

with the commercial and administrative requirements of banking. I have pleasure in supporting the Bill.

**THE HON. A. R. JONES** (West) [8.37 p.m.]: I do not wish to oppose the second reading of the Bill, but I would like to have a few words to say in regard to one of its provisions. I feel there is not much wrong with section 8 of the Act, which says—

The management of the Bank shall be and is hereby vested in five Commissioners one of whom shall have had administrative or executive experience in a trading bank.

The amendment in the Bill seeks to repeal section 8 and to re-enact it. The proposed new section reads as follows:—

The management of the Bank shall be and is hereby vested in five Commissioners all of whom except the part time Commissioner shall have had administrative or executive experience in the Bank or other trading bank.

That is very far removed from the original intention of the Act, and from what was thought necessary for the management of the bank. I would like to see the provision left more open, so that we could have at least two of these gentlemen possessing other than banking experience. A bank of this type engages in banking activities with the rural industry, all types of secondary industry, and with mining interests; it deals with people interested in those sorts of things. I feel it would be cramping the style of the commissioner and of the officers of the bank if we confined the commission to men with banking experience only.

I do not wish to say anything about bankers as such, except that a banker who had been engaged in banking business all his life would not have much knowledge of the implications of any other industry, unless he had experience in such industry; particularly an industry where mining is carried out. So it should be quite competent for the commission to acquire the services of a man with knowledge outside that of banking.

Rather than have the whole section repealed and re-enacted as suggested in the Bill, I would urge the Minister in charge of the measure to give consideration to doing no more than make a change in the existing provision. I would vote against the change proposed in the Bill. The Act says: one of whom shall have had administrative or executive experience. We could make that number three, which would leave it open for two outsiders to be brought into this field if it were thought necessary. With those few remarks, I support the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. L. A. Logan (Minister for Local Government).

*House adjourned at 8.40 p.m.*

# Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 5th October, 1965

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The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

## SWEARING-IN OF MEMBER

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): I am prepared to swear-in Mr. Crawford David Nalder, the member for Katanning.

The honourable member took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and signed the roll.

## QUESTIONS (12): ON NOTICE

## HOUSING FOR TEACHERS AT CARNARVON

*Provision by Government Employees' Housing Authority*

1. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Has the Government Employees' Housing Authority received a request from the Education Department to build extra accommodation for either single or married teachers at Carnarvon?

- (2) If the answer is "Yes," is it the intention of the authority to build any houses at Carnarvon; and, if so, how many are to be built?
- (3) Has the authority acquired any land in Carnarvon for this purpose?
- (4) If houses are to be built, will they be completed in time for occupation prior to the opening of school in 1966?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Yes, for both married and single teachers.
- (2) Four units of accommodation have been programmed for single teachers and other governmental personnel. For married teachers, three houses will be erected.
- (3) and (4) As there are no suitable sites available to the authority in Carnarvon, the Lands Department has been requested to allocate sites in the new Crown subdivision at Brown's Range.

## HOUSING AT EXMOUTH, CARNARVON, AND ONSLOW

## Cost

2. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) What is the cost of building—  
 (a) a two-bedroomed house, and  
 (b) a three-bedroomed house at Exmouth?
- (2) What are the comparative costs of building similar accommodation at—  
 (a) Carnarvon;  
 (b) Onslow?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
|  | £     |
| (1) (a) Two-bedroomed house  | 7,813 |
| (b) Three-bedroomed house: Average of three contracts  | 8,605 |
| (2) On the basis of having the same cyclonic construction, having the same facilities, being erected on similar sites and there being similar problems of accommodating tradesmen, the estimated costs are:— |       |

Two-bedroomed—

Onslow: None now erected.

Carnarvon: None now erected.

Three-bedroomed—

Onslow: £8,483.

Carnarvon: £8,348.

**HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS***Transfers: Problems and Effects*

3. Mr. DUNN asked the Minister for Education:

In view of the many problems and unsatisfactory teacher-pupil relationships created by frequent changes of senior staff at high schools, due to long service leave and promotional postings, etc., has any consideration been given to a system similar to that used at times in the army, of retention of personnel in a particular posting without loss of seniority, retirement benefit, or any other privileges in order to obtain the best results from continued service?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

Yes, but generally this is not possible. In a few special cases this practice has been followed.

**BICKLEY RESERVOIR CATCHMENT AREA***Extension and Land Resumption*

4. Mr. DUNN asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is any plan envisaged to resume land to extend the Bickley Reservoir catchment area?
- (2) If so, what areas are concerned?
- (3) How many landholders are likely to be affected?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Answered by (1).

**CRAYFISHING***Convicted Fisherman: Retention of License*

5. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister representing the Minister for Fisheries:

- (1) Is it a fact that a certain fisherman who has several times been convicted for selling undersized crayfish and was known to the department to have struck an inspector whilst the latter was carrying out his duties, still retains his license to take crayfish despite the fact that an inspector recommended that it be withdrawn?
- (2) If "Yes," what is the explanation for this extraordinary state of affairs?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) and (2) It is not possible, on the scanty information furnished, to identify either the fisherman or the inspector concerned. If the honourable member can be more precise the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION***Industrial Diseases: Tabling of Claim Form*

6. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister for Labour:

Referring to his answer to question 8 of the 23rd September, would he check this for accuracy in relation to the Act mentioned, as I am not aware of any State Act in existence bearing this title, i.e., Mine Workers' Compensation Act?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

It is regretted that six words were accidentally omitted from the answer. The first sentence should have read—

The Commonwealth Health Laboratory at Kalgoorlie prior to 1947 issued to miners who contracted industrial disease forms under the Mine Workers' Relief Act and under the Workers' Compensation Act.

*Payments under First Schedule: Denial by Union Official on Agreement—Tabling of Papers*

7. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister for Labour:

Will he table all S.G.I.O. papers relevant to the subject matter of question 12 of the 23rd September, i.e. (Workers' Compensation—Pneumoconiosis Claims)?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

Yes.

The papers were tabled.

*Pneumoconiosis Claims: S.G.I.O. Policy*

8. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister for Labour:

- (1) Is he aware that the policy which the S.G.I.O. has adopted regarding the acceptance or non-acceptance of claims by workers partially disabled by pneumoconiosis and which they have operated from the 1st April will have a very detrimental effect on the health of workers in the industry?
- (2) Is it the intention of the Government to force mineworkers who contract pneumoconiosis to remain at work in the mines until they are totally disabled by the disease?
- (3) Is he aware the S.G.I.O. declines to pay compensation to men who have left the mining industry partially disabled by pneumoconiosis but who are able to earn the full award rate of wages at some occupation they may be able to perform and where such

award rate of wage exceeds that operating in the mining industry?

- (4) Is he also aware that the majority of workers who become partially disabled from pneumoconiosis are the skilled miners who are paid by results and therefore earn far in excess of the award rate of wages?
- (5) Is he aware that these men will be reluctant to leave the industry when they are aware that they will have to forgo their compensation payments if they are able to work in other industry where these rates apply?
- (6) Is this the deliberate policy of the Government to discourage miners from leaving the industry?
- (7) Is he aware that the policy now operating is completely contrary to recommendation 9 of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into pneumoconiosis?
- (8) Will he give serious consideration to reverting to the previous method followed by the S.G.I.O. so that payment will be made on the same basis as before?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) No. As all the claims referred to are accepted the question of non-acceptance does not arise.
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes. Weekly payments are only reduced or suspended temporarily dependent upon the economic circumstances applying to each claim. Ultimately, payment is made in full.
- (4) No; but one would expect this to be so.
- (5) No. The men forgo their weekly payments only temporarily.
- (6) No. The miners are neither encouraged nor discouraged to leave the industry. The decision to leave rests with the miner.
- (7) This may be so but, to date, recommendation No. 9 has not been adopted by the Government.
- (8) Not at present, but the effect of the application of clause 3 to claims approved after the 1st April, 1965 will be closely watched.

## RESEARCH STATION AT WILUNA

### *Purposes of Establishment, and Experimental Crops*

9. Mr. BURT asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) For what purpose was the experimental station at Wiluna established?

- (2) What types of fruit trees, crops and grasses are grown at the station?
- (3) Is it considered practicable that, taking into account soil quality, underground water supply, and climatic conditions at Wiluna, the growing of certain fruit and other crops could become commercially attractive?

### *Availability of Results*

- (4) If so, will the department make available such data and technical advice as might be of assistance to any interested party?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) To investigate problems associated with the use of ground water supplies for irrigation purposes, and to assist in determining the form of irrigated agriculture which could be of greatest benefit to the development of the region.
- (2) Citrus, grapes, dates, figs, cotton, lucerne, cereals, and various grasses, both for fodder and grazing.
- (3) It is considered that the use of irrigated fodder can be of very considerable assistance to the pastoral industry and the immediate work is directed toward assessing and demonstrating methods of growing and feeding such supplements.  
The economics of producing cash crops for sale outside the area does not appear commercially attractive on present information. Reliable data concerning the fruit crops could not be expected for some years.
- (4) Departmental advice and such actual data as is available will be supplied freely to any interested party.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT

### *Amendments to Overcome Legal Doubts*

10. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Labour:

When does the Government propose action to overcome doubts regarding legality of some procedures under the Industrial Arbitration Act, as raised in my question 25 of the 5th November, 1964?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

This matter will receive attention when consideration is given to other amendments to the Industrial Arbitration Act.

**INFLATION***Reason*

11. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Premier:

- (1) In his reply on Tuesday, the 21st September that "costs increased when price fixing applied in this State," is he alluding to—
  - (a) the Commonwealth wartime control of prices affecting this State, or
  - (b) State legislation regarding unfair trading and monopolies and restrictive trade practices?
- (2) If his reply relates to (1) (a), is he aware that it is generally accepted that prices and wages were never more stable than during the war years?
- (3) If his reply relates to 1 (b), is it not a fact that during the currency of this legislation prices of goods and services could be increased by wholesalers, retailers, and others to any level short of being liable to penalty under the legislation mentioned, whereas on the other hand minimum wages were fixed quarterly by the Arbitration Court?
- (4) Since strict court control applied to price of wages and not to prices of goods and services, does he attribute inflation to the influence of those in receipt of wages, salaries, or pensions or those having goods and services for sale?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) to (4) It is quite clear that, in general terms, prices continued to rise more or less, both during World War 2 and after, and that this has occurred irrespective of whether price controls were imposed. In consequence, the Government is not satisfied that price control provides the answer to these problems.

**LAND***Conditional Purchase Land and Pastoral Leases: Releases and Allocations*

12. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) During the years 1962, 1963, and 1964, what was the total area of—
  - (a) Conditional purchase land, and
  - (b) pastoral lease land thrown open?
- (2) What was the number of allocations made in respect of (a) and (b)?

- (3) How many of the above in each case were allocated to—
  - (a) absentee applicants, and
  - (b) companies?

- (4) How many successful applicants were exempted from the residential conditions in respect of (a) and (b)?

*Service Stations: Granting of Leases*

- (5) How many leases were granted over the past three years for roadside service stations and in what localities?
- (6) Have all those who were granted leases for roadside service stations over the past three years complied with the lease conditions; if not, what action has been taken by his department in each case where lease conditions have not been complied with?

*Country and Suburban Lots: Sale under Conditional Purchase Conditions*

- (7) How many country town or suburban lots have been sold over the last three years under C.P. conditions?
- (8) Does his department enforce the C.P. conditions in regard to country or suburban lots and, if so, how many have reverted to the Crown?

Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. Bovell) replied:

- (1) (a) Year ending—

30/6/1962	1,194,042
30/6/1963	1,227,898
30/6/1964	902,514

- (b)—

1962	15,906,697
1963	5,218,078
1964	2,267,310

- (2) (a)—

1962	675
1963	614
1964	491

- (b)—

1962	37
1963	18
1964	12

- (3) It is not certain what is meant by "absentee applicants". The following figures show those applicants who at the time of application were living outside Western Australia.

- (a) Absentee Applicants:

	C.P. Land	Pastoral Lease Land
1962	127	12
1963	79	2
1964	67	2

## (b) Companies:

	C.P. Land	Pastoral Lease Land
1962	2	5
1963	2	4
1964	1	1

## (4) Information as to short term exemptions is not recorded.

Leases granted under non-residential conditions were:—

1962—Nil.

1963—Nil.

1964—2.

## (5) Two—one at Wannoo and one at Minilya Bridge.

## (6) In the case of the roadhouse at Wannoo, the conditions of the lease have been complied with.

The terms of the lease of the roadhouse at Minilya Bridge provide that buildings must be erected by the 31st December, 1965. Construction has not yet commenced. The department is at present in communication with the lessee over this matter.

## (7) 130 under building conditions. Conditional purchase conditions do not apply within townsites.

## (8) Yes—in the last three years, 19 licenses of lots under building conditions have been cancelled. The total figure of C.P. leases cancelled for non-compliance with improvement conditions during this period was 243.

### QUESTIONS (3): WITHOUT NOTICE

#### KEG PARTY NEAR ALBANY

##### *Proceedings against Organisers*

## 1. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Police:

I wish to refer to the answer given by the Minister for Lands on behalf of the Minister for Police to part (1) of question 27 on the 16th September with reference to a keg party near Albany in which I asked why the police did not adopt the curative method as to warning, and to which he replied—

Up to the time of police action at Albany, the name of only one of the organisers was known and he had previously been warned of similar activities at the "88 Club" in the metropolitan area.

I would inform the Minister that during the subsequent litigation, that answer was completely refuted by the inspector of police. I wonder if the Minister can explain to the House his reasons for misleading the House?

## Mr. CRAIG replied:

There was no intention of misleading the House. I was absent on the day the reply was given, but I will undertake to make inquiries and inform the honourable member further. I believe the wrong club was referred to in the answer given, but I will undertake to inquire.

### SHENTON PARK DAY HOSPITAL: SUPERINTENDENT

#### *Non-appointment of Dr. John Stubbley*

## 2. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

Why was Dr. John Stubbley who has been acting superintendent of Graylands Day Hospital for 5½ years not made superintendent of the Shenton Park Day Hospital and transferred with the rest of the Graylands staff to the new hospital?

## Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

On behalf of the Minister for Health I would like to thank the honourable member for giving some prior notice of this question, the reply to which is as follows:—

No appointment has as yet been made. Applications have been called for the position under the provisions of the Public Service Act and these are now under consideration.

### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT

#### *Amendments to Overcome Legal Doubts*

## 3. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Labour:

In the rather vague answer given to question 10 that the matter of amending the Industrial Arbitration Act will receive consideration, no date was indicated by the Minister. Therefore, can he tell me whether amendments will be brought down this session; and also will any amendments include a clause to overcome the doubt that has arisen with regard to the ability of the Industrial Arbitration Commission to grant equal pay for work of equal value, in accordance with the I.L.O. convention?

## Mr. O'NEIL replied:

I cannot inform the honourable member whether amendments will be brought down this session. The matters he referred to in his question and the matter he has subsequently referred to in his question without notice are receiving consideration. In addition,

other matters relative to amendments to the Industrial Arbitration Act are currently receiving consideration. I must say that I cannot advise whether amendments will be brought down during this session.

## **BILLS (2): INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING**

### **1. State Housing Death Benefit Scheme Bill.**

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr. O'Neill (Minister for Housing), and read a first time.

### **2. Traffic Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).**

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

## **TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Third Reading*

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr. Graham, and transmitted to the Council.

## **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING COMMISSION BILL**

### *Third Reading*

**MR. COURT** (Nedlands—Minister for the North-West) [4.47 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

**MR. HALL** (Albany) [4.48 p.m.]: It was my intention to cover the questions dealing with the State Shipping Service as they affect outports—in particular, Albany—when we came to the Estimates, but I think the Minister was slightly disappointed that I did not speak on the second reading of this Bill, so it is my intention not to disappoint him again.

In referring to the commission, I am able to vent a feeling of frustration I had on one particular occasion when a State ship that called at Albany with interstate cargo, was about to overcarry several tons of cargo. In my endeavours to try to get the ship to stay in port and unload or continue the unloading so that this cargo would not be overcarried, I contacted the Minister for Works, who represents shipping in that portion of the State; but he was in the unfortunate position that he had—or so he told me—no control over the State ships, as they come within the jurisdiction of the Minister for the North-West. I tried to get in touch with the Minister for the North-West but he is an elusive and active man and I was not able to do that.

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the State Shipping Service for the service that has been given to the outports. It has been admirable; and without it we would have been in dire

straits indeed because McIlwraith's line now practically entirely bypasses the outports and the bulk freights are handled through Fremantle. The outports are losing tonnages and are being charged exorbitant freights after cargoes go to various areas from Fremantle.

This takes me back to 1962 when I endeavoured to get the Government interested in this particular service, although I was aiming at the south coastal service and the tourist trade that would be involved. On the 9th September, 1962, I asked the Minister for the North-West the following question:—

Has the Government given consideration to providing a coastal passenger-cargo service between Fremantle, Bunbury, Albany, and Esperance?

**MR. COURT** replied as follows:—

No. There is insufficient traffic to warrant re-establishing a south coastal service to ports which enjoy regular rail services.

We can look at that in its entirety and falseness because the rail freight is added when cargo has to come from Albany to the metropolitan area and be shipped through Fremantle.

By persistent efforts the Minister for the North-West was persuaded to investigate the potential of interstate cargoes going through Albany. In all fairness he had a committee set up and it carried out extensive inquiries which revealed some startling figures. I do not want to weary the House with those figures, but certain points should be mentioned. One is that statistics obtained from 39 firms indicated that 60 per cent. of the total requirements, exceeding £2,500,000 annually, originated in the Eastern States, and approximately 80 per cent. of those purchases from the Eastern States entered through the port of Fremantle.

**The SPEAKER** (Mr. Hearman): I am having difficulty in relating your remarks to the Bill.

**MR. HALL**: As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, the State ships are the only ones carrying interstate cargo, and the interstate cargo will be handled by the commission, which will have jurisdiction over the operation of the ships. I am speaking because of the frustration I experienced at the overcarriage of cargo by ships going right around Australia. I want to bring the matter to the notice of the Minister who is in control.

Another point the commission will have to investigate is the potential for tourists. Statistics compiled by the Minister show that the actual tonnage of interstate cargo carried by interstate ships during 1950-51 was 11,206 tons. In 1963 the tonnage carried was only 2,792 tons. To compensate for this the tourist trade has been

built up; and, as I said earlier, the Minister for the North-West should be congratulated on that. The time will come when the Government will have to find extra ships for the north-west.

Sleepers which could have been shipped from Albany are railed to the port of Bunbury and shipped from there. Those sleepers could have been loaded on the State ships at Albany and taken to the north-west. Ships carrying cargo from Albany also help to build up the tourist trade.

Getting down to the basis of distance of travel, the distance between Melbourne and Albany is something like 1,300 miles. The bypassing of Albany costs an interstate ship £1,000 each day; that is, a 20,000-ton ship. There is a potential there for our State ships, which could also carry woollen goods, timber, and fish products to the metropolitan area. There is a great future for the State ships provided space is available to carry the goods further north and around the northern part of Australia. This space would have to be in addition to the space required for the cargoes for the north. We know that the north is expanding at a fast rate and extra ships have been put on to carry the extra cargo required. The population will increase naturally which, of course, will help the State Shipping Service.

I also believe the Government should look at the potential of shipping sleepers from Albany for the Mt. Newman project. That will be a matter for the commission to investigate. I know that the member for Bunbury and the member for Boulder-Eyre are both similarly placed and looking for a tie-up with interstate cargoes. I believe we can become industrially strong and will not have to depend on interstate ships; but that is many years away. For the time we will have to rely on this particular service to meet our requirements.

I think my remarks tie up with the setting up of this commission, and this Bill has given me the opportunity to present my view. Of course, I could have covered the subject during the Estimates. I do believe the commission will achieve its object, although there might be many features we do not like. The commission will take the obligation away from the two Ministers representing the north-west. I think the commission will give us a direct approach and obviate the frustration caused through the overcarrying of cargoes. We do not want to be placed in that position.

**MR. COURT** (Nedlands—Minister for the North-West) [4.56 p.m.]: In replying briefly to the member for Albany, I would say that his comments will undoubtedly be brought forward to the commission by him as well as through my department. However, I want to say that circumnavigating Australia by certain of the State Shipping Service ships is an experimental

venture, and it has achieved varying results. In the main, it has produced a slightly better economic result than if they had continued the normal service of operating to Darwin. However, I would point out to the member for Albany that some of his colleagues have criticised the practice of ships calling at Albany while circumnavigating Australia and have said that they should have been employed on the north-west run.

On the question of sleepers, the honourable member knows that this matter is being studied in conjunction with the local people. However, the space on the State ships will be fully occupied in the operation of the normal service to the north-west.

On the question of the use of ships from the Eastern States, the honourable member referred to a report which I had prepared and I was hoping that he would mention the point made in that report by the officers, who did a very conscientious job: that a lot of the problem is attributable to the attitude of the local people. They have shown a preference for buying from the metropolitan area where they can purchase in smaller quantities, rather than for buying in larger quantities from the Eastern States.

**Mr. Hall:** That attitude has now changed.

**Mr. COURT:** They want to make sure that the local organisations get full patronage, rather than place one or two big orders with the Eastern States and then let the trade fade out. I thank the honourable member for his support of the Bill.

**Question put and passed.**

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

## **MILK ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Third Reading*

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

## **CATTLE INDUSTRY COMPENSATION BILL**

### *Report*

Report of Committee adopted.

## **THE CITY CLUB (PRIVATE) BILL**

*Select Committee: Adoption of Report*

Order of the Day read for consideration of the report of the Select Committee.

**THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES** (**Mr. W. A. Manning**) [5 p.m.]: I report that the Bill contains the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

**MR. DURACK** (Perth) [5.1 p.m.]: I move—

That the report of the Select Committee be adopted.

**Question put and passed; the report adopted.**



## STREET PHOTOGRAPHERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Receipt and First Reading*

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by Mr. Lewis (Minister for Education), read a first time.

## BILLS (15): ASSENT

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

1. Mining Act Amendment Bill.
2. Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Bill.
3. Bush Fires Act Amendment Bill.
4. Coal Mine Workers (Pensions) Act Amendment Bill.
5. Education Act Amendment Bill.
6. State Government Insurance Office Act Amendment Bill.
7. Dog Act Amendment Bill.
8. Land Act Amendment Bill.
9. Hairdressers Registration Act Amendment Bill.
10. Police Act Amendment Bill.
11. Marketing of Eggs Act Amendment Bill.
12. Tuberculosis (Commonwealth and State Arrangement) Bill.
13. Western Australian Marine Act Amendment Bill.
14. Sale of Human Blood Act Amendment Bill.
15. Housing Loan Guarantee Act Amendment Bill.

## ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1965-1966

### *Message: Appropriations*

Message from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1966.

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

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1966, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair.

**MR. BRAND** (Greenough—Treasurer) [5.7 p.m.]: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Bickerton: What are you going to do with that glass of water?

Mr. BRAND: I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that this water is to be used wholly and solely for drinking. The speech

which I am about to deliver naturally has to be a rather lengthy one. A great deal of work has been put into the preparation of the speech by Treasury officers in order to give this House some basic information regarding the economy of the State; and I would suggest that private members might find it a useful guide in seeking information as to the affairs of the State in the future, or for the balance of the year.

At this time last year I was able to say that economic activity was running at a high level and all indicators pointed to continued growth during 1964-65, particularly in building activity and employment.

That promise has been more than fulfilled and I believe it is fair to say that we are now enjoying a period of growth and expansion that has not been bettered in the past 50 years.

Our only problems are to obtain a sufficient addition to our strained labour resources to maintain this rate of growth, and for the Government to find the resources to enable public services to expand at a pace equal to that set by private enterprise in the development of this State.

### **Population**

The latest available figures show that the population of Western Australia had reached 800,571 persons at the 31st March, 1965.

This is an increase of 14,423 or 1.83 per cent. over the preceding 12 months, which is below that of the previous year, when an increase of 2.34 per cent. was experienced. Both natural increase and migration contributed to the slower rate of growth.

The recorded decline in natural increase is common to the whole of Australia, but some satisfaction can be gained from the fact that this element of population expansion remains relatively higher in Western Australia than for the Commonwealth as a whole.

The gain from migration was, however, proportionally lower for this State than for Australia as a whole in the 12 months to March, 1965.

This was undoubtedly due to the strong attraction of migrant labour to other States where the scarcity of workers was more marked in the period under review.

With a similar labour situation now prevailing in Western Australia, and the Government's active and successful migration campaign in Great Britain, I am sure that this year will show a marked rise in population growth due to migration to Western Australia.

In fact, we have information to suggest that over the past few months there has been a steady and substantial flow of workers coming from other States as well as from overseas.

### Employment

It will be recalled that last year I reported that civilian employment had increased during 1963-64 by 3.2 per cent., a rate slightly lower than that achieved during the two previous years, but still a satisfactory degree of growth.

In the year just past, civilian employment increased by 12,100 persons, representing a rise of 5.4 per cent. Of this remarkable increase 7,600 were males and 4,500 were females.

Apart from the improved overall rate of increase, a pleasing feature of the year's performance was the strong move towards a better balance of men and women in the work force. In 1964-65 the number of females employed increased by 7.7 per cent. compared with an increase of 4.6 per cent. in male employment.

Although practically all industry groups participated in the rising level of employment, growth was not evenly spread. About one-quarter of the increase was in manufacturing, which took an additional 2,100 males and 800 females, while building and construction accounted for 1,800 males.

There were also sizeable gains in the service industries and in retail trade.

### Unemployment

The very rapid increase in employment has outstripped the rate of growth of the working age group of the population and has resulted in the numbers of unemployed falling to the lowest level for many years.

At the end of June, 1964, there were 5,141 persons registered as seeking employment, of whom 2,955 were males and 2,186 females.

These applicants represented 1.7 per cent. of the work force.

By June of this year the number of job seekers had fallen to 3,576 persons amounting to 1.2 per cent. of the work force. Of these 1,774 were males and 1,802 females.

Since June of this year there has been a further improvement and at the end of August there were only 2,731 persons, representing 0.9 per cent. of the work force registered for employment. This figure includes many suffering from some physical handicap who frequently have to wait some time to find employment of a type to suit their requirements.

A great deal is done to help these people by the Commonwealth Employment Service with the full support of this Government, but unfortunately new cases are continually coming forward and placement takes time and perseverance.

During the 12 months to June, 1965, the reduction in the number of applicants seeking employment represented 30 per cent. of the number registered at the beginning of that year. Of that reduction, just over half were adult males, while the balance was almost equally divided between boys and girls.

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit was almost halved during 1964-65, falling from 2,367 to 1,242. Of this reduction of 1,125 persons, 799 were males and 326 were females.

This sharp falling trend was maintained in the early months of the current financial year so that by the end of August the number receiving benefit was 414 males and 554 females, a total of 968 persons. This is the lowest figure recorded since June, 1956.

### Labour Market

During 1964-65 there was a rapid build-up in pressure on the State's resources of labour. One indication of this is the number of unfilled vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. At the end of June, 1964, unfilled vacancies stood at 1,163, an increase of 20 per cent. over the level a year earlier. By the end of June, 1965, unfilled vacancies had more than doubled to reach 2,422.

Since then, demand has continued to increase and by the end of August unfilled vacancies had risen a further 25 per cent. to total 3,367, which exceeds the number of persons seeking work.

Most of the extra demand has been for men and boys. By March, 1965, vacancies for men exceeded applicants for the first time, and at the end of June this year male vacancies totalled 1,973 against 1,774 applicants. This small gap has now widened dramatically and by the end of August male vacancies at 2,792 were more than double the 1,341 men seeking work.

Although the movement has not been nearly as substantial, the demand for female workers has also improved during the past year.

At the end of June, 1964, there were 264 vacancies for females, compared with 2,186 applicants for work. At the end of August, 1965, the unfilled vacancies numbered 575, against 1,390 applicants, which is a much more manageable position than that which previously existed.

Although shortages of male labour are most acute in skilled metal and electrical trades and in a number of building trades, practically every category of labour is in short supply. It has now become extremely difficult to recruit workers for country projects, and metropolitan employers are also reporting difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour.

The rate of increase in the number of young persons leaving school to enter the work force is expected to show some slackening in 1966 and there is no prospect of further substantial additions from those at present unemployed. The continued rise in civilian employment to meet the demands of expansion in the economy can be met only by substantial numbers of migrants.

Realising this, the Government is active in Great Britain, and has strengthened the staff working there in liaison with Commonwealth migration authorities. In addition, we have given every assistance to individual employers and industry groups endeavouring to recruit workers from outside the State.

### Primary Industry

The 1964-65 cereal season opened late with above average rainfall in June and July. As a result the planned area could not be seeded and many crops were affected by weeds and water-logging.

Conditions improved later in the season and crops made good progress so that earlier estimates of the harvest were considerably bettered. In the event, the wheat harvest yielded 63,000,000 bushels compared with 52,340,000 bushels in the 1963-64 season. Other cereal grain yields were lower than in the previous season.

Although there was a considerable rise in the number of sheep and lambs shorn during the 1964-65 wool season, the wool clip did not reach the record level of the previous season because of a decline in average fleece weight.

The total wool production was 202,830,000 lb., valued at £47,791,000, compared with the production of 209,555,000 lb. worth £58,165,000 in the previous season.

The number of sheep and lambs at the end of March this year was 22,391,834. This was an increase of nearly 2,227,000 on the previous year and it is the largest increase ever recorded in any one year in this State. Although there was some rise in the pastoral areas, most of the increase took place in the agricultural areas which, at the end of March this year, were carrying 83 per cent. of the total sheep population of the State.

Prospects for the current season are very bright unless there are some untoward seasonal influences in the coming months.

On present estimates there will be an increase of about one-seventh in the area sown to wheat. From this 5,800,000 acres the estimated yield is at least 87,000,000 bushels and could be much higher with favourable ripening conditions.

Dairy production forecasts point to a record output, while excellent pasture growth seems to have assured a good wool clip in the agricultural areas. In the Gascoyne and districts further east good autumn and winter rains have meant one of the best seasons for several years.

The only cloud on a generally bright future is the shortage of water and feed in the East Kimberley, where there have been droughts in the past two seasons.

As a result of the bad season just passed, the out-turn of Kimberley cattle was drastically reduced, but fortunately the effect of this was in some measure offset by higher cattle weight and excellent prices.

The Wyndham meatworks processed only 23,523 head of cattle, which was 7,382 fewer than in the previous season and the lowest number killed for more than a decade.

There is still a strong demand for new land and a steady increase in the area under production. The area newly cleared in the 1964-65 season was 1,120,000 acres, compared with 1,133,000 in the previous season.

The steady development of established pasture is shown by the increase of 9.6 per cent. to reach a total of 10,427,000 acres under pasture. This was a rise of 917,000 acres put down to pasture compared with 830,000 acres in the previous season.

Preliminary figures for net value of primary production, excluding mining, indicate an output of £119,466,000 for 1964-65, compared with £117,986,000 in the previous year. With the exception of the pastoral sector, which was affected by drought and a low wool clip, all sectors showed useful gains in the value of production.

### Secondary Industry

At this stage of the year a full range of statistics of factory production is not available to indicate the achievement in 1964-65. Generally, conditions are buoyant, and the majority of firms are facing the current year with confidence.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 5.4 per cent. in the year just passed and, by the end of June, totalled 56,500. During the year, more factories were working overtime and using more of their staff on longer overtime in an endeavour to overcome labour scarcity and to meet their orders within the required delivery times.

One very satisfactory feature of the secondary industry growth during 1964-65 was the increase in female employment.

A regular survey of larger private factories which embrace about half the total factory employment shows that employment of women and girls rose by 10.5 per cent. between June, 1964, and June, 1965.

A pleasing aspect of this growth is that it has not been confined to the food processing factories, which have been traditionally regarded as major employers of females.

Excluding the food, drink, and tobacco group, employment of females increased by almost 8½ per cent. in the 12 months and this has no doubt been a significant element in the generally improved employment situation for female workers. The Government has been making strenuous efforts to increase employment opportunities for women in this State and this marked advance in the manufacturing sector is most gratifying.

### Mining

The continuing difficulties facing the goldmining industry were reflected in lower production during 1964-65.

Output reached 743,549 fine ounces, valued at £10,916,000. This was 47,000 fine ounces less than in the previous year, a decline which, I can take some small comfort in saying, was only about half that experienced in 1963-64.

Faced with the consistent refusal of the leading Western countries to agree to a rise in the price of gold, the industry is dependent for its survival on the assistance given by the Commonwealth. In this regard my Government will lose no opportunity to keep the position constantly before the Federal authorities, and press the case for adequate assistance to the industry.

After a small decline in the previous year, coal production increased by 43,000 tons or 4.7 per cent. for 1964-65. In the main, this represents the increasing demand for electricity to meet the needs of a growing population and expanding industrial production.

Despite the fall in the output of gold, the net value of production from mining and quarrying increased in 1964-65, and was recorded as £15,349,000.

Considerable progress has been made by the companies engaged in the development of iron ore deposits in the north-west. The construction phase is proceeding up to and ahead of schedule in some cases and already the first stage of the port of Dampier is in use.

It is a pleasing fact that the operating companies have not sat back after obtaining their initial contracts to supply ore but have actively sought further contracts. These efforts have met with success and we can take a great deal of satisfaction from recent developments, which include agreements to purchase lower-grade ores, and the promise of major pelletising industries in an area of the State where no secondary industry exists at present.

The oil search continued during the past year with prospects of commercial oil and gas strikes at Barrow Island, Yardarino, and Gingin becoming brighter.

Members are well aware of the time involved in establishing the commercial potential of these discoveries and the capital required before a commercial field is brought into production. The Government is keeping in close contact with development and is confident that the full potential of any commercial strike will be realised.

### Building

Building activity was maintained at a new high level during 1964-65 although, as had to be expected after the very substantial lift of the previous year, the rate of increase was lower than in 1963-64.

The value of new buildings commenced in 1964-65 was £61,000,000, an increase of just on 3 per cent. over the previous year. Completions totalled £53,500,000, or 15 per cent. above 1963-64, while work under construction at the end of the year was over 14 per cent. higher.

Employment on building jobs again increased and at the end of June stood at 12,600, which was a rise of 9½ per cent. on the level 12 months earlier.

In the dwelling sector, 9,200 houses and flats valued at £33,300,000 were commenced. These figures show increases of 1½ per cent. for numbers and 7.7 per cent. for value, and indicate a rate of growth somewhat below that of 1963-64.

The number of houses and flats completed during the year was 5 per cent. lower to total 8,150 valued at £30,600,000. However, the value of homes completed was nearly 7 per cent. higher than in 1963-64.

The slower rate of growth in the dwelling sector in part reflects a temporary diversion of building resources, including labour, to other sectors of the building industry where demand is running high and, in part, a slightly tighter financial position.

Savings bank deposits are a major source of funds for home finance; and after the marked increases of 14.8 per cent. in

1963-64 and 15.3 per cent. in 1962-63, the increase in 1964-65 was lower at 9.1 per cent.

This reversion to a more normal rate of growth has meant that finance for new loans has also not been increasing as rapidly as before. However, the position need not give cause for concern as it must be remembered that new house construction has been going on at a very high level for some time in Western Australia and we cannot continually maintain a rate of expansion as high as that achieved during 1963-64.

On the other hand, the industrial and commercial sector showed no slackening in demand for building construction.

The issue of permits and approvals in recent months suggests that this demand will continue strongly into 1965-66, offsetting the decline in house and flat building. There is no doubt that the building industry can look forward to another good year at the level of activity no less than it experienced in 1964-65.

#### External Trade

For 1964-65, Western Australia experienced a surplus of £48,800,000 on overseas trading compared with a surplus of £877,100,000 in the previous year. This change was brought about by an increase of £15,800,000 in imports and a drop of £22,500,000 in exports.

As yet, we have no information of the particular items accounting for these changes, but it would seem probable that the decline in exports resulted from the lower wool clip and wool prices, as well as a variation in the quantity of wheat shipped.

Part of the lift in imports could be attributed to the normal upward pattern in an expanding economy, but another major influence is the increased inflow of capital equipment for the major developmental projects now well under way in many parts of the State.

The balance on interstate trade in 1964-65 was a deficit of £110,200,000 which was slightly less than the previous year. Consistent with the economic growth in the State there was a lift of £8,700,000 in imports from other States. At the same time the increasing output in Western Australia is reflected in a rise of £10,000,000 in the value of exports to other States. This is a very satisfactory development indeed: that Western Australia can export this amount to the Eastern States, despite the long distances.

Overall, the total trade balance for 1964-65 was a deficit of £81,400,000 compared with the £24,400,000 deficit recorded in 1963-64. As I have explained, the greater

part of the deterioration of £37,000,000 can be attributed to lower prices and the smaller volume of our two major primary products. These are items which are notoriously variable and over which we can exercise little influence from year to year.

#### Banking

Deposits with the banks increased quite strongly during 1964-65 although at a slower rate than in the previous year. As I have mentioned, savings bank deposits rose by 9.1 per cent. and at the end of June, 1965, totalled £130,827,000 equivalent to £163 18s. per head of population.

Deposits with trading banks averaged £138,360,000 for the June quarter of 1965. This is an increase of £12,664,000 or 10 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period in 1964.

Under the influence of a generally high level of activity in the economy and strong expansion in most sectors the level of advances made by the trading banks increased in 1964-65. For the June quarter of this year advances averaged £96,156,000 or 13 per cent. above the average for the June quarter in 1964. This rate of increase was nearly double that of the previous year.

#### Retail Sales

An important pointer to the prosperity of the community is the volume of retail sales.

During the year ended the 30th June last, retail sales—excluding motor vehicles, petrol, and parts—amounted to £215,500,000, which was an increase of 8.7 per cent. over the total for the previous year.

As an indicator of the growth of the market for goods, the value of retail sales must be adjusted for the effect of price increases during the year.

The increase in prices during the year was again well contained and amounted to 3.2 per cent. as measured by the consumer price index. Consequently the real volume of retail sales increased by 5.5 per cent. during the year which is a most satisfactory advance.

The growth of the market stems from two principal factors—an increasing population, and rising incomes. It is strikingly indicative of the prosperity of this State when we observe that in the year past, its people were able to increase expenditure per head by nearly 6.3 per cent.

#### Motor Vehicles

In these times when the motorcar is so prominent in our lives, the volume of expenditure on purchasing, maintaining, and

running vehicles is an important element in the economic scene. Unfortunately retail sales in this field are not available for the June quarter, so I must go back to the 12 months ending in March of this year.

During that period, expenditure amounted to £84,000,000 which was exactly the same as that recorded for the preceding 12 months. This result followed a year in which expenditure on motor vehicles, parts, and petrol rose by the high figure of 8 per cent. and the maintenance of this level of sales can be regarded therefore as a satisfactory performance.

In 1964-65 there were 23,304 new cars and station wagons registered, and this was 6.6 per cent. less than in the previous year. The commercial section also declined, the 6,897 new registrations of utilities, vans, trucks, and buses being 1.7 per cent. below the figure recorded for 1963-64.

Some concern has been expressed at the current situation in regard to sales of new vehicles which according to reports, has led one large manufacturer to retrench staff.

In spite of this slackening in registrations of new vehicles, the total number of vehicles in use in this State continues to increase.

It is not without significance as a pointer to our growing prosperity and rising living standards that the increase in motor vehicle registrations continues to outstrip population growth.

At the end of March this year effective vehicle registrations were 35.7 per hundred of population, whereas five years earlier the ratio was 28.7 per hundred.

### The Current Situation

Summarising the comments I have made in regard to the more important economic indicators, the financial year 1964-65 saw further substantial progress in the economy of this State and the welfare of its people.

The prospect for the coming year is for continued growth in almost all sectors, with the only limiting factor being the ability to attract labour from other States and overseas.

Concerted efforts are being made to recruit labour and only recently one firm announced it had obtained 1,500 workers from South Australia.

It can be truly said that Western Australia has now moved into a period of prosperity more widely and soundly based than it has ever enjoyed before, and there is no reason why this situation should not continue.

When our Government came into office in 1959 we said that our policies would be directed toward creating a favourable

climate for economic expansion. In particular we aimed to get a wider and more diverse industrial structure to bring greater stability to secondary industry, and to create employment opportunities for an increasing population.

What I have said this afternoon shows that we have achieved considerable success over the past six years.

Factory production is expanding; employment in manufacturing is increasing each year; and building activity is almost to the limit of available resources, with no signs of slackening on commercial or industrial projects in the year ahead.

During this period there was an unprecedented number of young people leaving school seeking work, but in spite of that the current levels of unemployment are the lowest we have experienced at any time in the past decade.

Civilian employment continues to expand at a most gratifying rate and each year sees an ever increasing number of women and girls finding employment.

We have now reached the point where the rate of economic growth which this State will achieve in the months to come will largely be determined by the rate of growth of the work force. In many respects these are more challenging times than the years in which the foundations were laid.

There is a joint responsibility on government, management, and labour, to ride the boom intelligently and with foresight. We must endeavour to work harmoniously to overcome bottlenecks and increase productivity.

Employee earnings will increase and better profits will be made by local businesses, and this is as we all wish it to be. But it would be wrong indeed and would undo much of what has been achieved, if the prosperity which we now enjoy were used as an opportunity to make unreal demands for higher wages or to take out unduly high profits while the going is good.

To the extent that we are prepared to exercise restraint and plough back returns for the future we will lay new foundations for continued growth and prosperity. In the long run it will mean higher turn-overs, more and better jobs, and a better way of life.

### Deficit Funding

Last year, when introducing the Budget, I was able to report that the final revenue result for 1962-63 was a deficit of only £93,000. I said "only" £93,000, because this was the best result which had been achieved since 1953-54.

The final result for 1963-64 has now been determined and it has emerged as a surplus of £123,000. We have to go right back to the year 1909-10 to better this result.

In case members are wondering why the final result for 1963-64 has only been recently determined I would remind them that the special grant recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission comes to us in two instalments.

The first instalment is an estimate only of the grant required for the year under consideration, and it is generally followed by a second instalment two years later when the commission completes its examination of the audit budget figures for the earlier year.

This second instalment has to be applied in reduction of the deficit for the year to which it relates.

In 1963-64, the first instalment of the grant for that year was £5,900,000 and the published result was a deficit of £1,396,000.

The second instalment of the grant for 1963-64 was £1,519,000, and was announced in the recent Federal Budget, and payment to the State of this sum will be made in the current financial year.

As only £1,396,000 of this payment from the Commonwealth is required to completely extinguish the deficit for 1963-64, the balance of £123,000 is available for the services of this current financial year, and it is therefore included as an item of revenue in the Budget for 1965-66.

#### Financial Results for 1964-65

Last year's result can be classified as "unfinished business" as only the first instalment of the special grant for that year has been received at this point of time.

The amount was £7,900,000; but, mainly as the result of substantial increases in salary and wage payments during the course of last year, we finished with a large published deficit of £2,349,000.

The second instalment of the grant for 1964-65 will not be known until August, 1966, by which time the Grants Commission will have arrived at its conclusions in respect of that year, but our own calculations suggest that most, if not all, of the published deficit for last year should be recouped to the State in due course.

#### Financial Assistance Grants

The 30th June, 1965, saw the end of the six-year period of the arrangement entered into in 1959 under which income tax reimbursement grants to the States were replaced by what became known as financial assistance grants.

This arrangement was reviewed at two Premiers' conferences held in April and June of this year and a new scheme was entered into which is to operate for the next five years.

Under the old arrangement the financial assistance grants payable to a State each year were determined by increasing the grant for the previous year by the percentage increase in the population of that State, and the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole, plus a betterment factor equal to 10 per cent. of the latter.

Under the new scheme, the increase in average wages used to determine the grant for a financial year will continue to be the increase for the preceding financial year.

Figures for population will be brought more up to date and, instead of applying the increase in the previous year, the new scheme takes account of the increase during the year ending December in the year of payment.

However, the significant change in the new scheme is that the betterment factor will be a fixed percentage of 1.2 per cent. per annum.

Under the previous arrangement, the betterment factor was related only to the increase in average wages which it raised by 10 per cent. For example, an increase of 5 per cent. in average wages was thus increased to 5.5 per cent.

Over the six-year period of the previous arrangement the betterment factor had the effect of increasing grants by an average of .4 per cent. per annum.

The new betterment factor of 1.2 per cent. per annum will therefore have the effect of trebling the average rate of increase in the grants which was brought about by this element of the formula over the period of the previous arrangement, and accordingly it is a valuable gain to the States.

The amount payable to Western Australia in this current year under the new scheme is estimated at £38,877,000 which is an increase of £3,628,000 over last year. The corresponding increase in 1964-65 was £2,451,000.

#### Special Grant, 1965-66

The first instalment of the special grant for the current year has been fixed at £10,500,000 which is an increase of £2,600,000 over the corresponding grant for last year when the increase was £2,000,000.

### Financial Situation, 1965-66

Total additional Commonwealth assistance available for the services of this year is therefore £6,228,000 which, although higher than in previous years, falls well short of the amount required for the services of 1965-66.

It may well be asked why this should be so, in view of the increased level of Commonwealth assistance.

The main reason is that the Government is faced this year with further heavy additional outlays on salaries and wages paid from Consolidated Revenue. These are as follows:—

	£
Increased cost in 1965-66 of basic wage rises granted during the course of last year .....	454,000
Cost in 1965-66 of the basic wage rise which was granted from the 25th July last .....	279,000
Extra cost in 1965-66 of salary increases granted to public servants last January .....	125,000
Service payments recently granted to Government employees .....	398,000
The margins increase of 1½ per cent. of total wage granted to tradesmen and other workers in Government employ .....	277,000
The recent industry allowance granted to construction workers .....	59,000
Cost of increases granted to teachers on appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal and which were back-dated to the 1st July, 1964 .....	174,000

In addition, a sum of £500,000 is required this year for payment to teachers. This is because there will be 27 pay periods in 1965-66 in lieu of the usual 26. I understand this happens every 11 years.

All these items add up to no less a sum than £2,266,000 which, on top of the extra cost to the Budget last year of basic wage and other salary and wage increases estimated at more than £1,500,000, reveals the extent of the problem of financing the State's salary and wages bill.

Other States have a similar problem arising out of recent salary and wage increases, but we of course must also find the money to meet the cost to the Government of quarterly adjustments to the State basic wage.

The Grants Commission's attitude to the State's wage policy can be summed up in this way.

It does not penalise the State for paying a basic wage higher than the Federal wage, nor does it reduce the special grant because of the higher wage. The Commission simply refuses to increase the special grant in order to finance the cost to the Government of this higher wage.

If we pay a higher wage then we must raise the money to cover the cost or suffer a deficit which has to be met from loan funds.

A similar situation exists with other salary and wage increases. If New South Wales and Victoria find it necessary to increase railway charges and/or taxes in order to pay for increases granted to Government employees, then we must also raise our charges if we grant the same wage increases.

Here again the commission is not prepared to increase our grant to cover the cost of salary and wage rises which the standard States are paying for from increased taxation or other charges.

It is estimated that the current excess of 9s. 10d. per week in the State basic wage over the Federal wage will require an "above-standard" revenue-raising effort this year of no less a sum than £575,000.

By an "above-standard" effort I mean taxes and charges in this State would need to exceed the average of New South Wales and Victoria if for no other reason than to pay for the cost to the Government of paying a State basic wage in excess of the Federal wage.

The alternative to a rise in taxes and charges at this stage is to incur a final deficit this year of a substantial order, which the Government is most anxious to avoid.

As members are aware, a deficit on the Consolidated Revenue Fund which has to be made good from the State's loan allocation, means a corresponding reduction in funds available for the capital works programme which, of course, is highly undesirable, particularly at this stage of the State's development.

### Increased Taxes and Charges

Certain increased charges have already been announced and I therefore do not propose to go into detail in relation to them.

I refer to the rise from the 1st October in railway freights and fares and to the new schedule of M.T.T. fares which operated from the 3rd October.

State Shipping Service rates have also been raised from the 1st October.

The return from these higher charges has been allowed for in the framing of the Budget for this year, but the cost to



other departments of salary and wage increases to which I have already referred and the required growth in Government services necessitate other revenue-raising efforts.

Apart from the normal growth in services arising out of population increases, there is a constant need for improvement of educational services; for lower student-teacher ratios; for the expansion of University facilities; and for an improvement of hospital, mental health, and similar services.

It is therefore proposed to increase certain duties payable under the Stamp Act.

At present bills of exchange on demand or sight, which include any cheque and any order payable on demand, attract a duty of threepence. This compares with sixpence in Victoria and Tasmania and fourpence in New South Wales; and I have read recently that this charge has been applied in Queensland also.

It is proposed to increase our rate to sixpence, which will automatically convert to five cents on the changeover to decimal currency. South Australia also proposes a duty of five cents from the date of changeover.

The existing *ad valorem* stamp duty of 10s. per cent. payable on the registration of new motor vehicles and the transfer of secondhand vehicles is to be increased to 15s. per cent.

In Victoria the rate is 20s. per cent. and in New South Wales 10s. per cent., although I understand the latter is to be reduced to 8s. per cent. Even so, the average of the two standard States will be 14s.

The duty now payable in this State on conveyance on sale or transfer of property is 12s. 6d. for every £50 or part of £50 of the consideration.

Victoria charges 12s. 6d. for every £50 or part thereof up to £3,500, but the rate increases to 15s. for every £50 over £3,500.

In New South Wales the rate is 25s. for every £100 up to £7,000 and thereafter 30s. per £100.

It is proposed to continue our present rate of 12s. 6d. for every £50 where the consideration does not exceed £5,000 but where the amount exceeds £5,000 the excess is to attract a duty of 15s. per £50.

Stamp duty on share transfers is now at the rate of threepence for every £5 of consideration. This is low by comparison with New South Wales and Victoria where the duty is ninepence for every £10 of consideration.

It is proposed to increase our rate to 1s. for every £12 10s. of consideration or part thereof, which approximates the average of the rate in New South Wales and Victoria. On this basis the duty on a consideration of £100 would be 8s. compared with 5s. under the existing scale.

Provision is to be made in the necessary Bill to amend the Stamp Act for the operation of the proposed new rates of duty from the 1st December, 1965.

The estimated yield in this current year from these higher rates is as follows:—

	£
Bills of exchange	234,000
Motor vehicles	90,000
Conveyances and transfers of property	76,000
Share transfers	13,000
The total estimated yield is	£413,000.

#### Budget, 1965-66

The estimated deficit for this year, after taking into account the yield from the various measures I have outlined for raising additional revenue, is £823,000.

Expenditure provided for in the Estimates totals £101,814,000 and revenue collections of £100,991,000 are expected.

This is the first time in this State that a Budget exceeding £100,000,000 has been presented and, of course, it will be the last of its kind, as next year we will be dealing in dollars.

It was only 10 years ago that the State's Budget exceeded £50,000,000 for the first time, and it had taken a very long time to work up to that figure; but in a single decade the amount has doubled, which highlights the tremendous growth that has taken place in the State in a relatively short period.

I have no doubt that the next 10 years will see an even higher rate of growth.

#### Estimated Revenue

Total revenue in 1965-66 is expected to exceed last year's collections by £10,919,000. This increase can be listed under the following headings:—

	£
State taxation	1,247,000
Territorial revenue	56,000
Law courts, departmental, and Royal Mint	616,000
Receipts from the Commonwealth	7,087,000
Public utilities	1,913,000

#### State Taxation

The main increase under this heading is expected from stamp duties, chiefly as the result of the measures to which I referred a short time ago.

Land tax collections are also expected to rise following revaluations in some areas and a speeding up of the issue of assessments which is aimed at facilitating the changeover to decimal currency.

Allowance has also been made in anticipation of continued growth, for higher returns from probate duty, liquor licenses, the third party insurance surcharge, and betting taxes.

#### **Territorial**

Territorial revenue which in total amounts to a substantial sum in excess of £2,000,000 should yield an additional £56,000 this year mainly from timber royalties.

#### **Law Courts, Departmental, and Royal Mint**

Of the increase of £616,000 under this heading, Treasury collections are expected to account for £441,000.

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

Other departmental revenues show an anticipated net increase of £134,000 which is fairly evenly spread and calls for no special comment.

Fines and fees should increase by £27,000, and the revenue of the Royal Mint by £14,000. As members know, cents are being manufactured down there.

#### **Receipts from the Commonwealth**

Total receipts from the Commonwealth payable to Consolidated Revenue in 1965-66 amount to £51,369,000 which is a little more than 50 per cent. of the State's income from all sources.

As I have stated on previous occasions, this emphasises the degree of dependence on Commonwealth assistance and the extent to which Commonwealth financial policy can impact on the State's Budget.

The two main items of Federal assistance are the financial assistance grant and the special grant.

As I remarked earlier, the financial assistance grant is to be higher this year by £3,628,000.

In the case of the special grant, we are to receive £12,019,000 in 1965-66, which consists of an amount of £10,500,000 for the services of this year and £1,519,000 on account of the year 1963-64.

Of the last-named amount, £1,396,000 is required to clear the deficit incurred in 1963-64 and provision is made in the Miscellaneous Services Division of the Estimates to appropriate this sum for that purpose.

#### **Public Utilities**

The chief items of revenue falling under this heading are railways and country water supplies.

Railways earning should lift this year by £1,776,000 to a total of close on £20,000,000.

Of the increase, a sum of £812,000 is expected from the recent rise in freights and fares.

There was a greater quantity of wheat in country storage at the 1st July last compared with the previous year; and this, together with the expectation that harvesting will not be delayed, as it was last year, should result in a substantial increase in earnings from this source.

Other contributions to the estimated increase in railway earnings are the commencement of iron ore haulage from Koolanooka Hills to Geraldton, additional carriage of bauxite from Jarrahdale to Kwinana, and a full year's operation of the Midland railway.

Increased use of irrigation water at Harvey and Kununurra and a general expansion of activities are the main reasons for the expected rise of £116,000 in the collections of the Country Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation Department.

#### **Estimated Expenditure**

Provision has been made in the Estimates for a total outlay in 1965-66 of £101,814,000, which exceeds last year's expenditure by £9,394,000. This, by far, is the greatest lift in any year of the State's history.

It is also matter of interest to note that the increase this year is roughly equivalent to the total amount spent by the State in 1935-36 which to many of us seems not so long ago.

The components of the increase are—

	£
Interest and Sinking Fund	
Payments	1,530,000
Other Special Acts	114,000
Departmental	6,401,000
Public Utilities	1,349,000

The Estimates give full details of both actual spending in 1964-65 and the provisions for this year, and I therefore propose to confine my remarks to the main features in the expenditure Budget.

## Servicing of Public Debt

Conversion of maturing loans to higher interest rates, together with payment of charges on moneys to be borrowed this financial year for the purposes of the capital works programme, will raise the cost in 1965-66 of servicing the public debt to £18,864,000.

This emphasises the need to expand our loan moneys where it is possible in order that we might get some return—at least to the extent of meeting the interest and sinking fund payments.

Some of this year's increased outlay of £1,530,000 will be recovered from Government agencies drawing their capital needs from the Treasury, but by far the greater part of the increased cost of servicing the public debt falls on the Budget.

This is because a large part of the State's capital expenditure has to be devoted to such works as schools, hospitals, country water supplies, and other facilities where the return from the capital outlay is not sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund payments on the investments.

The two main items of increased expenditure in that section of the Estimates described as "Other Statutes" are an increase in the amount transferred to the Reforestation Fund of £42,000, and a higher outlay of £43,000 on superannuation payments to retired Government employees.

## Departmental

After allowing for transfers to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of amounts for the funding of past years' deficits, the real increase in departmental expenditure for this year is £5,644,000. Of this increase, £855,000 occurs under the heading of—

### Treasury Miscellaneous Services

The largest single item of increased expenditure in this section of the Estimates is the payment to the Commonwealth of the State's share of losses under the war service land settlement scheme.

These losses arise from the operation of the war service land settlement agreement between the Commonwealth and the State.

Under this agreement the Commonwealth has provided all the capital moneys required for the acquisition and development of properties prior to their allotment to ex-servicemen. The State is required to meet the full cost of administration.

Where the final cost of acquisition and development of a property exceeds the valuation ultimately adopted by the Commonwealth for the purpose of determining

the price at which the property will be made available to a settler, the excess is to be met in the proportion of three-fifths by the Commonwealth and two-fifths by the State.

Western Australia is meeting its share of these capital losses from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

All valuations have not been completed, but it is anticipated that they will be finally determined by the end of December this year. The total estimated loss on the scheme is £10,500,000, of which a sum of £4,200,000 has to be met by the State.

In the past, because only a few of the valuations had been finalised, only a relatively small amount was required to meet the State's share of capital losses. Up to the 30th June, 1965, an amount of £801,000 only had been paid.

The balance of the State's share of capital losses totalling approximately £3,400,000 will become due for payment this financial year as valuations are finally determined.

As it is not possible to provide a sum of this magnitude in one year, the Commonwealth has agreed that payments may be spread over five financial years commencing with 1965-66.

Provision has accordingly been made in the Estimates to meet the instalment for the first year under these arrangements.

Major increases in expenditure which largely account for the balance of this year's additional outlay on Miscellaneous Services are—

	£
Grant to the University	96,000
M.T.T. Losses	122,000

The increase in the grant to the University includes an allowance to attract a rise in the Commonwealth grant for 1966.

The major reasons for the anticipated increase in M.T.T. losses, notwithstanding the recent fare rises, are a full year's cost of higher award payments granted in December, 1964; basic wage increases; marginal increases and service payments awarded recently; and higher charges for depreciation and interest.

This is a good example of the effect of wage increases on the operating costs of a Government instrumentality, and demonstrates why a rise in fares was essential.

## Social Services

Expanding social services to meet the needs of a progressive modern community impose considerable strain on the State's Budget.

Under all headings of Social Services, net expenditure excluding debt and indirect charges, rose from £26,554,000 in 1963-64 to £30,005,000 in 1964, which is a rise of 13 per cent.

This year's outlay is expected to rise by approximately the same percentage to a total of £33,703,000.

### Education

In 1965-66 provision has been made for expenditure south of the 26th parallel of £16,583,000 compared with last year's spending of £14,310,000.

This is an extraordinarily high lift of 15.8 per cent. and is double the rate of increase in 1964-65.

Salaries account for the greatest single item of expenditure (82 per cent. of the total budget for the Education Department) and in this year the outlay will be £13,631,000, which is an increase over last year of £1,655,000.

Of the increase in the salaries vote, an amount of £500,000 is due to an additional pay period this year, to which I referred earlier in this speech.

A further sum of £370,000 is due to additional teaching staff necessitated by the continued growth in student enrolments. Payment of increases which were granted to teachers on appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, and which were back-dated to the 1st July, 1964, amounted to £174,000.

Other factors in the higher salaries bill include the cost of basic wage increases (£190,000), additional head office staff (£55,000) and teacher trainees (£50,000).

Estimated expenditure on contingencies in 1965-66 is £2,952,000, which is an increase of £618,000. Almost half of this (£302,000) will be spent on increased aid to non-government schools. The tuition fee subsidy will account for £268,000 and increased subsidies for school equipment will amount to £34,000.

It is anticipated that the outlay on contingencies for primary education will rise by £50,000 of which half could be attributed to an increased provision for subsidies. Secondary education contingencies will rise by £35,000, of which £15,000 will be spent on subsidies.

Technical education expenditure will rise by £55,000 and of this sum £15,000 will be spent on machinery and equipment and £19,000 on miscellaneous items.

Increased enrolments at the teachers' colleges will cause an increase of £29,000 in their contingencies vote, of which £16,000 will be spent on subsidising University fees.

Another major increase is £56,000 on transport of children.

These items account for £527,000 of the anticipated increase in expenditure on contingencies. The remaining increase of £91,000 is spread over the many other items in the Education Department's budget.

The continued rise in expenditure on education is due largely to two factors. The first is the increase in enrolments in primary and secondary schools. This increase of approximately 4,000 students per year demands more teachers, more supplies, and more services of all kinds.

The second factor influencing increased expenditure stems from the Government's policy of effecting improvements in educational services and conditions.

Over the past few years the curriculum in secondary schools has been revised and revitalised. New courses in English, Social Studies, Science, Health, and Mathematics are more in line with modern thinking on how a child learns and what he should learn.

During this financial year the primary curriculum will receive a thorough review. To effect these advances, experienced teachers have been added to the head office staff.

It is the policy to bring the size of classes within sound educational limits. That this policy has been successful can be gauged by the fact that there are now almost 53 per cent. of primary classes with under 40 students. In secondary schools, almost 80 per cent. of the classes have less than 40 pupils and, of these, 37 per cent. have less than 30.

Western Australia can also claim outstanding developments in technical education where the number and range of courses available at all levels continue to increase.

There is a particular emphasis these days on technical training, and it has become evident that it would be desirable to do something on a major and even unprecedented scale in this field to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for skilled personnel.

So we decided to initiate a project known as "Technical Training Year in Western Australia 1966."

This is the first time, anywhere, that technical training, as a separate field of education, is to have an academic year devoted to the study of its aims, opportunities, and ways in which it can serve a rapidly changing community.

Emphasis will centre on the training requirements and career openings in eight major occupational areas with the twofold

objective of helping to provide the trained personnel essential for continued development and increasing the stream of trained people for more skilled and meaningful jobs.

A major purpose of Technical Training Year will be to underline the partnership between industry and commerce and technical training.

As well as a nine months' programme of conferences, displays, and exhibitions, 14 interstate professional and commercial bodies will be holding meetings in Perth during 1966 when the theme "Training for Development" will be discussed.

A highlight of these conferences will be the Pan Indian Ocean Conference on Technical Education and Training. Twenty nations from the region, or nations linked to the region by the common bonds of trade, have been invited to this fortnight-long conference.

The Pan Indian Ocean Conference will set out to initiate a continuing, direct interchange of information and viewpoints on technical education and training for industry and will establish personal contacts between those directly involved in these fields.

*Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.*

### Hospitals

Mr. BRAND: Before the tea suspension I was about to deal with the question of hospitals.

Expanding hospital services require an allocation to the Hospital Fund this year of £8,419,000, which exceeds expenditure in 1964-65 by £564,000.

This increase is required notwithstanding a rise in hospital fees from the 1st July last, which is estimated to yield an additional £218,000 this year. Factors responsible for this increase include marginal increases under industrial awards, basic wage variations, and service payments. These extra costs this year will amount to £222,000.

Interest subsidies on loans arranged by denominational institutions will increase by £16,000 over last year's figure. The Government appreciates the contributions made by these bodies to the general hospital system of the State, and recognises this by the payment of interest on approved loans raised for hospital extensions.

One of the greatest problems exercising the attention of all health and hospital services these days is that concerned with the care and treatment of the aged.

An amount of approximately £15,000 has been set aside this year to cover the additional cost involved in the operation of

the Fremantle Day Hospital for a full year. This hospital is fulfilling an important function in caring for the ever increasing needs of the aged folk in our community.

The standard of hospital accommodation is continually being upgraded through increased capital outlays, which result in higher interest and sinking fund charges this year of £153,000.

Bed occupancy in country hospitals is expected to increase, principally due to additional mining activities, mainly in the north-west, where consideration is being given to providing further hospital beds. The expected increase in bed occupancy this year will result in additional cost to the State of approximately £40,000.

### Homes

An amount of £676,000 has been provided in 1965-66 for expenditure on homes for the aged, being an increase of £74,000 on expenditure in 1964-65. As a means of promoting the care of aged persons, a physician in charge of geriatrics was appointed, and a further medical officer has recently been engaged.

A rehabilitative ward is now operating at the Mt. Henry Home. The unit is designed to provide intensive care for aged patients to enable them to return to a normal life in the community as early as possible. A ward has been remodelled at Sunset Home and will be open this month for the long-term care of women patients. An increased number of physiotherapists and occupational therapists is being employed at both Mt. Henry and Sunset Homes. Apart from the additional services mentioned, the Government has continued its assistance and encouragement of social welfare organisations engaged in the care of the aged.

### Other Departments

I should now like to refer briefly to a number of activities of general interest. Funds have been allocated to the Harbour and Light Department for the installation of new ship to shore radios at Bunbury, Geraldton, Busselton, Albany, Esperance, and Port Hedland. The radios will improve the ship handling facilities at these outposts.

The votes for the Mines Department and Country Water Supplies include provisions totalling £207,000 to be spent on investigations of the State's water resources. In addition to this amount a sum of £40,000 is to be allocated from loan funds for the purchase of drilling equipment.

This total of £247,000 from State funds will attract £102,000 from the Commonwealth under the State Grants (Water Resources) Act, which will enable £349,000 to be spent on investigations in 1965-66.

Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act the Federal Government is subsidising the assessment of Australia's surface and underground water resources which is being undertaken by the State Governments. Funds made available for approved programmes of investigation are used to meet the capital and operating expenses of stream gauging, and drilling for underground supplies.

Commonwealth contributions are based on a formula detailed in the Act which takes account of the levels of the States' contributions to the programmes.

The provisions made in the Consolidated Revenue and Loan Fund Estimates for this year are sufficient to attract the maximum Commonwealth assistance available to Western Australia in 1965-66.

Another item of interest in the Mines vote is the provision of funds for the appointment of a petroleum engineer.

The advances made in the search for oil in this State and the increased tempo of operations have made this appointment necessary, so that the Government may be provided with essential technical advice.

An amount of £25,000 has been included in the vote for the Crown Law to meet the cost of probation and parole services. These activities, which were recently instituted, are now providing a means whereby ex-prisoners can be successfully rehabilitated into the community.

Work on the establishment of inland and north-west arboreta is to continue this financial year and a provision of £10,000 is to be made available from the vote of the Forests Department for this purpose.

Under this scheme the Forests Department supplies and supervises the planting of trees in certain treeless inland areas to assist farmers in providing windbreaks.

In north-west towns, trees are supplied and the planting and care of these trees are supervised by the department to assist and encourage local authorities in those areas where there is little natural growth.

Construction of the necessary buildings at Bickley to house the observatory is nearing completion, and it is expected that this activity will be established on its new site by January 1966. In its new location the observatory will continue to make a useful contribution to scientific knowledge, and will make facilities available to members of the public interested in astronomy.

Shortly after commencing operations at Bickley, the observatory will undertake observations using a meridian circle instrument which will be brought to Australia by a team of astronomers from

Hamburg who will work on the project with our own officers. An amount of £18,000 has been included in the Estimates to meet the running costs of the observatory during 1965-66.

A substantial increase has been provided in the vote for the Fisheries Department. The additional funds will be used to meet the cost of the introduction of additional conservation measures in the established crayfishing, prawning, and snapper fisheries.

These will include the limitation of boats and gear used in crayfishing, restriction of prawn trawling in the Exmouth Gulf area, and the enforcement of the provision of escape gaps in crayfish pots to prevent the taking of undersized crayfish.

In addition, more efficient policing of the existing regulations is to be undertaken. This will meet some of the criticism made and eliminate weaknesses in current practices. Additional inspectors are to be appointed and four wheel drive vehicles are to be used to ensure that inspectors have access to all areas.

A second mobile patrol unit is to be established. This unit will be equipped with a trailer and an outboard-powered dinghy so that it can go anywhere at any time it is required.

A radar unit is to be installed on a patrol vessel used in waters closed to prawn trawling. Poaching in these waters takes place in the dark-moon phase, therefore poachers trawling without lights are almost impossible to locate. The small radar scanner will allow the patrol vessel to home on any other vessel within a range of 30 miles. It will also assist in navigation.

These and other measures proposed are essential to protect an industry worth at least £8,000,000 per annum.

The staff of the Town Planning Department which serves the Town Planning Board and the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority is being augmented. A chief planner of wide experience has been appointed, together with senior specialists in the fields of transportation, design, and urban renewal for the implementation and promotion of planning objectives.

This range of skills should greatly facilitate the essential studies necessary to advise the Government on day-to-day problems of land use co-ordination, and on the long-term development of the region, and it should accelerate action on decisions.

Additions to the staff have also made it possible for four planning officers to be appointed to promote liaison between municipalities and the planning authority, and to provide assistance to these bodies.

A recent inspection of the northern part of the State revealed serious deficiencies in the communications available to police officers stationed in districts in that area.

In the southern part of the State the Police Department's radio network provides efficient links between headquarters and outstation offices, whereas in the north, police officers have in many cases to rely on whatever means of communication may be available. In some instances this is unreliable and serious delays are experienced.

The expansion taking place in the north indicates the need for immediate and efficient communication. To this end, an amount of £15,000 has been placed on the Estimates to cover the cost of installing the necessary police radio links in the northern part of the State.

It is proposed to install radio communication at 31 police stations. Base stations will be located at Broome and Kununurra, which will be directly linked to Perth. Thus, under the scheme proposed, the whole of the State will be covered by a police radio network.

The improvement in vital communications will not only increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the force, but will also provide a greater safeguard for the community in times of emergency.

In addition to an annual grant of £29,000 made to the Road Safety Division of the National Safety Council through the Main Roads Department, provision has been made to subsidise other activities conducted by the council.

Grants of £6,000 for the Industrial Safety Division, £4,500 for the Home Safety Division, and £2,000 for the Water Safety Division have been included in the Estimates.

The Government has also agreed to underwrite, up to a maximum of £1,500 per annum, any deficiency in conducting a family driving training scheme.

In recent years the Government has assisted local authorities with the provision of swimming pools in country areas, and there are now some 30 pools located in various centres. In order that country people may obtain the maximum benefit from these amenities at reasonable cost the Government has decided to meet operating losses up to a maximum of £250 per annum for each pool.

The scheme is limited to pools situated more than 15 miles from the coast and is designed to keep admission charges to a minimum.

#### Public Utilities

The two main items of increased expenditure in the Public Utilities Section of the Estimates are Railways and Country Water Supplies.

#### Railways

Expenditure in 1965-66 is expected to increase by £1,170,000 to a total of £19,653,000.

Basic wage and award variations declared during 1964-65 and operative for a full year in 1965-66 are estimated to cost an additional £173,000; whilst wage rate variations declared by industrial tribunals since the 1st July, 1965, will result in further increases totalling £463,000.

Increased expenditure will result from the operation of the Midland railway for 12 months as against 11 in 1964-65.

Depreciation charges will rise by £138,000 and payments of principal and interest in connection with the standard gauge project will increase by £253,000.

#### Country Water Supplies

An increased allocation of £218,000 for country water supplies, sewerage, drainage, and irrigation activities is provided for in the Estimates, which will lift total expenditure to £2,938,000.

During 1964-65 extensions were completed to Wickpin and Gnowangerup, and an area of 58,000 acres of farmlands was served in the Meenaar-Quellington area.

Construction of extensions to serve Quairading, Yealering, Kalannie, and Kulin are in hand; and an area of some 70,000 acres of additional farmlands north of Koorda will be reticulated prior to the end of this financial year.

Provision has also been made for an extension of activities and new activities in the southern part of the State.

In the north-west, an increased allocation has been necessary to cater for new activities at Exmouth, and the expansion of activities at Port Hedland and Roebourne due to iron ore mining projects. There has been a general expansion and increased consumption throughout the north-west due to the continued interest in the area.

Throughout the State, the number of services controlled by the country water supply branch increased from 51,000 at the end of June, 1964, to 53,500 at the end of June, 1965.

That completes my review of the Estimates, but before concluding I would like to refer to road funds.

#### Road Funds

When introducing the Loan Estimates recently, I referred to the arrangements under the new Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

I pointed out that it was necessary last year to use £400,000 of loan funds in order to attract the additional matching grant available in 1964-65 from the Commonwealth for road works.

I also drew attention to the fact that the matching grant from the Commonwealth increases by £530,000 per annum in this and the next three years and that we can only draw this benefit if our own allocations to roads increase by corresponding sums.

Collections from motor vehicle and drivers' license fees are the main source from which allocations for road works are made, but the normal growth in these collections at present rates will fall far short of the amount necessary to attract the maximum grant available from the Commonwealth in this and succeeding years.

In fact, it has been calculated that the short-fall will approximate no less a sum than £3,800,000 between the 1st July, 1965, and the 30th June, 1969, when the current agreement expires.

We therefore stand to lose £3,800,000 in Commonwealth grants over this four-year period unless we—

Use loan funds to make good the short-fall in collections from motor taxation; or

Raise additional moneys for expenditure on roads.

It will be obvious to members that it is not feasible to contemplate any extensive use of loan funds for road works. There are already insufficient of these funds for other capital works.

The alternatives facing the Government are—

To forgo the Commonwealth grants or a large proportion of them; or

To increase taxes and charges for the dual purpose of financing additional expenditure on roads and attracting the maximum Commonwealth assistance.

If we forgo the Commonwealth grants, then there is nothing more certain than a revision in 1969, to our detriment, of the formula contained in the Commonwealth Aid Roads legislation. Such a revision is likely to embrace not only the matching arrangements, but also the formula for determining the basic grants for roads.

The Government has therefore decided to introduce certain measures in order to increase the volume of money available for road works. These are—

An increase in vehicle license fees,

A lift in drivers' license fees,

A reduction in primary producers' vehicle license concessions.

A road maintenance charge on heavy motor transport.

In the case of vehicle license fees, it is also proposed to take the opportunity to introduce a new basis of licensing on a tare-weight formula in lieu of the present power-weight basis in order to remove certain anomalies, and to simplify licensing procedures and the calculation of fees.

Although collections from vehicle license fees are expected to rise by roughly 13 per cent. under the proposals, the increases will, on average, be higher on commercial vehicles than on motorcars.

The increases will also vary in degree according to the type of vehicle because of the proposed change in the basis of licensing. Heavy vehicles with low power ratios will bear greater increases than lighter vehicles with high power ratios.

The fee for a driver's license is to be increased from £1 to 30s. and renewals will also attract the higher rate.

Incidentally, the fee in Victoria is £1 and in New South Wales it is £2. The "standard" is therefore 30s.

The Traffic Act provides for a free license to be issued in respect of primary producers' vehicles used solely on a farm or pastoral holding and not used on a road, otherwise than in passing from one portion of the property to another portion.

A concession license at 50 per cent. of the normal fee is also available for one vehicle owned by a primary producer; and, at the discretion of the local authority, this concession may be extended to additional vehicles if the authority is satisfied that the vehicles are used solely or mainly for the carriage of the products of a farming or grazing business.

It is proposed to limit the concession of a half-license fee to one commercial vehicle of 30 cwt. tare or above and, to this end, the discretion now given to local authorities to grant a concessional fee for additional vehicles is to be removed from the Act.

It is not proposed, however, to vary the existing concession of a free license for vehicles used solely on a farm or pastoral property, but consideration is being given to the issue of distinctive plates for these vehicles.

New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland levy a road maintenance charge of one-third of a penny per ton-mile on the tare weight, plus 40 per cent. of registered load capacity, on all vehicles of capacity in excess of four tons.

South Australia also imposes the same charges but the weight exemption limit is eight tons.

Although there is every justification, in view of evidence compiled by Victoria in relation to costs of repairs and maintenance of roads arising from use by heavy vehicles, to set the limit of exemption from the charge at four tons, it should be possible to attract sufficient revenue for our needs if we followed South Australia's example and levied the charge only on vehicles with a capacity in excess of eight tons.

Another very important factor is that the administration of the charge would be greatly simplified if vehicles of eight tons and below were exempted from the charge.



It is therefore proposed to implement a scheme, the essential features of which are—

A charge of one-third of a penny per ton-mile on the tare weight plus 40 per cent. of load capacity is to be levied on all commercial vehicles of over eight tons capacity. Load capacity is to be defined to include permitted overloading and the total capacity of trailer combinations.

The charge is to be paid whenever the vehicle operates on public roads, whether loaded or empty.

The obligation is to be on the vehicle owner to return vehicle miles run and to pay the charge due to the administering authority each month. Penalties are to be provided for default.

No exemption from the charge is to be granted other than the weight limitation of eight tons.

The proposed legislation is to complement and is not to replace the existing system of permits to carry goods by road.

All proceeds in order to comply with a ruling of the High Court are to be devoted to the repair and maintenance of roads.

License fees for vehicles subject to the charge are to be reduced by 50 per cent.

It is proposed that the increases in vehicle and drivers' license fees to which I have referred and the contraction of concessional licenses to primary producers, shall operate from the 1st December this year.

The proposed new road maintenance charge is to operate from the 1st April next.

The estimated yields in this current year from these proposed measures are—

	£
Vehicle license fees	325,000
Drivers' license fees	95,000
Primary producers' reduced concessions	95,000
Road maintenance charge	55,000

This total of £570,000 will still fall short by £100,000 of the additional sum required this year to attract the full matching grant from the Commonwealth, and loan funds will have to be used to attract the balance.

Next year we would have a full year's collection at the higher rates to be imposed this year, particularly from the road maintenance charge.

This higher yield next year should allow the State to attract the full matching grant from the Commonwealth, which I have already indicated will rise by a further £530,000 in 1966-67.

These measures may appear severe, but I would stress that they do no more than call on the motorist and road hauliers in

this State to make a contribution similar to that being made in other States for the construction and maintenance of roads.

As I said earlier, the alternative is to forgo the benefits of substantial Commonwealth grants which are available to the State for road works, but only if we make the required effort to attract them.

That concludes the outline of the financial situation in this State.

Mr. Jamieson: State taxes were at breaking point in 1959.

Mr. BRAND: That is a long time ago. We have made such progress that there is now need to increase these charges and to increase these taxes.

Mr. Graham: That is not progress surely!

Mr. BRAND: There is no doubt there will be a need for greater expansion as the State goes forward. I would like to say it is quite easy for a Treasurer to side-step some of these responsibilities, but I think it is most important that as the demand arises we should meet these charges by increased taxes in avenues that are available to us in order that we do not return to the days of great deficits of millions of pounds which had to be met from loan funds, thereby endangering the capital works programme of our expanding State.

If we want to attract people here we must have schools and hospitals; and we cannot afford to have any inroads into loan funds which we can avoid. We must face up to the situation, as we propose to do in this Budget.

I would like to thank every one on both sides for giving me a very good hearing with no interjections whatsoever.

Mr. Rowberry: Maybe they were too stunned.

Mr. BRAND: It does not take much to stun the member for Warren, but nevertheless I think he must admit it was not a very difficult Budget.

I want to pay a compliment to the Under-Treasurer of this State and to all of the Treasury officers associated with him in the preparation of this Budget. The handling of the State's finances year by year reflects great credit upon them. I believe their handling of the finances, in conjunction with the Grants Commission, has brought more and more income and advantages to this State. I know these people sit behind the scene, but nevertheless I want to pay a compliment to them for their hard work and for their dedication to the duty of getting the best for the State which they serve from the existing machinery. I have much pleasure in moving the first division; namely—

Legislative Council, £20,039.

#### Progress

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

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

ESTIMATE FOR 1965/66

	£	£	£	£
Deficit for year 1964-65 .....				2,348,525
Financial Deterioration .....				
Add Decreases in Estimated Revenue.				
Departmental—				
Medical .....		21,466		
Minor Variations .....		27,709		
Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—				
Metropolitan Water Supply—Amount due to C.R.F. ....	200,000			
Minor Variations .....	18,756			
		218,756		
				267,933
Add Increases in Estimated Expenditure.				
Special Acts—				
Interest and Sinking Fund .....		1,529,511		
Forest Act Transfers .....		41,656		
Superannuation and Family Benefits Act .....		43,188		
Minor Variations .....		33,467		
			1,647,822	
Departmental—				
Agriculture .....		153,351		
Industrial Development .....		46,578		
North-West .....		141,619		
Education .....		2,272,750		
Native Welfare .....		70,791		
Mines .....		59,048		
Crown Law .....		52,500		
Lands and Surveys .....		48,436		
Forests .....		48,649		
Public Works .....		302,254		
Child Welfare .....		112,934		
Prisons .....		47,068		
Police .....		156,923		
Medical .....		592,920		
Homes .....		74,264		
Public Health .....		94,159		
Mental Health Services .....		242,170		
Fisheries .....		44,488		
Minor Variations .....		279,776		
Treasury Miscellaneous Services—				
Library Board .....	26,750			
University of Western Australia .....	95,839			
Interest and Exchange .....	45,691			
M.T.F.—Recoup of Losses .....	122,000			
Transfer towards deficit in 1963-64 .....	1,396,180			
War Service Land Settlement .....	478,271			
Minor Variations .....	220,288			
		2,365,019		
			7,225,787	
Public Utilities—				
Railways .....		1,170,345		
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....		181,056		
State Batteries .....		5,860		
			1,357,261	
				10,230,370
Carried forward .....				12,847,328

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—*continued*

	£	£	£	£
Financial Improvement.	Brought forward	....	....	12,647,323
<i>Less</i> Increases in Estimated Revenue.				
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Land Tax	....	....	214,040	
Stamp Duty	....	....	788,784	
Probate Duty	....	....	84,798	
Licenses	....	....	36,364	
Betting Taxes (net)	....	....	109,451	
Third Party Insurance Surcharge	....	....	13,803	
			<u>1,247,240</u>	
<b>Territorial—</b>				
Timber	....	....	42,053	
Minor Variations	....	....	14,184	
			<u>56,237</u>	
Law Courts	....	....		26,825
<b>Departmental—</b>				
College of Agriculture	....	....	12,037	
Forests	....	....	36,731	
Harbour and Light	....	....	12,120	
Land Titles	....	....	13,507	
Public Health	....	....	17,193	
Public Works	....	....	26,840	
Weights and Measures	....	....	18,500	
Minor Variations	....	....	51,227	
<b>Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue—</b>				
<b>Interest—</b>				
Hospital Fund	....	....	140,470	
Investment of Public Moneys	....	....	20,000	
State Housing Commission	....	....	52,641	
Metropolitan Water Supply	....	....	114,918	
State Electricity Commission	....	....	73,634	
<b>Sinking Fund—</b>				
Metropolitan Water Supply	....	....	30,134	
Railways	....	....	47,312	
<b>Other—</b>				
State Engineering Works Profit	....	....	23,104	
Government Workers Compensation Surplus	....	....	40,748	
Metropolitan Traffic Fees	....	....	20,000	
Minor Variations	....	....	96,916	
			<u>659,877</u>	
				848,032
Royal Mint	....	....		18,932
<b>Commonwealth—</b>				
Financial Assistance Grant	....	....	3,627,821	
Special Grant	....	....	3,459,000	
			<u>7,086,821</u>	
<b>Public Utilities—</b>				
Railways	....	....	1,776,290	
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	....	....	116,156	
Minor Variations	....	....	20,882	
			<u>1,913,328</u>	
<b><i>Less</i> Decreases in Estimated Expenditure—</b>				
Special Acts—Minor Variations	....	....		3,941
<b>Departmental—</b>				
Electoral	....	....	31,582	
<b>Treasury Miscellaneous Services—</b>				
Winston Churchill Memorial Trust	....	....	15,000	
M.T.T. Recoup of Assessed Liability	....	....	33,314	
Transfer towards deficit in 1962-63	....	....	660,000	
Minor Variations	....	....	35,235	
			<u>703,549</u>	
				825,181
<b>Public Utilities—</b>				
State Abattoirs	....	....	7,732	
			<u>12,024,328</u>	
<b>ESTIMATED DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>				<u>823,000</u>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1965-66

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[Return No. 1]

## GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## 1.—BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1965

30th June, 1964 £			£	30th June, 1965 £
371,370,631	Loan Flotations	Funds Employed	394,886,351	
58,348,287	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund		62,076,368	
313,022,344				332,809,983
16,153,668	Trust Funds, Governmental		15,379,824	
1,718,343	Less Investments		1,827,690	
14,535,325				13,551,594
12,336,132	Trust Funds, Private		13,742,948	
11,598,669	Less Investments		13,145,729	
737,463				597,219
1,927,206	Suspense Accounts			2,180,280
2,498,126	Commonwealth Grants and Advances			3,037,110
1,465,407	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts			1,465,587
334,085,871				353,621,778
	<i>Deduct—</i>			
	Consolidated Revenue Fund:			
1,116,888	Unfunded Deficit at commencement of year		2,050,055	
1,396,180	Deficit for year		2,348,525	
2,513,068			4,407,580	
172,000	Less Special Grant from Commonwealth received in year		660,000	
2,341,068			3,747,580	
282,013	Less amount funded by Loan Flotation in year		2,875	
2,059,055	Unfunded Deficit			3,744,705
332,026,816				349,877,063

## Employment of Funds

348,042,344	Works and Services—			
3,622,109	Railways, Tramways, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies Housing, and			
19,703,706	other State Undertakings		371,374,970	
	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange		3,765,579	
371,368,159	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded)		19,706,581	
58,348,287			394,847,130	
313,019,872	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc.		62,076,368	332,770,762
	Other Assets—			
16,708,350	Short Term Investment			14,539,500
437,150	Cash at Bank		12,963	
211,017	Cash in London		229,232	
63,226	Cash in Hand		102,613	
711,393				344,80
142,597	Stores Accounts			46,94
	Advances—			
1,277,881	Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc.		1,675,013	
	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts)		5,003	
168,723	Trust Funds, Private (Overdrawn Accounts)		5,649	
	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Banking Accounts)		484,291	
	Commonwealth Grants and Advances Overdrawn Accounts)		5,095	
1,444,604				2,175,05
332,026,816	Total Assets			349,877,06

(Return No. 2)

**II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND**  
**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE**  
**SUMMARY**

	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Revenue .....	90,258,000	90,071,509	.....	186,491
Expenditure .....	91,054,000	92,420,034	1,366,034	
Deficit .....	796,000	2,348,525	1,552,525	
Net Deterioration .....			£1,552,525	

**DETAILS**

Revenue	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Taxation .....	9,888,100	9,756,191	.....	131,909
Territorial .....	1,915,000	2,053,413	138,413	
Law Courts .....	425,000	453,175	28,175	
Departmental .....	12,969,538	13,355,879	386,341	
Royal Mint .....	281,000	281,068	68	
Commonwealth .....	44,315,432	44,282,611	.....	32,821
Public Utilities .....	20,463,930	19,889,172	.....	574,758
Total Revenue .....	90,258,000	90,071,509	552,997	739,488
Net Decrease .....	.....	.....	£166,491	

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Comparison with Estimate	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
<b>SPECIAL ACTS—</b>				
Constitution Act .....	6,100	6,100	.....	
Interest—Overseas .....	1,373,802	1,366,915	.....	6,887
Interest—Australia .....	12,546,198	12,744,482	198,284	
Sinking Fund .....	3,236,610	3,222,892	.....	13,718
Other Special Acts .....	3,290,790	3,398,686	107,896	
<b>GOVERNMENTAL—</b>				
Departmental .....	48,831,019	50,498,543	1,657,524	
<b>PUBLIC UTILITIES</b> .....	21,769,481	21,192,416	.....	577,065
Total Expenditure .....	91,054,000	92,420,034	1,963,704	597,670
Net Increase .....	.....	.....	£1,366,034	

# II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## REVENUE

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1956-57 TO 1964-65 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1965-66

Heads	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Estimate, 1965-66
<b>Taxation—</b>										
Land Tax	£ 1,008,173	£ 1,421,766	£ 1,237,568	£ 1,299,524	£ 1,093,667	£ 1,272,055	£ 1,276,297	£ 1,350,611	£ 1,445,951	£ 1,660,000
Income Tax Reimbursement	13,705,834	14,965,427	16,174,843	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Entertainment Tax	271,705	285,074	291,334	268,843	207,292	105,631				
Stamp Duty	1,341,215	1,526,949	1,584,855	1,816,895	1,957,834	2,121,304	2,672,506	3,561,649	4,184,218	4,973,000
Probate Duty	1,010,642	1,090,355	1,091,334	1,303,991	1,420,699	1,580,481	1,544,474	1,544,760	1,515,202	1,600,000
Licenses	(a) 379,736	(a) 434,139	(a) 457,994	(a) 467,539	512,882	598,542	700,912	917,141	976,136	1,012,500
Third Party Insurance Surcharge							111,281	269,228	286,197	300,000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>										
Totalsator Duty	159,453	180,562	127,191	137,906	138,598	143,293	140,140	141,724	155,899	158,700
Totalsator Duty and Licenses										
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses	345,660	425,741	393,896	452,545	443,633	187,885	125,470	87,175	85,918	62,230
Investment Tax										
Totalsator Agency Board Betting Tax										
Stamp Duty on Betting	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	69,080	179,804	209,289	219,857	267,153	281,150
					7,601	323,220	557,031	677,292	889,944	927,880
					126,279	60,964	43,701	32,715	29,576	28,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,219,318</b>	<b>20,390,043</b>	<b>21,358,716</b>	<b>5,917,223</b>	<b>6,039,256</b>	<b>6,463,169</b>	<b>7,381,101</b>	<b>8,802,152</b>	<b>9,756,191</b>	<b>11,003,440</b>
<b>Territorial and Departmental—</b>										
Land	272,152	285,382	387,571	407,750	339,282	361,236	462,757	490,045	502,081	513,000
Mining	68,832	74,392	92,266	108,158	121,004	193,884	204,282	206,510	254,725	280,000
Timber	875,361	898,361	911,711	923,035	938,023	1,086,211	1,083,593	1,177,819	1,294,597	1,336,050
Royal Mint	87,107	97,802	97,282	94,311	152,572	182,691	174,650	210,053	281,068	295,000
Departmental Fees, etc.	6,273,964	6,810,805	7,261,009	7,848,174	8,186,039	8,274,409	9,208,721	10,474,199	13,365,879	13,930,978
Law Courts	294,222	347,044	346,217	306,480	382,124	372,411	400,703	463,176	463,176	480,000
Commonwealth Special Grant	9,200,000	10,150,000	11,100,000	3,500,000	4,300,000	6,156,000	8,210,000	9,072,000	8,580,000	13,019,000
Commonwealth Additional Assistance Grant		315,062						150,000		
Commonwealth Interest Contribution	473,432	473,436	473,432	473,428	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432
Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants				25,462,000	27,976,975	30,085,423	31,240,304	32,798,325	35,249,179	38,877,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,545,070</b>	<b>19,461,284</b>	<b>20,669,488</b>	<b>39,183,286</b>	<b>42,878,451</b>	<b>47,234,305</b>	<b>49,430,150</b>	<b>52,463,986</b>	<b>60,424,146</b>	<b>68,185,060</b>
<b>Public Utilities—</b>										
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes	508,623	976,445	1,012,095	1,074,296	1,100,226	1,302,404	1,345,001	1,500,844	1,452,844	1,589,000
State Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses	142,378	143,792	158,753	155,698	161,447	186,472	179,119	208,745	204,032	216,500
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	2,002,935	2,167,092	2,288,877	2,267,619	2,774,693	2,850,431	3,200,305	3,483,139	(h)	(h)
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	385,793	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Railways	14,373,591	12,549,109	13,515,404	14,771,057	16,278,415	16,825,366	18,908,665	17,464,337	18,100,710	19,967,000
Tramways, Perth Electric	1,006,761	984,268	920,510	891,434	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
State Ferries	12,814	13,607	13,408	12,253	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
State Batteries	52,136	44,017	46,716	36,666	49,206	48,038	45,826	36,032	41,586	50,000
Cave House, etc.	45,764	45,002	42,441	41,302	17,581	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Medina Hotel	35,751	38,420	41,170	38,073	33,436	55,511	34,001	(g)	(g)	(g)
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,566,546</b>	<b>17,282,650</b>	<b>18,040,034</b>	<b>19,287,403</b>	<b>20,415,003</b>	<b>21,228,222</b>	<b>21,779,517</b>	<b>22,688,097</b>	<b>19,889,172</b>	<b>21,802,500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>54,330,934</b>	<b>57,053,877</b>	<b>60,068,237</b>	<b>64,387,912</b>	<b>69,332,710</b>	<b>74,925,786</b>	<b>78,590,768</b>	<b>83,944,235</b>	<b>90,071,509</b>	<b>100,991,000</b>

(a) Includes Totalsator Licenses. (b) Included in Stamp Duty. (c) Included in Country Areas Water Supply Schemes. (d) Now replaced by Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. (e) Operated by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960. (f) Leased from 19th December, 1960. (g) Leased from 8th April, 1963. (h) Operating as a Board from 1st July, 1964.

## IL—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

## EXPENDITURE.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1956-57 TO 1964-65, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1965-66.

Head	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Estimate, 1965-66
Special Acts	£ 10,993,697	£ 12,150,171	£ 12,984,746	£ 14,126,181	£ 15,034,222	£ 16,484,376	£ 17,993,847	£ 19,072,122	£ 20,739,075	£ 22,382,956
Legislature	74,137	68,277	72,379	80,309	83,622	90,150	100,192	112,160	125,794	129,674
Premier	35,906	54,665	51,984	69,392	68,304	74,780	113,739	103,788	101,586	111,035
Treasury	159,636	148,729	156,778	187,815	165,723	142,378	144,373	156,829	169,365	179,350
Governor's Establishment	20,451	21,975	22,158	24,431	23,715	24,632	27,324	25,513	27,874	29,786
London Agency	28,022	34,484	36,958	30,579	42,345	42,472	45,877	48,631	77,185	80,693
Public Service Commissioner	16,335	18,171	22,779	26,379	32,035	34,652	38,336	44,695	61,075	71,830
Government Motor Cars	12,380	10,831	9,196	17,029	16,419	16,348	12,635	17,082	11,975	12,869
Audit	77,437	75,375	80,350	87,362	87,951	91,351	95,170	107,009	110,919	117,290
Government Stores	118,868	121,142	130,669	150,829	154,883	164,439	173,123	185,221	193,032	210,889
Taxation	52,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	71,690	70,000	130,590	154,076	204,502	211,500
Superannuation Board	14,129	14,474	14,883	16,362	17,574	18,523	20,601	20,917	21,768	23,350
Printing	444,105	434,422	473,724	496,826	518,608	554,930	678,642	692,145	724,342	757,837
Miscellaneous Services	2,110,563	2,324,406	3,501,195	2,991,677	4,641,300	5,363,560	4,701,808	4,922,568	6,203,099	7,704,519
Agriculture	722,934	743,654	706,339	860,770	922,646	1,019,689	1,122,214	1,276,776	1,394,614	1,547,965
College of Agriculture	53,299	52,633	55,512	67,514	63,208	68,737	75,101	84,593	96,602	98,303
Agriculture Protection Board	30,204	30,187	31,244	34,415	37,071	42,193	44,029	47,651	50,374	50,574
Industrial Development	125,572	145,614	148,183	176,836	214,782	232,865	274,703	329,491	323,742	370,320
North-West	2,080,025	1,790,393	2,191,071	2,322,443	2,655,559	2,969,396	3,310,102	3,818,895	4,399,571	4,508,190
Education	9,737,821	7,483,237	7,803,042	8,516,289	9,621,761	10,538,254	11,235,812	12,744,657	14,310,350	16,583,100
Native Welfare	208,369	238,303	283,582	347,691	410,064	415,614	1,063,629	457,337	507,739	638,530
Public Works	1,110,363	1,250,183	1,258,138	1,314,036	1,377,173	1,521,601	1,704,105	2,012,220	2,118,683	2,420,917
Harbour and Light and Jetties	224,545	253,080	255,088	277,058	308,068	439,853	440,803	552,410	649,677	689,505
Labour (including Scaffolding)	15,500	13,462	14,001	30,406	35,182	39,037	41,090	51,066	55,956	67,274
Factories (including Weights and Measures) (a)	81,086	32,251	33,379	36,533	35,825	35,887	38,156	40,570	41,300	70,089
Mines	408,652	412,702	410,323	455,539	521,345	573,450	606,004	672,446	742,709	801,767
Crown Law	499,373	527,124	553,768	577,040	628,834	698,613	761,903	842,658	939,877	992,487
Electoral	(b)	(b)	(b)	40,384	51,724	76,473	38,781	42,861	77,648	46,066
Licensing	9,583	8,275	9,765	9,925	10,144	14,034	14,533	15,688	16,174	16,453
Industrial Commission	28,592	27,448	26,082	29,281	36,952	36,157	38,125	42,347	49,136	53,798
Land and Surveys	718,201	740,677	760,748	814,514	853,723	909,292	1,063,643	1,091,709	1,111,612	1,160,348
Forests	331,695	391,263	369,500	404,700	409,732	445,860	486,113	545,688	623,820	672,469
Bush Fires Board	10,981	14,698	15,222	17,329	21,224	26,422	27,073	30,717	42,681	50,131
Chief Secretary (including Registry and Observatory)	212,505	160,850	155,269	172,294	183,842	189,554	197,557	211,169	230,636	263,307
Prisons	207,191	229,060	241,891	260,869	285,804	291,235	267,608	389,668	424,333	471,601
Medical	3,007,575	3,508,127	3,788,351	4,304,056	4,830,077	5,273,851	5,628,696	6,664,126	7,540,890	8,133,816
Homes	345,399	355,060	380,565	432,248	516,786	539,265	560,104	578,268	601,555	675,919
Public Health	1,028,646	976,074	1,056,506	1,142,279	1,218,680	728,016	806,866	826,998	839,633	983,702
Mental Health Services	882,685	888,920	935,152	1,050,243	1,178,525	1,248,398	1,335,081	1,417,852	1,575,761	1,817,931
Fisheries	56,682	54,301	59,904	77,117	87,419	98,943	103,561	124,461	139,415	183,903
Local Government	37,502	38,264	34,520	40,698	41,435	49,439	55,454	61,718	70,397	70,397
Town Planning	30,585	26,437	31,420	35,853	43,884	53,406	57,826	62,647	81,440	113,070
Child Welfare	408,598	633,410	718,330	653,541	734,706	784,302	723,380	792,650	860,199	973,133
Police	1,506,812	1,621,402	1,693,908	1,851,010	1,907,679	1,989,924	2,067,770	2,218,107	2,470,053	2,626,976
Sundries	11,517	16,435	16,496	4,290	385	313	313	313	313	328
Total, Departmental	24,320,041	28,027,860	28,691,620	30,561,084	35,119,367	38,645,565	40,456,229	44,531,551	50,488,543	56,869,149



## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1956-57 TO 1964-65 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1965-66.—continued

Head	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60.	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Estimate 1965-66
<b>PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Country Areas Water Supply Schemes .....	797,635	1,403,755	1,383,387	1,570,837	1,629,318	1,781,181	2,008,395	2,082,987	2,251,693	2,432,789
State Abattoirs .....	142,561	142,035	144,490	153,210	162,389	168,028	183,762	215,821	243,198	235,416
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	1,013,253	1,101,396	1,167,109	1,245,970	1,482,413	1,434,666	1,437,121	1,566,867	(g)	(g)
Other Hydraulic Undertakings .....	608,121	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Railways .....	16,904,736	15,865,835	15,889,865	16,661,294	16,865,623	17,263,652	17,084,079	17,069,839	18,482,655	19,653,000
Tramways .....	1,233,626	1,232,471	1,221,424	1,217,524	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
State Ferries .....	15,284	16,277	15,542	14,992	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
State Batteries .....	156,318	155,035	171,605	183,066	183,395	191,741	201,273	201,228	214,880	220,740
Cave House .....	54,683	46,256	41,469	42,179	31,736	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Medina Hotel .....	33,344	33,216	36,704	32,389	28,823	30,591	28,937	(f)	(f)	(f)
<b>Total Public Utilities</b> .....	<b>20,959,586</b>	<b>19,999,276</b>	<b>20,076,595</b>	<b>21,106,461</b>	<b>20,383,697</b>	<b>20,859,857</b>	<b>20,898,567</b>	<b>21,736,742</b>	<b>21,192,416</b>	<b>22,541,895</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> .....	<b>56,243,304</b>	<b>58,177,307</b>	<b>61,752,970</b>	<b>65,793,726</b>	<b>70,537,286</b>	<b>75,889,798</b>	<b>79,343,643</b>	<b>85,340,415</b>	<b>92,420,034</b>	<b>101,814,000</b>

(a) Weights and Measures Expenditure prior to 1965-66 included in "Police."  
 (d) Operated by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.  
 from 1st July, 1964.

(b) Included in "Crown Law."  
 (e) Leased from 19th December, 1960.

(c) Now Included with "Country Areas Water Supply Schemes."  
 (f) Leased from 8th April, 1963.  
 (g) Operating as a Board

(Return No. 5)

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING PUBLISHED BUDGET RESULT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1964-5

Published Details						Published Budget Result (a)	
Year						Surplus	Deficiency
						£	£
1900-01	....	....	....	....	3,078,933	3,165,244	87,211
1901-02	....	....	....	....	3,688,049	3,490,026	198,023
1902-03	....	....	....	....	3,630,238	3,521,763	108,475
1903-04	....	....	....	....	3,550,016	3,698,311	148,295
1904-05	....	....	....	....	3,615,340	3,745,225	129,885
1905-06	....	....	....	....	3,558,939	3,632,318	73,379
1906-07	....	....	....	....	3,401,354	3,490,183	88,829
1907-08	....	....	....	....	3,376,641	3,379,006	2,365
1908-09	....	....	....	....	3,267,014	3,368,551	101,537
1909-10	....	....	....	....	3,657,670	3,447,731	209,939
1910-11	....	....	....	....	3,850,439	3,734,448	115,991
1911-12	....	....	....	....	3,966,673	4,101,082	134,409
1912-13	....	....	....	....	4,596,659	4,787,064	190,405
1913-14	....	....	....	....	5,205,343	5,340,754	135,411
1914-15	....	....	....	....	5,140,725	5,708,541	568,816
1915-16	....	....	....	....	5,356,978	5,705,201	348,223
1916-17	....	....	....	....	4,577,007	5,278,764	699,757
1917-18	....	....	....	....	4,622,536	5,328,279	705,743
1918-19	....	....	....	....	4,944,861	5,596,866	652,005
1919-20	....	....	....	....	5,863,501	6,531,725	668,225
1920-21	....	....	....	....	6,789,565	7,476,291	686,725
1921-22	....	....	....	....	6,907,107	7,639,242	732,135
1922-23	....	....	....	....	7,207,492	7,612,856	405,364
1923-24	....	....	....	....	7,865,595	8,094,753	229,158
1924-25	....	....	....	....	8,381,446	8,439,844	58,398
1925-26	....	....	....	....	8,808,166	8,907,309	99,143
1926-27	....	....	....	....	9,750,833	9,722,588	28,245
1927-28	....	....	....	....	9,807,949	9,834,415	26,466
1928-29	....	....	....	....	9,947,951	10,223,919	275,968
1929-30	....	....	....	....	9,750,515	10,268,519	518,004
1930-31	....	....	....	....	8,686,756	10,107,295	1,420,539
1931-32	....	....	....	....	8,035,316	9,593,212	1,557,896
1932-33	....	....	....	....	8,332,153	9,196,234	864,081
1933-34	....	....	....	....	8,481,697	9,270,609	788,912
1934-35	....	....	....	....	9,331,430	9,498,525	167,095
1935-36	....	....	....	....	10,033,721	9,945,343	88,378
1936-37	....	....	....	....	10,185,433	10,556,638	371,205
1937-38	....	....	....	....	10,819,042	10,829,735	10,693
1938-39	....	....	....	....	10,949,660	11,170,102	220,442
1939-40	....	....	....	....	11,119,943	11,266,768	146,825
1940-41	....	....	....	....	11,432,068	11,420,957	11,111
1941-42	....	....	....	....	11,940,149	11,938,381	1,768
1942-43	....	....	....	....	13,151,678	13,127,242	24,436
1943-44	....	....	....	....	13,589,175	13,551,154	38,021
1944-45	....	....	....	....	13,953,830	13,949,340	4,490
1945-46	....	....	....	....	14,407,557	14,407,557	....
1946-47	....	....	....	....	14,980,875	15,028,427	47,552
1947-48	....	....	....	....	17,710,310	18,062,392	352,082
1948-49	....	....	....	....	20,560,646	21,377,907	817,261
1949-50	....	....	....	....	25,810,961	25,787,203	23,758
1950-51	....	....	....	....	28,156,181	27,996,834	159,347
1951-52	....	....	....	....	33,955,157	34,546,768	591,611
1952-53	....	....	....	....	38,884,236	39,392,119	507,883
1953-54	....	....	....	....	43,145,840	43,248,519	102,679
1954-55	....	....	....	....	45,719,846	46,203,889	484,043
1955-56	....	....	....	....	49,612,406	51,443,237	1,830,831
1956-57	....	....	....	....	54,330,934	56,243,302	1,912,368
1957-58	....	....	....	....	57,053,977	58,177,307	1,123,330
1958-59	....	....	....	....	60,068,237	61,752,970	1,684,733
1959-60	....	....	....	....	64,387,912	65,793,726	1,405,814
1960-61	....	....	....	....	69,332,710	70,537,286	1,204,576
1961-62	....	....	....	....	74,925,786	75,889,798	964,012
1962-63	....	....	....	....	78,590,768	79,343,643	752,875
1963-64	....	....	....	....	83,944,235	85,340,415	1,396,180
1964-65	....	....	....	....	90,071,509	92,420,034	2,348,525

(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 COMMONWEALTH SPECIAL GRANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION

Year	Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt	Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2. (See Return No. 5)		Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits		Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants		Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7	
		Surplus	Deficit	Amount	Year of receipt	Amount	Year of deduction	Surplus	Deficit
1	2 £	3 £	4 £	5 £	6	7 £	8	9 £	10 £
1947-48 ....	2,977,000	.....	352,082	438,000	1949-50	.....	.....	85,918	.....
1948-49 ....	3,600,000	.....	817,261	817,261	1950-51	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-50 ....	5,180,000	23,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,758	.....
1950-51 ....	5,021,739	159,347	.....	.....	.....	159,000	1952-53	347	.....
1951-52 ....	5,083,000	.....	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	.....	102,079	25,000	1955-56	.....	.....	.....	77,079
1954-55 ....	7,100,000	.....	484,043	98,000	1956-57	.....	.....	.....	386,043
1955-56 ....	(c) 8,875,009	.....	1,830,831	322,000	1957-58	.....	.....	.....	1,508,831
1956-57 ....	(c) 8,102,000	.....	1,912,368	1,342,000	1958-59	.....	.....	.....	570,368
1957-58 ....	(c) 9,825,000	.....	1,123,330	351,000	1959-60	.....	.....	.....	772,330
1958-59 ....	(c) 9,758,900	.....	1,684,733	909,000	1960-61	.....	.....	.....	1,075,733
1959-60 ....	(c) 8,149,000	.....	1,405,814	956,000	1961-62	.....	.....	.....	449,814
1960-61 ....	(c) 8,700,000	.....	1,204,578	310,000	1962-63	.....	.....	.....	894,578
1961-62 ....	(c) 5,200,000	.....	964,012	172,000	1963-64	.....	.....	.....	792,012
1962-63 ....	(c) 5,900,000	.....	752,875	660,000	1964-65	.....	.....	.....	92,875
1963-64 ....	(c) 5,900,000	.....	1,396,169	1,519,000	1965-66	.....	.....	122,820	.....
1964-65 ....	(c) 7,900,000	.....	2,348,525	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....
1965-66 ....	(c) 10,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

(b) Final adjustment in respect of the year 1964-65 will be made in 1966-67.

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

(Return No. 7)

## SOURCES OF REVENUE AND REVENUE PER CAPITA, 1960-61 TO 1964-65

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth (including Financial Assistance Grant) ....	32,759,407	36,714,855	37,923,736	39,493,757	44,282,611
	£44 6 7	£49 4 9	£49 12 3	£50 9 10	£55 10 2
State Taxation ....	6,039,256	6,463,169	7,381,101	8,802,152	9,756,191
	£8 3 5	£8 13 4	£9 13 2	£11 5 1	£12 4 7
Departmental and Territorial ....	10,119,044	10,519,540	11,506,414	12,960,229	16,143,535
	£13 13 11	£14 2 2	£15 1 0	£16 11 4	£20 4 9
Public Utilities and Trading Concerns ....	20,415,003	21,228,222	21,779,517	22,688,097	19,889,173
	£27 12 6	£28 9 4	£28 9 10	£29 0 1	£24 18 8
Total ....	69,332,710	74,925,786	78,590,763	83,944,235	90,071,509
	£93 16 5	£100 9 7	£102 16 3	£107 6 4	£112 18 2

(Return No. 8)

## II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA,  
1960-61 TO 1964-65

Details	Year and Per Capita				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>Social Services</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Education ....	11,641,885	12,925,877	14,046,325	15,624,318	17,724,154
	£15 15 1	£17 6 8	£18 7 6	£19 19 6	£22 4 4
Health, Hospitals and Charities ....	9,981,129	10,429,149	11,105,427	12,124,995	13,546,345
	£13 10 1	£13 19 9	£14 10 7	£15 10 0	£16 19 7
Law, Order and Public Safety ....	3,127,818	3,280,560	3,540,345	3,837,248	4,282,777
	£4 4 11	£4 8 0	£4 12 8	£4 18 1	£5 7 5
<b>Total, Social Services</b> ....	<b>24,760,832</b>	<b>26,635,586</b>	<b>28,692,097</b>	<b>31,586,561</b>	<b>35,553,276</b>
	£33 10 1	£35 14 5	£37 10 9	£40 7 7	£44 11 4
<b>Development of State Resources</b>	9,123,102	9,833,934	10,450,503	11,654,174	11,100,275
	£12 6 11	£13 3 9	£13 13 5	£14 18 0	£13 18 4
Business Undertakings ....	19,229,630	20,009,202	19,669,292	20,422,185	21,568,329
	£26 0 5	£26 16 8	£25 14 8	£26 2 2	£27 0 9
Legislative and General ....	4,543,192	5,164,990	4,871,791	5,101,346	6,106,961
	£6 3 0	£6 18 8	£6 7 5	£6 10 5	£7 13 1
Public Debt Charges ....	12,881,030	14,246,086	15,659,960	16,576,149	18,091,193
	£17 8 7	£19 2 1	£20 9 9	£21 3 10	£22 13 6
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>70,537,286</b>	<b>75,889,798</b>	<b>79,343,643</b>	<b>85,340,415</b>	<b>92,420,034</b>
	£95 9 0	£101 15 5	£103 16 0	£109 2 0	£115 17 0

(Return No. 9)

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE  
1960-61 TO 1964-65

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest ....	10,060,344	11,135,424	12,275,577	12,962,287	14,111,396
Sinking Fund ....	2,253,696	2,489,497	2,714,281	2,923,362	3,222,892
Exchange ....	378,617	457,075	506,387	532,108	540,844
Salaries and Wages ....	30,488,168	31,827,639	33,290,315	36,234,992	38,274,008
Grants ....	2,498,044	2,632,037	2,948,344	3,174,267	3,721,816
Pensions ....	1,105,392	1,112,421	1,183,861	1,264,471	1,356,089
All other ....	23,753,025	26,235,705	26,424,878	28,248,928	31,192,989
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>70,537,286</b>	<b>75,889,798</b>	<b>79,343,643</b>	<b>85,340,415</b>	<b>92,420,034</b>

[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
1960 ....	1,829,699	1,679,125	1,829,699
1961 ....	1,712,061	1,829,699	1,712,062
1962 ....	1,950,238	1,712,062	1,950,237
1963 ....	2,761,794	1,950,237	2,761,794
1964 ....	2,136,700	2,761,794	2,136,700
1965 ....	2,035,575	2,136,700	2,035,575

Return No. 11

### III. GENERAL LOAN FUND

#### LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1955-56 TO 1964-65

Undertakings	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .....	4,063,623	3,820,000	2,904,134	3,251,095	3,249,511	2,718,952	3,475,324	4,031,294	4,877,805	4,599,407
Tramways and Ferries .....	34,886	111,129	78,834	52,135		7,002	7,369			
State Electricity Commission .....	1,024,690	3,100,000	1,240,000	1,100,000	778,506	200,000	150,000	250,000		250,000
Electricity for Government Establishments .....						7,292	30,274	11,597	13,719	147,222
Harbours and Rivers—South .....	403,556	265,098	287,902	208,098	225,748	449,244	697,528	1,035,494	933,479	952,597
North-West .....	35,510	24,549	113,213	165,134	128,383	131,143	204,182	83,436	111,476	262,190
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	1,318,700	1,720,989	2,031,421	2,421,197	2,423,896	2,472,342	2,557,132	2,410,693	2,449,998	2,800,000
Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage—South .....	1,321,990	1,671,350	1,652,330	1,639,025	1,692,240	1,743,005	1,878,344	1,847,837	1,769,451	1,987,320
North-West .....	91,648	127,657	120,266	151,596	390,983	545,167	903,616	961,696	859,996	622,040
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	66,785	71,432	71,818	87,433	96,247	119,257	152,264	169,374	178,437	192,763
Public Buildings—South .....	2,064,203	2,735,667	2,817,959	3,351,656	4,029,771	4,768,536	5,438,120	6,077,657	7,078,049	9,123,998
North-West .....	82,665	111,811	79,280	232,128	237,115	444,623	559,303	601,535	638,305	621,960
Agriculture .....	38,340	190,485	177,037	225,082	206,614	268,945	295,989	413,816	323,311	245,638
Fisheries Research .....			11,000	18,438		644	9,982		301	7,000
Forests .....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000	175,000	150,000
Housing .....	1,352,000	1,360,000	1,150,400	1,354,497	1,244,725	1,148,000	1,351,000	1,062,167	1,691,000	770,000
Industrial Development .....	109,393	123,431	109,863	113,210	495,174	400,323	143,120	286,413	248,223	427,653
Mines .....	183,835	252,436	107,028	195,623	164,863	157,058	117,460	114,679	150,150	110,037
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	30,528	155,000	529,000	315,000	133,027	44,000				
Country High School Hostels Authority .....							2,293	12,181	21,857	25,053
Fremantle Port Authority .....	501,271	412,323	564,836	558,837	619,557	700,000	700,000	400,000	470,000	200,000
Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust .....				400,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	133,000	60,000	90,000
Midland Junction Abattoir Board (a) .....	140,472	67,053	62,595	61,274	74,906	120,000	150,000	90,000		
Rural and Industries Bank—Working Capital .....	817,000	1,033,144	15,000	10,000	250,000	435,000	353,000	650,000		
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies .....	30,000	79,000	377,045	660,609	146,283	457,442	223,418	224,547	165,000	277,917
Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works .....			100,000	75,000	75,000	76,991	44,072	75,235	75,000	75,000
State Building Supplies .....	130,241	150,000	128,300	135,000	70,000					
State Hotels .....	12,518	15,995	17,279	3,720	398				2,290	
State Shipping Service .....	491,598	1,164,325	916,328	232,282	193,239	232,860	428,017	461,698	494,703	206,594
University of Western Australia .....				86,483	152,810	347,294	108,744	224,275	417,280	137,490
West Australian Meat Export Works .....				50,000	122,000	60,000				30,000
W.A. Tourist Development Authority .....					75,000		65,900	75,000	75,000	75,000
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....		73,000	161,738	204,761	211,211	465,755	236,206	225,738	228,435	289,358
Local Authority Loan Repayments .....						759	17,522	20,371	41,681	52,613
Sundries .....				(e) 240,000	(d) 48,659			(e) 81,245	(f) 82,004	(g) 588,448
Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits .....	157,883	463,723	1,508,831	570,368	1,432,330	845,733	559,814	954,576	282,013	2,876
	15,141,121	18,400,247	17,422,435	18,259,741	19,448,301	20,198,376	21,332,546	23,109,536	23,918,969	25,371,076
Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (b) .....	70,695	67,919	248,547	107,101	77,218	157,150	198,663	176,384	218,712	111,750
Total Expenditure .....	15,211,816	18,468,166	17,670,982	18,366,842	19,525,519	20,355,526	21,531,209	23,285,920	24,135,681	25,482,826

(a) Prior to 1960-61 Expenditure controlled by Public Works Department.  
£60,000; Wyndham Meat Works, £150,000.  
of Equipment, £33,085.

(d) Wyndham Meat Works.  
(f) Exmouth Township Development, £82,004.

(b) Charged to General Loan Fund.

(e) Government Printing Office, Purchase of Plant and Equipment, £48,160; Lands and Surveys, Purchase of Equipment, £33,085.

(g) Exmouth Township Development, £52,113; Roads and Bridges, £436,333; Wyndham Meat Works, £100,000.

[Return No. 12]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## (a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS

	£	£	£
Authorisations to 30th June, 1964 .....		390,089,652	
Authorisations, 1964-65—Commonwealth Loans .....		24,250,000	
		<u>414,339,652</u>	
<b>Flotations—</b>			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds :—			
For Acquisition Midland Railway Co. ....	1,067,050		
For Works and Services .....	371,287,017		
For Funding Deficits .....	18,953,202		
		<u>391,307,369</u>	
Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net :—			
On Works Loans .....	2,825,704		
On Deficit Loans .....	753,278		
		<u>3,578,982</u>	
Total Flotations .....			<u>394,886,351</u>
Balance available for Flotation .....			<u>19,453,301</u>

## (b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

## (i) Transactions for the Year

	£	£	£
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1964 .....		371,370,631	
<b>Flotations during the year—</b>			
Commonwealth Loans Australia .....		23,515,720	
		<u>394,886,351</u>	
<b>Redemptions—</b>			
Total to 30th June, 1964 .....		58,348,287	
During the year—			
National Debt Commission :			
Securities repurchased and redeemed :			
London .....	445,000		
New York .....	188,431		
Canada .....	8,631		
Commonwealth Government Debenture .....	129,991		
Instalment Stock .....	125,340		
Other Australian Securities .....	2,830,688		
		<u>3,728,081</u>	
			<u>62,076,368</u>
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1965 .....			<u>332,809,983</u>
Sinking Fund .....			<u>236,503</u>
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1965 .....			<u>332,573,480</u>

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

		At Mint Par of Exchange £A	At Current Rate of Exchange £A
Australia....	£Aust. ....	295,670,071	295,670,071
London ....	£Stg. ....	32,922,188	41,152,735
New York ....	U.S. \$ ....	16,765,000	7,484,375
Canada ....	Canadian \$ ....	1,511,000	623,968
Switzerland ....	Swiss Francs ....	4,863,000	496,452
Netherlands ....	Guilders ....	3,264,000	402,526
Gross Public Debt .....		<u>332,809,983</u>	<u>345,830,127</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, 1964	371,370,631	To 30th June, 1964	8,875,958
During Year 1964-65	23,515,720	During the Year 1964-65—	
Exchange Accretion—		Paid from Loan Proceeds	111,750
To 30th June, 1964	5,253,848	Discount on New Loans	31,720
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Redemption of Agricultural Bank	
To 30th June, 1964	28,290,970	Mortgage Bonds	1,566,000
During Year 1964-65	2,035,575	Deficits Funded (including Discount	
		and Expenses)—	
		To 30th June, 1964	19,703,705
		During Year 1964-65	2,875
		Expenditure on Works and Services—	
		To 30th June, 1964	373,700,264
		During Year 1964-65	25,368,201
		Acquisition Midland Railway	1,067,050
		Balance General Loan Fund	39,221
	430,466,744		430,466,744

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

Year	Debt per Head			Year	Debt per Head		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1927	157	14	4	1960	337	13	7
1930	163	0	9	1961	355	0	10
1935	197	11	11	1962	367	17	10
1940	203	15	7	1963	380	2	11
1945	195	9	0	1964	396	5	5†
1950	196	4	7	1965	413	8	7*
1955	270	2	4				

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

\* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

## (e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1965

	Securities Issued	Re-deemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	£	£	£	£
Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction)	50,000	—	50,000	—
Albany Harbour Board Act	20,000	—	20,000	—
Bunbury Harbour Board Act	200,000	—	200,000	753
Fremantle Port Authority Act	625,000	—	625,000	15,525
Metropolitan Market Act	247,000	77,872	169,128	—
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	2,268,080	10,753	2,257,327	391,346
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	1,050,000	—	1,050,000	13,845
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	450,000	20,000	430,000	500
State Housing Act	2,819,000	177,262	2,641,738	16,987
State Electricity Commission Act	23,988,500	124,474	23,864,026	932,267
	31,717,580	410,361	31,307,219	1,370,723
Bank Guarantees and Indemnities in force	—	—	10,793,264	—
Total, Contingent Liabilities	—	—	42,100,483	—



[Return No. 13]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## LOAN LIABILITY—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS MATURING EACH YEAR

Earliest Date of Maturity	Latest Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Repayable in—		
			London	Elsewhere Overseas	Australia
		%	£	£	£
1962	1965	3½	.....	.....	6,027,860
.....	1965	4½	.....	.....	6,714,900
.....	1965	4½	.....	.....	5,481,150
.....	1966	3½	.....	.....	7,100,000
.....	1966	4	.....	.....	9,528,000
.....	1966	4½	.....	.....	6,084,000
.....	1966	4½	.....	.....	5,851,835
.....	1966	5	.....	.....	2,826,460
.....	1967	3½	.....	(b) 219,871	.....
.....	1967	3½	.....	.....	4,713,000
.....	1967	4½	.....	.....	7,172,327
.....	1967	4½	.....	.....	10,423,082
.....	1967	4½	.....	.....	3,714,430
.....	1967	4½	.....	.....	2,737,872
.....	1968	5	.....	.....	17,064,900
.....	1968	4½	.....	.....	3,150,430
.....	1968	4½	.....	.....	5,795,560
.....	1968	5	.....	.....	.....
1965	1969	3½	7,105,000	.....	.....
.....	1969	3½	.....	(b) 344,395	.....
.....	1969	4½	.....	.....	2,058,735
.....	1969	4½	.....	.....	5,486,200
.....	1969	4½	.....	.....	1,946,583
.....	1969	5	.....	.....	3,057,000
.....	1970	4	.....	.....	1,998,157
.....	1970	4½	.....	.....	4,476,089
.....	1970	4½	.....	.....	206,383
.....	1970	5	.....	.....	5,522,000
.....	1970	5½	.....	.....	.....
1967	1971	3½	3,120,861	.....	.....
.....	1971	3½	.....	.....	835,566
.....	1971	4½	.....	(b) 65,345	1,320,548
.....	1971	4½	.....	.....	8,470,000
.....	1972	4½	.....	.....	12,977,166
.....	1972	4½	.....	.....	2,561,906
.....	1972	4½	.....	.....	5,155,000
.....	1972	5	.....	(b) 223,569	.....
.....	1973	4½	.....	.....	6,991,570
.....	1973	4½	.....	.....	504,215
.....	1973	4½	.....	(b) 321,586	.....
.....	1973	5	.....	.....	6,855,715
1972	1974	3	3,747,250	.....	.....
1964	1974	3½	8,275,800	.....	.....
.....	1974	4½	.....	.....	1,691,000
.....	1974	4½	.....	.....	689,819
.....	1974	5	.....	.....	4,531,490
1970	1975	2½	4,100,003	.....	.....
.....	1975	4½	.....	.....	2,222,907
.....	1975	4½	.....	.....	4,210,000
.....	1975	5	.....	.....	3,251,000
.....	1975	6	825,000	.....	.....
1971	1976	4½	.....	(c) 192,877	3,688,918
.....	1976	6	.....	.....	7,863,000
1975	1977	3	607,700	.....	.....
.....	1977	4½	.....	.....	1,719,665
.....	1978	4½	.....	.....	1,958,452
.....	1978	5	.....	(b) 290,763	.....
1976	1978	5½	2,145,000	.....	.....
.....	1979	4½	.....	.....	1,108,637
.....	1979	5	.....	.....	8,756,099
1965	1980	(a)	444,270	.....	.....
.....	1980	4½	.....	.....	882,503
.....	1980	5½	.....	(b) 692,284	.....
.....	1981	5	.....	(d) 269,577	5,288,203
.....	1981	5½	.....	.....	7,338,543
.....	1981	5½	.....	(b) 385,287	.....
.....	1981	5½	.....	(e) 310,490	.....
.....	1982	5	.....	.....	2,245,780
.....	1982	5½	.....	.....	5,144,860
1981	1982	5½	1,153,000	(b) 901,880	3,569,090
.....	1983	1	.....	.....	.....
1964	1983	5½	683,504	.....	.....
1981	1983	6	835,000	.....	.....
.....	1984	4½	.....	.....	2,651,820
.....	1984	5	.....	.....	21,170,548
.....	1986	5	.....	.....	15,746,320
.....	1985	5½	.....	.....	6,878,830
.....	1986	4½	.....	.....	8,809,890
.....	1987	4½	.....	.....	1,800,000
Total Loan Liability			32,922,183	4,217,724	295,870,071
				£332,800,983	

(a) Interest not payable. (b) Repayable in New York. (c) Repayable in Switzerland. (d) Repayable in the Netherlands. (e) Repayable in Canada.

{Return No. 14}

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## SINKING FUND

## A.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1964-65

Receipts:	£	£
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1964—		
National Debt Commission .....	....	221,008
Contributions:		
State—		
5s. per cent. on loan liability .....	888,557	
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan .....	40,425	
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans .....	278,471	
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities .....	1,973,789	
Midland Railway Acquisition .....	71,850	
Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement .....	3,009	
Commonwealth—		
6s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability .....	807,916	
Net earnings on investments .....	Cr. 114	
		4,038,703
		4,254,708
Disbursements:		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange) .....		4,018,203
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1965 .....		236,503

## B.—TRANSACTIONS FROM 1st JULY, 1927, TO 30th JUNE, 1965

Receipts	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances brought forward .....						
1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid .....	57,697	10	0			
1st July, 1928—Crown Agents .....	897,347	0	10			
				955,044	10	10
Contributions:						
On account M.V. "Kangaroo" .....	47,250	0	0			
On account, Crown Agents .....	40,812	13	5			
State—						
5s. per cent. on loan liability .....	13,753,484	8	11			
15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan .....	848,925	0	0			
4 per cent. on Deficit Loans .....	1,456,585	1	4			
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities .....	23,979,112	17	4			
Midland Railway Acquisition .....	71,649	15	9			
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 .....	97,143	5	9			
Profit arising out of Conversion of a Loan in London .....	5,812	15	0			
Commonwealth—						
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability .....	11,233,278	4	4			
Net earnings on investments .....	462,668	16	8			
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity .....	35,062	10	0			
Exchange on remittances .....	29,504	6	1			
				51,088,272	1	0
				52,041,316	11	10
Disbursements:						
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc. ....	50,472,763	15	3			
Repurchase from Special Sinking Fund .....	106,881	9	10			
Contributions refunded to the State .....	680	17	11			
Contributions to Crown Agents .....	39,934	2	8			
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo" .....	47,250	0	0			
Repayment of 1934 Loan (Crown Agents) .....	998,353	7	3			
Repayment of 1936 Loan (M.V. "Kangaroo") .....	140,000	0	0			
				51,804,813	12	11
Balance, 30th June, 1965—						
National Debt Commission .....				236,502	18	11

(Return No. 15)

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1964-65 (a)

Undertaking*	Loan Liability (b)	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fully Productive</b>						
Electricity Supply .....	17,779,458	838,000	157,170	995,170	.....	.....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,751,243	87,829	15,382	103,011	.....	.....
Kwinana Housing .....	1,762,870	35,474	14,054	49,528	.....	.....
Metropolitan Markets .....	113,707	5,756	3,519	9,275	.....	.....
Metropolitan Water Supply .....	35,540,959	1,587,983	332,008	1,019,989	.....	.....
Midland Junction Abattoirs .....	1,489,766	70,341	11,136	83,558	2,081	.....
Roads and Bridges .....	2,350,291	78,440	19,060	97,500	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank .....	11,082,693	394,555	1	394,556	.....	.....
State Engineering Works .....	175,221	8,747	2,643	85,286	59,896	.....
State Housing Commission .....	15,901,989	504,109	110,705	614,814	.....	.....
Welshpool Industries .....	84,165	4,156	617	6,833	1,860	.....
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	600,348	23,148	4,813	29,529	1,568	.....
	88,512,610	3,638,338	671,106	4,368,849	59,405	.....
<b>Partially Productive</b>						
Assistance to Industries .....	1,706,775	73,177	14,936	54,668	.....	38,445
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	137,273	5,885	1,353	4,420	.....	2,823
Harbours and Rivers .....	21,405,299	903,368	200,934	730,166	.....	374,135
Kwinana Development .....	273,355	11,720	2,513	352	.....	13,681
Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies .....	1,993,248	85,459	15,693	329	.....	100,323
Miscellaneous .....	2,987,280	131,078	24,858	80,340	.....	78,496
Fine Planting and Reforestation .....	3,034,763	130,113	28,519	87,235	.....	69,397
Plant Suspense .....	1,045,985	44,846	9,618	28,608	.....	25,854
Railways .....	64,732,442	2,877,039	563,864	212,643	.....	3,228,310
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency .....	1,999,980	85,705	16,706	30,629	.....	71,782
Tourist Resorts .....	641,757	27,515	6,215	2,734	.....	30,005
Wyndham Meatworks .....	1,331,058	55,640	6,350	60,325	.....	1,674
	101,288,213	4,432,504	888,562	1,292,939	.....	4,028,127
<b>Totally Unproductive</b>						
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Storage .....	178,981	7,457	1,571	†39,166	.....	48,194
Agriculture Generally .....	5,241,797	224,739	46,283	†206,203	.....	477,225
Assessed Expired Capital (c)—						
Electricity .....	1,272,606	54,565	11,495	.....	.....	66,060
Railways .....	14,049,227	602,354	117,077	.....	.....	719,431
Country Water Supplies .....	38,457,288	1,648,837	322,334	†972,422	.....	2,943,643
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	1,961,354	89,660	11,345	†376,995	.....	478,000
Mining Generally .....	2,409,345	103,299	21,713	†21,338	.....	146,250
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. ....	65,290,336	2,760,280	507,932	†391,077	.....	3,638,299
Rabbit Proof Fence .....	322,069	13,809	2,961	.....	.....	16,770
State Batteries .....	591,424	25,357	5,293	†153,123	.....	183,773
State Shipping Service .....	4,555,933	214,906	31,744	†1,153,978	.....	1,400,825
	134,325,370	5,784,273	1,079,798	†3,254,202	.....	10,118,273
<b>Summary</b>						
Fully Productive .....	88,512,610	3,638,338	671,106	4,368,849	59,405	.....
Partially Productive .....	101,288,213	4,432,504	888,562	1,292,939	.....	4,028,127
Totally Unproductive .....	134,325,370	5,784,273	1,079,798	†3,254,202	.....	10,118,273
Special Deficit Loans .....	3,569,090	36,901	129,091	.....	.....	166,982
Deficits Funded .....	5,075,479	217,609	453,413	.....	.....	671,022
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	39,221	1,682	22	.....	.....	1,704
	332,809,933	14,111,397	3,222,692	2,407,586	.....	14,926,703

Public Debt 30th June 1965

£332,809,933

Net Deficiency £14,926,703

\* For details see Return No. 11. † Debit.

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

[Return No. 16]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1964-65 (a)

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .....	64,732,442	2,877,089	563,884	212,643	.....	3,228,810
Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	14,049,227	602,354	117,077	.....	.....	719,431
Metropolitan Transport Trust .....	1,961,354	89,660	11,345	†370,995	.....	478,000
Electricity Supply .....	17,779,458	838,000	157,170	995,170	.....	.....
Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) .....	1,272,666	54,565	11,495	.....	.....	68,060
	99,795,147	4,461,668	860,951	830,818	.....	4,491,801
<i>Harbours and Rivers</i>						
Fremantle Port Authority .....	8,359,097	322,758	95,198	424,681	6,725	.....
Fremantle—Other .....	1,523,495	65,319	13,941	35,564	.....	43,698
Bunbury Harbour Board .....	2,878,650	138,073	25,763	135,461	.....	26,375
Bunbury—Other .....	89,786	3,850	785	3,041	.....	1,594
Geraldton .....	1,944,354	83,893	15,951	75,051	.....	24,263
Albany Harbour Board .....	1,799,217	85,748	14,085	75,833	.....	24,000
Albany—Other .....	212,681	9,119	1,955	4,187	.....	6,887
Esperance .....	1,171,921	50,245	4,561	61,513	6,707	.....
Busselton .....	117,006	5,017	921	†16,721	.....	22,659
North-West Ports .....	1,325,189	56,817	10,012	†35,339	.....	102,168
Swan River .....	744,147	31,905	6,660	†9,102	.....	47,727
Dredges, Steamers and Plant .....	823,585	35,311	7,301	†9,961	.....	52,573
Other Jetties and Works .....	416,171	17,843	3,801	†13,982	.....	35,626
	21,405,299	903,368	200,934	730,166	.....	374,136
<i>Water Supplies</i>						
Metropolitan .....	35,640,959	1,587,983	332,008	1,919,889	.....	.....
Country Areas Water Supply .....	26,889,805	1,152,887	224,722	†693,756	.....	2,071,365
Other Water Supplies .....	73,204	3,139	.....	†63,789	.....	71,925
Irrigation and Drainage .....	9,960,610	427,056	85,939	†246,789	.....	769,794
Sewerage for Country Towns .....	1,533,669	65,765	11,723	36,919	.....	40,559
	73,998,247	3,236,820	654,390	947,567	.....	2,943,648
<i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i>						
Wyndham Meatworks .....	1,331,058	55,649	6,350	60,325	.....	1,674
Engineering Works .....	175,221	8,747	2,643	65,286	63,896	.....
Shipping Service .....	4,555,933	214,906	31,744	†1,163,978	.....	1,400,628
West Australian Meat Export Works .....	500,348	23,148	4,813	29,529	1,568	.....
Welshpool Industries .....	84,165	4,156	617	6,633	1,860	.....
Metropolitan Markets .....	113,707	5,756	3,519	9,275	.....	.....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry .....	1,751,243	87,629	15,382	103,011	.....	.....
	8,511,675	399,991	65,068	†879,919	.....	1,344,978
<i>Development of Agriculture</i>						
Rural and Industries Bank .....	11,082,693	394,555	1	394,556	.....	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency .....	1,998,980	85,705	16,700	30,629	.....	71,782
Rabbit-proof Fence .....	322,069	13,809	2,961	.....	.....	16,770
Generally .....	5,241,797	224,739	46,283	†206,203	.....	477,225
	18,645,539	718,808	65,951	218,982	.....	565,777

[Return No. 16—continued]

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1964-65(a)—continued

Undertaking	Loan Liability	Capital Charges		Net Earnings	Surplus	Deficiency
		Interest	Sinking Fund			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Abattoirs, Slaughteryards, etc.</i>						
Midland Junction .....	1,469,766	79,341	11,188	83,558	2,081	
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs .....	84,152	3,608	760	18,697		13,065
Generally .....	89,779	3,849	811	130,469		35,129
	1,643,697	77,798	12,707	44,392		46,113
<i>Development of Mining</i>						
State Batteries .....	591,424	25,357	5,293	1153,123		183,773
Generally .....	2,409,345	103,299	21,713	121,238		146,250
	3,000,769	128,656	27,006	1174,361		330,023
<i>Public Buildings</i>						
Education (including Schools of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture)	31,237,372	1,339,308	253,235	1622,771		2,215,314
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ....	1,777,236	76,198	11,481	185,729		173,408
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ....	681,483	29,218	4,849	18,856		42,723
Gasols .....	590,504	25,318	4,092	1131,201		160,611
Hospitals .....	19,517,758	836,814	154,022	637,460		853,370
Institutions .....	3,363,003	144,187	25,033	134,106		203,326
Buildings generally .....	8,122,480	348,247	55,220	186,080		489,547
	65,290,336	2,799,290	507,932	1331,077		3,638,299
<i>All Other</i>						
Assistance to Industries .....	1,706,775	73,177	14,936	54,668		33,445
Bulk Handling at Ports .....	137,273	5,885	1,358	4,420		2,323
Loans to Public Bodies .....	1,993,246	85,459	15,693	829		100,323
Miscellaneous .....	2,987,280	131,978	24,858	80,340		76,496
Pine Planting and Reforestation .....	3,034,753	130,113	26,519	87,235		69,397
Plant Suspense .....	1,045,995	44,846	9,816	28,608		25,854
Roads and Bridges .....	2,350,291	78,440	19,060	97,500		
Tourist Resorts .....	641,757	27,515	5,215	2,724		30,006
State Housing Commission .....	15,901,889	504,109	110,705	614,814		
Kwinana Area Development .....	273,355	11,720	2,513	352		13,881
Kwinana Area Housing .....	1,762,870	35,474	14,054	49,528		
Special Deficit Loans .....	3,569,080	36,991	129,991			166,982
Deficits Funded .....	5,075,479	217,609	453,413			671,022
Balance of General Loan Fund .....	39,221	1,682	22			1,704
	40,519,274	1,384,998	827,953	1,021,018		1,191,933
<b>Total</b> .....	332,809,983	14,111,397	3,222,892	2,407,586		14,926,703
Public Debt, 30th June, 1965 .....	332,809,983					

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

(b) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

† Debt.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 17]

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## A. Public Utilities

Public Utility	Return No.	Trading Results 1964-65	
		Profit	Loss
Country Areas Water Supply	18	£	£
Railways Commission	19	....	2,282,689
State Batteries	20	....	3,410,024
		....	225,893
Total—Net Loss	....	....	5,918,606

[Return No. 18]

## COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Loan Capital	£ 19,909,374	£ 21,626,836	£ 23,296,851	£ 24,880,091	£ 26,889,805
Total Annual Revenue	961,822	1,127,572	1,129,942	1,199,069	1,395,438
Working Expenses	1,391,990	1,515,957	1,653,337	1,733,211	1,833,399
Interest	754,974	869,421	975,499	1,043,060	1,131,936
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	485,876	541,528	598,286	695,194	712,443
Provisions and Other Charges	336	266	1,895	513	349
Total Annual Cost	2,633,176	2,927,172	3,229,017	3,471,978	3,678,127
Loss	1,671,354	1,799,600	2,099,075	2,272,909	2,282,689

[Return No. 19]

## RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Loan Capital	£ 54,843,994	£ 54,266,704	£ 56,686,884	£ 59,553,089	£ 62,284,555
Loan Capital—non-interest bearing	12,168,220	14,084,673	14,083,189	14,527,441	13,496,075
Total	67,012,214	68,351,377	70,770,073	74,080,530	75,780,630
Total Annual Revenue	16,537,848	17,803,809	16,714,514	17,594,830	18,343,166
Working Expenses	15,551,297	15,763,256	15,574,756	16,125,244	16,460,050
Interest	2,420,998	2,540,935	2,612,946	2,788,535	3,115,918
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	1,814,517	1,908,995	1,960,990	2,024,727	2,177,222
Total Annual Cost	19,786,812	20,213,186	20,148,692	20,938,506	21,753,190
Loss	3,248,964	2,409,377	3,434,178	3,343,676	3,410,024

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

{Return No. 20}

## STATE BATTERIES

Details	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	541,683	558,963	578,163	585,817	609,692
Total Annual Revenue ....	40,573	52,540	47,878	35,710	39,993
Working Expenses ....	195,057	212,027	208,070	214,774	220,564
Interest ....	24,376	25,153	26,017	26,362	27,436
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	12,708	12,643	13,684	12,781	15,155
Provisions and Other Charges ....	2,413	2,603	2,771	2,731	2,731
Total Annual Cost ....	234,554	252,426	250,542	256,648	265,886
Loss ....	193,981	199,886	202,664	220,938	225,893

{Return No. 21}

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## B. State Trading Concerns

Trading Concern	Return No.	Trading Results, 1964-65	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Engineering Works ....	22	77,039	....
State Shipping Service* ....	23	....	....
Wyndham Meat Works ....	24	31,155	....
W.A. Meat Export Works ....	25	65,144	....
Total—Net Profit ....	....	173,338	....

\* After receipt of Treasury Grant of £1,330,278.

{Return No. 22}

## STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	191,459	189,142	186,721	184,192	175,221
Earnings ....	587,603	636,317	667,763	731,277	792,263
Increase in Stocks ....	23,314	5,581	24,830	....	41,559
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	....	....	29,860	....
Total Annual Revenue ....	610,917	641,898	692,593	701,417	833,822
Working Expenses ....	517,704	532,667	581,275	581,021	673,443
Interest ....	8,716	9,094	8,983	8,865	8,747
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	20,921	20,553	17,679	18,308	17,723
Provisions and Other Charges ....	18,721	17,118	22,656	23,962	36,865
Total Annual Cost ....	566,062	579,432	630,593	632,156	736,783
Profit ....	44,855	62,466	62,000	69,261	77,039

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

£2,217	£2,316	£2,421	£2,530	£2,643
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## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 23]

## STATE SHIPPING SERVICE

Details	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital (a) ....	3,621,715	3,812,663	4,056,608	4,407,742	4,378,089
Earnings ....	1,071,215	1,190,823	1,118,135	1,333,772	1,730,343
Treasury Grant ....	933,344	1,142,032	1,129,942	1,217,964	1,330,278
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,004,559	2,332,855	2,248,077	2,551,736	3,060,621
Working Expenses ....	1,606,032	1,896,902	1,782,821	2,047,142	2,539,794
Interest ....	171,079	174,794	190,789	206,251	216,867
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	197,457	199,365	212,238	261,417	268,261
Provisions and Other Charges ....	29,991	61,794	62,229	36,926	35,699
Total Annual Cost ....	2,004,559	2,332,855	2,248,077	2,551,736	3,060,621

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

[Return No. 24]

## WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1-2-60 to 31-1-61	1-2-61 to 31-1-62	1-2-62 to 31-1-63	1-2-63 to 31-1-64	1-2-64 to 31-12-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	1,270,004	1,270,004	1,270,004	1,270,004	1,234,471
Revenue Capital ....	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273	11,273
Total ....	1,281,277	1,281,277	1,281,277	1,281,277	1,245,744
Earnings ....	2,082,173	1,699,130	1,732,975	1,718,714	1,581,582
Increase in Stocks ....	.....	22,403	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in Stocks ....	10,980	.....	13,221	2,843	10,741
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,071,193	1,721,533	1,719,754	1,715,871	1,570,841
Working Expenses ....	1,922,739	1,623,827	1,620,224	1,609,849	1,468,038
Interest ....	56,916	59,002	60,325	60,325	55,298
Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) ....	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
Provisions and Other Charges ....	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Annual Cost ....	2,006,005	1,699,179	1,696,899	1,686,524	1,539,686
Profit ....	65,188	22,354	22,855	29,347	31,155

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

£6,350      £6,350      £6,350      £6,350      £6,350

[Return No. 25]

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	488,393	484,175	479,768	475,162	500,348
Total Annual Revenue ....	829,880	811,406	898,346	977,046	1,126,059
Working Expenses ....	759,270	744,419	844,755	900,179	985,915
Interest ....	21,040	21,764	21,330	21,608	21,407
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	28,951	27,910	27,104	28,472	31,337
Provisions and Other Charges ....	14,001	12,878	3,980	25,219	22,256
Total Annual Cost ....	823,262	806,971	897,169	975,478	1,060,915
Profit ....	6,618	4,435	1,177	1,568	65,144



## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.

[Return No. 26]

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
C. Other Business Undertakings

Undertaking	Return No.	Trading Results 1964-65	
		Profit	Loss
		£	£
State Electricity Commission	27	766,918	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department	28	112,804	....
Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency Department	29	....	1,586
State Government Insurance Office	30	136,691	....
Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry	31	....	177,939
Albany Harbour Board	32	....	2,385
Bunbury Harbour Board	33	....	43,337
Fremantle Port Authority	34	38,273	....
Midland Junction Abattoir Board	35	....	58,028
Metropolitan Market Trust	36	361	....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust	37	....	496,946
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board	38	45,132	....
Total—Net Profit	....	319,958	....

[Return No. 27]

## STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	17,713,534	17,724,260	17,831,630	17,681,128	17,779,458
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666	1,272,666
Subscribed Loans	17,912,500	18,545,140	19,732,380	21,368,073	23,864,026
Total	36,898,700	37,542,066	38,836,576	40,321,867	42,916,150
Total Annual Revenue	9,362,689	9,574,859	10,605,489	11,467,092	12,481,498
Working Expenses	7,581,632	7,510,595	8,141,697	8,930,619	9,541,883
Interest	1,677,244	1,851,486	1,919,212	2,025,866	2,172,597
Total Annual Cost	9,258,876	9,362,081	10,060,909	10,956,485	11,714,580
Profit	103,813	212,778	544,580	510,607	766,918

[Return No. 28]

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

Details	†1961	†1962	†1963	†1964	†1965
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital	8,764,760	9,075,026	9,425,025	11,082,693	11,082,692
Total Annual Revenue	1,396,068	1,658,048	2,009,380	2,316,786	2,581,609
Total Annual Cost	1,320,478	1,574,203	1,918,827	2,210,727	2,468,805
Profit	75,590	83,845	90,553	106,059	112,804
General Reserve	440,729	524,574	615,127	796,186	908,890

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 29]

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

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

Details	†1961	†1962	†1963	†1964	†1965
Loan Capital ....	£ 77,775	£ 77,582	£ 47,144	£ 46,878	£ 36,978
Total Annual Revenue ....	3,589	3,192	2,590	2,685	2,001
Total Annual Cost ....	5,839	5,734	5,299	3,760	3,587
Loss ....	2,250	2,542	2,709	1,075	1,586

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 30]

## STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Total Assets ....	£ 3,414,018	£ 3,826,880	£ 4,166,601	£ 4,524,088	£ 4,941,562
Earned Premiums ....	1,049,390	1,360,284	1,541,529	1,768,453	1,979,018
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.) ....	181,013	270,739	239,756	267,228	297,343
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,230,403	1,631,023	1,781,285	2,035,681	2,276,361
Claims Paid and Outstanding ....	1,010,920	1,148,601	1,307,856	1,655,636	1,761,680
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) ....	169,715	295,226	303,909	262,441	377,990
Total Annual Cost ....	1,180,635	1,443,827	1,611,765	1,918,077	2,139,670
Taken to Reserves— Surplus ....	49,768	187,196	169,520	117,604	136,691
Total Reserves ....	2,348,814	2,536,010	2,705,530	2,823,134	2,959,825

[Return No. 31]

## CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Loan Capital ....	£ 1,808,910	£ 1,795,431	£ 1,781,345	£ 1,766,625	£ 1,751,243
Earnings ....	1,433,129	1,501,465	1,246,328	1,220,508	1,633,696
Increase in Stocks ....	34,147	....	115,285	225,727	....
Decrease in Stocks ....	....	23,118	....	....	325,649
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,467,276	1,478,347	1,361,613	1,446,235	1,308,047
Working Expenses ....	1,172,375	1,196,355	1,114,526	1,215,880	1,233,448
Interest ....	84,434	85,939	85,692	87,019	87,629
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	87,620	90,096	93,772	93,504	94,056
Provisions and Other Charges ....	50,967	41,764	50,843	63,641	70,853
Total Annual Cost ....	1,395,396	1,414,154	1,344,833	1,460,044	1,485,986
Profit ....	71,880	64,193	16,780	....	....
Loss ....	....	....	....	13,809	177,939

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 32]

## ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	1,741,388	1,824,035	1,818,888	1,809,512	1,799,217
Total Annual Revenue .....	143,195	132,814	146,562	136,417	175,087
Working Expenses .....	48,643	63,392	75,659	68,757	77,639
Interest .....	75,149	82,716	86,622	86,168	85,748
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	10,951	11,837	12,842	13,458	14,085
Total Annual Cost .....	134,743	157,945	175,123	168,383	177,472
Profit .....	8,452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss .....	.....	25,131	28,561	31,966	2,385

[Return No. 33]

## BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	1,954,964	2,293,785	2,631,118	2,971,402	3,097,650
Total Annual Revenue .....	146,841	164,790	162,260	220,906	266,413
Working Expenses .....	99,928	74,570	56,800	101,157	163,907
Interest .....	80,297	92,861	108,289	124,660	144,064
Depreciation .....	1,602	2,016	2,036	4,139	1,779
Total Annual Cost .....	181,827	169,447	167,125	229,956	309,750
Loss .....	34,986	4,657	4,865	9,050	43,337

[Return No. 34]

## FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	7,497,068	8,091,620	8,363,145	8,844,295	9,149,097
Revenue Capital .....	101,764	92,124	82,504	73,676	62,264
Total .....	7,598,832	8,183,744	8,445,649	8,917,971	9,211,361
Total Annual Revenue .....	3,081,154	2,937,439	3,109,082	3,320,786	3,667,188
Working Expenses .....	2,485,039	2,416,756	2,506,094	2,581,475	2,836,870
Interest .....	256,791	291,039	320,525	329,331	351,914
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	363,789	370,448	361,205	362,171	438,131
Provisions and Other Charges .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Annual Cost .....	3,112,619	3,080,243	3,190,724	3,274,977	3,628,915
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	45,809	38,273
Loss .....	31,465	142,804	81,642	.....	.....

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 35]

## MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	1,269,463	1,411,065	1,491,623	1,580,902	1,615,766
Earnings ....	734,472	740,801	891,587	909,206	827,186
Increase in Stocks ....	997	9,478	5,998	4,677	102
Decrease in Stocks ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Annual Revenue ....	733,475	750,279	897,585	913,883	827,084
Working Expenses ....	648,552	639,145	728,861	778,095	732,509
Interest ....	51,525	59,163	65,882	70,837	77,372
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	55,502	59,221	63,428	67,734	73,470
Provisions and Other Charges ....	.....	.....	488	5,996	1,761
Total Annual Cost ....	755,579	757,529	858,659	922,662	885,112
Profit ....	.....	.....	38,926	.....	.....
Loss ....	22,104	7,250	.....	8,779	58,028

[Return No. 36]

## METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	234,187	323,285	310,460	296,988	282,835
Total Annual Revenue ....	79,044	82,803	84,516	88,185	88,780
Working Expenses ....	40,958	40,476	40,560	43,753	43,295
Interest ....	11,491	12,388	16,364	16,005	15,435
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	9,120	10,902	12,824	13,472	14,153
Provisions and Other Charges ....	17,061	18,698	14,742	14,667	15,536
Total Annual Cost ....	78,630	82,464	84,490	87,897	88,419
Profit ....	414	339	26	288	361

[Return No. 37]

## METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ....	1,839,155	1,920,259	1,895,895	1,887,189	1,961,354
Inscribed Stock Issued ....	1,430,390	1,765,990	2,004,638	2,160,938	2,257,326
Total ....	3,069,545	3,686,249	3,900,533	4,048,127	4,218,680
Total Annual Revenue ....	1,970,698	2,169,286	2,405,604	2,599,358	2,698,511
Working Expenses ....	2,150,631	2,327,424	2,537,211	2,587,226	2,708,151
Interest ....	137,088	166,273	184,953	182,852	193,103
Depreciation including Sinking Fund ....	132,226	167,877	189,691	243,508	292,711
Provisions and Other Charges ....	24,042	20,867	6,929	7,700	1,492
Total Annual Cost ....	2,443,987	2,682,441	2,918,784	3,021,286	3,195,457
Loss ....	473,289	513,155	513,180	421,928	498,946

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 38]

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital .....	26,375,178	28,059,967	30,789,782	33,095,582	35,540,959
Total Annual Revenue ....	2,778,428	2,861,865	3,131,227	3,404,073	3,568,985
Working Expenses .....	1,395,271	1,360,712	1,378,744	1,475,066	1,558,079
Interest .....	1,090,801	1,271,566	1,417,897	1,560,804	1,633,268
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	229,629	253,543	279,031	305,810	332,506
Total Annual Cost .....	2,715,701	2,885,821	3,075,672	3,341,680	3,523,853
Profit .....	62,727	....	55,555	62,393	45,132
Loss .....	....	23,956	....	....	....

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 39]

## HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Receipts</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Treasury Grants .....	5,109,036	5,366,581	5,773,664	6,862,005	7,855,037
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	17,332	45,889	39,434	51,570	50,581
	5,126,368	5,412,470	5,813,098	6,913,575	7,905,618
<i>Payments</i>					
Administration Expenditure .....	166,018	220,438	154,362	177,330	208,350
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental .....	1,318,959	1,245,219	1,251,463	1,414,257	1,520,067
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc. ....	3,275,634	3,469,675	3,812,519	4,167,413	4,727,331
Miscellaneous .....	365,757	477,138	594,754	1,154,575	1,449,870
	5,126,368	5,412,470	5,813,098	6,913,575	7,905,618

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 40]

## ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1964-65

	Main Roads Trust	Main Roads Contribu- tion Trust	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1959	Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account	Central Roads Trust Funds	Metropolitan Area Rail- way Crossing Fund Account	Beef Roads	Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1964	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balances from year 1963-64 .....	1,114,862	781,474	620,556	....	8,043,123	140,297	....	....	6,292,312
Receipts during year—									
License Fees and Permits .....	....	....	....	2,095,838	329,157	....	....	....	2,424,995
Recoups by Local Authorities .....	727,494	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	727,494
Payments by Local Authorities .....	....	....	....	....	604,929	....	....	....	604,929
Commonwealth Government Recoup .....	1,338	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,338
Commonwealth Government Grants .....	....	....	....	....	530,931	....	750,000	10,972,572	12,253,509
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	148,920	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	148,920
General Loan Fund .....	....	....	....	....	400,000	....	....	....	400,000
	1,992,014	781,474	620,556	2,095,838	5,508,140	140,297	750,000	10,972,572	22,853,491
Transfers to Other Funds .....	10,952	2,223,824	60,768	1,488,891	3,269,562	121	....	775,090	7,829,203
Transfers from Other Funds .....	4,229,620	1,402,850	1,090,454	....	1,001,943	38,841	....	....	....
	6,211,232	....	1,602,242	606,947	3,240,521	185,017	750,000	10,197,482	22,853,491
Payments during year—									
Administration, Office Equipment, etc. ....	990,000	....	....	120,000	....	....	....	....	1,110,090
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund .....	....	....	....	....	97,500	....	....	....	97,500
Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc. ....	1,630,744	....	170,236	....	....	31,262	750,000	9,438,198	12,029,440
Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities .....	....	....	....	485,947	3,143,021	....	....	....	3,629,968
Traffic Control Lights, etc. ....	127,204	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	127,204
Recoup to P.W.D. for Sundry Marine Works under Section 5 (3) of C.A.R. Act, 1964 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150,000	150,000
Recoup to Treasurer's Advance .....	....	....	500,000	....	....	....	....	....	500,000
	2,766,047	....	670,286	606,947	3,240,521	31,262	750,000	9,588,198	17,653,211
Balances on hand—30th June, 1965 .....	3,445,235	....	902,006	....	....	153,755	....	609,284	5,200,280

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

[Return No. 41]

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,  
1960-61 to 1964-65

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Balance from previous year .....	165,210	50,147	144,006	204,001	185,421
Appropriation from Revenue Fund .....	780,263	897,949	907,149	972,899	1,071,044
Sundry Receipts .....	94,665	94,690	94,112	136,923	97,328
	1,040,138	1,042,786	1,145,267	1,313,823	1,353,793
<i>Payments.</i>					
Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year .....	989,991	898,780	941,266	1,128,402	1,046,841
Balance at end of year .....	50,147	144,006	204,001	185,421	306,952
	1,040,138	1,042,786	1,145,267	1,313,823	1,353,793

[Return No. 42]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,  
1960-61 to 1964-65

Details	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance—Brought forward .....	441,236	589,463	865,530	1,813,255	3,108,823
Receipts during year—					
General Loan Fund .....	1,146,000	1,351,000	1,061,000	1,691,000	770,000
Treasury Grants .....	.....	.....	440,000	422,000	1,050,000
Other Borrowings .....	.....	.....	630,000	900,000	930,000
Sale of Land and Leases .....	227,952	404,302	574,749	579,025	420,372
Rents .....	27,924	33,521	39,244	54,791	78,112
Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers .....	844,342	931,189	1,047,475	1,267,581	1,471,942
Construction .....	588,963	692,276	1,058,310	1,014,680	1,103,589
Fees and Agency Commissions .....	430,073	407,661	325,660	178,663	47,608
Other Revenue .....	83,469	117,978	135,189	247,449	481,546
Total Receipts .....	3,348,723	3,937,927	5,311,627	6,355,189	6,353,169
Payments during year :—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds .....	78,424	296,165	103,569	124,739	145,978
Construction .....	1,697,172	1,831,839	2,364,068	2,833,423	3,846,009
Purchase of Land and Leases .....	287,026	263,909	396,655	486,669	503,898
Revenue Vote—Administration .....	499,112	534,559	583,414	652,775	674,399
Interest .....	441,594	463,029	522,060	557,969	633,750
Other .....	197,168	272,359	394,138	404,046	379,381
Total Payments .....	3,200,496	3,661,860	4,363,902	5,059,621	6,183,415
Balance on hand 30th June .....	589,463	865,530	1,813,255	3,108,823	3,278,577

[Return No. 43]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1964-65

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	£	£ 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	565,905	£	£	£	£	(g) 462,010	10,216,427
Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act											
(i) Prior to Uniform Tax Reimbursement											
1927-28 to 1941-42	£ 7,101,480	(c) 201,000	£	£	7,520,000	£	£	£	£	79,648	14,896,128
(ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement and States Grants Act											
1942-43	473,432	£	£	£	800,000	2,546,000	£	£	£	(h) 73,640	3,893,072
1943-44	473,432	£	£	£	850,000	2,546,000	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	3,967,618
1944-45	473,432	£	£	£	904,000	2,546,000	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	4,021,618
1945-46	473,432	£	£	£	950,000	(d) 3,458,559	£	£	£	(h) 98,186	4,980,177
1946-47	473,432	£	£	£	1,879,000	3,384,000	£	£	£	£	5,730,432
1947-48	473,432	£	£	£	2,977,000	3,807,000	£	£	12,292	(i) 3,190	7,272,914
1948-49	473,432	£	£	£	3,800,000	4,494,832	4,400	8,525	4,235	(j) 48,665	8,625,354
1949-50	473,432	£	£	£	5,618,000	(e) 5,834,110	63,702	£	£	(j) 74,458	12,072,227
1950-51	473,432	£	£	£	5,339,000	7,178,426	136,466	17,225	6,583	(j) 62,373	13,711,635
1951-52	473,432	£	£	£	5,088,000	9,400,000	196,335	17,527	1,289	(j) 101,675	15,278,158
1952-53	473,432	£	£	£	8,041,000	10,854,544	513,928	17,723	50	(j) 93,669	19,994,334
1953-54	473,432	£	£	£	7,800,000	11,347,415	424,055	16,280	£	(j) 15,045	20,078,237
1954-55	473,432	£	£	£	7,450,000	11,808,004	407,981	9,453	£	(i) 12,467	20,219,387
1955-56	473,432	£	£	£	8,900,000	12,313,308	403,839	£	£	(i) 12,046	22,102,625
1956-57	473,432	£	£	£	9,200,000	13,705,834	477,615	£	10,973	(i) 14,971	23,882,825
1957-58	473,436	£	£	£	10,150,000	14,985,427	453,598	£	£	(i) 332,687	26,376,148
1958-59	473,432	£	£	£	11,100,000	16,174,649	569,028	£	£	(i) 18,227	28,335,329
1959-60	473,428	£	£	£	3,600,000	(f) 25,462,000	521,046	£	£	(i) 18,305	29,974,779
1960-61	473,432	£	£	£	4,309,000	(f) 27,870,975	517,259	£	£	(i) 26,517	33,303,183
1961-62	473,432	£	£	£	6,156,000	(f) 30,085,423	£	£	£	(i) 29,127	36,743,082
1962-63	473,432	£	£	£	6,210,000	(f) 31,240,304	£	£	£	(i) 32,212	37,955,948
1963-64	473,432	£	£	£	6,072,000	(f) 32,798,325	£	£	17,000	(i) 179,175	30,530,932
1964-65	473,432	£	£	£	8,560,000	(f) 35,249,179	£	£	£	£	44,282,611
Total, 23 years	10,889,936	£	£	£	125,947,000	319,172,108	4,749,288	88,733	52,412	1,442,897	462,341,374
Total, 64 years	17,990,416	9,073,722	6,632,264	2,556,248	134,032,905	319,172,108	4,749,288	88,733	52,412	1,978,560	496,326,646

(a) First complete year under Federation. (b) Including £888,983 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform Customs duties. (c) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (d) Includes special payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942 of £912,559. (e) Includes special payment on account of Coal Strike of £601,677. (f) Now provided under States Grants Act, 1959. (g) Interest on transferred properties. (h) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement. (i) Kimberley Research Station. (j) Includes Kimberley Research Station and Price Control Reimbursement. (k) Includes Kimberley Research Station and State Grants (Additional Assistance) Act. (l) Includes Kimberley Research Station and Additional Assistance grant for Employment giving Activities



[Return No. 44]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO VARIOUS FUNDS OTHER THAN CONSOLIDATED  
REVENUE FUND, 1964-65

Details	Amount
<b>Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances—</b>	<b>£</b>
Agriculture Extension Services .....	27,000
Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee .....	26,510
Australian Dairy Produce Board Research .....	1,926
Barley Research Advisory Committee .....	5,000
Beef Cattle Roads .....	750,000
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave .....	31,983
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts, 1964 .....	11,503,503
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement .....	3,746,002
Commonwealth Educational Training Schemes .....	325,328
Hospital Benefits .....	534,116
National Fitness .....	14,948
National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund .....	6,831
National Safety Council .....	8,250
Pharmaceutical Benefits .....	385,279
Promoting Efficiency in Dairying Industry .....	24,033
Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines .....	3,000
Science Laboratories and Equipment—Government Schools .....	258,500
Independent Schools .....	95,300
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement) .....	807,916
State Wheat Research .....	14,800
Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment .....	357,200
War Service Homes .....	3,250,000
War Service Land Settlement .....	702,426
Water Resources .....	68,000
Wheat Research .....	7,000
Wool Research .....	18,490
<b>Total—Trust Funds</b> .....	<b>22,973,341</b>
<b>Other Funds—</b>	
Derby Jetty Agreement .....	150,000
Exmouth Township Development .....	190,000
Free Milk for School Children .....	319,926
Fumigant Chambers .....	520
Kimberley Research Station .....	58,280
Mental Institutions .....	194,011
Northern Development—Ord River .....	734,000
Broome Jetty .....	550,000
Railway Standardisation Agreement .....	5,132,637
Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service .....	20,893
Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property .....	23,639
Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Capital .....	5,717
Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Maintenance .....	386,606
University of Western Australia .....	1,499,994
War Service Land Settlement—Advances Rural and Industries Bank .....	1,016,950
<b>Total—Other Funds</b> .....	<b>10,283,173</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ....	<b>33,256,514</b>

[Return No. 45]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATES GRANTS (SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND TECHNICAL TRAINING)  
ACT, 1964*Analysis of Commonwealth Grants*

Project	Common- wealth Grant	Actual Expenditure 1964-65
Science Laboratories and Equipment—	£	£
Government Schools—		
Buildings and Equipment—		
Applecross Senior High School .....	33,800	27,600
Governor Stirling High School .....	55,380	1,968
John Forrest High School .....	45,000	.....
Katanning High School .....	32,200	12,076
Mt. Lawley High School .....	39,300	25,778
Tuart Hill High School .....	39,820	30,598
Equipment—Various Secondary Schools .....	13,000	1,002
Totals Government Schools .....	258,500	99,022
Independent Schools—		
Buildings and Equipment .....	95,300	95,224
Totals Science Laboratories and Equipment .....	353,800	194,246
Technical Training—		
Buildings and Equipment—		
Carlisle Technical School .....	103,243	72,840
Fremantle Technical School .....	51,358	35,119
Geraldton Technical School .....	73,150	17,004
Leederville Technical School .....	24,783	2,341
Wembley Technical School .....	47,046	50,964
Equipment—Various Technical Schools .....	57,620	24,772
Totals Technical Training .....	357,200	203,040
Grand Totals .....	711,000	397,286

[Return No. 46]

TOTAL NET COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXATION TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND  
TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1965

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust/ or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head (a)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Probate and Succession Duties .....	1,503,077	.....	1,503,077	1 17 8
Other Stamp Duties .....	4,179,806	.....	4,179,806	5 4 9
Land Tax .....	1,415,550	.....	1,415,550	1 15 6
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....	286,189	.....	286,189	7 2
Liquor Licenses .....	963,372	.....	963,372	1 4 2
Racing—				
Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets .....	28,896	.....	28,896	..... 9
Totalisator Duty .....	153,511	.....	153,511	3 10
Totalisator Licenses .....	2,388	.....	2,388	1
Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends .....	511	.....	511	.....
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses .....	65,897	.....	65,897	1 8
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board .....	839,944	.....	839,944	1 1 1
Investment Tax .....	257,153	.....	257,153	6 5
Motor Taxation (b) .....	94,169	4,179,220	4,273,389	5 7 2
Other Vehicle Taxation (b) .....	.....	1,300	1,300	.....
Vermin Tax .....	.....	186,779	186,779	4 9
Noxious Weed Tax .....	.....	28,090	28,090	8
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	20,822	20,822	6
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	.....	237,140	237,140	5 11
Licenses not elsewhere included .....	354,420	.....	354,420	8 10
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,144,853</b>	<b>4,653,351</b>	<b>14,798,234</b>	<b>18 10 11</b>

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1964-65, etc., 797,754.

(b) Preliminary figures.

**VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION**  
**COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1964-65**

Service	Loan Li- ability	Expenditure				Receipts	Net Ex- penditure	Cost per Head	
		Indirect		Direct	Total				
		Interest	Sinking Fund	Con- solidated Revenue Fund					
									(*)
1.—Education—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) Education Department and Schools	....	26,357,995	1,130,085	218,640	13,872,988	15,221,713	211,739	15,009,974	18 16 4
(b) University	....	1,515,799	64,989	12,593	1,435,568	1,513,150	....	1,513,150	1 17 11
(c) Technical Education	....	2,506,277	107,455	14,706	1,865,487	1,987,648	157,342	1,830,306	2 5 11
(d) Agricultural Education	....	919,153	39,408	7,621	138,720	185,749	31,263	154,486	3 10
(e) Library, Museum, etc.	....	78,577	3,369	722	404,241	408,332	....	408,332	10 3
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	....	830	36	8	7,150	7,194	....	7,194	2
Total 1	....	31,378,631	1,345,342	254,290	17,724,154	19,323,786	400,344	18,923,442	23 14 5
2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities—									
(a) Public Health	....	13,826	593	126	772,410	773,129	229,807	543,322	13 8
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	....	20,356,799	872,787	161,687	10,011,451	11,045,925	205,656	10,840,269	13 11 10
(c) Recreation Facilities	....	....	....	....	166,546	166,546	....	166,546	4 2
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare	....	1,691,953	72,541	9,808	1,597,267	1,679,616	379,254	1,300,362	1 12 7
(e) Miners' Phthisis	....	....	....	....	22,728	22,728	....	22,728	7
(f) Natives n.e.i.	....	453,689	19,452	3,043	941,347	963,842	40,978	922,864	1 3 1
(g) Unemployment Relief	....	....	....	....	34,596	34,596	....	34,596	10
Total 2	....	22,516,267	965,373	174,664	13,546,345	14,686,382	855,695	13,830,687	17 6 9
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—									
(a) Administration of Justice	....	681,484	29,219	4,849	725,676	759,744	485,331	274,413	6 10
(b) Police	....	1,796,601	77,028	11,659	2,665,648	2,754,335	184,168	2,570,167	3 4 5
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	....	816,990	35,028	6,174	692,190	733,392	19,093	714,299	17 11
(d) Public Safety	....	....	....	....	199,263	199,263	5,524	193,739	4 11
Total 3	....	3,295,075	141,275	22,682	4,282,777	4,446,734	694,116	3,752,618	4 14 1
GRAND TOTAL	....	57,189,973	2,451,990	451,636	35,553,276	38,456,902	1,950,155	36,506,747	45 15 3

(\*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1964-65, viz. 797,754.

(Return No. 48)

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

Details	Year Ended 30th June				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Average number of miles open.	4,123	3,851	3,797	3,677	3,733
Results of Operations (per train mile).					
Earnings .....	493·6d.	515·08d.	515·38d.	545·86d.	559·47d.
Operating Expenses .....	463·45d.	455·9d.	480·39d.	500·71d.	504·50d.
Depreciation .....	55·34d.	56·81d.	62·33d.	64·74d.	69·10d.
Interest .....	74·16d.	75·61d.	83·05d.	89·16d.	98·89d.
Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest .....	592·95d.	588·32d.	625·77d.	654·01d.	672·50d.
Deficit .....	99·35d.	73·24d.	110·39d.	108·75d.	113·03d.
Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings .....	94·03	88·54	93·18	91·65	89·73
Passenger Traffic					
Rail					
Number of Passenger Miles .....	156,612,062	152,699,320	151,966,861	138,221,507	137,898,227
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	£1,124,467	£1,139,408	£1,130,826	£1,148,726	£1,222,797
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·72d.	1·79d.	1·79d.	1·90d.	2·13d.
Road Services.					
Number of Passenger Miles .....	18,389,709	18,847,485	20,282,937	19,469,776	23,368,907
Earnings from Passengers Carried .....	£146,906	£165,848	£173,766	£193,270	£245,673
Average Earnings per Passenger Mile .....	1·92d.	2·08d.	2·05d.	2·38d.	2·52d.
Parcels Earnings .....	£520,105	£559,814	£562,334	£596,032	£655,756
Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying.					
Number of Ton Miles .....	747,579,727	831,126,673	762,274,264	813,319,017	842,066,057
Average haul per ton of Goods (miles) .....	154·68	155·57	159·05	166·78	161·03
Average tonnage per loaded wagon .....	7·2	7·6	7·3	7·4	7·2
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	147·08	149·9	153·2	159·60	157·4
Average Earnings per ton mile .....	4·42d.	4·31d.	4·36d.	4·34d.	4·33d.
Earnings from Goods and Livestock .....	£13,965,791	£15,152,455	£14,090,887	£14,936,383	£15,491,847
Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross					
Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon .....	16·8	17·4	17·2	17·3	17·2
Average locomotive load (tons) .....	338	341	358	370	370
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded .....	19·9	19·4	20·6	21·1	21·3
Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty .....	8·3	8·6	9·0	9·1	9·0
Rolling Stock on 30th June.					
Locomotives Steam—No. ....	†317	†291	†271	†245	†241
Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No. ....	71	74	83	83	105
Passenger Vehicles .....	342	331	310	300	266
Brake Vans—No. ....	264	253	264	261	270
Goods Vehicles—No. ....	12,395	12,304	12,375	12,365	12,896
Omnibuses—No. ....	49	51	52	50	67
Staff—Average per Year.					
Salaries—No. ....	1,981	1,994	2,017	2,017	2,051
Wages—No. ....	10,631	10,330	10,120	9,878	9,770
Total—No. ....	12,612	12,324	12,137	11,895	11,821

† Includes 1 Petrol Locomotive.

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

Class of Goods	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total	Tonnage	Percentage of Total
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	483,426	10.00	648,178	12.13	681,798	14.22	704,244	13.58	757,886	14.49
Ores and Minerals	304,014	6.31	405,155	7.59	345,691	7.20	626,560	12.08	888,019	16.00
Wool	76,973	1.59	70,041	1.48	75,517	1.58	89,871	1.73	89,018	1.65
Chaff	6,716	.14	6,863	.13	6,472	.14	6,271	.12	5,977	.11
Wheat	1,661,117	34.37	1,045,766	36.42	1,480,307	30.88	1,473,081	28.42	1,187,758	22.71
Grain and Grain Products	434,638	8.99	383,653	7.18	283,168	5.91	275,495	5.31	227,254	4.35
Firewood	2,314	.06	2,323	.04	2,811	.06	1,621	.03	1,914	.04
Local Timber	340,649	7.05	328,309	6.15	311,908	6.51	363,060	7.00	350,387	6.87
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	114,566	2.37	96,584	1.81	112,800	2.35	96,838	1.87	112,154	2.14
Fertilisers	443,411	9.17	482,496	9.03	500,407	10.44	521,910	10.06	539,718	10.32
All other goods	964,004	19.95	963,049	18.04	991,379	20.71	1,027,608	19.80	1,083,195	20.72
Total	4,833,228	100.00	5,342,311	100.00	4,792,753	100.00	5,187,468	100.00	5,220,230	100.00

[Tuesday, 5 October, 1965.]

[ Return No. 49—continued ]

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

Class of Goods	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total	Earnings	Percentage of Total
	£		£		£		£		£	
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal	870,911	6.24	1,127,327	7.44	1,181,026	8.38	1,069,274	7.16	1,236,333	7.98
Ores and Minerals	591,460	4.23	737,745	4.87	642,955	4.56	820,860	5.53	960,747	6.20
Wool	491,593	3.52	510,552	3.37	486,811	3.45	555,295	3.92	627,813	4.05
Chaff	22,037	.10	22,153	.15	20,095	.14	21,780	.15	21,235	.14
Wheat	3,498,351	25.05	4,370,559	28.84	3,375,078	23.96	3,546,788	23.75	2,976,059	19.21
Grain and Grain Products	999,924	7.16	866,580	5.72	641,782	4.55	658,239	4.41	570,229	3.68
Firewood	5,131	.04	4,494	.03	4,928	.03	3,032	.02	3,501	.02
Local Timber	1,108,095	7.93	1,097,245	7.24	1,012,892	7.19	1,221,957	8.18	1,201,821	7.76
Imported Timber										
Fruit and Vegetables	443,070	3.17	380,143	2.51	420,051	2.98	368,981	2.47	446,733	2.88
Fertilisers	940,699	6.74	1,083,752	6.82	1,080,165	7.67	1,151,802	7.71	1,200,570	7.75
All other goods	4,994,520	35.76	5,001,935	33.01	5,224,504	37.09	5,482,325	36.70	6,246,756	40.38
Total	13,965,791	100.00	15,152,455	100.00	14,090,587	100.00	14,936,383	100.00	15,491,347	100.00

[Return No. 50]

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

## Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions

Item	Unit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Population at 30th June	No.	736,629	754,477	772,511	789,017	(m)
Land Settlement—						
Area of land selected during year	acres	729,009	1,080,958	1,367,269	1,080,838	1,062,171
Area of land leased during year	acres	7,293,169	11,809,256	11,315,012	1,484,114	2,288,237
Area of land under cultivation (a)	acres	25,394,034	26,261,204	27,272,914	28,262,500	29,550,777
Area of land under crop	acres	6,756,637	6,975,879	7,320,848	6,705,632	7,294,706
Production—						
Wool (Shorn, Dead and Felling-mongered)—						
Quantity	lb	182,217,000	183,334,000	177,176,000	*209,555,000	†202,830,000
Value	£	36,931,411	39,041,292	40,035,708	*58,165,485	† 47,791,000
Wheat—						
Quantity	bus.	63,900,000	65,700,000	72,500,000	*52,340,000	63,071,000
Value	£	46,145,119	50,011,531	53,511,749	*37,194,393	† 43,010,000
Oats	bus.	21,869,848	20,186,486	18,571,578	17,849,740	14,011,065
Barley	bus.	3,495,909	7,281,533	6,056,428	4,076,809	3,701,013
Gold (b)						
Quantity	fine oz.	870,463	871,709	841,292	743,549	000,216
Value	£	13,666,685	13,049,026	13,151,058	11,633,376	10,915,638
Coal—						
Quantity	ton	745,033	929,753	932,736	922,682	965,645
Value	£	1,838,128	2,000,121	2,016,055	2,125,009	2,240,010
Timber (sawn) (c)	sup. ft.	189,910,748	192,788,587	185,808,921	*197,644,817	†204,713,882
Bricks (Standard Size—All Types) (d)	No.	119,998,000	119,868,000	131,176,000	*155,792,000	†141,736,000
Electricity (Distributed)	k.w.h.	870,074,763	929,841,000	1,019,988,000	*1,111,948,000	†1,229,275,000
Net Value of Production—						
Agriculture	£	46,707,520	51,325,451	54,253,116	*39,800,640	†45,718,000
Pastoral and Trapping	£	40,217,284	41,514,715	41,435,962	*41,980,382	†33,419,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping	£	5,075,879	5,221,156	5,666,419	*6,356,826	†6,743,000
Fisheries	£	3,621,853	5,128,107	5,351,493	*4,463,205	†7,015,000
Forestry exclusive of Milling	£	5,167,504	5,191,179	5,081,257	*5,367,349	†5,573,000
Mines and Quarries	£	15,444,002	18,553,098	16,122,065	*15,348,613	†15,625,000
Factories	£	98,030,301	98,041,418	108,211,052	115,255,056	(m)
Livestock at 31st March (e)—						
Sheep	No.	17,151,384	18,313,879	18,727,124	20,164,868	22,391,334
Cattle	No.	1,100,430	1,218,432	1,297,748	1,298,874	1,258,427
Trade—						
Total Imports	£	178,002,435	172,692,838	218,175,725	*222,420,782	†247,264,285
Total Exports (f)	£	204,769,120	190,811,727	173,181,402	*198,837,800	†185,910,577
Principal Exports—						
Wheat	£	35,639,958	52,178,050	36,008,464	38,940,486	†38,477,538
Wool (Greasy and Scoured)	£	37,420,371	41,932,608	41,053,496	57,119,384	†49,147,036
Timber (g)	£	3,338,444	4,002,088	3,980,697	*3,680,532	†3,545,627
Gold Bullion (h)	£	39,635,738	7,007,361	6,524,632	6,022,344	†8,063,001
Flour, Plain	£	3,919,199	2,843,931	2,320,337	2,195,272	†2,960,745
Retail Sales (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	£	†173,000,000	†180,200,000	*188,400,000	†200,800,000	(m)
Retail Sales (Motor Vehicles) (i)	£	†61,100,000	†66,900,000	*79,400,000	†84,300,000	(m)
Finance—						
Depositors Balances—At end of June—						
Trading Banks	£	94,401,000	103,730,000	109,748,000	122,075,000	137,128,000
Savings Banks	£	60,711,848	90,327,488	104,406,239	119,883,140	130,825,469
Insurance—Life—						
Sum Assured (Existing Policies) (j)		252,032,271	284,100,407	322,323,000	363,572,000	(m)
Insurance—General—						
Gross Premiums (k)		10,803,666	11,456,803	12,389,737	13,142,355	(m)
Instalment Credit—						
Balances Outstanding at 30th June:—						
(l) Non-retail Finance Business	£	25,900,000	27,300,000	33,900,000	39,000,000	(m)
(l) For all Business (l)	£	44,600,000	46,800,000	52,100,000	54,500,000	(m)
Building—Dwellings Completed during year	No.	6,447	6,392	*7,290	8,629	9,347
Motor Vehicle Registrations at 30th June—						
Cars	No.	141,612	155,447	170,781	189,251	(m)
Utilities, Vans, Trucks	No.	*70,974	74,224	75,748	78,230	(m)

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

(b) Comprises gold refined at the Mint and gold contained in gold bearing materials exported. Value is in Australian Currency, including payments by the Gold Producers Association Ltd., but excluding Commonwealth Subsidy.

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

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

(e) 31st March of year last mentioned.

(f) Including Ship's Stores.

(g) Including Plywood and Veneers.

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

(i) Including Parts, Petrol, etc.

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

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

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

(m) Not yet available.

\* Preliminary.

† Revised.

‡ Revised on a Basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed, from the 15th September, on the following motion by Mr. Lewis (Minister for Education):—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

**MR. KELLY** (Merredin-Yilgarn) [8 p.m.]: In the main, the amendments contained in this Bill deal with the branding and labelling of wool, and also with the position regarding apples in this State. The main reference is to wool which is sold privately to wool buyers; and, to some extent, it applies to skin buyers. The Bill covers small parcels of crutchings, dead wool, and small clips generally. It could also include larger clips in some cases, especially those disposed of on the farm to buyers or dealers; and it also applies, to some extent, to scourers.

The amendment is, I think, largely an identity measure and could be regarded as a possible safeguard against theft. In past times there has been little or no control on wool sold in small parcels; and in some cases there has been some doubt that that wool, although mixed with other wool, was of clean character.

So I think it is right and proper that all parcels of wool, no matter how disposed of, should be correctly branded and there should be no doubt of ownership or origin of that wool. That should apply irrespective of the quantity marketed. I think there is no real desire by the majority of people to avoid branding; but unless it is part of a regulation then a lot of people do not bother to brand their products. This amendment in connection with wool generally should dispose of several weaknesses which are now in the Act and it should be approved of by all sections of the wool-producing industry.

The other proposition in the Bill is to extend the operations of the Apple Sales Advisory Committee for another year. Of course, this is a different matter altogether. This section of the Agricultural Products Act was introduced, I think, in 1962 by the present Minister for Agriculture. As he explained at that time, it was introduced by way of an experiment.

In 1963, after this experimental legislation had been before the House for only 12 months, we had the Minister coming to the House and saying that it was necessary to extend the legislation for a further period. As a matter of fact, he indicated that the period on that occasion would be two years and not one year. It was at that stage that the Bill was debated fairly thoroughly until some of us were sceptical as to whether the measure was what was actually needed. Many of us thought it was not.

I think that subsequent events have proved it is not the lawless type of legislation which we would expect to be operating in the very important matter of apple sales in Western Australia. In 1963 the Minister claimed that the period had been too short and it was impossible to assess the value of the legislation. I think he did indicate some tightening up by the advisory committee was taking place and in various ways it hoped to have a tighter rein on the sales of apples in Western Australia.

Well, of course, the criticism of its failure to achieve what it was designed to overcome was voiced again in 1963. We have had two years to assess this legislation in its true sense. The Minister was wholeheartedly defending the activities of the advisory committee and he seemed to be of the opinion, at that time, that the apples being sold were in good condition. There was not a great deal of worry either by the consuming public or the orchardists. The orchardists were getting a reasonable price for the apples and it was thought that a better class of apple was going to the public in general.

I must remind the Minister of this particular incident: Last year I had expected to speak on a particular day and I had purchased three different lots of apples on the way to the House. Unfortunately the item did not come up on that day and a week later I was caught without my apples. I told the Minister what was happening in the trade, but he was not agreeable to accept my word on that occasion. It finally came to a challenge that I would be able to show him the type of apples for sale at that time, both retail and wholesale, and the Minister accepted the challenge. The following morning we went to the markets and saw the standard of apples which were for sale, both retail and wholesale. Those apples should never have been made available to the public of Western Australia.

I think it would have been safe to say that at least 500 cases of apples in the hands of the three or four agents were totally unfit for human consumption. Besides that, there were miserable specimens on the counters of the various retailing vendors, which were in no better condition than those we had inspected. I think that inspection indicated to the Minister that what we had been claiming was no exaggeration and there was room for a big improvement.

Of course, we finally extended the legislation for a further two years, which takes us to December of this year. The Minister is again asking for a further period. I think there are a number of questions which really should be answered before we get down to finally agreeing that this is legislation that is required. I want to



know how long the hesitancy and uncertainty in regard to this type of legislation is to continue. We are now entering the third extension and we are apparently no nearer the solution than we were in the first year this legislation was introduced.

I would also like to know what the advisory committee has achieved during the period it has been operating since this legislation was extended. We find that at the beginning of this season shipping difficulties existed and there was havoc in the early deliveries. Storage facilities were overtaxed everywhere. Growers were urged to slow down deliveries. Day by day we saw in the Press where growers were asked to leave their apples in the orchards; not to pick them as there was no shipping available. The arrangements had gone astray somewhere. Of course, apples were being dumped by many growers throughout the State, and were cluttering up sheds and sorting houses where eventually many of the apples were thrown away. At that time we were told that truckloads of apples were being dumped. In one case a packing firm was putting kerosene on the apples and destroying them so that people could not get hold of them.

Those apples were described severally by various growers as being good second-class apples, and to substantiate what I am saying I will quote from two cuttings from *The West Australian*. The first one appeared on the 20th April, 1965, under the heading, "Packer Says Good Apples Being Dumped", and reads as follows:—

Apple packers were throwing away quantities of good, sound apples at a public dump in Donnybrook, Mr. H. J. Rudd, of Donnybrook, said yesterday.

Mr. Nalder: What was the name of the packer?

Mr. KELLY: It does not say; I suppose it was Mr. Rudd.

Mr. Nalder: We have heard that name before.

Mr. KELLY: Probably with a lot of justification, too. To continue—

Mr. Rudd said that 5-ton truckloads of apples were being dumped by the central packing sheds because they could not comply with some new regulations under the Agricultural Products Act and justify their handling and production costs.

Though kerosene had been sprayed on the apples to keep people away many came to the dumps to get them.

The apples being thrown away were of the second grade, plain type.

I would say that second-grade plain-type apples, at that time of the year, are better than many apples on the retail market at the present moment. Again, I had some apples ready to bring along to demonstrate what a rotten class of apple, in many cases, is for sale at the present time in

retail stores. Again, if the Minister wants to have that point demonstrated and be fully convinced on the matter, he has only to take a tour anywhere in the metropolitan area, to find many stores retailing apples of a lesser grade than those which were destroyed at the beginning of the season. To continue the article—

Mr. Rudd said that the surplus at the central packing sheds had been caused by attempts to comply with new regulations under the Agricultural Products Act.

He then goes on to matters that really do not contribute much to the case. Any member who wants to verify what is being told to him can read the whole article. It goes on to say—

The new regulations are aimed at increasing the quality of apples sold on the local market.

However, a big surplus of apples has been created at the central packing sheds because of attempts to comply with the new regulations.

We again get down to the fact that regulations are forcing these conditions. Whereas they may suit some growers, they do not, by any stretch of the imagination, suit the majority of growers. I think that is a very important aspect when we deal with a commodity such as apples in a State like Western Australia. To continue the article—

This surplus of second-grade, plain apples at the shed is remedied by dumping. To comply with the regulations would cost more than the total value of the fruit.

Mr. Rudd, who has been a fruit-grower for 30 years, said that the apples being thrown away were good, sound, solid fruit.

He said: "These new regulations would be fine if we were living and working in 1938, but today they hurt both the growers and factory operators."

The other reference I wish to quote appeared on the 16th September, which is fairly recent. It reads as follows:—

#### Prices Upset Growers

Lower apple prices paid to orchardists this year, because of over-supply, have not been effectively passed on to the public.

This claim was made in Perth yesterday at the annual meeting of the W.A. Fruit Growers' Association.

One speaker said some retailers must have been making a profit of up to 200 per cent. when prices to growers were low.

Mr. J. N. Roberts, of Bedfordale, asked the conference executive to study ways of bringing the price disparity to the notice of the public.

Mt. Barker grower John Knight said the position was so serious that some form of apple price control might be necessary in the future.

Members were told that W.A. still had a record 276,000 boxes of unsold apples in cold storage.

That was on the 9th September last. The article then goes on to talk of the growers levying themselves, but that has nothing to do with this matter.

So it can be seen that the position has been far from satisfactory and, as the season has progressed, more and more growers have become dissatisfied and are realising that they are not getting anywhere under the present set-up. During his introduction of the Bill, the Minister for Education, who introduced it on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, said that the Fruit-Growers' Association had expressed a desire for the legislation to be placed on a permanent basis. That is hard to understand because of the crop variability over the last three years. This has proved quite clearly that the legislation is not doing what we were led to believe was the intention when it was first introduced into this House.

Whereas the legislation provides for control over the quality of apples, there are many other aspects, including the price, the availability of shipping, and other factors, which apparently the committee has not been able to overcome.

Mr. Lewis: We are having a look at this, of course.

Mr. KELLY: That has been going on for three years, and the idea is to keep the Act on the Statute book for another year, without its becoming permanent. But we are not achieving anything, as has been shown over the last three seasons.

Mr. Lewis: We hope to do something about it during the next 12 months.

Mr. KELLY: It was hoped something would be done in the first year. Then we extended the legislation for a further two years in the hope that something would be achieved. Now it is proposed to extend it for yet another year; but we are still not getting anywhere. Rather than persevere with this type of legislation I think the Government should have a thorough look at the whole position with a view to scrapping the Act and introducing something fundamental which will be able to cater for the needs of the industry. It is evident that at present nobody is really getting any benefit from this legislation. The growers are not satisfied; the consumers are not satisfied; and surely to goodness the Government cannot be satisfied with legislation of this kind! I do not say this in an unkindly way.

Mr. Nalder: You have not yet put up any proposal which would indicate that what you have to say is going to contribute anything towards improving the situation.

Mr. KELLY: No, because if I said what I thought should be done with the legislation the Speaker would immediately tell me that there was nothing about that in the Bill. The Minister knows that is a fact; but if he cares to talk to me later I will suggest to him one or two ways in which I think things could be improved. This legislation has been in existence for three years; it has been given a three-year trial, although in the first instance it was introduced on a one-year basis. Therefore I think it is time we scrapped it and introduced something which will achieve our desires. No matter how good the personnel of the advisory committee may be they are not achieving anything. They have insufficient authority and they have not got the wherewithal to do the things that are necessary for this industry and at least satisfy the growers and the public. If the Government is not satisfied it does not matter so much.

Mr. Lewis: I do not think you are quite fair to the committee. I think it has made earnest endeavours to do the best it possibly can.

Mr. KELLY: I realise that.

Mr. Lewis: New difficulties crop up and they want to meet the situation. That is why they want to have another look at it.

Mr. KELLY: But does not the Minister think that after four years of experimenting we should be able to get down to something basic and fundamental so that we can control this industry? Or does not the Government want to do anything?

Mr. Lewis: I do not think you can say they are not experimenting.

Mr. KELLY: No member is satisfied with this legislation being introduced year after year in the hope that something will be achieved next year; then next year there is a different set of circumstances and thus the legislation has to be extended for a further year to enable the committee to cope with it. I think it is time we were able to look at the position more fully than has been done in the past; and that we should scrap this legislation and introduce a new Bill to overcome the fundamental difficulties of the industry.

MR. NALDER (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [8.20 p.m.]: I wish to thank the Minister for Education, who was acting as Minister for Agriculture, for introducing the Bill. On three occasions now I have listened to the member for Merredin-Yilgarn on this matter and I do not think he has discussed the second part of the Bill with the Fruit-Growers' Association.

Mr. Kelly: Yes I have.

Mr. NALDER: The Fruit Growers' Association requested the Government to introduce this measure to extend the legislation for another two years so that the committee could have a little more time to assess the value of the legislation. This is not the only measure that is brought back to the House for renewal; a number of Acts, similar to this, are renewed from time to time and I think it is only fair and reasonable to ask the House to extend this legislation for a further period at the request of the growers themselves.

The Fruit Growers' Association, representing all the apple growers in Western Australia, requested the Government to extend the legislation for a further period—another two years.

Mr. Kelly: I wonder why—

Mr. NALDER: I do not think you go around with your eyes shut, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure you will have noticed that there has been an improvement in the quality of apples sold to the public.

Mr. Kelly: At a much higher cost, too.

Mr. NALDER: I am not prepared to accept the honourable member's criticism when he says that the position has not improved; as a matter of fact, he almost implied that it is worse than it was before. I think I mentioned this previously, but I can vividly recall two occasions when I visited different parts of the metropolitan area purchasing fruit at various shops. The shopkeepers did not know me and I did not know them, except that they were selling fruit. They said that last year they were able to obtain better quality apples to sell to the public than ever before.

Mr. Kelly: During some parts of the year, yes.

Mr. NALDER: The people who are buying apples to sell to the public are satisfied with the quality of those apples and they have stated that in their opinion the apples they bought last year were the best they have been able to buy under the marketing system. That indicated to me that although the situation was not perfect—

Mr. Kelly: Not by a long shot.

Mr. NALDER: —it was better than it had been previously.

Mr. Davies: What did the consumers say about the price?

Mr. Kelly: They skipped that one.

Mr. NALDER: That is another subject altogether. We are not talking about the price of apples; we are talking about—

Mr. Kelly: That is part of the satisfaction.

Mr. NALDER: —the quality of the apples, and that comes under the authority of this committee. If the member for Victoria Park cares to take the time

to read the legislation he will see that the question of price does not come within the jurisdiction of the legislation.

Mr. Davies: I am aware of that, but I thought the shopkeepers might have commented on it at the same time.

Mr. NALDER: No; but they are quite satisfied because they are able to buy a better quality apple, and I think members will agree that if shopkeepers are able to buy a better quality apple the public do not mind paying a higher price for it because none of it is wasted. However, that is the situation, and I hope the House will agree to the legislation being extended for a further two years as has been requested by the Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Kelly: It is another one year according to the Bill.

Mr. NALDER: That is so—for another year. The other amendment in the Bill has been introduced because it is necessary to tighten up the legislation controlling the sale of wool to private buyers. I think the Minister for Education mentioned, when he introduced the Bill, that in some cases it is not possible to identify bags or bales of wool because the brand has not been placed on them before they leave the farmer's property. The Crown Law Department has recommended the amendment contained in the Bill and I think it is wise to agree to it to make the legislation more effective. I am sure the honourable member who spoke to the Bill appreciates the position and I recommend that it be supported.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

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

## FRUIT CASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed, from the 15th September, on the following motion by Mr. Lewis (Minister for Education):—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

MR. ROWBERRY (Warren) [8.29 p.m.]: This Bill is consequential on and complementary to the Bill with which we have just dealt. It proposes to amend section 9A of the principal Act by deleting the words "sixty-five" and substituting the words "sixty-six". In effect it gives the legislation and all that goes with it another year of existence. The Agricultural Products Act with which we have just dealt set up an Apple Sales Advisory Committee in 1962. This advisory committee had authority to do certain things. Consequent upon my asking questions about what the committee was doing and

whether, in reality, it was doing anything, I was given, by the Director of Agriculture, a report of its activities during the 1963 season. I have not had a further report since then. An extract from that report reads as follows:—

The amendment provides for the setting up of the Apple Sales Advisory Committee. It is composed of 3 representatives from the Western Australian Fruit Growers' Association and a representative each, from the W.A. Fruit Shippers' Committee and the Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, together with a representative of consumers and a departmental officer.

Subject to ministerial approval the functions of the Committee were as follows:—

- (a) to enquire into the size of the anticipated apple crop and the quality, grade and types of apples being harvested or expected to be harvested;
- (b) to investigate and assess the demand for apples to be consumed within the State;
- (c) to make recommendations and submit proposals to the Minister from time to time with respect to the grades of apples that should be marketed in the State and the grades of apples of which the sale should be prohibited, and to vary those recommendations and proposals from time to time as circumstances require; and
- (d) to exercise and perform such other powers and duties as the Minister may consider necessary or advisable relating to the better marketing of apples.

To enable the Apple Sales Advisory Committee to have control it was necessary that growers be registered and grades of apples be prescribed; and to police these provisions it was also necessary that inspectors be appointed; and the purpose of this Bill is to extend these activities for another year. In the absence of something better I must support the provisions contained in the Bill. However, I would like to know whether this committee has accomplished what it set out to accomplish in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) which I have just read to the House. First of all, it was supposed—

to enquire into the size of the anticipated apple crop and the quality, grade and types of apples being harvested or expected to be harvested.

We heard some talk earlier in this session about the shortage of shipping space for the export of our apple crop, and one would have thought that if this committee had been functioning efficiently and doing

what it was purported to do—namely, to anticipate the size of the apple crop—arrangements could have been made for the provision of shipping space in plenty of time to accommodate the anticipated apple crop.

Mr. Lewis: This Bill has nothing to do with the export apple crop; it is only for local apple sales and consumption.

Mr. ROWBERRY: When introducing the Bill the Minister said—

The section of this Act, amended in 1962, when the Apple Sales Advisory Committee was originally set up—

The Minister, having introduced the Apple Sales Advisory Committee into the question, is it in order for me to make some remarks on the Apple Sales Advisory Committee? I should think it would be in order for me to do so, Mr. Speaker. That committee does certain things and it is those certain things I want to discuss.

Mr. Hawke: The Minister for Agriculture wants to bring some American ideas into the industry.

Mr. ROWBERRY: In *The West Australian* of the 17th September, 1965, appeared an article by the Australian Apple and Pear Board which emphasised the need for accuracy in forecasting the forthcoming apple crop.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order! This Bill has to do with fruit cases and not with crop forecasting. The honourable member is speaking on the wrong Bill. He should have made his speech on the previous Bill.

Mr. ROWBERRY: The Minister's speech, which I have before me, deals with the Fruit Cases Act Amendment Bill and he says—

The section of this Act, amended in 1962, when the Apple Sales Advisory Committee was originally set up, and extended for a further two years in 1963, defines a direct buyer of apples and provides for his registration.

This enables information to be obtained of the wholesalers and retailers who buy direct, to ensure that the grades of apples prescribed under the Agricultural Products Act can be effectively checked.

I thought that instead of speaking on the previous Bill I would make one bite of the cherry, as it were, by making my combined comments on this measure. The Western Australian Fruit Growers' Association desires the provisions of this Act to be extended. Those provisions deal with growers, prescribed grades of apples, and inspectors, which I have already pointed out to the House. The Act deals with grades of apples, and grades of apples have been unloaded upon the local market as a result of the increased production that took place within this State, and that is the subject on which I desire to speak.

Last year, the production of apples in this State increased to 2,270,000 cases, an increase of something like 983,000 cases. In these circumstances one would not wonder that there would be quite a large surplus. It would also be an excuse for the fact that the information was not available to the Apple Sales Advisory Committee. Therefore we can have some excuse for the failure to provide sufficient shipping space: it was because of the remarkable increase in the production of apples. However, what is exercising the minds of the apple growers in my district is that the grades of apples which have been thrown on the dumps to be destroyed have been of better quality, in their opinion, than some of the apples that have been on sale in the shops in the metropolitan area.

I attended a meeting of apple growers in Manjimup some time ago and they showed me apples which some of their friends had bought whilst they were on a visit to the metropolitan area. I hope the Minister is listening to what I am about to say. They said that the apples were much inferior in grade to the apples which they were forced to destroy because of the heavy surplus in the apple crop. I would recommend to the Minister that he take some notice of what the apple growers are saying, because they say that the time is ripe—and the Minister himself has said this—to set up in the apple industry a board such as we have for the control of the production and sale—

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order! The honourable member will have to confine his remarks to the Bill. The question of apple sales has nothing to do with the Bill.

Mr. ROWBERRY: Well, Mr. Speaker, will you allow me to make some remarks upon the recommendations that have been made on the sale of apples in this State?

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Not on the sales of apples, but I will in connection with fruit cases.

Mr. Hawke: What are these fruit cases going to contain?

Mr. ROWBERRY: They are going to contain air, according to the ruling.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): If the honourable member has nothing to say about fruit cases he will have to resume his seat.

Mr. Toms: He will have to speak on the third reading of the Agricultural Products Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. ROWBERRY: Section 9A of the principal Act which this Bill seeks to amend by altering words, provides—

In this section unless the context requires otherwise—

“direct buyer” means—

“grower” means—

“prescribed grades” means—

and it then goes on to deal with inspectors. Therefore it not only deals with apple cases, but also with apples generally. That is why I base my presumption, it appears, on the fact that I could talk on this measure instead of on the previous Bill. Section 9A, among other things, contains the following:—

(3) (c) the prescribed grades of the apples purchased and the quantity of each prescribed grade so purchased;

(d) such other particulars (if any) as may be prescribed.

This section is dealing with what goes into the fruit cases. It does not deal with the making of fruit cases. None of the Act deals with the making of fruit cases, but the product that goes into the fruit cases. That is why I am addressing some remarks to the Minister which I think would be of benefit to the apple growers. I am trying to tell him what they instructed me to bring before the House when the Bill was introduced. From my reading of the Act I would say that although it is designated the Fruit Cases Act, it refers to the quality and the grade of the fruit that is packed in the cases, and that is what I am talking about now. Have I made my point?

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Not very well.

Mr. ROWBERRY: That is not quite so bad as the last comment.

Mr. W. Hegney: It is not altogether fruitless.

Mr. ROWBERRY: I would hate to be standing here and putting up a fruitless case.

Mr. Lewis: What would the harvest be?

Mr. ROWBERRY: Growers are very much concerned about the poor quality of apples which were unleashed on the public during the last apple season. The people think that the Apple Sales Advisory Committee referred to in this Bill and by the Minister in his speech—

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order! That is not mentioned in the Bill at all. I have the Bill before me.

Mr. ROWBERRY: I should say it was mentioned by the Minister in his speech.

The SPEAKER: I have been very tolerant during the debate on this Bill. The honourable member must confine himself to the Bill, which proposes to substitute the words “sixty-six” for the words “sixty-five”.

Mr. ROWBERRY: The proposal to alter the term “sixty-five” to “sixty-six” in effect seeks to extend this legislation and the powers contained therein for a further year; but what is the effect of that and why is there need to extend the legislation?

The SPEAKER: That is what the honourable member should be discussing.

Mr. ROWBERRY: That is what I am trying very hard to discuss. I hope I am making an impression.

Mr. Hawke: Would you read section 3 of the Act? That is what the Bill seeks to extend for another year.

Mr. ROWBERRY: I spared members by not reading that section, but on the prompting of the Leader of the Opposition I shall proceed to do so. It is as follows:—

3. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall sell fruit, or export fruit from the State to any place within the Commonwealth, unless such fruit is contained in the prescribed standard case or cases.

Provided that this section shall not apply to—

- (a) dried, preserved, tinned, or canned fruit;
- (b) fruit sold by weight, or number, in a quantity at one time of less than twenty pounds in weight;
- (c) fruit sold in baskets, wooden buckets, or punnets;
- (d) fruit sold or exported in trays, whether single, cleated together, or enclosed within a frame or crate, but so that none of the trays shall contain more than one layer or more than sixteen pounds in weight of fruit;
- (e) grapes delivered to wineries and distilleries;
- (f) any particular fruit which the Governor by regulation exempts from the provisions of this Act;
- (g) any kind of fruit sold in such cases, or in such circumstances as the Governor, by regulations, exempts from the provisions of this Act as regards that particular kind of fruit;
- (h) fruit sold to a person for the time being registered as a factory buyer pursuant to section eight; provided that it is sold by weight and—

- (i) for the purpose of being used for the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink; or

- (ii) for the purpose of being packed for sale in standard cases.

Provided that every receptacle or package containing baskets, wooden buckets, punnets, or trays referred to

in paragraphs (c) and (d) must have the name of the grower, the name of the district in which the grower's orchard is situated, the name of the fruit, and the weight or number thereof, legibly marked on the outside of such receptacle or package.

(2) The Governor may make regulations prescribing what shall be deemed to be dried, preserved, tinned or canned fruit for the purpose of this section or any such purpose.

Mr. Hawke: It sounds like a good Act, and it should be extended.

Mr. ROWBERRY: I have no objection to altering the term "sixty-five" to "sixty-six", provided the Minister will pay attention to what I have said. Some five or six weeks ago I studied the Fruit Cases Act, and also the Agricultural Products Act, to see whether it was possible to discuss matters which could reasonably be related to the latter Act, because the two are complementary, and one is consequential on the other.

There is a very great need not only for extending this legislation, but also for some positive step to be taken on behalf of the fruit growers. I suggest to the Minister that in attempting to extend the powers of the committee and the inspectors to prescribe certain grades of fruit for sale he should go into the whole question of setting up a marketing board for the industry, and discuss this matter with the growers. I am sure the growers in your area, Mr. Speaker, and in my area, are convinced that something in this connection will have to be done in the very near future. I thank you for your tolerance.

MR. NALDER (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [8.51 p.m.]: I am certain every member of this House is convinced of the necessity for amending the Act, especially after the member for Warren has described it so adequately.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

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

## FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed, from the 15th September, on the following motion by Mr. O'Neil (Minister for Labour):—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

MR. W. HEGNEY (Mt. Hawthorn) [8.54 p.m.]: This Bill proposes to amend the Act in certain directions, but most of the amendments are not of great consequence. The first proposes to bring factories controlled by the Crown under the jurisdiction

of the Act. At the present time there is some reference in the Act to factories conducted by the Crown, and the amendment in the Bill definitely provides that a factory owned by the Crown is not exempt under the Act.

One of the most important of the amendments is that which will give the Chief Inspector of Factories a certain status under certain circumstances, which has been denied to him as the result of the 1963 Act. As a matter of fact, in the original Factories and Shops Act it was incumbent on factory owners or persons who proposed to build a factory to submit to the chief inspector certain information in relation to plans and specifications. This was entirely eliminated from the 1963 Act. I might say in passing that it was one of the indications to my mind of the anxiety of the Government to clip the wings of the Chief Inspector of Factories, but apparently in the comparatively short time since the 1963 comprehensive measure was passed, it has been found there is a distinct weakness.

As a matter of fact, I propose, for the benefit of the House, to read the present provision in the Factories and Shops Act, which gave the Chief Inspector of Factories scant consideration, if any. Section 25 of the Act, which this Bill proposes to amend, reads as follows:—

Where a local authority has received a copy of the specifications of, and a plan of a proposed building or buildings pursuant to section three hundred and seventy-four of the Local Government Act, 1960. if the specifications and plan relate to a building that is proposed to be built for use as a factory or is being used as a factory, the local authority shall within seven days of the receipt by it of the specifications and plan advise the Chief Inspector in writing of the fact.

That is all that the local government authority had to do. I understand there was no more obligation on the local authority. But the point is this: The Chief Inspector of Factories is a senior officer of the Public Service administering one of the most important Acts in Western Australia—an Act which has relation to thousands of women and children in the State. Yet there was no obligation on the proposed builders of factories to supply plans and specifications to the chief inspector.

This Bill will alter that in a large measure and it will now be obligatory, where it is proposed to alter or adjust a building for use as a factory, for the chief inspector to have supplied to him, by the proposed occupier of the factory, plans and specifications of the proposed building.

As I understand the amendment, these plans and specifications will be submitted to the chief inspector before they are submitted to the local government authority.

That is the way I read this particular provision. But the main point is that the Chief Inspector of Factories will have extended to him the consideration which he deserves; that is, he will be supplied with a copy of the plans and specifications of any proposed factory.

Another amendment will give the Minister power to waive registration fees in certain cases. I quite understand this is a power which should be vested in the Minister, because there are certain charitable organisations that conduct shops, and under the Act, they would be liable to pay certain registration fees. The Minister will be able to use his discretion in that particular direction.

Another provision in the Bill will give the chief inspector power to waive the provisions set out in regard to the keeping of a time and wages book and records of overtime, and so forth, where it is shown to him there are mechanical means of keeping records and he is satisfied that the provisions of the Act can be complied with. I have no objection to that proposal.

A further proposal is to amend the Act so as to provide for restriction on the employment of children. The present Act is, I should say, substantially sound; but I am satisfied that the amendment in the Bill will also meet the position. The present Act provides this—

Prohibition on employing child.

An occupier of a factory, shop or warehouse shall not knowingly, except by the written permission of the Chief Inspector given on such terms and conditions as the Chief Inspector thinks fit, employ therein a child, and no such permission shall be given to a male child under the age of fourteen years, or a female child under the age of fifteen years.

The proposal in the Bill is as follows:—

(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, an occupier of a factory, shop or warehouse shall not knowingly employ therein a child.

(2) An occupier of a factory, shop or warehouse may employ therein a child, who has been exempted from further attendance at school pursuant to subsection (4) of section thirteen of the Education Act, 1928, in order to be employed therein.

Section 14, subsection (4), of the Education Act provides that the Minister for Education may exempt a child from further attendance at a school if he or she has not reached the requisite school leaving age if he considers the circumstances surrounding a particular case warrant exemption and he is satisfied that

it will be for the good of the child—whether it be boy or girl—and that the child can obtain suitable employment. The provision in the Bill goes on—

(3) Every person appointed to the office of welfare officer under section fifteen of the Education Act, 1928, has by virtue of that office, the powers conferred by this Act on an inspector, to the extent necessary or expedient to enable him to discover any breach of subsection (1) of this section.

I have no quarrel with the actual wording of the amendment, but it eliminates all reference to the chief inspector; and I would like to put this to the Minister: What we should try to do is to eliminate the duplication of inspectors in shops and factories. At the present time the chief inspector can issue a permit where he is satisfied the conditions or circumstances warrant it; but if this Bill is passed in its present form, an officer of the child welfare section of the Education Department will have the authority to investigate. When the Minister has granted exemption to a child, I presume he will supply to the parent of the child notice of exemption.

I suggest that instead of the education officers going into factories in accordance with the power that will be conferred upon them, the Education Department might consider supplying a list, from time to time, to the Chief Inspector of Factories, and it would be an obligation then on the part of factory inspectors to police this particular provision in the Bill. Otherwise it could happen that we will have factories and shops inspectors, during the ordinary course of their duties, making investigations from employers and so forth, and the next day an officer of the child welfare section of the Education Department could go to the same factories. I think we should try to obviate that if it is at all possible.

Another clause refers to the proposed alteration of the age at which a young person shall be entitled to work overtime. At present it is provided that 18 shall be the age, and it is proposed to reduce that to 16 years. As I understand it, the provision for overtime could obtain under awards and industrial agreements and there are certain provisions in the Act. It is not proposed to radically alter the provisions in the Bill. The Minister has passed me an amendment, but I have not had time to study it closely.

Mr. O'Neil: I will explain it.

Mr. W. HEGNEY: If the other provisions will still continue under the Act we have no strong objection to the alteration of the age from 18 to 16 as a trial. If it is found after experience that it is not satisfactory to the children, the factory owners, or the department, I have no doubt the matter could be reconsidered.

Another alteration is one which I would say was overlooked in 1963; and that is to add privilege shops to what we used to call first schedule or fourth schedule shops. This will make it legal for privilege shops to open on holidays the same as small and other shops are allowed to open.

A provision in this Bill removes the restriction placed on the overtime which women can work. I have studied the Act and it still contains certain safeguards, and therefore I have no strong objection to this amendment.

I understand that the amendments the Minister has placed on the notice paper are not materially different from those provisions in the Bill.

In conclusion, I would just like to say, as I mentioned a while ago, that the Government went out of its way when this comprehensive legislation was introduced in 1963 to curtail considerably the functions of the factory inspectors. For quite a long time these inspectors had the authority to inspect time and wages books; and if they found that the provisions of a particular award or industrial agreement were not being complied with, they had the authority to take action before the industrial court. In that way women and children in factories and shops were protected from exploitation. However, last year this Government eliminated that provision. By that, I mean that the factories and shops inspectors are no longer able to take action for breaches of awards. The Government has placed the onus on the industrial unions to police the awards; and we know that in some cases—particularly when numbers of women and children are employed—it is difficult for a union representative to adequately police the provisions of the industrial determination covering the employment concerned.

This Bill, as far as it goes, is not of first-rate importance. I am satisfied the Minister must have been advised strongly to give the chief inspector power to have plans and specifications submitted to him before any factory is erected. The chief inspector is a man of high qualifications; and he can consult, if necessary, with the Public Health Department and the local authority. This provision will eliminate quite an amount of inconvenience to the builders of factories because they will know when they submit their plans and specifications whether any alteration or adjustment has to be made and they can make it without much cost to the owner concerned.

With those remarks I support the Bill.

MR. O'NEIL (East Melville—Minister for Labour) [9.10 p.m.]: I must make some comments on this Bill because there appear on the notice paper two amendments in my name. Also I propose to move a further amendment.



The provision for the submission of plans to the Chief Inspector of Factories will prove of great convenience to people constructing factories. The situation still remains that the local authority in the ultimate has the power to approve of plans and specification. But although regulations made under the Factories and Shops Act require certain amenities and the like to be provided in factories, it is conceivable that a designer of a factory would not be aware of them. Therefore it is advisable that the rough plans, at any rate, be submitted to the chief inspector in order that he might advise the architect or builder as to whether the factory when completed will comply with the regulations under the Act.

As I indicated when introducing the Bill, in at least 80 per cent. of the cases the local authority concerned, having received a request for the approval of plans for a factory does, in fact, forward such plans to the chief inspector so that he can indicate whether they comply with the regulations. The local authority then gives the final approval.

I am glad the honourable member appreciates the need for the Minister to have power in certain circumstances to waive all or part of the fees charged in respect of factories and shops. Apart from charitable stores, and factories operating for charitable purposes, there are occasions when a business changes its place of operation and quite frequently the factory manager or owner has to pay double fees. He may be operating in one suburb for a part of the year and then establish a completely new and better factory in another suburb in another part of the year and transfer his operations to it. He then has to pay a second set of fees. It is conceivable that under some circumstances the Minister may remit part or all of the fees in such a case. It does not seem quite fair that when a factory owner decides to improve his factory he should be called upon to pay additional fees to the department.

The provision requiring the alteration of the definition of "child" to comply with the Education Act will be operative only until the end of this year. Currently the occupier of a factory shall not employ therein a male child under the age of 14 or a female under the age of 15 unless such child has been exempted from attendance at school. Under the current provisions of the Education Act, as from the beginning of next year no child will leave school prior to attaining the age of 15. A child could leave school with the permission of the Minister for Education, between attaining that age and the end of the year in which it turns 15. Therefore if this particular provision in the parent Act had not been amended, it would only have occasioned difficulty until the end of the year.

The idea of appointing the welfare officers under the Education Act to police the employment in factories of children below school-leaving age was requested by the chief inspector himself. If an Education Department welfare officer has knowledge that a child of school age is being employed in a factory, he has no way of checking. He is required to call upon the chief inspector to get one of the factories inspectors to go to the factory to check whether the child is in fact being employed. It is considered it would facilitate the policing of this provision if the welfare officer of the Education Department had the same power in this respect as an inspector of factories.

I want to make particular reference to the amendment which does not appear on the notice paper and which applies to section 56 of the parent Act. The Bill originally proposed to alter the age of 18 years to 16 years in subsection (1) of the section for the reason that under the current provisions it could have been possible to employ a male person between the age of 16 and 18 years for any number of hours a week without any legal requirement to pay overtime at all.

Those males between the age of 16 and 18 years were not covered by any protective provision in the Factories and Shops Act. It was decided to reduce the age from 18 to 16 years so that under certain conditions any male over 16 years may be employed for a limited period of overtime. Further on in section 56 of the principal Act reference is made to the prescribed daily hours. It is stated that overtime may be paid when a male employee is employed in excess of the prescribed daily hours. There were no prescribed daily hours, so the usual provision of nine hours in one day was to be inserted in section 56.

However, the section, with this new provision in it, just did not make sense. If one reads section 56 as amended by the amendment appearing in the Bill, it means that a person may be worked for nine hours a day, and for not more than 40 hours a week, and then receive overtime in excess of the daily hours worked; but, in fact, a person could not work more than 40 hours a week unless in respect of one of those days overtime had been paid. This may sound complicated, but basically it means that under this provision a person can be worked for nine hours for five days a week—that is, 45 hours—and not be paid overtime because on no one day did that person work overtime. So if, on any one day, 10 hours were worked, then of course the provisions for the payment of overtime for hours in excess of 40 would be applicable.

It took some considerable thought to amend this section further in order to provide that where a person works in

excess of nine hours a day or in excess of 40 hours a week, then overtime shall be paid. To achieve this it will be necessary for me to move an amendment in Committee to delete from subsection (3) of section 56 the words "for the first four hours worked in excess of the prescribed daily hours and double time thereafter."

The Committee may feel that the removal of any reference to double time in this section could have a sinister motive. Allow me to assure the Committee that there is no sinister motive. The insertion of double time is usually to act as a deterrent to the employment of persons in excess of four hours' overtime per day. In normal circumstances, a normal day's work having been done an excess of four hours is worked at time and a half, and any further hours at double time. The reference here to double time applies to any work done in excess of four hours' overtime in any one day. It does not mean that if a person works more than 44 hours in one week, which could include one hour overtime each day, he will be due for double time for hours in excess of the 44.

The whole purpose of the amendment is to make it perfectly clear that where a person works in excess of the prescribed daily hours or 40 hours in a week, any such employment will be paid for at overtime rates. I would like to point out that where there is any award or industrial agreement which prescribes other than the conditions which obtain in this Act, then those awards and agreements prevail. This Act is designed to establish the very minimum conditions.

It is my understanding that the provisions which I am discussing will not apply to more than 4,000 or 5,000 workers throughout the whole of the State. Pretty well every area of Western Australia is covered by awards and agreements relating to every kind of occupation. However, new kinds of employment are continually arising, such as seasonal poultry processing, fish processing, and the like.

This Act is to ensure that prior to the coming into operation of an agreement or an award at least the very minimum of standards are laid down and the worker is protected by the law of the State. I want to thank the member for Mt. Hawthorn for his appreciation of the Bill.

**Question put and passed.**

**Bill read a second time.**

*In Committee, etc.*

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair; Mr. O'Neil (Minister for Labour) in charge of the Bill.

**Clauses 1 to 6 put and passed.**

#### Clause 7: Section 33 amended—

Mr. O'NEIL: The amendment on the notice paper deletes clause 7 as it appears in the Bill and replaces it with a completely new clause. Clause 7 was designed to empower the chief inspector to permit the variation in the requirements to keep times and wages books and records. It originally applied to subsection (2) of section 33.

On studying the effect of the original amendment it was discovered that the chief inspector would simply be empowered to absolve the employer from keeping any or all of certain records. It did not, in fact, give the chief inspector the power to allow such records as he required to be kept in a place he approved.

The new clause 7 is intended to add after the word "therein", in line 2 of subsection (1), the words "or at such other place as the Chief Inspector approves", and then to enable him to apply his power to exempt the employer from keeping certain records and to extend it to absolving him from keeping all of the records and recording certain information in the wages and time book.

As the provision stands we could have a rather ridiculous situation where the chief inspector exempts an employer from keeping any records but he still has to keep a blank book and sign it every day. So we are simply providing that the chief inspector may allow an employer to keep such records as the chief inspector considers should be kept at a place approved by the chief inspector.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. W. A. Manning): The procedure will be that the Minister will ask the Committee to vote against the clause, and after clause 11 has been dealt with he will move to insert a new clause 7.

Mr. O'NEIL: Very well. I ask the Committee to support me in opposing clause 7.

**Clause put and negatived.**

**Clauses 8 and 9 put and passed.**

**Clause 10: Section 56 amended—**

Mr. O'NEIL: We are in the same position with this clause. I propose to ask the Committee to vote against it and I shall move to insert a new clause 10 for the same reasons as I have previously outlined. I understand the member for Mt. Hawthorn approves of this.

**Clause put and negatived.**

**Clause 11 put and passed.**

**New clause 7—**

Mr. O'NEIL: I move—

Page 3—Insert after clause 6 in lines 1 to 18 the following new clause to stand as clause 7:—

S. 33 amended. 7. Section thirty-three of the principal Act is amended—

(a) by adding after the word, "therein" in line two of subsection (1), the words

"or at such other place as the Chief Inspector approves"; and

- (b) by adding after subsection (2) a subsection as follows—

(2a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the Chief Inspector may, by notice in writing, exempt any occupier of a factory, shop or warehouse—

- (a) from entering in the record all or any of the particulars referred to in subsection (2) of this section that are specified in the notice; and  
(b) from complying with all or any of the provisions of subsection (3) of this section that are so specified.

New clause put and passed.

New clause 10—

Mr. O'NEIL: I move—

Page 4—Insert after clause 9 in lines 11 to 13 the following new clause to stand as clause 10:—

S. 56 amended. 10. Section fifty-six of the principal Act is amended—

- (a) by substituting for the word, "eighteen" in line five of subsection (1), the word, "sixteen";  
(b) by adding after the word, "week" being the last word in paragraph (a) of subsection (1), the passage—  
; or  
(b) for more than nine hours in a day;  
(c) by substituting for the paragraph designation, "(b)" in subsection (1), the paragraph designation, "(c)"; and  
(d) by deleting the words, "for the first four hours worked in excess of the prescribed daily hours and double time thereafter" in lines five and six of subsection (3).

New clause put and passed.

New clause 12—

Mr. O'NEIL: I move—

Page 4—Insert after clause 11 in lines 26 to 29 the following new clause to stand as clause 12:—

S. 99 amended. 12. Subsection (1) of section ninety-nine of the principal Act is amended by adding under the

heading, "Females. Percentage of Female Basic Wage.", the figure, "35".

This has become necessary because if a provision is made between now and the end of this year for a female child under the age of 15 to be employed there should of necessity be a prescribed rate of pay; and in the principal Act, in section 99 on page 77, it states a certain percentage for males between the age of 14 and 15 but there is a blank regarding females. New clause 12 proposes to make the percentage 35.

New clause put and passed.

Title put and passed.

Bill reported with amendments.

## BREAD ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Council's Amendment*

Amendment made by the Council now considered.

### *In Committee*

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. W. A. Manning) in the Chair; Mr. O'Neil (Minister for Labour) in charge of the Bill.

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

Clause 4, Page 2—Delete all words from and including the word "not" first appearing in line 22, to and including the word "than" in line 23, and substitute the words "three or".

Mr. O'NEIL: I propose to ask the Committee to agree to the amendment. The description of Vienna bread which was in the Bill when it previously passed through this Chamber stated that each Vienna loaf should have not less than three and not more than four incisions in the crust. The Legislative Council, in its zeal to improve our legislation, has altered this to state that there shall be three or four incisions in the crust.

While there is some difference of opinion as to whether "not less than three and not more than four" means precisely the same as "three or four", I am not prepared to argue the point. Actually, it is my understanding that if a Vienna loaf has 10 incisions on the crust it could be said to have three or four and six or seven more. However, I move—

That the amendment made by the Council be agreed to.

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

### *Report*

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

## MENTAL HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON** (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [9.36 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This is a small but important Bill designed to improve the existing legislation dealing with the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted people in our community.

It will be recalled that a Mental Health Act, to replace the outmoded Lunacy Act of 1903, was passed in 1962, and that it made provision for a new concept of treatment. It recognised that the relevant ailments needed a new approach to remove the stigma that had always been attached to them. Its big aim was the encouragement of early treatment, as being of the greatest assistance to cure. The manner in which it sought to do this was by making provision for ordinary and realistic hospital procedures for the treatment of this kind of complaint, whatever its category might be. It abolished certification and the necessity for the intervention, except in extreme cases, of legal processes. These were the result of new thinking in the United Kingdom and elsewhere and the legislation was extremely novel, and even revolutionary in its concept.

The bringing into operation of the Act has been necessarily delayed because of the need to provide for rather lengthy and important regulations. Moreover, a new director has been appointed and he needed time in which to acquaint himself with circumstances and the needs of his services. It was considered inadvisable to impose a cut and dried, and at the same time novel, structure on a new professional head, shortly after his appointment.

The House will remember that, although some changes were made to the Act last year, these, for the most part, made better provision for the management of the estates of incapable persons, and for other basic matters about which there has been some rethinking and concerning which I am submitting some amendments.

Basically, mental disorder falls into several categories. It appears that the Act does not give sufficient emphasis to the difference between them or make adequate provision for the difference in their treatment.

For example, it is most important that mental defectives, as a class, receive a completely different type of treatment from that given to those who are now called "mentally ill" and who were previously known as "insane". The major approach to mental defectives is now by way of training, and it is important that

a person in need of this training should not be classed with others who require a different approach to their problem. The measure to be considered now draws this distinction very sharply and will prohibit the placing of persons, other than mental defectives, in training centres. The others will be cared for in centres best suited for their particular problem.

The original Act lumped all mental disorders under the one heading and did not attempt to draw what are regarded as very necessary distinctions between them. I would refer members to the original definition, which read—

"mental disorder" means any mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder or any other disorder or disability of mind, however acquired; and includes alcohol and drug addiction and mental infirmity due to old age or physical disease; and "nervous disorder" has the same meaning;

This was to some extent broken down, by last year's Bill, but that measure did not emphasise the difference in treatments.

The Bill now being presented clears up these points. It provides new definitions. By a new interpretation of "approved hospital", it will be clear that these institutions are those in which a person may be detained and the expression has no other significance. It provides for the continuance of reception homes for the reception, assessment, and early treatment of patients. Heathcote is such an institution. As the original Act reads, its character appeared to be changed. It is most important that this should not be the case; for, far from abolishing reception homes, the intention is to extend this facility. It is a vital one—if these complaints are to be caught at an early stage which, after all, as I have said, was one of the primary concepts in this legislation. The major amendments of the Bill are devoted to this end.

At the same time, and consistent with the ideas which I have mentioned, section 19 of the Act is to be re-enacted to extend the classification of the various types of institutions that can be established under the Act. The section makes better provision for the removal of persons from hospitals to hostels.

Thus, even the mentally ill who have made sufficient progress will be able to be discharged from a mental hospital to a hostel, where they will enjoy a different atmosphere and environment. I would stress that the emphasis is now on removing persons from hospital and from restraint to new surroundings more conducive to their progress and rehabilitation. This summarises the major purposes of the amendments sought to be made.

There is one of a minor nature, required by the Chief Justice, to facilitate a change of managers of estates of incapable persons where, for example, a manager has left the jurisdiction and is no longer under the control of the court.

It is only necessary to add that all the requisite rules and regulations have now been completed by the department and it will, at last, be possible to bring this new law into operation as soon as the measure now introduced has received assent. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Brady.

## FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [9.43 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

In this Bill, a number of matters in the Fisheries Act are to be amended. These are as follows:—

It is proposed to abolish the system at present in use of registering trout acclimatisation societies.

It is proposed also to simplify and shorten certain procedures for declaring closed seasons, closed waters, lawful nets, and so on, by providing that instead of proclamation by the Governor, such actions can be brought about by ministerial notice.

The present Fishermen's Advisory Committee is to be abolished. It will be replaced by two committees, one for the crayfishing industry, and one for general fisheries.

It is also proposed to change the designation of the permanent head of the Department of Fisheries and Fauna from "Chief Inspector" to "Director."

It is suggested that better provisions can be made for controlling and policing illegal fishing for crayfish in closed waters. It is proposed to make it illegal to use a craypot other than one fitted with a specified escape gap.

It is further proposed that general penalties shall be increased; but, more particularly, increases shall be made for the contravention of laws and regulations applicable to the catching, processing, handling, and sale of undersized crayfish, crayfish tails, or crayfish meat.

I propose to explain these various matters in the order in which I have just enumerated them.

As I said, it is proposed to abolish the present system of registering trout acclimatisation societies. Only four such societies now remain and these are not

particularly active. There are probably a number of members who can recall the Trout Acclimatisation Council of Western Australia, which was formed in 1951, its membership being restricted to trout acclimatisation societies registered under the Fisheries Act, and other bodies whose objects deal wholly or partly with trout administration or trout handling. Until 1957-58 the council was able to accumulate funds generally as a result of sales to the societies and to farmers stocking their dams, but about that time there was a sudden decline in the demand, and the finances of the council fell off accordingly.

In 1962 it was decided to disband the council as constituted and set up a board of management, with membership restricted to three residents of Pemberton, an honorary secretary-treasurer, and the Director of Fisheries as chairman. The board is directly responsible for the running and maintenance of the hatchery and ponds, employment of labour, publicity, sales, and co-operation with local tourist authorities.

The board supplies each society with trout fry to the value of £75 annually, free of charge. Each society has the right to charge a license fee for trout fishing in the streams under its control. From the revenue obtained the society usually purchased additional trout for releasing in the streams. Membership of the societies and local interest have fallen off, with a consequent fall in license fees and society revenue. No money has been expended by the societies on the purchase of trout for some time.

The board has operated with a fair measure of success, due to the introduction of red fin perch and marron for stocking dams. This has proved popular with the farming community. The board also plays an important part in local tourist activities.

The repealing of part IIIA would automatically cancel the registration of the societies. The societies would lose control of the fishing in the areas over which they are registered and also the revenue obtained from license fees, which at present is not very substantial. The societies could, if interested, continue as trout angling clubs without authority under the Act.

The Government may give consideration to prescribing a special license for trout fishing which would embrace all the inland waters of the State. The decision to submit proposals to simplify and shorten procedures for declaring closed seasons, closed waters, etc., was brought about by the need which arises on occasions for greater speed and administrative simplicity.

Members are aware that when an Act specifies that the Governor shall do a particular thing it necessitates an Order-in-Council, and under this procedure action

cannot be taken as quickly as it can by ministerial notice. Perhaps an example of the need for this can be given by drawing the attention of members to a number of our estuaries which have the habit of closing up; of a bar being formed. Now, in certain places, under these circumstances, the habitat within the estuarine waters changes and there may be some danger to the fish. Therefore it is reasonable—and indeed highly desirable—that permission should be granted immediately for such fish to be caught in order that they may be marketed, or at least consumed, rather than that they be allowed to die because of the changed nature of the water which has become impounded.

At the present time such permission must be granted by the Governor. It is proposed that in future the Minister shall, by publication, be able to close or open such waters, and it is believed that the streamlining of this action will lead to a better handling of such difficult situations as arise from time to time.

Members are also probably aware that there is at present a Fishermen's Advisory Committee, which has helped the industry considerably and done very good work in the past. It consists of representatives of the crayfish fishermen, estuary fishermen, the deep sea fishermen not engaged in crayfishing, amateur fishermen, and the department. Some criticism of this committee was voiced by the Honorary Royal Commission last year. Whilst the Minister for Fisheries and the department do not agree with all the criticism so voiced, it has been felt that this committee also could be improved.

It is therefore proposed in this amending Bill that the present Fishermen's Advisory Committee will be abolished. In its place will be set up two committees. One will deal solely with the crayfishing industry, and the other—the general committee—will deal solely with wet fish.

The crayfish committee will consist of six or seven members, one of whom shall be chairman, two shall be persons nominated by the Rock Lobster Crayfish Association, two shall be fishermen actively engaged in crayfishing, and one shall be an officer of the department. The Government may appoint a further person not commercially interested in crayfishing. This committee will be empowered to inquire into and report to the Minister upon any matter referred to it by the Minister or the Director of Fisheries in relation to the crayfishing industry in Western Australian waters, or in waters adjacent thereto.

The committee to be known as the general committee shall consist of five or six members. One, the chairman, shall be nominated by the Minister, one shall be a fisherman engaged in fishing estuaries, and one shall be a deep sea fisherman not

engaged in catching crayfish. There will be an amateur fisherman and also a representative of the department. Where this committee consists of six persons, one shall be nominated who is not interested commercially in the fishing industry. This general committee will inquire into and report upon any matter referred to it by the Minister or the director in relation to fisheries other than crayfisheries in Western Australian waters, or those waters adjacent thereto. It is felt that these committees, concentrating on their specific problems, will be able to work more satisfactorily than the previous advisory committee, good and all as it was.

At the present time the administrative head of the Department of Fisheries and Fauna is officially known as Chief Inspector, which carries with it a connotation of being wholly, if not solely, pre-occupied with policing. This is no longer the true situation. The director of the department of fisheries is concerned with the general administration of a department engaged in scientific research, general investigation, conservation activity, and the like. Of all these activities policing forms a necessary but certainly not a predominant part. It is therefore considered to be reasonable and logical that the name should be changed from "Chief Inspector" to "Director," and this is submitted to members in the belief that they will appreciate the reasonableness of this proposition.

The amendments I have discussed up to date are merely ancillary and perhaps even incidental to the main purpose of this Bill. The amendments which I will explain in my following remarks can be said to be the main purpose of the piece of legislation being introduced. The first of these is the proposal which it is hoped will make for a more efficient policing of the illegal catching of crayfish in closed waters.

A well-prepared pamphlet has been published which is headed on its front page "Maintaining The Catch". This is the pamphlet that I have in my hand. It contains a lot of very interesting information and is available from the Fisheries Department for anyone who is interested in reading and studying it. It has been prepared by the Western Australian Department of Fisheries and Fauna and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

A study of the pamphlet will reveal that it is within the reef zones—and these are areas generally adjacent to the shoreline—that the crayfish mates and that the eggs are hatched, and to those areas the small crayfish return after travelling well out to sea in their larval stages. It should be understood that by the time they return to the protection of the reef zones the small crayfish have assumed a shape almost identical with that of their larger

kin, and have obtained at this time the length overall of about threequarters of an inch.

In the protection of the reef zone they continue growing. They moult at fairly frequent intervals, and at each moult they grow about 1/5th of an inch. Members know, of course, that when a crayfish obtains a carapace length of three inches it is regarded as a legal fish. It might be of interest to members to know that there are many cases on record where fish of a carapace length of 1½ inches have been taken, processed, and offered for sale.

A fish of 2-inch carapace length, if left in the water for a year, will grow an additional inch—the additional inch which is requisite to make it a legal size crayfish. This would increase its weight threefold, and its value threefold.

Because of the vital need to protect the crayfish during the breeding and nursery stages, many of these areas have been declared closed waters. Fishing in them is prohibited, but despite this a great amount of fishing is done in these waters. All coastal waters within one mile of the shore are so designated.

In all probability, members will recall seeing even as recently as a few months ago, a report in a local paper that some 600 pots had been put in the water adjacent to Rottnest Island. A boat was immediately chartered and sent over in an endeavour to remove the pots. As the law now stands any pots found in closed waters must be pulled and retained for presentation to the magistrate or judge, should he so require. They have to be produced in evidence.

I would like members to imagine the difficulties in this. The water is often shallow, and very often the only way to get into the situation where the pots are placed is in small boats. Even if a person had the necessary facilities and the required assistance, he would have to be constantly going backwards and forwards to the shore in order to stack the pots. There are several further complications. Very often towards the end of the season the fishermen, using old pots which they consider to be not worth while for the next season, will drop them in closed waters in the hope of catching a few fish, and not caring much if they lose the pots.

It is imagined, of course, that all pots are fitted with the large floats with which just about everyone is familiar—and, of course, which are supposed to be marked; but this is not always the case. Fishermen, using thin nylon cords, will attach small floats—sometimes coloured green—and these floats, at times, are no larger than a match box. It follows, therefore, that if one does not know where the pots have been placed one can experience extreme difficulty in locating them. Indeed, very often illegal fishermen do not use

floats at all. They place their pots in water six or seven feet deep, and rely on being able to find them again and gaff them to the surface.

These various illegal methods which are used by the less responsible fishermen make the present law difficult to police. It is proposed to allow inspectors to cut the floats from pots and destroy the pots when they are found to be used illegally. I would like to discuss some of the arguments used against this suggestion.

Mr. Jamieson: What happens to the pots that they leave? Do they become traps in which the crayfish are caught and torn to pieces by the octopus?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: If the honourable member will bear with me I shall answer the point he has raised. It has been suggested that pots from which the floats have been cut will continue to catch crayfish indefinitely, the suggestion being that the crayfish will be trapped in the pots, and eat the bait; but being trapped will themselves die and become bait for other crayfish. The suggestion is that this cycle could go on indefinitely.

Mr. Bowen, a scientific research officer of the department and a person of great scientific status, well regarded in world-wide scientific circles in the field of crayfish, has been under water and has watched the crayfish in the pots, in order to check on this aspect. He found it was simply not true. The crayfish will remain in a pot generally while there is bait to eat. When there is no bait to eat, or when it has had its fill, it will endeavour to leave the pot. It will not get out as easily as it got in, but it will get out.

The crayfish pot is not designed in such a way that it irretrievably traps the crayfish. At any rate, the most efficient method of fishing with a crayfish pot is to pull it at fairly frequent intervals. Furthermore, crayfish pots are not very strongly made. Indeed, it frequently happens that pots get half buried in sand and are damaged when being pulled. A pot left in a short period of time would, without doubt, either become covered with sand or roll about on the ocean floor, and so become sufficiently damaged to make ingress and egress very much easier. Further, wherever it is possible, inspectors engaged in this task will destroy the pots they find, and with a knife or a cutting device will remove a section of the side, or in some way render the pot useless as a means of catching crayfish.

Earlier I mentioned that a crayfish, on finding that the bait has gone from a pot, will endeavour to leave the pot. This is the base underlining another amendment embodied in this Bill. I refer to the amendment which seeks to make it compulsory to fit every pot with an escape gap. These gaps must be at least 12 inches long and 2 inches deep. The idea

is that small crayfish, less than legal size, will, when they are either frightened by larger crayfish or have eaten their fill, or when they find that the bait has gone, leave the pot by the gap.

There is no doubt that an escape gap of 2½ inches could release all undersized crayfish, but the 2-inch gap will not release all undersized crayfish. However, it would at the same time release some sized crayfish. Furthermore, any fishermen could visibly demonstrate that a sized crayfish could, indeed, escape from a 2½-inch gap. There is no doubt whatever that this would make the fishermen very loth to use a gap. They would feel that in doing so they would reduce their catch, and it would be difficult to expect the same sort of co-operation that we hope to get with a smaller gap. So the department is satisfied to allow them to use a 2-inch by 12-inch escape gap.

The department has had a very ready acceptance by the bulk of the fishermen of the proposition to include escape gaps in pots. It is realised that such pots will cost the fishermen money, and they will have to alter their technique. This will occasion some nuisance until they become accustomed to making the new type of pots. They realise that in turn it will obviate the necessity for them to sort the crayfish. It is hoped that by bringing fewer undersized crayfish to the surface there will be less damage done to the undersized fish. Any crayfish losing a leg will, in the replacement of that leg, grow at a slower overall rate than undamaged crays.

The rest of the amendments in this Bill deal with increases in penalties for the various infringements in the crayfishing and ordinary fishing industry. In so far as general fishing is concerned, the penalties have been brought more into line with modern-day values. I do not think the increases in the general field of fishing are marked. In the main they range from increases in the region of 100 per cent., and old penalties of £5 have been increased to £10. These increases can be ascertained by a study of the Bill.

The penalties with regard to the crayfishing industry have been more substantially increased. It has been decided—and here it is submitted to the House—that breaches of the Act will carry a very heavy minimum penalty. For example, in section 24 the penalty for undersized fish is a fine of not less than £10 nor more than £50; and for a second or any subsequent offence a fine of not less than £25 nor more than £100. In the Bill this section of the Act is being amended so that, where the crayfish are undersized, the penalty will be, for a first offence, a fine of not less than £50, nor more than £100; for a second offence not less than £100, nor more than £200; and for a third or any subsequent offence a fine of not

less than £200, nor more than £500. Furthermore, licenses will be suspended on conviction for a second offence and cancelled on conviction for a third offence.

In all such breaches provision has been made to suspend or cancel the license of the boat also. It may be that a boat-owner uses an employee skipper. He could, in these circumstances, change the skipper if he had committed an offence under the Act. The next skipper could then be convicted on the next account, and it would be his first offence. However, as the boat had been previously involved in an offence, it would be regarded as a second offence as far as the boat was concerned, and the license of the boat would be suspended. If a third offence occurred its license would be cancelled.

Throughout these various penalties, some form of protection, as suggested by the Royal Commission, has been built into the Act. The penalties for an offence where the number of fish is less than 5 per cent. of the total catch are reduced. There is an explanation here of this. In this regard, however, it must be remembered that 1 per cent. even of the Geraldton Co-operative's catch represents £15,000. This is a considerable sum of money; and the Minister for Fisheries has asked me to say that he would not suggest that 1 per cent. of the Geraldton catch is, in fact, undersized. I merely give this figure to illustrate that large sums of money are involved. One per cent. of the total sale value of last year's catch was in excess of £60,000, but it is considered reasonable that some degree of protection should be given against the accidental or even the vindictive inclusion of a certain amount of undersized fish in any one consignment.

It must be realised that a penalty which includes the suspension or cancellation of a fisherman's license is very severe indeed. There is ample proof, however, that in some extreme cases this is the only means of teaching him a much-needed lesson.

There are other aspects of this industry in which penalties must be imposed. It is felt that these should be in keeping with the severity of the penalty imposed on the fisherman. Therefore the penalties for processors or freezer boats handling undersized fish have been very substantially increased to £1,000 minimum for a first offence and £2,000 minimum for a second offence.

For the information of the House I point out that the Western Australian crayfishing industry is Australia's largest fishing industry. It is currently earning in excess of £6,000,000 per year, predominantly in American currency. The catch rate has dropped from some 22,000,000 lb. weight—which was the peak reached—to about 17,000,000 lb. weight. The per night pot catch has dropped



from about six sized crays to about 1.4. Indeed, at the start, fishermen were catching in excess of six crays per night in each pot; that is, in the very early days.

For a number of years the general fishing grounds were being developed, and each year some new areas were exploited by adventurous fishermen finding these new grounds. This had the effect of keeping up the per weight catch. However, as a few years ago, the stage has been reached where virtually all of the crayfishing grounds are currently being exploited, and it cannot be expected that any new section of the field will be discovered. The drop in weight catch has to some extent—indeed, to a marked extent—been offset by a very sharp increase in prices. The wholesale price of crayfish today is about \$2.80 American money, and fishermen are receiving for the cray meat weight of crayfish in the vicinity of 16s. per pound delivered to the processing plant.

There are ample illustrations around the world—I have said a good deal about this on previous occasions—and indeed even in parts of Australia, where formerly lucrative fisheries have disappeared, always through over-fishing. It has almost always been through over-fishing. We have currently the situation here in Western Australia of a large number of fishermen chasing insufficient crayfish, despite the fact that some few years ago a limit was put to the number of cray boats which could engage in crayfishing.

It is difficult to devise any method of reducing the number of fishermen in a way that such a reduction would be equitable to all concerned. However, there is reason to suppose that there are enough crayfish to support the current number of fishermen, if current export prices are maintained and the taking of undersized crayfish is reduced to an absolute minimum.

It has already been explained how a crayfish with a carapace length of two inches increases its weight and therefore its value threefold if it is allowed to reach a mature size. Maturity is a three-inch carapace length, and the tail weight is something in excess of 5 ozs. A 5-oz. tail—that is, approximately one-third of a pound is worth about 5s. A 2-inch carapace tail would be worth about 1s. 9d. It therefore follows that all possible steps must be taken to ensure that undersized crayfish are left so that they may mature; so that when they themselves may breed; and so that when they are taken they represent a worth-while amount of money.

There is some reason to believe that some percentage of the drop in last year's catch weight represented a diminution of the number of undersized crayfish taken during that season. There is, however,

also ample evidence to indicate that certain fishermen are still taking quite large numbers of undersized crayfish.

There is one last thing the Minister for Fisheries wishes me to stress. It is difficult for anybody who has caught fish to accept that a saleable commodity from the ocean should not be taken and sold. It is hard for them to understand that this is a wrong thing to do. For many years the taking of small crayfish was not regarded as a very serious matter. Crayfish were plentiful; there were always more that could be caught each year. Therefore there was no particular moral issue involved in taking home a few crays or filling the utility with undersized crays and taking them down for distribution among friends.

What the department is aiming to do in this measure is to maintain the crayfish catch in perpetuity. This Bill in basis is a conservation measure for the better protection and management of this most important industry. It aims at making it too expensive to catch undersized crayfish. There is no desire to brand a man a criminal, as the Minister for Fisheries has said; but any man engaged in this industry who will take undersized crays is, in fact, depriving himself and family of his and their future livelihood.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Kelly.

House adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

## Legislative Council

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