

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, August 9, 1960.

The House met at 2 o'clock.

The CLERK—I have to inform the House that owing to his absence from Adelaide on account of a family bereavement the Speaker will be unable to attend the House this day.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Dunnage) took the Chair and read prayers.

ASSENT TO ACTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the following Acts:

- Appropriation (No. 1)
- Dentists Act Amendment
- Health Act Amendment
- Land Agents Act Amendment
- Metropolitan Transport Advisory Council Act Amendment
- Stamp Duties Act Amendment
- Statutes Amendment (Public Salaries)
- Supply (No. 1).
- Swine Compensation Act Amendment.
- Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment.

QUESTIONS.**KIDNAPPING.**

Mr. HEASLIP—I understand that had the culprit in a recent kidnapping case in New South Wales been apprehended, there was no suitable legislation to deal with him. Can the Premier say whether there is legislation in South Australia dealing with such a case?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—There are Acts providing for this and I think there are also provisions under common law which would deal with it. The whole matter is being examined. This type of offence is relatively new to Australia and all members would agree that for such an offence stringent penalties are necessary. At present the question of penalties for this type of offence is being considered and I presume that legislation dealing with the matter will probably be brought before Parliament later this session.

LAND ACQUISITION BY RAILWAYS.

Mr. FRANK WALSH—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I seek permission to have placed on the black-board a map that will assist in explaining some of the reasons for a question I intend to ask.

Leave granted.

Mr. FRANK WALSH—I have received a letter from the Town Clerk of the Corporation of Mitcham stating:—

Concerning land acquired by the South Australian Railways Commissioner within the City

of Mitcham, I now enclose a plan showing the set-out of the acquisitions. The transfer of the 224 allotments and 14 acres of unsubdivided land into the name of the Commissioner will deprive the council of £1,708 rates per annum.

In addition, I know that land in the Marion Corporation is also involved and, from information I have received, that the Brighton Corporation is similarly concerned. Will the Premier, as Acting Minister of Railways, in the interests of the people of South Australia, make available to the House information as to the purposes for which the Railways Commissioner intends to use this land that is now under his control?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Honourable members are aware that provision has to be made for future planning for public utilities in this State, and it is not always advisable to disclose publicly the plans that are maturing because the moment a plan is disclosed the price of the land to be acquired is automatically doubled. For instance, if the Government some years ago had disclosed that it intended to duplicate the road between the Metropolitan Abattoirs and Gawler it would have had to pay an excessive price for the land. Under those circumstances I do not believe that it would be advisable in the public interest to outline specific plans that are maturing regarding transport or other public utilities. The land mentioned by the honourable member was acquired ostensibly for the purposes stated: it was acquired by the Railways Commissioner for railway purposes.

WINE INDUSTRY.

Mr. KING—Will the Premier say whether the Prices Commissioner will continue his inquiry into the wine industry this year? If so, will he report on whether the prices paid for grapes by winemakers for the 1960 vintage were reasonable in view of his previous findings and the extent to which grape prices for the 1961 vintage will be increased over the 1960 prices?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Two primary producers' organizations are concerned with this matter and I have been corresponding with both since the Commissioner's report was made available. I think it is the desire of both—it is certainly the desire of one—that the Prices Commissioner should continue the investigation he made last year and issue another report for the forthcoming year on the same question as previously: namely, what price should be paid to grape growers? In that report, which will be available to the

industry, he will undoubtedly indicate whether the price paid this year, taking into account the return to the wine industry from its produce, was reasonable, and he will also make recommendations regarding the price for next year. Speaking generally, I believe this action will have the support of the wine industry, which is concerned about the lack of stabilization generally.

Mr. BYWATERS—On May 10 last I asked the Premier whether it would be possible for the Prices Commissioner's report on the wine industry to be tabled. I know some people who are interested in it from a public point of view, but so far it has not been disclosed. Has this aspect been considered and can the Premier give an assurance that he will have this report tabled? Also, in view of the Prices Commissioner's findings and the results that have accrued from them, can the Premier say what power the Prices Commissioner has in implementing the suggestions contained in his report?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Dealing with the latter question first, the Prices Commissioner investigated the wine industry at the request of the Government and of certain organizations and interested parties. There were two phases of his report. The first dealt with the selling price of wine. Members will recall that there was a suggestion that there would be a price war in the selling of wine, which could have been detrimental to the growers and the winemakers. The second phase dealt with the price to be paid for grapes purchased from the growers.

The Prices Commissioner has no power to enforce his report, except that he has power to make a maximum price at which anything can be sold. He has no power to compel a sale or to provide a minimum price. His services were in an entirely advisory capacity in an attempt to assist the industry. I believe the report was most valuable. It certainly provided for a stabilization of the industry. The price cutting by wine makers has been discontinued and already some quite material increases have been made in the price of grapes. I believe there is no reason why the report should not be made public. Normally under the Prices Act information to the Prices Commissioner has to be regarded as confidential, but I believe this information is of sufficient general character to enable it to be made public and, if that is so, I certainly have no objection to tabling it in the House for general information.

In respect of the third question, it would not be possible for this Parliament to take any action to make prices for grapes compulsory. We could make a law stating that one may buy grapes for a certain price but we could not compel persons to buy. This Parliament has no constitutional power to do that. We can fix a price, but we cannot compel a transaction.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

Mr. LAWN—My question of public interest is directed to the Government and arises out of the Government's delay in appointing a successor to Sir Robert George. In recent months two rumours have been abroad around the metropolis regarding his successor. The first was that, as a penalty for matters arising out of the Stuart Royal Commission, Sir Mellis Napier was to be offered the position, but the current rumour is that the Government now finds it is unable to obtain any suitable person for the post because people have claimed that if they accepted the position they would have to play second fiddle to the Premier of South Australia. Will the Premier state, firstly, whether the Government is considering this matter and, secondly, whether any Australian citizen is eligible?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—As this is a matter of considerable importance I ask the honourable member to place the question on notice.

Mr. LAWN—Can the Premier say what is the age of the present Chief Justice? Also, is Sir Mellis Napier carrying out the duties of both Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice for the State of South Australia?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I have no personal knowledge of the age of His Excellency and I would be going only on hearsay if I attempted to answer that question. As regards his duties, His Excellency is almost exclusively undertaking the duties of Lieutenant-Governor at the present time. He has almost entirely relinquished his salary as Chief Justice while he is undertaking the duties of Lieutenant-Governor.

WINDY POINT RESERVE.

Mr. MILLHOUSE—About six months ago by proclamation under the Crown Lands Act the Government took over from the Mitcham Council the Windy Point Reserve in my electoral district and committed it to the care, control and management of the Minister for National Pleasure Resorts, who is, I understand, the Premier. From Windy Point is obtained certainly the most convenient and

probably one of the best panoramic views of the City of Adelaide either by day or by night, but the area has not in the past received the degree of development it warrants. I understand that the Government has in mind certain plans for its development. Although I do not expect the Premier to have the details now I ask him to make those plans known and, more important, to state when it is likely that the development of this reserve will be undertaken.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—*I will obtain a report for the honourable member.*

SEWAGE FARM GRASS.

Mr. HUTCHENS—Can the Minister of Agriculture state the reason for the restrictions on the use of grasses from the sewage farm and indicate whether, in imposing such restrictions, consideration was given to the requirements of dairymen? Will he state whether it is likely that restrictions will be temporarily relieved to assist dairymen who have not had the opportunity to provide the necessary cattle feed and whether the Department has considered the advisability of imposing a heavy penalty upon those who have offended by selling cattle outside the prescribed terms when grass from the farm was used.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN—These restrictions arose from an outbreak of beef measles at the beginning of 1959. Beef measles is the larval stage of the human tape worm; it appears in beef and is normally shown up by meat inspection. If the meat is not properly cooked there is some danger to human health. As a result of the outbreak the use of sewage grass for cattle and pigs, which are similarly affected, was restricted. Every effort was made to consider the farmers who used the grass grown on the sewage farm for carrying on business as dairy farmers. Firstly, they were requested to pay special attention to the sale of their stock. Unfortunately, no matter what was done there was always some way whereby beef measles would crop up unexpectedly. The danger of there being a meat infection applied not only to the local trade, but I think more particularly to the export trade, as it could have had a very bad effect on the export market for the whole of Australia. The regulations were to have been brought into effect in June of last year but, because of the dry season, that was delayed until the end of August. However, before the end of August the season was obviously getting worse, so their operation was extended until June 30, 1960, in order to give

everyone a good chance to make other arrangements. In that time the position was to be watched, a special type of marking was to be used for the cattle, and, of course, anybody using sewage grass for cattle was given strict instructions that the cattle were not to be disposed of without notice. In spite of that, however, breaches occurred. Unfortunately, merely imposing heavier penalties will not solve the problem, because many offences are committed by people who have no particular knowledge in the matter. For instance, a man went to hospital and his sons, who disposed of the cattle, claimed they did not know of the restrictions. That type of offence is difficult to guard against merely by the imposition of heavier penalties. The only practicable thing to do was to prohibit the use of sewage grass for cattle and pigs, as is done in the case of all the sewage farms I know of in Australia. The exception to that is that some of the sewage farms carry their own stock, and of course they are then properly controlled. Every consideration was given in this matter, and it was not possible to continue the use of sewage grass with any safety for a period beyond the 12 months extension which was given.

SEMI-TRAILERS.

Mr. NANKIVELL—Like many other members having extensive lengths of interstate highways running through their electorates, I have been greatly perturbed at the number of fatal accidents involving semi-trailers which have occurred recently on the highways. As I travel extensively on these roads at night in the course of my Parliamentary duties, I have been able to make several observations. Will the Premier, as the acting Minister of Roads, consider either amending the Road Traffic Act or bringing in new legislation relating to the lighting of the rear of such semi-trailers at night, both when moving and stationary; secondly, to the carriage and placement of both warning lights and reflectors in cases where breakdowns constitute an obstruction of the pavement? Will the Government consider making it an offence to leave unattended any vehicle constituting such an obstruction?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Some of the matters mentioned have already, I think, been the subject of amendments to the Road Traffic Act. Perhaps they were not dealt with as completely as the honourable member would desire, but nevertheless they

have been dealt with in some way. A completely new Road Traffic Bill will shortly be introduced into this House. Sir Edgar Bean has been working consistently on this matter for five or six months, and as a result many amendments will be introduced shortly. I do not think it is advisable to delay the Bill while this matter is investigated again. I will refer the honourable member's question to the State Traffic Committee which makes recommendations on these matters, and if the committee considers it advisable amendments can be included when the Bill is before the House. I will see that the matter is promptly referred to the committee, and any supporting evidence the honourable member can bring forward will be welcomed by its chairman.

JERVOIS BRIDGE.

Mr. TAPPING—A proposal to build a new bridge across the Port River is before the Public Works Committee. The first reference in this matter was in 1955, when the Jervois Bridge was considered unsafe for traffic. In recent months, since heavy and fast traffic over the bridge has been prohibited, a real hazard has been created at the Birkenhead Bridge through the increased number of vehicles, including buses, which traverse that bridge. I do not criticize the Public Works Committee, as I know the problems associated with this matter, but because of the confusion in my electorate and in the Port Adelaide district, can the chairman of the committee indicate what progress has been made in this matter and say when a report can be expected?

Mr. SHANNON (Chairman, Public Works Standing Committee)—I assure the honourable member that investigations are proceeding into this problem in a field that was not at first visualized by some Government authorities. I refer to the possibility of a subterranean crossing rather than a bridge. Although I cannot answer the honourable member, I can say that there are bright prospects regarding this matter. The committee was informed that the Jervois Bridge was unsafe when the matter was first referred some years ago, but I remind the honourable member that the bridge is still standing. It has certainly had some repairs, and it may require further repairs before it can be replaced. I hope the committee's investigation of this matter will not be protracted, as we are getting further expert advice in this field shortly. The committee has been very busy lately with matters that had to be resolved before Parliament resumed, and

obviously some things had to stand aside to enable us to get through the work. This matter is not being unnecessarily delayed. In fact, investigation has been going on all the time, and I hope to be able to call evidence to resolve the problem, perhaps in the next month or two.

RELAXA TABS.

Mrs. STEELE—Some weeks ago inquests were held into two fires in which two women lost their lives. In his finding the Coroner drew attention to the dangers of a certain drug called Relaxa Tabs, and a few days later in the press the Director-General of Public Health also drew attention to the fact that these tablets were readily available to the public without a doctor's prescription. I understand that in some States the sale of these tablets is controlled. Can the Premier, representing the Minister of Health, say whether the Government intends to control the sale of these drugs in South Australia?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I know that the medical profession generally is concerned about this matter. The Minister of Health has had certain discussions concerning it, but I have not seen any firm recommendations to Cabinet regarding any proposed legislation. I will take the matter up with the Minister of Health and advise the honourable member what steps will be taken.

PORT PIRIE WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. MCKEE—A report in today's *News* refers to a statement made by the Health Officer at Port Pirie (Dr. Viner Smith) regarding the poor sanitation at the Port Pirie West primary school. The report states:—

All sanitary blocks at Port Pirie West primary school were old, in bad repair, and unsatisfactory, the health officer, Dr. G. Viner Smith, told council last night. This report followed an inspection. Dr. Viner Smith said the number of pans was insufficient and the female block was badly sited. He recommended that the existing four blocks be demolished and adequate new blocks be built as a matter of urgency.

In view of Dr. Viner Smith's report, will the Minister of Education have this matter investigated immediately with a view to taking whatever action is necessary?

The Hon. B. PATTINSON—I shall be pleased to do that.

STRATHALBYN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. JENKINS—Having in mind the Minister's ideas on the future plans for water supply in the district of Strathalbyn and the fact that in normal seasons considerable water flows

down the Angas River, which feeds the reservoir there, and escapes, will the Minister of Works consider having the banks raised, if it is economically possible or practicable, in order to conserve more water? If this can be done, will he consider extending the existing 2in. mains from Strathalbyn to the racecourse and increasing their size so that they may serve the 20 or 30 farmers in the Milang area who are suffering disabilities because of lack of stock water? This could conform with the Minister's plans for the district, which may not operate for some years.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—The possibility of increasing the capacity of the reservoir on the Angas River has not been overlooked. I have had some discussions on it with the Engineer-in-Chief. I will re-open the matter with him in view of the honourable member's question as the matter may merit further discussion. The possibility of extending the mains has not hitherto been regarded favourably by the Engineer-in-Chief because of the limited supply of water in the reservoir, which did not permit an extension of the present system, as the township itself has been somewhat short of water during one or two summers. However, I will advise the honourable member as to the possibility (a) of increasing the height of the reservoir embankment if sufficient water flows down the river to make that advisable; and (b) of extending the mains to serve any farmers the honourable member has in mind.

WHYALLA TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. LOVEDAY—Can the Minister of Education say what progress has been made towards the establishment of a Leaving Honours class at the Whyalla technical high school?

The Hon. B. PATTINSON—The whole question of the establishment of Leaving Honours classes in various country centres is being considered at present, and the Whyalla technical high school is a special case. I cannot give the honourable member any definite information at the moment, but as soon as I can I shall let him know.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Mr. FRED WALSH—Recently, the Engineering and Water Supply Department fixed August 15 as the closing date for appeals against assessments. I know that in my own area, and I believe in many other suburban areas, assessments have not yet reached property owners; therefore it has been impossible for them to determine whether or not to appeal against

an assessment. Will the Minister of Works have the question of the extension of the closing date for appeals examined?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—In accordance with the usual practice, and indeed as required by the Act, the Minister of Works is required each year to gazette the assessment, which has been done this year. Also, in accordance with what has been the usual practice, the date of appeal has been named as the date until which appeals will be entertained, but the department has never been adamant in this matter and where the appellant can indicate some valid reason for an appeal being lodged later than August 15, that appeal has always been entertained. I presume that that practice will continue.

WRONGS ACT.

Mr. DUNSTAN—I remind the Treasurer that, when a Wrongs Act Amendment Bill, which I introduced, was before this House, he obtained concurrence to an amendment on an undertaking to inquire of the Law Society its attitude to the payment of solatium to the children of people concerning whom claims might be made under the Wrongs Act. So far as I am able to discover, the Law Society has not as yet been asked for its opinion on this score. Will the Treasurer ask the Society its opinion and let the House have it?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I am afraid that my memory has failed me in connection with this matter and probably I did not carry out the request of the honourable member. Possibly I have not submitted it to the Law Society; I may be in error about that. However, if that is the case, I will remedy it as soon as possible and advise him accordingly.

AMALGAMATION OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. SHANNON—I understand that the Education Department, on the instruction of the Minister, is preparing for an amalgamation of various higher primary and area schools under one heading, and that the Minister is also looking at the possible reclassification of some of these schools which have grown into very important schools and are rendering an excellent service to country residents. I have discovered only recently, by virtue of the projects referred to the Public Works Committee, that area schools are still very popular. Indeed, the only question we are asked about them is: "How soon can we have one?" Has the Minister any information as to policy on this matter, as it would be of great interest to many country areas?

The Hon. B. PATTINSON—The whole question of the future of area and higher primary schools has been under discussion between myself, the principal officers of the Education Department, the executive committee of the Teachers' Institute, and other interested parties. We have now reached a decision on the matter, and only yesterday a decision reached in Cabinet of far-reaching importance concerned the whole future of area and higher primary schools. That decision must be embodied in an amendment to the regulations and it is not usual to anticipate any decision of Executive Council, but I hope that an announcement will be made next Thursday.

PORT AUGUSTA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. RICHES—I refer to a situation which has arisen at the Port Augusta primary school. I understand that the Education Department, I think under a direction from the Minister, has stipulated that after May each year there is to be no transfer of senior officers. With that decision, as far as it is practicable, I am in complete accord, but it so happens that the department did not make appointments to the Port Augusta schools of deputy headmasters at any time during the year. Because of the failure of the department to make an appointment before May, those schools have to go without appointments for the remainder of the year. In addition, the deputy headmaster was transferred from the Port Augusta primary school at the end of last year and no replacement was made before May, although I understand an appointment has been made now. Notwithstanding that ruling, the chief assistant lady teacher from the school was transferred to Salisbury North after May. The ruling did not apply in that case and consequently the Port Augusta school has been left seriously understaffed. This matter has been brought before the Minister and I know he has had it in mind for several weeks. Has he yet been able to reach decisions on the general policy and, in particular, on the situation at Port Augusta?

The Hon. B. PATTINSON—As the honourable member is aware, I have acknowledged that the frequency and multiplicity of transfers of teachers throughout the State was becoming a great burden financially and causing much unrest to thousands of children and their parents at various schools. As a result I have taken the matter up again in a series of conferences with the principal officers of the department and of the Teachers' Institute and we have arrived at substantial agreement that

the number of transfers should be reduced to an almost irreducible minimum, if I can use that expression. Most people will agree that our future policy will be a great improvement. I think there is an exception to the general rule in relation to the Port Augusta school and I have received one or two reports and recommendations concerning it. I do not know what happened about the transfer to Salisbury, which seems to have been a breach of the decision which was made, but I will refresh my memory and, if possible, let the honourable member have a definite decision later this week.

MAIN NORTH ROAD.

Mr. CLARK—During the last few weeks I have been rather perturbed, in travelling along the dual highway between Gawler and Adelaide, to find that, although this road has only been down a few months, it is badly cut up in many places. Many of my constituents have spoken to me about this matter. Will the Premier, as acting Minister of Roads, obtain a report and, if possible, ascertain the reasons for the rapid deterioration in so many parts of this recently made road?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I cannot agree with the honourable member about the state of this road. I travelled over it quite recently and thought that, considering it was a newly constructed and rather urgently constructed road, the department had made a good job of it, particularly as it was not able to consolidate it. With this type of construction there are always a few initial problems. I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

Mr. QUIRKE—North of Smithfield on the new dual highway, the northbound part of the new road is being laid down with thousands of tons of sand, which is a complete departure from orthodox road-building as we know it in this State. I think that I know the reason, but it is causing so much conjecture among the public that it is time somebody explained why that method of road-building is being used in that area. There are some miles of it. Can the Premier explain the reason for using such an unorthodox method of road-building?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I have noticed that for some time now in that part of the State the Highways Department does, below the main metal coating, put a layer of sand. I presume that that is something found to be satisfactory by the engineers concerned. However, I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

SOVIET LITERATURE.

Mr. QUIRKE—Recently there has been a flood of Soviet propaganda matter into South Australia, much of which was printed in England, although most was printed in Moscow. About three or four lb. of it has been received by the Parliamentary Library and similar quantities by many country libraries throughout the State. I have not read it, but I intend to. I have had reports that it is extremely well got up and could be most misleading. Can the Premier say whether there is any authority in South Australia with power to vet such material before it is released throughout the country?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I know of no State authority that would have control over this matter. I presume that the Commonwealth laws, particularly those relating to internal security, could deal with it if it violated certain principles.

Mr. Quirke—It comes from the Soviet Embassy.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I know that. I would think that the Commonwealth security services could stop its distribution if it advocated certain ideas or violated certain principles and was designed to overthrow the Government of the Commonwealth. However, I do not know of a State authority competent to deal with it. The material is distributed through the post and I know of no State legislation relating to postal matter. That would be a Commonwealth matter and I will refer the question to the appropriate Commonwealth authority.

HEATHFIELD RECREATION RESERVE.

Mr. BYWATERS—I address my question to the chairman of the Public Works Standing Committee. As a member of the National Fitness Council, together with the director and assistant director of that council, I was invited to visit the Heathfield recreation area this morning. We were met by representatives of the Heathfield Community Centre and a councillor from the District Council of Stirling, who expressed concern at the area being taken over by the Education Department for the proposed new high school. Their main concern was the close proximity of the new boundary to the present oval—the distance being only 20ft. Toilets built by the community centre at a cost of £350 will be inside the new area. Can the chairman of the Public Works Standing Committee say whether his members have visited the area concerned? Were the wishes of the Stirling District Council and the Heathfield Community Centre considered? Has the present

suggested area for the high school been finalized, and has the question of compensation to the community centre been considered?

Mr. SHANNON (Chairman, Public Works Standing Committee)—The question contains such a tissue of misstatements that for the moment I do not know what to say. I have no doubt the honourable member is most astute and sincere in seeking to get to the root of troubles in other members' areas as well as in his own. He has plenty of time.

Mr. Bywaters—I asked my question as a member of the National Fitness Council.

Mr. SHANNON—Didn't you visit the area?

Mr. Bywaters—Yes.

Mr. SHANNON—My underground information was that you would visit my district this morning to consult with Mr. Evans. Is that correct?

Mr. Bywaters—He was one.

Mr. SHANNON—Mr. S. G. Evans, the chairman of the community club?

Mr. Bywaters—I believe he is.

Mr. SHANNON—Now I can get on with the task of answering the questions. Firstly, the 20 ft. between the edge of the oval and the property to be acquired by the Education Department is such a gross exaggeration as to make one smile.

Mr. Bywaters—It is the truth.

Mr. SHANNON—It is not.

Mr. Bywaters—I saw the pegs.

Mr. SHANNON—I do not care what pegs you saw. Anyone can drive pegs into the ground. I have seen the plan; it is available for the honourable member and he can put his ruler on it and measure the exact distance, which is 60 ft. The community club built a hall on this area 30 ft. from the edge of the oval. We have had Mr. S. G. Evans before my committee as a witness. He volunteered to come. He has 11 members of the community club—11 in all. The club was formed as a result of motor racing at the Skyline. The Skyline was the motor-racing drome from which, ostensibly, the profits were to go to charity. I was told that when motor racing took place every member of the community club was given a job for which he received a fee. Mr. Evans told my committee that the community club had by its own efforts established this oval at considerable expense and labour and that there was no financial commitment as far as the community club was concerned. However, upon examination he admitted that £500 was paid to a quarry owner—he happens to be one, and I am noting the inference—for the spoil

from a quarry that was really a nuisance to him. He got rid of some rubbish from his quarry and obtained £500 for it! Not a bad effort!

We now come to the Stirling District Council. The honourable member said that a councillor was present. I suppose it was Mr. Evans as he is the one who has given most trouble and has caused the hold-ups that have been taking place for a number of years. My committee discussed this problem and decided to invite the Stirling District Council to send representatives before the committee to put their points of view. A council meeting was held and the members started pointing to one another saying, in effect, "You had better go, Bill" or "You had better go, Tom," but nobody was anxious. They started with Mr. Biddiss, the chairman, and they even found one man who said he would go if nobody else would, but they decided in the interests of the council that he should not attend. However, they decided to send Mr. Fisher, the council's solicitor, to represent the council. The committee had appointed a time and place for the hearing and, when Mr. Fisher appeared, the general opinion of the members of the committee was that he could not answer any of the questions with which we were concerned. He did not know council policy and therefore could not speak for the council. I have no idea what happened between the council and Mr. Fisher; all I am saying is that we offered to hear evidence from the council, but they sent their solicitor to give evidence, and not only did he not impress us, but he could not tell us the things we wanted to know. I am convinced that after reading a list of recommendations made by my committee the Stirling District Council will realize that it will be a matter not of where we will put the high school but of when it will be built.

SOUTH PARA RESERVOIR.

Mr. LAUCKE—Will the Minister of Works state the present holding of the State's largest reservoir, the South Para?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—I have not seen this week's figures, but the latest figure in my mind is 3,600,000,000 gallons. I will get the precise figure and inform the honourable member tomorrow.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Mr. HARDING—In today's *Advertiser* it is reported that for certain reasons West Germany will not purchase Australian apples

next year. Will the Minister of Agriculture obtain a report on this statement?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN—I will get a report tomorrow.

RAIL STANDARDIZATION.

Mr. O'HALLORAN—Has the Premier any further information regarding negotiations that have been proceeding for some time between the State and the Commonwealth concerning the carrying out of the agreement for the standardization of the railway lines in the northern narrow gauge system? Can he also indicate when finality will be reached?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Since the House went into recess the new Commonwealth Minister for Transport (Mr. Opperman) has visited South Australia. He discussed this matter very fully at Port Augusta and, in company with officers of the State railway service and his own officers, he made a thorough inspection of all the lines involved. We are now awaiting the result of his investigations, and I presume we will know the Commonwealth's decision next week, when a very significant event takes place. No formal reply has been received from the Commonwealth either accepting or rejecting the proposition.

FRUIT CANNING INQUIRY.

Mr. KING—Can the Premier tell the House when the committee inquiring into the canning industry is likely to present a report?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I believe the report is in a very advanced stage, probably in course of being printed. I will inquire for the honourable member.

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

Mr. HUTCHENS—Twice prior to the recess I raised the question of the necessity or otherwise of the law being amended to make it possible, when necessary, for doctors to give a blood transfusion to a child without the consent of the parents. The Premier promised that he would inquire and advise the House later. Can he now give any information in this matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Cabinet has not yet completed its investigations. As the honourable member knows, difficulty has been experienced in this matter, particularly with one religious sect. I think that in Great Britain and in some States of Australia legislation has been passed which enables a blood transfusion to be given under certain circumstances, in some instances at the direction of a magistrate and in others on the certificate of,

I think, two doctors. This matter is being examined, and legislation will probably be introduced, but no formal decision has yet been made.

SECONDHAND TYRES.

Mr. QUIRKE—On April 28 I addressed a question to the Premier regarding the suggested amendment of the Secondhand Dealers Act to deal with the purchase of secondhand tyres. Has he a reply?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—No decision has yet been made in this matter, but I will advise the honourable member as soon as possible. It is always a very complex matter to take any action which would come between two persons involved in a deal. I assure the honourable member that this matter is being thoroughly investigated.

SALT EVAPORATION.

Mr. McKEE—During his recent visit to Port Pirie the Premier indicated that a large company was interested in establishing a salt evaporation project there. As we in Port Pirie are anxious to attract there any industry, large or small, can he say whether any further approach has been made by this company, and can he disclose the name of the company?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—An international company applied for the right to take up salt pan leases adjacent to Port Pirie. I doubt very much whether the company desires to have its name published at this stage, as I do not believe any firm decision has been made. The rights to take up leases have been agreed to, and I believe the matter is being further investigated.

SALT WATER HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Mr. JENKINS—Can the Premier report progress on the investigations into a hydro-electric scheme from salt water on the South Coast?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—No. Consultants the Electricity Trust brought to South Australia from Great Britain have investigated various sites, but I do not believe they have yet furnished their final report.

TEMPORARY HOMES.

Mr. TAPPING—Most members of this House have recently been notified by the Housing Trust that when a temporary home is vacated in future, the trust's policy is that no other person shall inhabit that home. Most members feel that this type of home should be demolished or removed, but I feel that in the process

the policy may be too rigid, because in the last few weeks four or five cases have been brought to my notice where families cannot obtain homes under any circumstances. As we know, the trust's policy is that to qualify for a brick structure a person must have been an applicant for five years. This morning I had a very difficult case brought to my notice. It was of a father, mother and child. They sleep in a motor car and, because of the policy of the trust, there was no hope of their getting a home anyway. Trust policy should not be too rigid. Will the Premier approach the Housing Trust to see if this matter can be reconsidered, in view of extenuating circumstances?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I will have the matter examined. It is one that the honourable member knows has peculiar difficulties associated with it. However, I will see whether it is useful to take it further.

NEW OVAL.

Mr. DUNSTAN—There has been a proposal current for a considerable time for the transfer from the Walkerville Council to the St. Peters Council of a certain area close to the bed of the River Torrens for the construction of an oval upon the diversion of the watercourse in the River Torrens at that place, as there is no satisfactory playing area within the area of the St. Peters Council. Can the Premier say what stage this proposal has now reached?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—The Minister of Local Government is abroad at the moment and I am carrying on his work. Investigations have been made into the question of this proposed oval and I do not think there are any physical difficulties in its establishment. The question is rather one of financial responsibility. I should be happy to discuss this matter with the local governing authorities concerned. I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting the Cabinet, in view of the particular circumstances of this area, to agree to make available some of the cost, but it gets down to a question of what would be a fair apportionment of the cost and whether the local authority was prepared to bear a fair proportion of the cost. I think that is in general terms the best I can do with the question today. I should be happy to talk to the local governing authorities concerned or any local authorities that may be interested in that proposition and may want to discuss the matter from the financial point of view. I think I can say that Cabinet would be prepared to make reasonable assistance available in the very special circumstances of this area. Normally,

we do not make money available for the creation of ovals except under a joint scheme with the Minister of Education but, as this area is in a very difficult position, I think the Government can go further than that. It would depend on whether the local governing authorities or some other local authority would be prepared to assume some financial responsibility.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. HUTCHENS—In this morning's *Advertiser* appears the following report under the heading "South Australian water supply was a 'shock'":—

Two Government plumbing supervisors from India arrived in Melbourne today and said they were shocked to find that drinking water in some Australian cities was neither filtered nor chlorinated.

Later, the report says that they were—very very surprised to find that in Adelaide the water was not even filtered.

Is this statement based on fact and, if it is, has the Department been convinced that the water is such in South Australia that it does not need filtering?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—Two things are involved in the question of the purity of water supply. The first is whether the water supply is free from bacteria harmful to the health of the people drinking it. The second is whether it is desirable to have the water clear all the time and not carrying any fine solids suspended in it. The bacteria are taken care of by chlorination. I cannot say that every drop of water that comes in is chlorinated, but we are taking steps to see that it is chlorinated from all major outlets from reservoirs and from the River Murray pumping station. I think a careful analysis is made with great frequency and regularity to see that the bacteria content of our water is well below the minimum necessary to safeguard public health. Our water supply is perfectly safe and equal, I think, to any water supply anywhere so far as freedom from bacteria are concerned. Filtration has no beneficial effect on the purity of the water as far as bacteria are concerned. It is advantageous in removing some discoloration that occurs from time to time in our water supply. The cost of filtration is very high and as it is only at certain times that our water becomes discoloured, possibly due to some local circumstances concerning the reticulation system, filtration is not justified for our water supply. We will, however, keep a very close watch on it, and on chlorination.

WATER RATE REVENUE.

Mr. O'HALLORAN—My questions concern the re-assessment of land in this State for purposes of water dues. Firstly, have all the water districts in the State been re-assessed recently or are they in the process of being re-assessed? Secondly, will such re-assessment bring about an increase in the revenue derived from our water schemes? Thirdly, has any estimate of the amount of increase to be derived been made?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—I think that this matter will be fully dealt with by the Treasurer when he brings down the Budget, which is the normal document in which to discuss these matters. However, if the honourable member desires to anticipate the Budget, there may be some general statement I can make, and I suggest he puts his question on notice.

RESERVE ENCLOSURE.

Mr. FRED WALSH—It has been brought to my notice that a reserve in my electorate has been enclosed with a 9ft. high mesh fence by the local council and that it is intended to keep it closed seven days a week every week of the year. This reserve has been used as a playing area for children in the locality, but I understand the council contemplates leasing it to sporting bodies. The children will then have nowhere to play other than in the streets and this is causing considerable concern to people in the neighbourhood. Can the Premier, representing the Minister of Local Government, say whether it is competent for the council to enclose the area for seven days a week, 52 weeks of the year as has been suggested?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I would have to make some investigations before I would be prepared to answer this question. If the honourable member will supply me with details of the actual location of the reserve, so that I can have the title examined to see under what terms the area is vested in the council and such matters, I will get an authoritative reply.

COUNTRY PRICES.

Mr. RICHES—A number of people in country towns are working under awards which are lower in the base rate than the determinations for the metropolitan area, presumably on the assumption that the cost of living in larger country towns is lower than in the metropolitan area. That may have been true many years ago, but I firmly believe the reverse

is the position today. It is my conviction that the Prices Commissioner has added a loading above the prices fixed for the metropolitan area on every order that he has made for goods and services in country districts. The prices of meat, milk, bread and other necessary foodstuffs invariably have a loading in country districts. Will the Premier ascertain from the Prices Commissioner whether what I have said is correct and whether any order has ever been made, following an investigation by the Prices Department, in which prices of goods and services have been determined at a lower rate for country towns than for the metropolitan area?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I will see if I can get some general information on this matter, but I point out that the information cannot be conclusive because there are so many items that are not under price control that have a big bearing on this question. Quite a number of items—rent, for instance—are not under price control and they could vary materially from district to district. The information I can get will deal with only a limited number of items that go to make up the living costs in any particular area.

MITCHELL PARK BOYS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. FRANK WALSH—In view of the closing of tenders for the erection of additional classrooms at the Mitchell Park boys technical high school, can the Minister of Works say whether the plans provide for the construction of craft rooms?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—I am unable to answer that question from memory but I will get the information for the honourable member tomorrow.

PETROL PRICES.

Mr. McKEE—It is a fact that some of the major oil companies are cutting the price of petrol, kerosene and distillate by as much as 4d. a gallon. I know that the Prices Commissioner fixes maximum prices and that there is nothing to prevent oil companies from selling below those prices, but if they can sell at up to 4d. a gallon below the fixed prices it would seem that the general public is being charged too much under the present fixation. Will the Premier take this matter up with the Prices Commissioner?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—At present world supplies of oil and petrol are extremely plentiful, probably more so than for many years, and there is keen competition for

sales from various sources. The Prices Commissioner has fixed the average price and some of the oil and petrol imported into South Australia comes from distances far greater than other imports and obviously some prices are below and others above the average price, so it is quite conceivable that some importers would be in a position to undersell their competitors if they so desired. I will get a report for the honourable member. As a matter of fact, I was not aware that price cutting was taking place in South Australia at present.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER LIGHTING.

Mr. QUIRKE—As the member who originated the proposal for better lighting in this Chamber it is gratifying to see what has been done. It reflects great credit on those responsible. Will the Minister of Works accept my personal thanks and convey my thanks to those officers who initiated and carried out the splendid lighting of this Chamber?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON—I shall be delighted to carry out that rather unusual request—although it is not unusual so far as the honourable member is concerned. Departmental officers do their work faithfully and well and are not often rewarded by the thanks the honourable member has asked me to extend. Mr. Doig and Mr. Slade came here yesterday to check that everything was all right. I think the honourable member's remarks are justified and that this is the best lighting we have had in this Chamber and I will pass on his thanks.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: HEATHFIELD RECREATION RESERVE.

Mr. BYWATERS—I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. BYWATERS—When the honourable member for Onkaparinga (Mr. Shannon) was answering my earlier question, he implied that I as a member of Parliament went into his district. I want to make it perfectly clear that I went into his district this morning as a member of the National Fitness Council. I am appointed by this Parliament as a member of the National Fitness Council, which is particularly concerned with the future development of recreational areas. I am prepared to congratulate the Minister of Education on his statement last week about the need for more recreational areas in and around the metropolitan area. I make this statement because I do not want there to be any confusion among members of

this House that I went into another member's district with a view to doing anything but in regard to that matter.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION:
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Referring to my answer to a question by the honourable member for Adelaide (Mr. Lawn), I realize that what I said is capable of misunderstanding by him. I did not say that the Lieutenant-Governor had completely given up his salary as Chief Justice: I think I said "largely". I think Sir Mellis Napier is actually receiving £500 for his duties as Chief Justice at present.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The SPEAKER laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:—

- Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works.
- Elizabeth High School (Additional Building).
- Thevenard Bulk Wheat Bin.
- Warren Water Supply (New Trunk Main—Modified Scheme).
- Eyre Peninsula Water Supply (Augmentation from Lincoln Basin).
- Port Pirie Harbour Improvements (final).
- Blackwood Primary School (Additional Buildings).
- Edwardstown Primary School (Additional Buildings).
- Woodville High School (Additional Building).

and the following reports by the committee:—

- Morgan to Whyalla Pipeline (Additional Pumps and Booster Stations) (progress).
- Blackwood High School (interim).
- Plympton High School (interim).
- Campbelltown Primary School (interim).
- Darlington Primary School (interim).
- Modbury Primary School (interim).
- Naracoorte South Primary School (interim).
- Seaton Park Primary School (interim).
- Sturt Primary School (interim).
- Keith Area School (interim).
- Kimba Area School (interim).
- Mallala Area School (interim).
- Enfield High School (interim).
- Taperoo High School (interim).
- Norwood High School (interim).
- Gawler High School (interim).
- Heathfield High School (interim).
- Gepps Cross Girls Technical High School (interim).
- Hendon (Seaton) Boys Technical High School (interim).
- Hendon (Kidman Park) Girls Technical High School (interim).

- Seaton North Primary School (interim).
- Iron Knob Water Supply (interim).
- Elizabeth Downs Primary School (interim).
- Gilles Plains Primary School (interim).
- Stradbroke Primary School (interim).
- Whyalla (Hincks Avenue) Primary School (interim).
- Mount Gambier High School (interim).
- Angle Park Girls Technical High School (interim).
- Mount Gambier Technical High School (interim).
- Booleroo Centre Water Supply (interim).
- Vaughan House Girls Training School (interim).

Ordered that reports be printed.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make appropriation of the several sums for all the purposes set forth in the accompanying Loan Estimates by the Government for expenditure during the year ending June 30, 1961.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Premier and Treasurer) moved—

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Loan Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1961, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—During 1959-60 total expenditure of State funds on capital works and services and on housing amounted to £33,285,000; made up of £28,285,000 from the normal State Loan programme and £5,000,000 borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Of the £5,000,000 Housing Agreement funds, £3,500,000 was advanced to the South Australian Housing Trust, £1,100,000 to the State Bank, and £400,000 to building societies.

The works programmes of the Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust were further assisted by the borrowing of £3,800,000 by way of semi-governmental loans from the public and from institutions. At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council in June last, a total programme of £230,000,000 for State works and housing was approved for 1960-61—an increase of £10,000,000 over the total programme for 1959-60.

South Australia's share of the 1960-61 total is £31,767,000, of which £5,800,000 will be used for the construction and finance of houses under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, leaving £25,967,000 for

the financing of other works and services. Of the £5,800,000 of Housing Agreement funds, £4,060,000 is to be allocated to the South Australian Housing Trust, £1,340,000 to the State Bank, and £400,000 to building societies.

In addition to the £25,967,000 of new money there will also be available repayments to the Loan Fund estimated at £4,150,000, and having regard to the balance of some £405,000 in the Loan Fund as at June 30 last, the Government considers that a programme of works totalling £30,772,000 can be undertaken with confidence. The provisions included in the Loan Estimates for the Electricity Trust, the Housing Trust, and the Abattoirs Board are to be supplemented by £3,900,000 to be borrowed by way of semi-governmental loans. I shall now give members a review of the main works carried out in 1959-60 and information on proposals for 1960-61.

STATE BANK, £3,566,000.

Advances for Homes, £2,850,000.—The State Bank, which administers the Advances for Homes Scheme on behalf of the Government, also administers the allocation of a large part of the moneys which the State borrows under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and which it makes available to home financing authorities through the Home Builders' Fund. Apart from £850,000 specially appropriated in June, 1959, to cover an abnormal end-of-year carryover of approvals, a total of £3,948,000 was provided for the State Bank to meet new applications received during 1959-60.

For 1960-61 the £2,850,000 proposed to be allocated under the Advances for Homes Act will be supplemented by advances from the Home Builders' Fund and other moneys held at the Treasury so that in total the State Bank will have available to it £4,795,000 to be allocated for the building and purchasing of houses. The flood of applications which were made to the bank in July showed that the demand for finance for housing continues to be greater than the funds available from combined governmental and institutional sources.

The Government, in attempting to allocate funds to cope with this tremendous demand, is of course faced with the competing demands for water, sewerage, power, transport, schools, hospitals and other vital works, and it is clear that within the present limit of funds an increased allocation to one vital need can only be at the expense of another vital need. Nevertheless, the Government will continue to make every effort to channel the maximum

possible amount of money into the financing of houses and will also continue to use its best efforts to persuade other lending institutions to give housing every support.

Loans to Producers, £250,000.—During 1959-60 the bank advanced £203,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This figure was made up of £111,000 advanced to fruit packing houses, cold stores, and distilleries, £37,000 to fish processing co-operatives, £20,000 to processors of dairy products and £35,000 for irrigation development. The £250,000 provided this year will permit some expansion in the financing of small co-operatives.

Advances to Settlers, £134,000.—Of the £55,000 advanced by the bank during 1959-60, £33,000 was for various farm buildings, £13,000 for clearing of land and development of pastures, and £9,000 for water improvements. The sum of £134,000 is provided for such purposes in 1960-61 to enable the bank to meet the increasing demands for advances. Other amounts provided on the Loan Estimates for 1960-61 are £30,000 for advances under the Loans for Fencing and Water Piping Act, £1,000 for advances for vermin proof fencing, £300,000 for advances to the State Bank as additional capital to be used in the bank's normal trading services for primary producers and for secondary industry, and £1,000 for water conservation.

HIGHWAYS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, £250,000.—During 1959-60, £85,000 was advanced from the Loan Fund to supplement the funds available to the Highways Department from State motor taxation and from contributions under the Commonwealth Aid Roads legislation. The bridge works financed with those Loan moneys included the completion of two bridges at Renmark to replace old structures damaged by the 1956 flood, and the completion of a bridge at Cadell on the Morgan-Waikerie main road. At Blanchetown the driving of test piles, other experimental work, and the construction of approaches were carried out. The main provision for 1960-61 is £50,000 for further work on the Blanchetown bridge. Tenders are to be called in the near future for its construction and it is expected that it will be completed in 1964.

Other provisions for progress work in 1960-61 are £20,000 for a bridge over the main north railway line on the new roadway to by-pass Gawler, £30,000 for a bridge over the River Light at Linwood on the Main North Road, £80,000 for four small bridges on the

Renmark-Paranga section of the Sturt Highway, £20,000 for two small bridges on the Main North Road at Undalya, £30,000 for a bridge over the River Torrens on Holbrooks Road, Underdale, and £20,000 for a bridge over Boniah Creek near Yongala on the Mannanarie-Peterborough Road.

LANDS DEPARTMENT, £61,000.

Land Repurchase for Closer Settlement, £1,000.—A nominal amount of £1,000 is provided for the purchase of land under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act if required to enlarge a Crown Lease or Agreement into a living area. Members may say that £1,000 for this purpose appears to be trivial, but the position is that under the Public Purposes Loan Act, if Parliament approves of an amount for a purpose and if an opportunity comes along, provided that it is for an approved purpose, a very much larger expenditure can be indulged in on that particular line.

Mr. O'Halloran—At the expense of someone else.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Not necessarily. It is not possible in a Budget of £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 to have every line precisely carried out in one year. Departments put down what they believe they can do, but frequently a contractor lags behind or gets a little ahead.

Mr. O'Halloran—But we are dealing with Loan Estimates, not Revenue.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—Yes, but in a Loan programme of £50,000,000 there is always a certain amount of unavoidable fluctuation between departments. Putting down a nominal amount enables the Government to contemplate making a satisfactory purchase.

Crown Lands Development Act, £40,000.—Actual expenditure in 1959-60 was £41,000. All major projects which were in progress in the South-East at the beginning of 1959-60 were completed during the year and offered for civilian settlement as twenty-eight holdings. All holdings have now been allotted. The Lands Department is now operating a programme which aims to provide assistance to holders of under-developed properties. A number of applications for assistance have been made and £40,000 is provided to finance the work of development during 1960-61.

Buildings, plant, etc., £20,000.—Actual expenditure in 1959-60 on the purchase of plant and equipment, motor vehicles, and minor buildings, etc., was £23,000. The sum of £20,000 is provided for similar requirements during 1960-61.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE, £825,000.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Swamp Lands, £240,000.—Actual expenditure in 1959-60 was £188,000, and the major work undertaken was the completion of the new pumping station with electrically operated pumping units to serve the Berri Irrigation Area. At Cooltong satisfactory progress was made with the comprehensive drainage scheme. Rising mains and all main drains were completed and work associated with the installation of pumping plant was carried out. The principal provisions for 1960-61 are—£11,000 for an additional pumping unit at Berri and modification to enable the superseded steam plant to be used as a standby; £18,000 for a new pumping unit and rising main at Moorook; £20,000 for further work in the electrification of pumping plant in the reclaimed areas, mainly at Jervois; £34,000 for a one-million gallon storage tank and chlorination plant to improve the town water supply at Barmera; £4,000 for extensions to the town water supply at Berri; £16,000 to improve the town water supply in the higher northern portion of Berri; £4,000 to improve the supply at Kingston; £20,000 to commence work on a stock and domestic water supply for Mypolonga; £3,000 to extend the town system at Waikerie; £10,000 for various improvements and additions to town water supplies as required; £5,000 for drainage of portion of the Ral Ral Division of the Chaffey Area; £8,000 to install pumps and to complete work for the comprehensive drainage scheme at Cooltong; £9,000 for drainage of portion of the Moorook area; £3,000 for minor drainage works as required; £2,000 to replace sections of channel with pipeline at Waikerie; £10,000 for other channels and pipelines as required; £4,000 for embankment works in reclaimed areas; £49,000 for buildings, plant and small works as the need arises; and £10,000 for the purchase of land.

South-Eastern Drainage, £560,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1959-60 were £490,000. In the Western Division drainage has been practically completed in the area of 260,000 acres south of drains K-L. During 1959-60 work was confined to the construction of subsidiary drains. In the area of 147,000 acres north of drains K-L contract work progressed on the excavation of the main outlet drain which discharges into the sea at Kingston. The section of the drain from Kingston inland to Blackford has been excavated sufficiently to carry waters of the Avenue and Reedy Creeks to the sea. For the Eastern Division drainage

scheme work last year was mainly on the enlarging of a section of drain M near Beachport. The main proposed expenditures for 1960-61 are—£300,000 for the Western Division, of which £290,000 will be for continued work on the main outlet drain in the northern section and £10,000 for further subsidiary drains in the southern section; and £227,000 for the Eastern Division scheme for the enlarging of drain M inland from Beachport, through the Weakwine Range to the Princes Highway.

Renmark Irrigation Trust, £25,000.—The sum of £25,000 is provided to meet the second annual advance to the trust for the purpose of assisting with its rehabilitation programme.

WOODS AND FORESTS, £1,300,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1959-60 totalled £818,000, the principal items of expenditure being—Maintenance of existing forests £157,000; preparation of land and planting £192,000; purchase of land £24,000; new power station, Nangwarry £82,000; purchase and erection of houses and other buildings £114,000; purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and in forest areas £137,000; and administration £112,000. In 1959-60 the output of log timber from Government forests was approximately 177 million super feet, and it is anticipated that 1960-61 will see an increase to 190 million super feet, of which about 112 million super feet will be processed in Government sawmills and 78 million super feet will be treated by privately owned plants.

The milling of the 112 million super feet at Government mills is planned to yield 44 million lineal feet of flooring and dressed timber, 6½ million fruit cases, 3 million super feet of case fitches, 2 million super feet of undressed timber, 20,000 sleepers, and 20,000 posts. Of the 78 million super feet treated at private plants, 55 million super feet will be used for board and case production, 3 million super feet for plywood manufacture for the furniture trade, and 20 million super feet for pulpwood.

The proposed provisions for 1960-61 are:—The sum of £165,000 to cover the normal forest maintenance services of replanting, weed control, spraying, fire protection, etc.; £165,000 for preparation of land and planting. Approximately 6,000 acres will be cleared during the year and 5,000 acres planted. After allowing for clear felling and for fire losses the total area of Government pine plantations will be approximately 137,500 acres at the end of 1961. The sum of £25,000 is provided

to permit purchase of suitable lands which may become available at a reasonable price; £40,000 is proposed for erection of houses for employees, and for other small buildings and services which may be required in forest areas; £70,000 provided for plant and machinery is for replacement or additional trucks, tractors, plant and tools, etc.; £36,000 is provided for the extension of the box mill and the provision of additional services at the Mount Gambier central mill; £525,000 is set aside to meet payments under contracts for the supply and installation of generating and associated equipment, the construction of the building and the provision of services at the new power station at Nangwarry. Of the estimated total cost of £804,000, £82,000 had been spent to June 30, 1960, on site works and progress payments. The new station, which will use mill waste as fuel, will have a generating capacity of 3,400 kilowatts.

An amount of £37,000 is required for the installation of new pumping plant, mains, and an overhead tank for the Nangwarry water supply; £19,000 is provided for completion of the recreation hall at Mount Burr, and £19,000 for erection of other minor buildings as required at sawmills; £16,000 is proposed for alterations to a case line at Nangwarry to improve the green cutting of case logs; £42,000 is required for a new planing mill and £10,000 for a new record gang saw at Mount Burr. Both of these plants are to replace obsolete equipment; £21,000 is provided for various items of plant and equipment as required. The next three items—£397,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, £1,214,000 for sawmill working expenses, and £250,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working—will be charged against a working account, while the last item—£110,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment—will be a charge against Loan Account.

RAILWAYS, £2,625,000.—Actual payments for railway capital works in 1959-60 were £2,297,000, and during the year several major rollingstock projects were completed. A contract for the supply of 10 diesel electric locomotives of 900 h.p. was completed at a final cost of £913,000, and these units, operating on branch lines, are expected to achieve further reductions in the costs of hauling freight traffic. A project of 11 diesel mechanical rail cars was completed at a final cost of £1,094,000. These cars are all in traffic and are giving an improved country passenger service. Two projects for the construction of a total of 18 suburban diesel rail cars were completed at a

final cost of £915,000. Forty-two cars were in service at the beginning of 1959-60; and the issue of this group of 18 took the total to 60 cars at the end of the year. Several rollingstock programmes were in progress at the end of 1959-60, and I shall comment on them as I deal with the further requirements for funds in 1960-61.

The proposals for this year are:—The sum of £470,000 for Way and Works Branch items such as relaying, improvements to various buildings, signalling, and safety equipment as the need arises from time to time; £250,000 is provided for work on the railway from Hallett's Cove to the new refinery site. The estimated total cost of this work is £365,000; £43,000 is proposed for new residences, and £37,000 for plant and sundries. Of the total requirement of £800,000 for Way and Works Branch, £50,000 is to be met from materials already on hand, leaving a net requirement of new Loan moneys this year of £750,000.

An amount of £612,000 is required to meet progress payments due under a contract for a total of £850,000 for seven 1,750 h.p. diesel electric main line locomotives. Thirty of these locomotives are now in service hauling heavy freight trains and interstate passenger traffic at much lower operating costs than were possible with steam locomotives, and further economies will result from the use of the additional seven; £100,000 is provided for final payments in respect of the contract for ten 900 h.p. diesel electric locomotives which I have already referred to as physically completed last year; £862,000 is proposed for the completion of programmes totalling £1,181,000 for the construction of a further 22 suburban diesel rail cars. Contracts have been let for engines and associated equipment, and it is anticipated that all cars will be issued to traffic during 1960-61. Together with the 60 cars now in service, this group of 22 will take the total to 82 cars, and this will complete present proposals for a suburban diesel service.

An amount of £57,000 is required for progress work on five steel brake vans, £21,000 for construction of three hopper wagons for the bulk carriage of cement, £80,000 for improvements to freight cars which are required because of the hauling of heavier loads and longer trains with diesel electric locomotives, £84,000 for the fitting of roof radiators in suburban diesel rail cars, £12,000 for two mobile cranes, £14,000 for sundry items, including re-railing equipment, £13,000 for

improvements to the suspensions of a further group of ore wagons, and £120,000 for plant and machinery as the need arises. Of the total of £1,975,000 for rollingstock projects, £100,000 can be met from materials already on hand, leaving a net requirement of £1,875,000 this financial year.

HARBORS BOARD, £1,275,000.—In 1959-60 actual payments from Loan Account were £1,201,000. Projects completed at Port Adelaide were the reclamation of land, steel piling, and the provision of moorings in Hawkers Creek for dredging plant at a cost of £64,000, stabilization of the eastern bank of Fletchers Dock, steel sheet piling, and provision of mooring berths for floating plant at a cost of £48,000. Satisfactory progress was made on several larger schemes, and I shall comment on these as I deal with the proposals for 1960-61. The sum of £55,000 is required to complete the reconstruction of North Parade Wharf. During 1959-60 work on the wharf proper was completed, and this year's provision is for ancillary services. This project will give improved facilities for intrastate shipping. The amount of £75,000 is provided for sundry works at Port Adelaide and Outer Harbour as the need arises; £42,000 is required for the completion of roll-on roll-off facilities at Kingscote for the new trailer ship *Troubridge*; £17,000 is provided for final payments in respect of a major project to provide additional shipping accommodation and a bulk loading installation at Port Lincoln. The work was virtually completed in 1958-59, but final payments under contracts for mechanical equipment are to be made this year; £24,000 is proposed for the completion of a new berth at Kirton Point, Port Lincoln, to isolate tanker traffic from the general shipping berths. Four mooring dolphins were practically completed last year; £40,000 is required to complete a roll-on roll-off terminal at Port Lincoln for the trailer ship *Troubridge*; £365,000 is proposed to be spent on further dredging improvements at Port Pirie. The work, which is designed to permit the movement of deeper draught vessels carrying concentrates overseas, provides for the dredging of 46,000 feet of channel. The board's own plant had dredged 17,000 feet to the end of 1958-59 and a further 18,000 feet last year, taking the total to 35,000 feet. The remaining 11,000 feet is to be done by contract; £152,000 is provided for initial work on a major scheme of wharf reconstruction at Port Pirie. A steel sheet piled wharf to serve as an ore handling berth is

planned for completion within three years, and this year's provision includes the purchase of material and the commencement of work; £186,000 is required for progress work on the Thevenard bulk loading installation. Departmental work on the jetty has been completed and a contract let for construction of bulk handling plant. Substantial progress payments under the contract will be made this year; £110,000 is provided for progress payments for a grab dredger and £20,000 for progress payments for a bucket dredger. Both are required to replace plant which is obsolete and costly to operate; £64,000 is required for various items of plant and equipment; £55,000 for land acquisition, and £70,000 for sundry works as required.

ENGINEERING AND WATER SUPPLY, £9,130,000.

Waterworks and Sewers, £9,000,000.—Payments from Loan Account during 1959-60 for water and sewer works amounted to £8,024,000. Over £1,400,000 was spent during the year on extensions and improvements to the reticulation system of the metropolitan area, principally for mains and services in new housing areas; £68,000 was spent in the cement lining of metropolitan mains to prolong their useful life. The expenditure on metropolitan sewerage works was approximately £1,000,000 and the new areas sewered were Taperoo, Marion, Rostrevor, Flinders Park, Vale Park, Sea Range, and Grange. At Salisbury and Elizabeth the expenditure on water supply mains and services was £135,000, and on sewerage extensions £128,000. During the year satisfactory progress was made on many large projects designed to serve both the country and the metropolitan area, and I shall comment on these works in progress as I deal in some detail with the provisions for 1960-61, which are as follows:—

Morgan-Whyalla Water Main, £422,000.—Under the provisions of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Steel Works Indenture Act the Government is to provide a supply of water to Iron Knob. A sum of £150,000 is provided so that work may commence on a trunk main to Iron Knob from the Morgan-Whyalla main at Lincoln Gap. The duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main is proposed to cope with the rapid development of Whyalla, other northern towns and rural areas, and the scheme is at present the subject of inquiry by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. To give immediate assistance, £264,000 is to be spent on the purchase and installation of

booster pumps to increase the capacity of the existing main.

Adelaide Water District, £3,742,000.—An amount of £343,000 is proposed for the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline. During 1959-60, £235,000 was spent on the installation of temporary pumps to lift more water to the metropolitan area, the construction of a new pumping station to divert water to the Mount Bold reservoir, the construction of storage tanks, and the driving of a tunnel at Ansteys Hill. To the end of June last the total expenditure on the scheme was £10,750,000. The proposal for 1960-61 is to provide for a permanent additional pumping unit in each of three pumping stations, to continue work on storage tanks and associated pipework, to concrete line the Ansteys Hill tunnel, and to lay the main through the tunnel. A sum of £1,712,000 is proposed for Myponga reservoir. Actual payments in 1959-60 amounted to £1,035,000, and during the year the concreting of the wall commenced. The tunnel for the trunk main has been driven and partly concreted, and 20 miles of trunk main have been laid from Happy Valley reservoir towards Sellicks Hill. The provision of £1,712,000 for 1960-61 is for continued concreting of the dam and a further 10 miles of pipelaying. Both of these phases of the scheme will be nearing completion by the end of this financial year. An amount of £130,000 is provided for the completion of the Onkaparinga Valley scheme, which is designed to carry water from the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline near Birdwood to serve towns and country lands along the line of the Onkaparinga Valley and thence to Bridgewater and Aldgate. Expenditure in 1959-60 was £311,000.

A sum of £100,000 is proposed to be spent on further work on the Clarendon-Belair-Blackwood scheme, which is to provide a main direct from the Clarendon Weir as the growing demand in the Belair-Blackwood area can no longer be met by pumping from the metropolitan mains. During 1959-60, £80,000 was spent on the purchase of pipes and the laying of the main. During 1960-61, further pipes will be purchased and main laying will continue.

An amount of £137,000 is to be spent on further works for the Elizabeth water supply, and £117,000 was spent on reticulation mains and services in 1959-60, taking the total payments to the end of June, 1960, to £450,000. The provision of a water supply has kept abreast of housing development and this year's allocation will ensure that it continues to do

so. A sum of £23,000 is provided under Adelaide Water District and £5,000 under Barossa Water District for the installation of spillway gates at South Para reservoir. The gates will increase the capacity of the reservoir by 1,500 million gallons without any additional load being placed on the bank. Then, £25,000 is provided for part of the work of raising the Mount Bold reservoir dam, the total cost of the reinforced concrete wall, flood-gates, and associated works being estimated at £440,000. This project will increase the capacity of the reservoir by 5,000 million gallons. Some work has already been carried out on the preparation and strengthening of the existing wall, and similar work will be continued this financial year.

Barossa Water District, £61,000.—An amount of £5,000 for South Para reservoir has been covered by my comments under Adelaide Water District, and £7,000 is required for extension of a main in the Port Gawler area.

Warren Water District, £973,000.—A sum of £850,000 is provided for the enlargement of the Warren trunk main. To the end of 1959-60, £1,910,000 had been spent out of the estimated total cost of £6,265,000 for enlarging the 103 miles of main from Warren reservoir to Paskeville. A 25-mile section of the main from the reservoir through Nuriootpa has been completed and 18 miles put into service. A further 27 miles of main is to be laid this financial year. An amount of £17,000 is provided for extension of mains in the Marananga area, £13,000 for electrification of a pumping station at Hansborough, and £37,000 for a water supply at Truro.

Country Water Districts, £964,000.—The proposals for water supply schemes in individual country localities are:—

Booleroo Centre.—£250,000 for the commencement of a pipeline from the Morgan-Whyalla main—also to supply Appila and farmlands from Caltowie to Booleroo Centre.

Bright, Hundred of.—£7,000 to commence extension of a main from the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline.

Clare.—£26,000 for a new tank and main on the south side of the town.

Coonalpyn.—£7,000 for the sinking of a second bore to meet increasing demand.

Encounter Bay.—£101,000 for further work on a scheme to improve the supply at Goolwa, Middleton, Port Elliot and Victor Harbour, by pumping from the River Murray at Goolwa.

Kingscote.—£40,000 to commence work on construction of additional storage tanks and the installation of larger pumping plant.

Kingston (South-East).—£40,000 for further work on a scheme to supply the township with water from a bore.

Loxton.—£37,000 for the completion of a pumping station for the Loxton township supply and for a new main to improve supply to the Taplan area.

Melrose.—£25,000 for a bore, pumping plant, tank and reticulation mains to provide a township supply.

Milang.—£4,000 for work on a scheme to pump water from Lake Alexandrina for a township supply.

Millicent.—£40,000 for the purchase of pipes, sinking of bores, testing, selection and preparation of tank sites for a township supply estimated to cost £281,000.

Mount Gambier.—£84,000 for tanks, mains, and electric pumping plant to improve supplies.

Murray Bridge.—£20,000 for chlorinating plant for a rising main and for an extension into the Hundreds of Burdett, Seymour, and Ettrick.

Naracoorte.—£14,000 for an additional bore, pumping plant and mains to cope with increased demand.

Peterborough.—£7,000 for extensions of mains.

Port Augusta.—£8,000 for new offices.

Renmark.—£19,000 for the installation of larger pumping units and alterations to the station.

Strathalbyn.—£20,000 for bores, pumping plant and mains to augment the town supply.

Swan Reach.—£6,000 for further work on a pumping station to supply the town from the River Murray.

Warooka.—£1,000 to complete the change-over of the pumping station from diesel to electric operation.

Whyalla.—£118,000 for extensions to mains, roofing of tanks, establishment of a depot, and payment of the annual instalment to the Broken Hill Pty Co. Ltd. in respect of the Whyalla Waterworks taken over.

Tod River Water District, £454,000.—A sum of £100,000 is provided for a scheme to tap the Lincoln underground basin to augment the Tod River system and the supply to Port Lincoln, £1,000 is provided for the completion of the Fountain Springs scheme under which water is collected in a trench and pumped to the storage tank at the main Uley-Wanilla plant, £7,000 is required to complete the extension of the Tod River system into the Hundreds of Shannon and Mitchell, and £103,000 is provided for the extension of mains into the Hundreds of Blacker, Chandada, Haslam, McLachlan, and Tarlton.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, £235,000.—An amount of £47,000 is provided for the Yorke Peninsula scheme, which was practically completed last year when the last of the 600 miles of pipeline of various

sizes were laid to reticulate both township and country lands. This year's provision of £47,000 for the construction of several concrete overhead tanks will complete the project at an estimated total cost of £5,867,000. A sum of £50,000 is required for extensions and replacement of mains to improve supplies in Port Pirie and in the Hundreds of Para Wurllee and Tickera.

Adelaide Sewers, £1,600,000.—An amount of £310,000 is provided for the purchase of land for the Bolivar sewage treatment works. With the growth of the metropolitan area to the north of Adelaide and the development of Salisbury and Elizabeth, it has become essential to provide an additional major sewage treatment works. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works has now examined proposals submitted by the Engineering and Water Supply Department and has recommended the construction of a new treatment works at Bolivar, and associated mains, at an estimated total cost of £11,070,000. A sum of £91,000 is proposed for Glenelg treatment works. During 1959-60, £300,000 was spent on building extensions and installation of machinery. The £91,000 provided this year will enable the extension scheme to be completed at an estimated total cost of £925,000.

A sum of £38,000 is required for the completion of extensions at the Port Adelaide treatment works to cope with the increased volume of sewage, and £2,000 is provided for increased plant at Queensbury station to pump sewage from expanding industrial and housing areas to the Port Adelaide treatment works. A sum of £100,000 is proposed for a new pumping station at West Beach, a trunk sewer and rising main to service developing areas, while £65,000 is required to complete the reconstruction of a sewer in Carlisle Street, Glanville. An amount of £303,000 is proposed for the sewerage of Housing Trust areas and other housing development at Seaton Park, Sea Range Estate, Grange, Largs North, Swansea and Holden Hill, while £84,000 is required for new mains, £50,000 being for the commencement of a trunk main from Elizabeth to Bolivar and £34,000 for a main to the abattoirs. A sum of £5,000 is provided for buildings, £150,000 for house connections, £5,000 for making advances under a deferred payment scheme for inside sewer connections, £367,000 for miscellaneous extensions and minor works, and £80,000 for plant, machinery and equipment.

Salisbury Sewers, £109,000.—The £109,000 is made up of £70,000 for further sewerage exten-

sions at Elizabeth, £30,000 for further extensions at Salisbury, and £9,000 for temporary lagoons and associated works to serve until the Bolivar plant is in operation.

Country Sewers, £294,000.—A sum of £62,000 is required at Naracoorte—£29,000 for sewerage of the township and £33,000 for the treatment works. Satisfactory progress was made with the scheme in 1959-60 and it is anticipated that this year's provision will cover the completion of the treatment works. An amount of £180,000 is proposed for continued work at Port Lincoln. During 1959-60, £184,000 was spent on extensions and, with the expenditure of the £180,000 provided this year, the present proposals will be close to completion. The sum of £52,000 is provided for preliminary investigations.

Water Conservation, £7,000.—An amount of £2,000 is required for pumping plant at Oodnadatta, and £5,000 for miscellaneous extensions and minor works.

Plant and Machinery, £139,000.—Of this provision, £133,000 is for the purchase and replacement of construction plant, and £6,000 for plant for Sassafras workshops.

River Murray Weirs, Dams, Locks, etc., £130,000.—This provision is to meet South Australia's share of the cost of work carried out by the River Murray Commission.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—£7,700,000.

Hospital Buildings, £2,100,000.—Actual expenditure during 1959-60 was £2,036,000, of which £219,000 was for final payments, adjustments and minor items at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and £1,817,000 for other hospitals. Alterations and additions to Ruthven Mansions, Pulteney Street, to provide a new chest clinic, were completed at a final cost of £85,000. Construction of cobalt treatment rooms to provide facilities for ray treatment of cancer was completed at Royal Adelaide Hospital at a final cost of £85,000. For the Northfield Wards two new nurses' home buildings, to house 82 nurses, were completed at a final cost of £110,000. At Parkside Mental Hospital a group of works, including additions to wards and buildings, toilet blocks, and boiler house, were completed at a final cost of £201,000. The provisions for 1960-61 are:—

Royal Adelaide Hospital.—The sum of £180,000 is required for continued work on additions to the dental hospital which are estimated to cost £500,000, and on which expenditure to the end of June, 1960, totalled £215,000, and £860,000 for further construction of the radiotherapy building, £160,000 being for the completion of the first stage up to and

including the ground floor, and £700,000 for the additional five floors of the second stage. To the end of June, 1960, £825,000 had been spent out of an estimated cost of £2,220,000. An amount of £10,000 is required for the completion of additions to Bice Building; £3,000 for completion of air conditioning for McEwin Building, and £8,000 for alterations and additions.

Northfield Wards.—The sum of £5,000 is necessary for commencement of a new pharmacy.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—An amount of £25,000 is required for alterations and additions at what was formerly known as Mareeba Babies' Hospital, but which will in future be the children's annexe of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Parkside Mental Hospital.—The sum of £21,000 is required to complete the enlarging of airing courts or exercise areas, and £36,000 to complete annexes containing bathrooms, showers and toilets.

Mount Gambier Hospital.—An amount of £240,000 is required for the completion of the new general hospital and its associated services. The main hospital building is six storeys, it will accommodate 217 patients, and is expected to be completed in December next. The sum of £5,000 is provided for the commencement of work on the old hospital building, which is to be converted into a nurses' home with accommodation for approximately 50 nurses.

Port Augusta Hospital.—The sum of £5,000 is provided for the completion of a maintenance workshop.

Port Lincoln Hospital.—An amount of £20,000 is provided for the initial work on the construction of a new two-storey block to provide accommodation for 71 patients and the erection of a home for 37 nurses, the estimated cost of the whole work being £320,000.

Port Pirie Hospital.—The sum of £184,000 is provided for the completion of a project which comprises a new boiler house, a new kitchen and equipment, laundry and equipment, water service, and workshop.

General.—An amount of £100,000 is provided for various items of furniture and equipment; £308,000 for minor alterations and additions as required; and £90,000 for preliminary work on various projects.

School Buildings, £4,700,000.—During 1959-60 actual payments from Loan account

amounted to £3,997,000, which was made up as follows:—The completion of 32 contracts with a total value of £3,968,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, £1,861,000; work under contracts for 12 new schools or major additions with a total value of £1,329,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1960, £521,000; the completion of craft-work centres valued at £226,000 at 13 schools, £184,000; work at adult education centres, £24,000; 260 prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents, £450,000; purchase of land and residences for school purposes, £451,000; minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, additional toilets and facilities, etc., and furniture and equipment, £506,000.

For 1960-61 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total £4,700,000 and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:—The completion of 12 contracts with a total value of £1,329,000 for new schools or major additions which were in progress at June 30, 1960, £823,000; the commencement of 62 contracts with a total value of £11,493,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, £2,706,000; work on craftwork centres valued at £170,000 at 8 schools, £55,000; work at adult education centres, £10,000; 180 prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents, £310,000; purchase of land and residences for school purposes, £450,000; minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, etc., and furniture and equipment, £346,000.

The present school building programme, which is not only keeping pace with current enrolments, but is also continually improving the ratio of pupils to classrooms, is now so large and complex that it is difficult in a brief review such as this to give members detailed information on the progress of the many works. However I believe that all members are vitally interested in the locations of schools, the costs of construction, the types of accommodation being provided, and the rate at which school projects are being commenced, completed and brought into service.

I have had prepared a table which sets out such information for school works completed in 1959-60, and for schools now under construction or to be commenced this year, and I ask that approval be given for this table to be recorded in *Hansard* for the benefit of members without my reading it.

Leave granted.

SCHOOL PROJECTS (A) COMPLETED 1959-60, (B) UNDER CONSTRUCTION JUNE 30, 1960,
OR (C) TO BE COMMENCED 1960-61.

(A) Schools Completed 1959-60.

Locality.	Final Cost.	Type of Construction.
Primary—		
New Schools—		
	£	
Broadmeadows	79,000	Brick
Christies Beach	126,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Grove	119,000	Brick
Fulham	69,000	Precast concrete
Fulham Gardens	119,000	Precast concrete
Kirton Point	51,000	Brick
Klemzig	72,000	Precast concrete
Lockleys North	74,000	Precast concrete
Mitchell Park	114,000	Precast concrete
Netley	121,000	Precast concrete
Seacliff	85,000	Precast concrete
Strathalbyn	56,000	Precast concrete
Warradale	118,000	Precast concrete

Additions—

Burnside	55,000	Precast concrete
Challa Gardens	62,000	Precast concrete
Hectorville	15,000	Brick
Willsden	59,000	Precast concrete

High—

New Schools—

Norwood	117,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Plympton	103,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Salisbury	211,000	Precast concrete
Seacombe Gardens	76,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Taperoo	109,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Unley Boys	342,000	Precast concrete
Willunga	105,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.

Technical High—

New Schools—

Croydon Girls	135,000	Precast concrete
Gilles Plains Boys	114,000	Timber with solid spine
Angle Park Boys—1st stage	129,000	Timber with solid spine
Elizabeth Boys—1st stage .	137,000	Timber with solid spine
Elizabeth Girls—1st stage .	96,000	Timber with solid spine
Gilles Plains Girls—1st stage	72,000	Timber with solid spine

Additions—

Norwood Boys	108,000	Brick
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General—

Thebarton Teachers College—		
Additions	12,000	Timber
Mount Gambier Adult Edu- cation	32,000	Mount Gambier stone
13 Craft Centres	226,000	Precast
Prefabricated classroom units excluding timber schools .	450,000	Timber

(B) Schools Under Construction June 30, 1960.

Locality.	Estimated Total Cost.	Type of Construction.	Estimated Completion Date.
Primary—			
New Schools—			
	£		
Clapham	226,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961
Elizabeth East	205,000	Precast concrete	Sept., 1960
Elizabeth Park	141,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961
Elizabeth Vale	154,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961
Mount Gambier North	147,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1961

(B) Schools Under Construction June 30, 1960.—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Total Cost.	Type of Construction.	Estimated Completion Date.
Primary—			
Additions—			
Mount Gambier East	£ 66,000	Mount Gambier stone	End 1960
High—			
New Schools—			
Blackwood	147,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Technical High—			
2nd Stage—			
Angle Park Boys	26,000	Timber with solid spine	End 1960
Elizabeth Boys	18,000	Timber with solid spine	End 1960
Elizabeth Girls	21,000	Timber with solid spine	End 1960
Gilles Plains Girls	22,000	Timber with solid spine	End 1960
Additions—			
Croydon Boys	156,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961

(C) Schools to be Commenced 1960-61.

Locality.	Estimated Total Cost.	Type of Construction.	Required by.
Primary—			
New Schools—			
Elizabeth Downs	215,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Evanston	87,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Murray Bridge South	81,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Naracoorte South	122,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Seaton North	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Stradbroke	228,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Whyalla (Hincks Avenue)	233,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Additions—			
Blackwood	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Campbelltown	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Croydon Park	30,000	Brick	Feb., 1962
Darlington	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Dover Gardens	70,000	Brick	Feb., 1962
Edwardstown	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Flinders Park	52,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Gilles Plains	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Magill	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1962
Marryatville	78,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
McLaren Vale	55,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961
Millicent	148,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1962
Modbury	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Oaklands	70,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Seaton Park	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Sturt	102,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Taperoo	65,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Whyalla West	80,000	Brick	Feb., 1962
High—			
New Schools—			
Blackwood (solid)	234,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Elizabeth (timber)	73,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Elizabeth (solid)	268,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Gilles Plains	264,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Heathfield	263,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Additions—			
Campbelltown	264,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Enfield	112,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Gawler (timber)	115,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Gawler (solid)	231,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Henley	289,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962

(C) Schools to be Commenced 1960-61—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Total Cost. £	Type of Construction.	Required by.
Millicent	333,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Mount Gambier	115,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Norwood	280,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Penola	232,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1962
Plympton	223,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Seacombe	264,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Taperoo	223,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Woodville	178,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Technical High—			
New Schools—			
Angle Park Girls	122,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Gepps Cross Girls	234,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Hendon Boys	263,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Hendon Girls	234,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Additions—			
Elizabeth Boys	160,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Elizabeth Girls	224,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
LeFevre Boys	368,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Mitchell Park Boys	228,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Mount Gambier	147,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Port Adelaide Girls	218,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Vermont Girls	241,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1962
Whyalla	140,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1961
Area—			
New Schools—			
Coomandook	125,000	Timber with solid spine	Feb., 1961
Keith	287,000	Mount Gambier stone	Feb., 1963
Kimba	261,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Mallala	232,000	Precast concrete	Feb., 1963
Mount Compass	85,000	Brick	Feb., 1963
General—			
Automotive and Building and Furnishing Trade School	329,000	Precast	—
Teachers College, Kintore Avenue	1,000,000	Precast with aluminium walling	Feb., 1964
Gawler Adult Education	58,000	Timber	—
Five Domestic Arts Centres	112,000	Precast	—
Two Boys' Craft Centres	58,000	Precast	—
Additions to Metalwork Centre (1)	15,000	Precast	—

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—The report on the Loan Estimates continues:—

Police and Courthouse Buildings, £400,000.—Actual payments from Loan account in 1959-60 were £305,000 and the year saw the completion of a number of works. The largest project was the Supreme Court library block, for which the final cost was £229,000. Others were a police station at Port MacDonnell, major additions to the Mount Gambier police station, a courthouse at Naracoorte, and a combined police station and courthouse at Angaston. The main provisions for 1960-61 are:—£83,000 for the completion of a police station at Hallett, the commencement of work for new stations at Cleve, Coonalpyn, Cummins, Darlington, Gawler, Gladstone, Henley Beach,

Jamestown, Kadina, Kingston, Loxton, Meadows, Millicent, Minlaton, Moonta, Morgan, Plympton, Port Wakefield and Yorketown, and the commencement of work on divisional headquarters at Murray Bridge, Port Augusta, and Port Pirie; £55,000 for the completion of major additions at Port Augusta police station and at Thebarton barracks; £19,000 for completion of a courthouse building at Port Pirie, and initial work at Waikerie; and £141,000 to complete combined police station and courthouse buildings at Barmera, Elizabeth, Kapunda, and Kingscote, for progress work at Renmark, and for initial work at Blanchetown, Bordertown, and the Christies Beach-Hallett's Cove area.

Other Government Buildings, £500,000.—Actual payments from Loan account in 1959-60 were £400,000, and two major works, the first stage of the Cadell Training Centre and the security block at the Magill Boys' Reformatory, were completed, the final costs being £280,000 and £85,000 respectively. The principal proposals for 1960-61 are—£10,000 required to commence work on a building at North Adelaide to provide accommodation for aboriginal women and children on visits to Adelaide for medical reasons, etc.; £23,000 is provided to complete a workshop at the Art Gallery and to carry out initial work for a new wing which will cost an estimated £128,000; £20,000 is provided for cottage homes so that the Children's Welfare Department may accommodate selected children under the care of a foster mother; £10,000 is provided for the commencement of a new playroom at the Magill Boys' Reformatory; and £10,000 is proposed to be spent on initial work for a new building to provide improved accommodation at the Vaughan House Girls' Reformatory. The estimated total cost is £238,000. An amount of £30,000 is provided for the commencement of work on new Government offices at Loxton for the use of officers of the Lands Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Police Department; £50,000 is set aside for the purchase from the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of a property in Flinders Street, Adelaide, so that a suitably shaped area of land may be used in the best way for the proposed Reserve Bank building, the major Government building which will be erected next to it, and the roadways which will serve both.

For the Sheriff's Department £75,000 is required for the erection of a cell block at the Cadell Training Centre to accommodate 60 prisoners, £12,000 to complete a new cell block at the Mount Gambier gaol, and £11,000 to commence work on trade shops and the kitchen at Yatala labour prison.

MISCELLANEOUS, £4,040,000.

Expenses and Discounts of Floating Conversion and Public Loans, £300,000.—The amount required for this item will depend on the terms and conditions considered appropriate for new loans and conversions undertaken during 1960-61. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of likely requirements which could vary widely from year to year, but £300,000 is provided as a reasonable cover.

Temporary and Emergency Housing Accommodation, £1,000.—This scheme, which has played a valuable part in overcoming the worst problems of the post-war housing shortage, is

to be replaced over the next few years by a programme of permanent housing, and in a moment I shall comment on proposals for 1960-61 when dealing with the provisions for the South Australian Housing Trust. A sum of £1,000 is provided this year merely to cover the sundry small works which may be necessary.

South Australian Housing Trust, £290,000.—During 1959-60 the trust completed 3,174 houses compared with 3,033 in 1957-58 and 3,142 in 1958-59. Last year's total was made up of 1,146 in the metropolitan area, 1,039 at Elizabeth, and 989 in the country. Houses for sale numbered 1,701, including 64 cottage flats; and for rental 1,473, including 75 cottage flats and 50 special single units in country areas. At the end of June, 1960, there were 2,503 houses under construction, comprising 684 in the metropolitan area, 1,177 at Elizabeth, and 642 in the country. The main features of the housing programme last financial year were as follows:—The total number of 3,174 completions was a very satisfactory achievement in view of the heavy rains which made building conditions difficult in the last quarter of the year.

The 1,039 completions at Elizabeth took the total number of completions to 4,597, and at June 30, 1960, the population was approaching 17,000. Good progress was also made at Elizabeth in the construction of shopping centres, industrial premises and community facilities, and the balanced development of the town is very pleasing. At Whyalla significant progress was made in the housing programme to meet the needs of industrial development, 306 houses having been completed compared with 132 in 1958-59. At Millicent 64 houses were completed compared with 24 in 1958-59 and the immediate demand for housing has been satisfied, although further industrial development is expected to cause a renewed demand in the near future. There has been a great deal of interest shown by benevolent organizations in the trust's construction of cottage flats for pensioners, and, of the 139 flats erected in 1959-60, 64 were built for sale to organizations which undertake the housing of elderly people.

Preliminary planning was carried out for the development of the Christies Beach area where a rapid expansion will follow the establishment of the oil refinery. For the year 1960-61 several special features make it imperative that additional funds should be made available to the trust. In the first place the Government has decided to remove the temporary and emergency dwellings as quickly

as possible, and it is necessary to provide alternative rental accommodation for the present tenants. The aim is to re-house 400 to 450 families this year. Then, with the growing development at Whyalla, it is necessary to step up the construction of rental housing, and the Government is aiming at approximately 500 houses this year.

The third feature is that some additional funds should be found for the provision of industrial premises at Elizabeth to ensure its continued balanced growth, and in other localities as found necessary.

A careful review of State Loan funds, of Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement funds, and of semi-governmental borrowing authority has made it possible to allocate to the trust sufficient funds to enable it to carry out a total programme of £12,151,000 in 1960-61, compared with a total programme of £11,433,000 in 1959-60, an increase of more than £700,000. Having regard to a lower commitment this year for land purchases and certain development works, the trust will be able to meet the increased need for industrial premises and will be able to increase its expenditure on house construction to meet the particular problems of rental housing in the metropolitan area and at Whyalla. Progress work will be carried out on 6,197 housing units, of which 2,503 were under construction at the beginning of the year and 3,694 are to be commenced during the year. I have here a table which sets out completions in 1959-60, houses under construction at June 30, 1960, and anticipated commencements in 1960-61 for localities outside the metropolitan area. As similar information has proved useful to members in the past, I ask leave for the following table to be inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area.

Town.	Houses Completed, 1959-60.	Under Construction, 30/6/60.	To be Commenced, 1960-61.
Angaston	—	1	—
Ardrossan	1	—	—
Arthurton	1	—	—
Balaklava	—	—	2
Barmera	4	1	8
Basket Range	—	1	—
Berri	35	5	8
Blanchetown	—	1	1
Bordertown	13	6	4
Brinkworth	—	1	—
Bundaleer	1	—	—
Cadell	15	—	—
Ceduna	7	—	—

Town.	Houses Completed, 1959-60.	Under Construction, 30/6/60.	To be Commenced, 1960-61.
Christies Beach	1	3	72
Clare	5	5	8
Cleve	4	—	—
Cockburn	1	—	—
Coonalpyn	4	—	—
Coorong	4	—	—
Cowell	—	1	2
Crafers	1	—	—
Crystal Brook	13	—	—
Cummins	—	1	1
Dry Creek	1	1	—
Eudunda	1	—	—
Finniss Springs	—	—	10
Freeling	1	—	—
Furner	—	1	—
Gawler	18	19	15
Gerrard	5	—	—
Gladstone	4	2	2
Goolwa	—	1	—
Gumeracha	—	1	1
Hallett	1	—	—
Hynam	—	1	—
Jamestown	1	—	—
Kadina	10	1	3
Karoonda	2	—	2
Keith	2	1	2
Kimba	1	—	—
Kingseote	2	—	—
Kingston (S.E.)	3	3	2
Kinguonya	—	1	—
Lameroo	1	—	2
Leigh Creek	10	—	—
Lobethal	1	—	—
Loxton	13	6	9
Maitland	1	1	1
Mallala	—	—	2
Mannum	2	1	4
Manoora	1	—	—
Marree	1	—	—
Meningie	1	2	2
Millbrook	1	—	—
Millicent	64	34	34
Minlaton	5	—	—
Minnipa	3	1	—
Moorook	2	—	—
Mount Barker	4	2	4
Mount Bryan	1	—	—
Mount Burr	—	1	—
Mount Gambier	68	58	100
Murray Bridge	28	11	26
Murray Town	—	1	—
Nairne	1	2	2
Naracoorte	19	6	10
North Shields	1	—	—
Nunakompta	2	—	—
Nuriootpa	2	—	5
Padthaway	1	1	—
Palmer	—	3	—
Parafield Gardens	—	1	—
Paringa	4	—	—
Parrakie	—	1	—
Penola	5	4	6
Penong	1	—	—
Peterborough	7	—	—
Pinnaroo	2	—	5
Poochera	1	—	—
Poonindie	—	1	—
Port Augusta	51	38	26

Town.	Houses Com- pleted, 1959-60.	Under Con- struction, 30/6/60.	To be Com- menced, 1960-61.
Port Elliot	2	—	—
Port Lincoln	16	6	4
Port Noarlunga	—	1	—
Port Pirie	37	14	4
Reedy Creek	—	1	—
Renmark	20	13	16
Reynella	4	—	—
Robe	1	—	—
Roseworthy	1	—	—
Rufus River	2	—	—
Salisbury	75	93	54
Second Valley	1	—	—
Stenhouse Bay	1	—	—
Stirling West	—	1	1
Struan	1	—	—
Tailem Bend	3	1	2
Tantanoola	—	5	3
Tanunda	2	—	—
Tarpeena	—	1	—
Taylorville	—	1	—
Tintinara	3	—	—
Truro	1	—	—
Two Wells	—	1	—
Victor Harbour	2	—	—
Waikerie	2	—	6
Walleroo	—	1	1
Wanilla	1	—	—
Warooka	—	1	1
Wellington	1	—	—
Whyalla	306	254	370
Whyte Yarowie	1	—	—
Willunga	1	1	1
Wirrulla	2	—	—
Woodside	2	2	2
Wudinna	2	—	—
Yankalilla	1	—	—
Yatala	3	—	—
Yeelanna	1	—	—
Yorketown	1	1	—
	962	631	846
Rural dwellings	14	1	12
Soldier settlement houses	13	10	6
	989	642	864

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—The report on the Loan Estimates continues:—

Electricity Trust of South Australia, £2,000,000.—The trust plans to spend £8,000,000 on capital works. To finance this programme it expects to raise £2,750,000 from lending institutions and the public. It will have the £2,000,000 provided on the Loan Estimates, and thus will need to call on internal funds to the extent of £3,250,000. Expenditure on power stations is expected to amount to £3,273,000. Most of this will be in respect of the Port Augusta "B" Station, where the first 60,000 kilowatt machine and the first two boilers were recently commissioned. The second, third and fourth machines and the remaining boilers are now on order and con-

struction is proceeding. The second machine is due to be placed on load during March, 1961, and the remaining machines in 1962 and 1964 respectively. The station is expected to be completed in 1964 with a capacity of 240,000 kilowatts.

An amount of £4,000,000 was spent during 1959-60 on civil works and plant associated with the Port Augusta installations, bringing the cost to June, 1960, to £18,700,000. The total cost of Port Augusta "A" and "B" sections is expected to be approximately £30,000,000. In the Port Lincoln area £70,000 is being provided for power supply to further consumers and for other capital works. It is estimated that £266,000 will be required for the Mount Gambier area, £38,000 for progress payments on a further 5,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and provision for handling wood fuel. The total estimated cost of the extensions is £250,000. The sum of £228,000 will be used for extensions and alterations to mains, including extensions, to Glencoe, Tantanoola, and Kalangadoo. Extensions to the transmission and distribution system in the district in 1959-60 involved an expenditure of £90,000.

Transmission and distribution of electricity involves very large annual expenditures on power lines and substations. Last year the trust spent £1,500,000 on two 275,000 volt lines from Port Augusta to the metropolitan area and on the terminal substation at Magill, and to keep pace with requirements will have to spend a further £883,000 on these works in 1960-61. The first of the two lines, known as the west circuit, was completed last year, and the second line, or east circuit, is scheduled for commissioning next January. Two transformers, among the largest in Australia, were installed at the Magill substation last year after being transported from Port Adelaide by the trust's new 150-ton transporter. In addition to the £1,500,000 for the 275,000 volt system, £1,900,000 was spent in 1959-60 on the erection of new mains and substations, connection of new consumers, and alterations to existing mains and substations.

The trust used the single wire system extensively to give a supply to many more country people. Including systems acquired 15,600 consumers were added to the trust's supply, 9,200 of them being in country districts. At June 30 last the trust was supplying power to approximately 268,000 consumers. The requirement for distribution and supply works other than the 275,000 volt system in 1960-61 is £2,748,000. This includes £655,000 for

rural extensions and £989,000 for extensions and improvements to mains for new and existing consumers. I have a schedule setting out details of the trust's proposed rural extensions on which work will be carried out during 1960-61, and I ask that I have leave to include it in *Hansard* for the benefit of members without my reading it.

Leave granted.

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
—FINANCIAL YEAR, 1960-1961.

Proposed Rural Extensions to be Completed or Started During the Year.

	Total No. of Consumers in Extension.
South Central Area—	
Complete Mt. Compass-Victor Harbour	68
Smart and Group, Kangarilla ..	5
Sundry minor extensions	33
	106
East Area—	
Royal and Muller, Mt. Pleasant	2
Clarke and Group, Charleston ..	3
Gladigau, Mt. Torrens	1
C. Michan, Karoonda	1
D. Newman, Cadell	1
W. Richardson, Woodchester ..	2
Lameroo-Pinnaroo	50½
Searle and Group, Cromer	3
A Thornton, Hollands Creek ..	5
Lillie and Group, Forreston ..	4
W. Johns, Mt. Pleasant	1
A Kowald, Mt. Torrens	3
L. Mann, Kenton Valley	1
J. O'Dea, Gumeracha	1
M. Gregerson, Birdwood	1
Willis (Part), Flaxley	1
A. Cooper, Paris Creek	10
Faulkner and Group (Part), Bugle Range	3
K. Pledge, Echunga	1
G. Duncan, Mylor	1
P. Shaw, Bradbury	1
J. Pianto, Mt. Barker	10
K. Tucker, Ashbourne	6
K. A. Murray, Meadows	1
B. Doley, Prospect Hill	1
K. Furst, Mt. Barker	1
Gerard Mission, Loxton	1
J. Sherer, Paringa South	1
B. Grace, Paringa South	1
Overland Corner	9
Kroeger and Quast, Loxton	2
H. Tuit, Cobdogla	1
Teakle and Monk, Loveday	2
E. Withers, Wellington	1
Ballantyne, Markaranka	1
Richards, Cadell	1
Seppelt and Son, Oxford Landing	1
Haepner, Toolunka Flat	1
Copeland, Waikerie	1
Alfalfa Co., Muibko Flat	3
Kakoschke, Woods Flat	6
Flyn, Langhorne Creek	1
Pallant, Angas Creek	1
Sweet, Langhorne Creek	1

Total No.
of Consumers
in Extension.

M. Gardiner, Finnis	1	
Clayton District	16	
Harrogate SWER	32	
Loxton SWER	375	
A. Hein and Group SWER	15	
Monarto SWER (Additions) ..	3	
Sandergrove SWER (Additions) ..	41	
Brinkley SWER (Additions) ..	5	
Mannum-Swan Reach	285	
	—	1,375
North Central Area—		
Ivan Dayman Ltd., Rowland Flat	1	
Korunye-Redbanks SWER		
(Additions)	15	
Concordia SWER (Additions) ..	20	
Poole, One Tree Hill	4	
J. M. Barritt, One Tree Hill ..	1	
Carmichael and Mulloy SWER,		
Roseworthy	40	
Yelki Ltd., Smithfield	3	
Smitham, Smithfield	4	
Linwood-Bethel SWER (Part) ..	50	
Kapunda SWER	95	
J. N. Keynes, Keyneton	5	
Moculta SWER	58	
C. Lillecrapp, Mt. McKenzie ..	12	
	—	308
Mid-North Area—		
Haines and Group, Wilmington-		
Terka	43	
Burra-Hallett Stage IV	29	
Sandilands—Group C	12	
Bangor Stages I, II and III ..	88	
Yangya Stage I	27	
Halbury Stage I	35	
Alma (Additions)	40	
Bowmans Stage I	68	
Porters' Lagoon	37	
Yaacka Stage I	43	
Russell and Group	6	
Petersville Stage II	72	
Yorketown Stage I	34	
Yorktown Stage II	50	
Port Julia Stage I	110	
Tarnma Stage I	54	
Riverton Stage II	32	
Tarnma Stage II	18	
Waterloo	75	
Kainton Stage I	8	
Sawers, Kulpara	6	
Moonta Stage I	66	
Favilla, Wallaroo	12	
Alford and Thomas Plains		
(Additions)	10	
Winninowie Stage I	13	
Alford Stage II	45	
North Beach, Wallaroo	50	
	—	1,083
		2,872
The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD—The report on the Loan Estimates continues:—		
Leigh Creek Coalfield, £1,000,000.—Proposals for 1960-61 will require total funds of £1,293,000. The sum of £1,000,000 is to be made available from State Loan funds, leaving		

a net call on internal sources of £293,000. The two major expenditures planned are as follow. The sum of £313,000 is for electricity supply. A contract has been let for a new 132,000 volt transmission line from Port Augusta to Leigh Creek to supply the increasing volume of power required for development of the field. The line is to be completed by September, 1961, and progress payments will be made this year. Also there is the sum of £832,000 for general machinery (including progress payments and erection costs of excavator). A new walking dragline excavator, the largest in Australia, has been ordered for commissioning in June, 1961, at an estimated cost of £840,000. The machine will have a boom length of 235ft. and a bucket capacity of 18 cub. yds. It will weigh approximately 900 tons, and will be capable of handling 4,000,000 tons of overburden annually. When we get that the Leader of the Opposition will have something to show visitors to his district. The output of 740,000 tons of coal in 1959-60 will be stepped up to approximately 1,100,000 tons in 1960-61, and will rise to 2,000,000 tons per annum when the "B" section of the Port Augusta power station is completed.

Mines Department, £100,000.—Actual payments from Loan account in 1959-60 amounted to £152,000, principally for plant and equipment used in exploring and developing the mineral resources of the State. The sum of £28,000 was for the purchase of a mobile rotary drill and £25,000 was for other items to equip the department's seismic survey party now operating in the Great Artesian Basin in the far north-east of the State. The £100,000 provided for 1960-61 will be used for the purchase of scientific instruments for geological and geophysical parties in the field, for additional drilling equipment, and for the replacement of worn out plant and vehicles.

Uranium Production, Capital, £30,000.—Actual payments last year totalled £27,000, being mainly for additional mining and transport equipment, change-house facilities, and improvements to water supply at Radium Hill. The sum of £30,000 is provided this year for additions and replacements to mining and treatment installations to improve recoveries.

During 1959-60 the tonnage mined was higher than in any previous year, and the grade of ore was slightly higher than in the previous year. The value of uranium exported was approximately £2,600,000, and cash receipts were £2,402,000, as payment for one shipment was not received until July. Of the cash

receipts £1,602,000 in Australian currency was from the United States and £800,000 in Australian currency from the United Kingdom. After payment of all operating expenses £850,000 was available for repayment of funds borrowed.

The cash proceeds for 1960-61 are estimated to be £2,850,000 Australian, the increase over last year being due to the receipt in July for an earlier shipment and to increased mine output. After meeting working expenses it is anticipated that there will be a surplus of approximately £1,000,000 to be credited against the outstanding capital cost.

Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board, £5,000.—The sum of £100,000 was advanced out of Loan account to the Abattoirs Board in 1959-60, and the main capital works carried out by the board were the installation of additional freezing and chilling facilities and the construction of isolation yards. For 1960-61 the board desires to carry out a capital programme totalling £205,000, but the pressure of other demands makes it impossible for a further large advance to be made from State Loan funds. However it has been possible within the State's semi-governmental programme, as approved by Loan Council, to allocate to the board £150,000 of borrowing authority and thus to reduce the provision on the Loan Estimates to £5,000. The remainder of the board's capital programme for 1960-61 will be met from depreciation funds and other internal sources. The principal works planned are the construction of a meat hall, additions to the boning room, and further chilling facilities.

Public Parks Act, £4,000.—The Public Parks Act empowers the Government to acquire land for use as public parks in areas where there are insufficient open spaces available to the residents. The Government may then transfer the lands to the local authority on such terms as it thinks fit. The sum of £4,000 is provided for this purpose in 1960-61.

Printing and Stationery Department, £35,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1959-60 for additional or replacement plant and equipment, stores, etc., amounted to £35,000. The sum of £35,000 is proposed again this year for the replacement of obsolete or worn out type setting, printing, and binding plant.

Produce Department, £35,000.—Actual payments from Loan account during 1959-60 for capital works at Light Square and Port Lincoln amounted to £24,000. The provisions for 1960-61 are:—£14,000 to complete a new boning

room at Port Lincoln to cope with the increasing demands of the export trade; £18,000 to complete bacon factory extensions at Port Lincoln to handle increased business; and £3,000 for plant, equipment and minor works.

Fishing Havens, £35,000.—The sum of £71,000 was spent in 1959-60 on various works for the fishing industry, the main project being at Moonta Bay where the reconstruction of the jetty was completed and work carried out on the wave screen. Proposals for 1960-61 are:—£5,000 to complete the project at Moonta; £5,000 for purchase of land at Port MacDonnell for a slipway; £6,000 for purchase of land at Robe where it is proposed to cut a channel from the sea to the sheltered Lake Butler; £22,000 for construction of a new slipway at Streaky Bay; £1,000 to complete landing ramps and a jetty at Victor Harbour; and £11,000 for various smaller works.

Education Department School Buses, £40,000.—An amount of £36,000 was spent on the purchase of buses for the transport of school children in 1959-60 and £40,000 is proposed for 1960-61.

South-Western Suburbs Drainage, £150,000.—During 1959-60 work commenced on the excavation and concreting of a major drain at Marion running west from Marion Road to the Sturt Creek, and actual payments for the year amounted to £13,000. The committee responsible for planning and supervising the scheme was formed recently, and in the near future will examine the relative priorities of the various aspects of the scheme. The sum of £150,000 is provided this year so that work may continue on the excavation and concreting of the major drain at Marion, and on other works which investigation shows to be of high priority.

The proposed capital works for 1960-1961 which I have reviewed are to be financed from normal State Loan funds, moneys borrowed under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agree-

ment, semi-governmental loans, and the use of internal funds. In total they will entail the expenditure of almost £51,000,000.

I believe that this programme is made up entirely of proposals which are vital to the continued development of the State. Over the past 20 years South Australia has achieved an enviable record among the Australian States for the well balanced progress which it has fostered. This progress has been due in large part to a wise policy of public investment, and if we are to continue to progress and to provide the employment opportunities and amenities for a rapidly increasing population we must be prepared to continue and even to increase the expenditure on essential governmental services.

Before moving the adoption of the first line, may I say that the large amount of internal funds we now have at our disposal that enable us to consider a programme of such magnitude is largely due to the wise expenditure of moneys through our Loan Council provisions over recent years. The fact that we can from our internal funds finance such a large programme so successfully I think speaks great volumes indeed for the economic prowess of this State, particularly coming at the end of the worst drought season it has ever experienced. It is not intended to debate the Loan Estimates until next week by which time I hope members will have had an opportunity to examine them. It is proposed then, with the concurrence of members, to sit until, say, 10 p.m. to deal with these Estimates. I move the adoption of the first line.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.10 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, August 10, at 2 p.m.