

Mr. W. HEGNEY: There is no use quibbling about the matter; I said that the Minister had indicated that it was almost identical with the Bill introduced a week or two ago. When referring to proposed new section 54 the Minister further said, "The substantial difference between this and the previous Bill is the elimination of paragraph (a) of proposed new section 54 on page 11 of the original Bill."

Accordingly, and because of the meaning of the phrase, "which is the same in substance as any Question which, during the same Session, has been resolved in the affirmative or negative", there can be no argument that this Bill is not properly before the House, because it is the same in substance. The object of the measure is clearly set out in the Bill itself which the Minister for Police has just introduced. There is also a subsequent Bill which is a taxing measure, and the Bill before the Chamber now, among other things, provides for the setting up of a town-planning authority and for town-planning purposes generally. Reference is made to the imposition of a tax. The Bill before us now is the same in substance as that previously introduced.

At this stage it might be preferable if I proceed to show that the question has been resolved in this Chamber either in the affirmative or in the negative. Evidence can be shown that the question has been resolved in regard to the Bill now before the Chamber—which is the same in substance to the previous one—and you should have no difficulty, Mr. Speaker, under the Standing Orders, in ruling the Bill out of order.

The previous measure was introduced on the 13th August, 1959. Reference to that will be found in *Hansard* No. 6, page 980. The debate was adjourned. The second reading was passed on the 18th September, 1959, and that can be found on page 1044 of *Hansard* No. 7. To show that the question has been resolved, I might point out that on page 1044 it is shown that Mr. Perkins (the Minister for Transport) replied; and that the question was put and passed and the Bill read a second time; then the Committee stages were proceeded with.

The question now is not the constitutionality of the previous Bill but whether the present measure is properly before the House. I have a recollection of making reference to office of profit. On page 1166 of *Hansard* No. 7, the Minister said regard had been given to that question, and it was not considered to be necessary to alter the provision of the Act. The Committee stage was passed, and on page 1323 of *Hansard* No. 9 the records show that the title of the Bill was put and passed.

The Bill was reported without amendment and the report adopted. The third reading was proceeded with; and, on page 1344, the Minister for Transport moved that the Bill be now read a third time. Debate ensued, during which the member for Mt. Hawthorn raised a point of order on which you gave a ruling. On page 1348 the member for Melville moved to dissent from your ruling. The debate on the third reading was resumed; and on page 1355, the question was put and a division taken with a majority of two in favour of the third reading. The question was thus passed, and the Bill was read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

It has been shown that all the requisite stages of this Bill, or a Bill very similar to it, were proceeded with in their right stages, and eventually this Chamber passed the Bill. At the third reading a point of order was taken. As the Bill referred to the permissibility of legislative councillors or Legislative Assembly members being entitled to hold a seat on the authority without impairing or jeopardising their seats as members of Parliament in any way, the question of order was taken.

Now we come to the vital point: I raised the point of order; you ruled it out; and the member for Melville moved to disagree with your ruling; and after debate,

this House decided that the Bill was properly before the Chamber; that it was constitutionally in order, and it was not necessary for an absolute majority vote at any stage for the Bill to receive full legality.

You, Sir, as the elected Speaker of this Chamber, made a certain decision, and the Legislative Assembly upheld your decision; and, to all intents and purposes the Bill was in order when it left this Chamber. Let me ask this question: The Minister for Transport says we know what happened to the Bill in another place. Does any member officially know what happened—

Mr. Hawke: No.

Mr. W. HEGNEY:—in another place after a Bill passes this Chamber and is defeated in toto? We had that experience many times during the course of six years of Labor administration; and, of course, when a Bill is defeated in another place this Chamber officially hears no more about it. That is what happened on this occasion. I have made inquiries; and I find that on the 9th or 12th September the Legislative Council came to a certain decision; but you, Mr. Speaker, have not been advised officially. You do not know what happened to this Bill in another place; and to all intents and purposes it has been defeated as an ordinary Bill. You have received no message from the President or Deputy President of the Legislative Council; and if you look at Standing Orders you will see that the method of communication between both Houses is by message.

I submit that you have received no message, and officially you do not know what happened to the Bill. However, you know that, because you ruled in a certain direction the Bill was in order at the first reading stage, the second reading stage, the Committee stage, and the third reading stage; and the Legislative Assembly, by a majority, upheld your ruling. The Speaker determined that the Bill was in order.

Reverting to Standing Order No. 181, it says that no Bill substantially the same in character can be introduced in the same session once it has been resolved. There is no question as to the previous Bill being resolved. It does not matter whether it is resolved in the affirmative or the negative; but the records show that it was resolved in the affirmative without changing the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "t."

I submit that the Bill which left here—this is not my personal view, because I raised a point of order—was in order. Do not forget, Mr. Speaker, that this Legislative Assembly is a very important part of this Parliament. I am coming now to the question that the Minister for Transport says we have to abide by the Legislative Council decision. Do we have to abide by the decision of the Legislative

Council? Are you, Mr. Speaker, in your high, exalted office prepared to subjugate your views and your prestige and decision to that of another place?

If you rule that this Bill is in order you are, as it were, contradicting your previous decision. You have already decided something. Are you going to allow the Deputy President of the Legislative Council or a majority of members of the Legislative Council to alter your view? This is more important than it looks on the surface. It is most important. When I first started to examine the position I thought it was not tenable; but after consulting a constitutional authority in the city and making investigations, the more am I convinced that there was substance and right in my view. That is why I am taking this course.

Let me for a moment fortify your view, if it needs fortifying. This extract is taken from Sir T. Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*, 15th edition, and appears on page 380—

Matters Already Decided during the Same Session.

A motion or an amendment may not be brought forward which is the same, in substance, as a question which has been decided in the affirmative or negatively during the current session. The rule may be fully stated as follows:—No question or bill shall be offered in either House that is substantially the same as one on which its judgment has already been expressed in the current session.

The rule will be explained here only in its bearing upon motions. The determination as to whether and how far a bill raises the same question as that decided on a previous bill is a matter of much greater complexity, involved in special difficulties arising out of the relations between the two Houses; and its consideration is accordingly deferred to the chapter on bills (see p. 499). The rule also applies to amendments.

With your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, I would like to read relevant subparagraph (j) on page 499. It reads as follows:—

Bills with the same purpose as other bills of the same session.—There is no rule or custom which restrains the presentation of two or more bills relating to the same subject, and containing similar provisions. But if a decision of the House has already been taken on one such bill, for example, if the bill has been given or refused a second reading, the other is not proceeded with if it contains substantially the same provisions, and such a bill should not have been introduced on a motion for leave. But if the bill has been withdrawn, after having made progress, another bill with the same objects may be proceeded with. Bills

having the same short title are distinguished by a number, according to priority and date of introduction, printed in brackets after the title.

There are two examples I intend to quote. They are as follows:—

The following examples illustrate the application of the rule laid down by the Commons on 1 June 1610—

that was earlier than yesterday—

—that “no bill of the same substance be brought in the same session.”

On 7 July 1840, Mr. Speaker called attention to a motion for a bill to relieve the centres from the payment of church rates, before he proposed the question from the chair. Its form and words were different from those of the previous motion, but the object was substantially the same; and the House agreed that it was irregular and ought not to be proposed from the chair. On 15 May 1860 the order for the second reading of the Charity Trustees Bill was withdrawn, as it was discovered to be substantially the same as the Endowed Schools Bill, which the House had already put off for six months.

Those are two classic examples which relate to the Bill now before the Chamber, as the Bill before us is substantially the same as the one that was before the House previously. Consequently, it is out of order to bring it here again.

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate that the Standing Order is quite clear. The provisions of that Standing Order having been complied with, it is not in order for this Bill to be proceeded with. I think this is most important, because the previous Bill passed all stages in the Legislative Assembly and was transmitted to another place. That is the finish of this measure, so far as this House is concerned. I have here the minutes of the proceedings of the particular stage in that Chamber.

Finally, I want to emphasise this with all the vigour at my command: You have, Sir, not been advised as to what happened in regard to that Bill; and, to all intents and purposes, that Bill has been defeated. Whether it has been defeated because of some irregularity; or because it was improperly before the other Chamber, is another question altogether. It has been defeated; and, consequently, it must go the way defeated Bills have gone—and there have been plenty before. I sincerely hope you will have regard to what has been said, and that you will ensure the Standing Orders are implicitly abided by and the point of order upheld.

Mr. TONKIN: I rise to support the member for Mt. Hawthorn in the point of order he has taken. After his very lucid and logical argument I do not think, Sir, you will have very much difficulty in arriving at the right conclusion. I would like to

point out that you are the custodian of the rights of members in this Chamber; and irrespective of any other consideration, it is your bounden duty to uphold Standing Orders.

We cannot play ducks and drakes with Standing Orders. If we do, we might as well scrap them and carry on without them. They are there to be obeyed, and it is to you we look for obedience in this connection. I think it only remains to show that the Standing Order prevents the course of action the Government proposes to take in order to enable you to rule along the lines suggested by the member for Mt. Hawthorn. It is as well that we should have a proper appreciation of what the Standing Order says. Standing Order No. 181 provides—

No Question shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any Question which, during the same Session, has been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

The Bill before us this evening has the same purpose as the Bill which was carried here in the affirmative a few days ago. Or, to put it another way, it is a Bill with substantially the same provisions; and, in accordance with *May*, page 499, to which the member for Mt. Hawthorn has referred, a Bill with substantially the same provisions, or a Bill brought down for the same purpose as an earlier Bill that has been resolved in the affirmative or the negative, cannot be introduced in the same session.

If the Bill, when it was before us previously, had not been resolved—if it had been sent back because of some imperfection with regard to the order of leave—then it could properly be reintroduced. But this Bill, as the member for Mt. Hawthorn pointed out, was introduced in this House, debated, and the question resolved.

All that was wrong with the Bill was that it did not get enough votes. That was the only weakness. If it is competent for anybody, in these circumstances, to bring a Bill back in order to get more votes, this situation could arise: A private member could introduce a Bill here; and if it failed to get enough votes, he could drop a clause out of it and bring it in again the following week, hoping to get more votes. That is what the Government is hoping with regard to this measure.

The reason why the Bill was not considered in another place is that it was thought up there—as some of us thought down here—that it required an absolute majority in order to be passed by this House. Members in another place, therefore, regarded the Bill as if it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly; and, because of requiring an absolute majority and not getting it, it was actually rejected in this Chamber. For that reason it was

not properly before another place. But that question does not concern us here. We are only guided by our own Standing Orders, which determine our course of action.

I would like to know—I would be glad if you would tell the House your opinion, Sir, on this matter when you are replying to the debate—what Standing Order No. 181 means, if it does not mean what the member for Mt. Hawthorn said it means and what I am now saying that it means. That is the crucial point in this argument—what does Standing Order No. 181 mean? If it means what the member for Mt. Hawthorn said it means, with which I agree, then there is not the slightest doubt that the Bill is out of order; because by no stretch of imagination can we come to the conclusion that the Bill has not got the same purpose as the one that was here before. It has precisely the same purpose. Because there may have been an alteration here and an alteration there, that does not affect the situation in the slightest degree.

The SPEAKER: Order! I draw the honourable member's attention to Standing Order No. 143 which states—

Upon a Question of Order being raised, the Member called to Order shall resume his seat, and after the Question of Order has been stated to the Speaker by the Member rising to the Question of Order—

In this case the member for Mt. Hawthorn—

— the Speaker shall give his opinion thereon: but it shall be competent for any Member to take the sense of the House after the Speaker has given his opinion, and in that case any Member may address the House upon the Question.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition is not, therefore, in order at the moment in addressing himself to the House on this particular point at this stage. In other words, the proper thing for me to do is to give my ruling, and then, if the honourable member wishes to dissent or debate my ruling, he may do so.

In this case, I have decided that in view of the fact that the business of the House does not make it necessary for an immediate decision to be given, I shall study the submissions the member for Mt. Hawthorn has made and I will be prepared, when the House next meets, to give my ruling on this point. In other words, I shall go into the submissions the member for Mt. Hawthorn has made.

I am not going to anticipate what my decision will be. Accordingly there can be no debate until I have made my decision. The position at the moment is that the matter stands adjourned until the House next meets, when I will make my decision.

Mr. TONKIN: On a point of order, Sir, I suggest that the Standing Order that you quoted has no application to the present position. The Standing Order you read refers to a member taking a point of order with regard to what is being said by a member when on his feet. When the point of order is taken, the member then has to resume his seat whilst the Speaker gives his determination on the point.

That is not this question at all, because the Minister had finished his second reading speech in connection with the Bill, and had resumed his seat. The question taken is whether the Bill can be proceeded with in this House. The only way in which the point can be raised is the way in which the member for Mt. Hawthorn raised it; or it could have been raised with you, and your decision sought, before proceedings commenced this afternoon.

But I point out that the Standing Order which you, Sir, read to me does not apply to this situation, because the member for Mr. Hawthorn did not take a point of order on the Minister when he was speaking. The honourable member's point of order is that the Bill cannot be introduced into this House a second time.

As the point upon which you have to make your decision is a very important one, it would be foolish for you, if advice is being offered, to refuse that advice and then make a decision and force the member for Mt. Hawthorn into the course of being obliged to disagree with your ruling, if your decision is against him.

Surely when a question like this is raised, the proper place to have the argument, for and against—in order that you, Sir, yourself can make a proper determination—is here when the point is raised. I feel that the Standing Order you quoted does not preclude me from assisting you in that direction.

The SPEAKER: The point is that the interpretation—as I see it—of Standing Order No. 143 makes no distinction. It says, "Upon a Question of Order being raised"; and it does not say whether it shall be a question of order against an individual, or whether a Bill is in order or not. It just says, "a question of order."

Mr. Hawke: That is only part of the Standing Order, if I may say so.

The SPEAKER: The Standing Order states, "Upon a question of order being raised." I think the member for Mt. Hawthorn has raised a question of order. I do not know what else we can call it; that is what I call it. My ruling is that the matter is now adjourned sine die—until such time as I give my ruling on it.

Mr. HAWKE: If I may raise a point, I would like the opportunity to do so at this stage. When you read those few

words to us a moment ago, you were reading only half a sentence. The words you read are qualified by the words which immediately follow them in the sentence. If I have your permission, I shall read the whole of the sentence; not just the first six words. This is the first time I have heard anybody argue that a meaning can be drawn from one quarter of a sentence. We have to read the complete sentence to get the full sense of what it contains. Have I your permission, Sir, to read the full sentence?

The SPEAKER: Yes.

Mr. HAWKE: It states—

Upon a Question of Order being raised, the Member called to Order shall resume his seat, and after the Question of Order has been stated to the Speaker by the Member rising to the Question of Order, the Speaker shall give his opinion thereon.

In this instance, no member was called to order; and no member, therefore, could resume his seat. So it appears to me that the situation which you, Sir, explained to us as existing does not, in fact, exist at all.

I have not had time, since you spoke a moment ago, to check up on what the remaining Standing Orders say; or whether there is one which suits the present position exactly; but certainly Standing Order No. 143, a small portion of which you quoted, does not, in my opinion, fit the situation.

The SPEAKER: The ruling I have given is that I propose to defer further discussion on this matter until the House next meets. That will not preclude the House from debating the question on that occasion.

Mr. W. Hegney: Move that the House do now adjourn, then.

Mr. BRAND: On a point of explanation: Is the matter quite in order and quite safe, inasmuch as the debate has not been adjourned? Is that quite clear?

The SPEAKER: I think the procedure is simply that the debate stands adjourned pending my decision. The adjournment of the debate would naturally have to have the concurrence of the House. If any member wishes to doubt my decision in this matter, that would clarify the point. We cannot allow the debate to proceed if it is out of order. Until we determine whether the Bill is in order or not, obviously we must adjourn the debate. I think we can take it that, on this occasion, the Speaker has adjourned the debate.

I do not wish to be unnecessarily dogmatic in this matter. At this stage it seems desirable that I should give some indication, or a ruling; and I would seek the concurrence of the House in my ruling.

Mr. HAWKE: I would like to raise one point before agreeing to the adjournment of the debate which you, Mr. Speaker, propose on your own initiative. Means of communication are, these days, quite rapid; and, as this is a very important question, I put forward for your consideration the suggestion that you might think over the advisability of communicating the problem to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The SPEAKER: I shall certainly consider the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition. I also point out that in the course of the normal procedure of the House, if the Bill were in order—I am not attempting to anticipate my decision at the moment—an adjournment would be secured at this stage. So actually the business of the House will not be interfered with if the course I propose is followed. I hope the House will accept the suggestion I have put forward. Is it the wish of the House that the course of action I have proposed be agreed to? As there is no dissentient voice, the debate will be adjourned.

MOTOR VEHICLE (THIRD PARTY INSURANCE) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 17th September.

MR. BRADY (Guildford-Midland) [8.30]: Since securing the adjournment of the debate, I have examined the amendments to the Act sought by the Minister; and as this is important legislation, I desire to comment on it. The Bill contains five amendments to the parent Act—

Mr. J. Hegney: I must appeal to you, Mr. Speaker. There is too much conversation going on and I cannot hear the honourable member's speech.

The SPEAKER: Order! There is too much conversation in the Chamber.

Mr. BRADY: The first amendment sought by the Bill is in paragraph (a) of section 3. It seeks to provide for the General Manager of the State Government Insurance Office to be a member of the trust, in lieu of the Manager—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I have drawn attention to the fact that there is too much talking going on in the Chamber. The member for Mt. Lawley is continuing to talk. I will not warn him again.

Mr. BRADY: It is now sought that the General Manager of the State Government Insurance Office be made a member of the trust; whereas previously the Manager of that office was a member of the trust. Apparently there has been a change in the designation of the officer concerned; and this amendment will make

the position clear. The second amendment contained in the Bill deals with section 3P of the Act, which refers to the establishing of a motor vehicle insurance fund and how the trust shall deal with it. It makes clearer the intention regarding the investment of money and the interest received from the fund, and will become new subsection (5).

The Bill also permits the trust to make a distribution of a surplus, in the event of certain circumstances, at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; whereas previously the rate was 5 per cent. The measure also permits the trust to make a distribution of credits in the accounts, under new subsection (7); and states how deficits shall be dealt with, in the event of deficits being built up in the accounts. This will form new subsection (8).

These new subsections might be called machinery provisions, with a view to the better working of the Act. Section 8 refers to uninsured motor vehicles and what is required to obtain insurance where a person is injured by an uninsured motor vehicle. The amendment sought short-circuits the present arrangement, whereby a person who has an action against another who has driven an uninsured vehicle, has to take action through the court and get judgment against that other person or the owner of the vehicle, as the case may be; and then, before he can secure damages through the trust, the trust has to be arraigned by the court for judgment in order that the person who was injured in the first instance may obtain the payment of damages. This amendment will short-circuit all that legal action and prevent the waste of time which has occurred over the years.

The amendment sought in the Bill would mean that the trust could take over the liability immediately, instead of having to wait for the judgment of the court. The next section to be amended is section 11; and here the Bill contains provision to permit the trust to take certain action on behalf of insured persons and the owner and driver of an uninsured vehicle. This will make for easier working of the Act, and should reduce the time and expense involved in settling claims.

At present, under the Motor Vehicle (Third Party) Insurance Act, the only people covered are those who are injured as a consequence of negligent driving. Very few people seem to realise that, until they are in trouble through some accident. They do not realise what the true position is. It seems that over the years many people, when accused of negligent driving of a vehicle, have disputed the charge and taken the case to court; and that kind of thing has cost the trust a great deal of money. The amendment to the Act now sought will permit the trust to do certain things on behalf of an owner who may be charged with the negligent

driving of an uninsured vehicle. This, again, will reduce the amount of litigation involved and will allow claims to be completed more speedily than previously.

It would appear that the time is near when people who sustain injury or suffer loss as a consequence of motor accidents should be covered in cases other than those of negligent driving. One could almost say that, with the recently amended regulations under the Traffic Act, a person might be injured on a pedestrian crossing and, because the driver of the vehicle was driving cautiously and not negligently, the injured person could fail in his claim. With so many motor vehicles on the road today, it is time the Government or the trust examined that aspect of the matter; and I hope the Minister will give that question his attention.

A further point is that under the Act if the husband is driving a vehicle and his wife, who is a passenger, is injured, she is not entitled to insurance cover; and vice versa. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of providing the necessary cover in circumstances such as I have mentioned. I support the second reading.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee

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

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Message—Appropriation

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

NURSES REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Council's Amendment

Amendment made by the Council now considered.

In Committee

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Roberts) in the Chair; Mr. Ross Hutchinson (Minister for Health) in charge of the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN: The Council's amendment is as follows:—

Clause 2.

Page 2—Delete all words from and including the word "upon" in line 8 down to and including the word "sixty" in line 12.

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: I move—

That the amendment be amended by deleting in line 2 the words "upon" in line 8" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in" in line 9".

The object of the Council's amendment is to make it easier for mental nurses to be placed on the register. The amendment further deleted the period mentioned in the clause. My amendment to the Council's amendment will make it obligatory for mental nurses to make application, but not in writing. I desire to point out to the Committee that it is necessary that mental nurses shall make some application. The Council's amendment would create many personal problems for mental nurses who do not want to register as such, and it would also create many difficulties for the department in trying to ascertain who held nursing certificates in past years.

Mr. Andrew drew attention to the state of the Committee.

Bells rung and a quorum formed.

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: The whole spirit of the Bill would be defeated if no application were made for registration.

Mr. Nulsen: Your objective is to make them apply?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: That is so. As other nurses have to make application for registration, it would be undesirable for one section of the nursing section to be placed in the position of not having to make application.

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

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

ADJOURNMENT—SPECIAL

MR. WATTS (Stirling—Attorney-General): I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn till Tuesday, the 29th September.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 9.1 p.m.

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 29th September, 1959

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

BILLS (6)—ASSENT

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

1. Industrial Development (Kwinana Area) Act Amendment.
2. Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act Amendment.
3. Traffic Act Amendment.
4. Museum.
5. Police Act Amendment.
6. Transfer of Land Act Amendment.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Establishment at Morawa

1. The Hon. C. H. SIMPSON (for the Hon. A. R. Jones) asked the Minister for Local Government:

Will the Minister inform the House—

In view of the fact that it is known that consideration was given some two or three years ago for the establishment of a farm school or college at Morawa—

- (a) what was the decision of the previous Government;
- (b) will the present Government give early consideration for establishing such a school or college?