

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, August 10, 1961.

The SPEAKER (Hon. B. H. Teusner) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS.**SOUTHERN ENDEAVOUR.**

Mr. JENKINS: Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether Government assistance will be forthcoming if South Australian interests attempt to purchase the trawler *Southern Endeavour*, which is now operating in the Great Australian Bight? I am grateful to the Minister for his invitation to watch 36 tons of fish being landed at Port Adelaide last Sunday by this excellent vessel. I think it would be a shame if South Australia lost this vessel.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I am considering this question at the present time. I certainly hope the *Southern Endeavour* is not lost to the State, because there appears to be fish in commercial quantities in the Bight and the possibility of a successful trawling venture on a commercial scale, though that remark should be qualified by the statement that further investigation may be necessary in order to verify that fact. I do not know how many (if any) inquiries have been made of the Commonwealth authorities regarding the purchase of this vessel, and I would not have expected the Commonwealth to tell me at this stage what interest has been shown. I should say that there is no reason why a person should not apply to the State Government for assistance in a venture such as this. It is beyond my authority to say whether or not such an application would qualify for assistance, and I would have to refer the matter to the Government. However, it seems to me that it would be the type of venture that could possibly qualify for assistance.

AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: Has the Premier obtained a report from the Police Commissioner following on the question I asked on August 8 about the Australian Medical and Accident Insurance Company?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: As this is possibly a matter of some public interest, perhaps the fairest way to make the facts known would be for me to read the full report I have received. It states:

1. An investigation has been made by the undersigned and Constable Baker into the affairs of Australian Medical and Accident Insurance Company Limited, the head office of which is at Elizabeth House, 231-232 North Terrace, Adelaide.

2. The company was registered and granted a certificate of incorporation on 3/6/55. The directors of the company were: Kenneth Dudley Anderson, managing director of 54 Brighton Road, Glenelg; Alice Veronica Anderson, his wife, of the same address; Arthur Howard Miller, secretary of 86 Bagot Street, Cowandilla; Walter Cecil Jacka, sales manager of 15 Marshall Terrace, Brooklyn Park; Fulton Reid Gibson, insurance broker of 17 Browning Avenue, Brayville; James Francis O'Driscoll, sales manager of 6 Salisbury Terrace, Morphettville; and Siegfred Alwecht Felberg, school teacher of 5 Brumsby Avenue, Plympton.

3. At a directors' meeting held on 10/5/61, Mrs. Anderson, Jacka and O'Driscoll retired as directors of the company. The following were appointed in their stead: Bernard Herman Rees, tailor of 165 Mountain Highway, Bayswater, Victoria; Kaziemera Rees, his wife of the same address; John Dyck, of 163 Mountain Highway, Bayswater, Victoria.

4. On July 17, 1961, K. D. Anderson, Miller and Felberg also resigned their appointments as directors of the company, and Jeffrey Niemann, accountant of 104 Nilpena Avenue, Morphettville, was appointed secretary of the company.

5. As at September 30, 1960, the annual return of the company lodged in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Adelaide, revealed that the authorized capital of the company was £100,000, which consisted of 100,000 shares of a par value of 20s. each. The issued and fully paid up share capital at that stage was £20,612. Of this amount the public held £18,266 in share capital whilst the remaining £2,346 was held by the directors of the company in the following amounts: K. D. Anderson, £497; A. V. Anderson, £459; Jacka, £465; Gibson, £410; Miller, £415; O'Driscoll, £100.

6. As the result of the resignation of K. D. Anderson, during July, 1961, Jacka was appointed by Rees as temporary manager of the Adelaide branch of A.M.I. It is understood that he will continue in that capacity until 31/8/61 when his resignation will take effect.

7. As a result of information received by the Police to the effect that the doors of the company were closed to the public and that all the records of the company were about to be burnt, we attended at the Head Office at North Terrace at about 11.45 a.m. on 2/8/61. Upon our arrival there we discovered that the doors leading into the administration offices were closed and locked. However, we were admitted after a short conversation with one of the officers of the organization. Upon entering the general office I saw that there were several stacks of company files placed about the floor, and that the staff were seated at a table, apparently holding a group conference. We were then granted an interview

with the temporary manager, Mr. Jacka. He informed us that on the previous day a Mr. McKenzie had arrived from Melbourne holding authorities signed by Mr. B. Rees, the managing director, empowering McKenzie to close the office, dismiss the staff and collect the records of the company and have them sent to Melbourne.

8. Jacka informed us that in March of this year a merger had taken place between A.M.I. and K. Rees Emporium Ltd. of Melbourne. Jacka was unable to give definite details of this merger but stated that a share transfer between the two companies had taken place. As the result of the transfer of his shares, Jacka was to receive £25,000 share consideration in K. Rees Emporium Ltd.

9. During the course of this interview with Jacka, he indicated that approximately £30,000 was outstanding in claims payable to company policy holders, and that he considered that the proposed action of Rees was most unsatisfactory. It was also learned from Jacka that on a previous occasion Rees had indicated an intention to burn records of the company.

10. In view of all the information received about A.M.I. we then sought the advice of the Crown Law Department. On arrival at the office of the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kearnan, Q.C., we were informed that Mr. Jacka had arranged an appointment with the Attorney-General to discuss the contemplated action by Rees. Later we attended a conference with the Attorney-General, Mr. Rowe, the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kearnan, Q.C., and Mr. Jacka. There Mr. Jacka stated that he was of the opinion that some fraud was being contemplated by Rees.

11. As the result of this interview, we then returned to the offices of A.M.I. at North Terrace, Adelaide. There, under the powers authorized by my general search warrant, we seized the records of the company and took them into custody. Whilst we were seizing these records we were approached by Donald Victor McKenzie, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the State of Victoria. He produced authority signed by B. Rees authorizing him to close the office, seize the records and take them to Melbourne and to dismiss the staff. McKenzie asked me if I had a warrant to seize the records and I replied in the affirmative. McKenzie then left.

12. On Friday, August 4, 1961, a radio message was sent to all States with the object of establishing the antecedents of the directors of K. Rees Emporium Ltd., the associated companies of this organization and the various local offices of A.M.I. Replies have now been received from most States. It has been learned that our Brisbane office have no record of any of these businesses. Perth office have advised that Arthur F. Longfellow of Simon Warrender Pty. Ltd., 1111 Hay Street, Perth, had reported to them and informed them that he was holding all the Western Australian records of A.M.I. and that he would retain them until further advised. It has been learned from Jacka that the Western Australian office has been closed and that he was informed by Mr. B. Rees that he was not going to pay any of the Western

Australian claims due to policy holders. We have now been informed from Sydney that all of the staff of A.M.I. in that State have been dismissed by Mr. B. Rowse, the Sydney manager of Simon Warrender Limited, on the authority of Rees and that all of the records were seized by Rowse, Dyck, and an unknown person alleged to have come from Adelaide for the purpose. To date we have been unable to establish the identity of this person. We have been further advised by Sydney that the whereabouts of Rowse are now unknown and that when the staff were dismissed they were not paid moneys due to them. It was stated in the reply from Sydney that all moneys which had been received in that State by A.M.I. had been transferred to Adelaide. However, upon interviewing Jacka on this matter, he informed us that he had no knowledge of such a transfer. There are claims outstanding and due to policy holders in that State and to prevent the furnishing of further claims the office was closed by Rowse. We have not yet received the written report on these activities from Melbourne, but that office has indicated that a comprehensive report will be forwarded in the next few days.

13. Since holding the interview with Jacka on these matters he has assumed complete control of the office and it has been noted that the doors to the premises are unlocked and open to members of the public.

14. At this stage no criminal offence has been disclosed.

COMPULSORY BLOOD TESTS.

Mr. TAPPING: My question refers to a court case heard in Hindmarsh some time ago when a person was charged with driving under the influence of liquor. An extract from an article appearing in the *Advertiser* some months ago reads:

Hindmarsh Court. Presided over by Mr. L. D. Hunkin, S.M. Compulsory Blood Tests Urged. The Magistrate said "Although I attach no adverse inference to the defendant's refusal to undergo a blood alcohol test by a police doctor, this case illustrates the need for compulsory blood tests."

Can the Premier say whether Cabinet has considered introducing compulsory blood tests in South Australia?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Only this week Cabinet considered this matter and also compulsory breath tests. The problem is that there is at present still considerable doubt whether the results obtained from either of these tests are on all occasions completely reliable. If we are going to make them a matter of evidence before the courts, all honourable members will appreciate that we must be absolutely certain that in all circumstances they will give a reliable result; otherwise, an innocent person could be sentenced.

I cannot yet indicate whether Cabinet will accept as a compulsory part of our law an insistence on taking these tests and using them as evidence, because we have not yet been satisfied upon the medical grounds on which the tests can be taken and assumed to be accurate. I will inform the House as soon as a definite conclusion can be reached. The Government would be anxious to introduce such a law if it felt confident that the tests to be undertaken were perfectly fair in all circumstances.

KESWICK BRIDGE.

Mr. DUNNAGE: Last week the member for Adelaide asked a question about widening the Keswick bridge and the Minister of Works replied that it was to be widened and that a survey was being made at present. Recently, Mr. Pak Poy, roads engineer, stated in the press that by realigning the roadway the bridge could take much more traffic than it is, and that it was his intention to realign the roadway. Can the Minister of Works ascertain from the Minister of Roads whether it is the department's intention to realign the roadway before the bridge is widened and, if so, whether that will be done soon?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I am unable to give that information now, but will refer the question to the Minister of Roads for a reply.

COUNCIL WORKS.

Mr. FRED WALSH: Recently I have had conversations with members of councils within my electorate about finding council jobs for unemployed persons. Every person I have spoken to has sympathized with the suggestion. They believe that their councils would be willing to undertake work—and each council has a number of new projects to implement—if they had the finance. Can the Treasurer say whether the Government has considered granting financial aid to councils to enable them to proceed with necessary works, as well as continuing maintenance works, thereby providing work for many of our unemployed?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The honourable member will realize that this ultimately gets down to the question of cash. I am sure every council in South Australia would be prepared to do its utmost to spend money effectively, if it could be provided for them. As I will point out in a few minutes, the Loan programme will take all of the finance available to the Government. In fact, at the

end of the year we shall probably have a small deficit in our Loan account. When unemployment became serious the Government automatically authorized an additional rate of spending on works that had been approved by Parliament. That accounted for the money available to us. I do not think it is necessary for me to give a longer explanation because the Loan Estimates that I will present this afternoon set out the position clearly. Recently the Minister of Local Government made available to councils for various road-works throughout the State an amount of about £500,000. I cannot say whether they will be able to spend it quickly, but that finance has been approved and is available now.

OIL EXPLORATION.

Mr. COUMBE: Much interest has been created recently by reports on the progress of oil exploration work in various parts of the State. In view of the great importance of this work, not only to the nation but also to South Australia, will the Premier consider conferring with the Minister of Mines to see if a report can be produced on the progress being made, both by the Department of Mines and also by private companies? Could the report be made available to honourable members, as it should be of great interest to all?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I agree with the suggestion. A report of this nature would be extremely useful, not only to honourable members but to the public, because it would give a clear and logical explanation of the work taking place and the amount of success being achieved. This would enable a better assessment by the public of statements issued from time to time by various companies of what has been achieved and what are the prospects. I will certainly take up the matter with the Minister of Mines and see if a comprehensive report can be provided for honourable members' information.

Mr. RICHES: Will the Premier also obtain a report on why operations have ceased at various places?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I do not know of any area in South Australia where operations have actually stopped. One concession was taken up by an American company and work has not actually started, and I understand it is in default with its contract. I do not know of any work being suspended in any area, but I shall certainly include that question in my request to the Minister of Mines.

MANNUM-PURNONG ROAD.

Mr. BYWATERS: On several occasions requests have been made for the sealing of the road between Mannum and Purnong, known as the Halidon Road, but they have been rejected because of the traffic count. The causeway to the Purnong ferry needs sealing for the protection of the road. Since the Murray floods quite a sum of money has been spent on that section, but because of heavy traffic it deteriorates rather quickly, although the council is doing its best to keep up with it. A little further from the ferry on the road at Caunamont Hill I feel there is a need for the road to be redesigned because of the danger of the curve at the bottom of the hill. Will the Minister of Works take up this matter with his colleague, the Minister of Roads, to see if the points I have raised can be attended to?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will be pleased to do that.

PENOLA HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. HARDING: Can the Minister of Works tell me when tenders will be called for the proposed new high school at Penola, when they will close and whether in his opinion work on the building will be commenced in this calendar year?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I have been informed that the Director of Public Buildings hopes that tenders will be called during this month. That is all that he told me, because that is all that I asked for. I would think that the normal course of the tenders would be about four weeks, and that when they are received they will be examined and Cabinet will be advised to consider them. I am not certain of the actual programme for this school but I think that having reached this stage work would probably commence towards the end of this calendar year. I could verify that, but, having in mind the sequence of events, that would be my expectation.

BASIC WAGE INCREASE.

Mr. RYAN: Will the Premier say whether the Government intends to grant the recent basic wage increases to members of the Public Service; if so, when, and whether such increases will be made retrospective in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Normally, alterations in the basic wage are automatically approved by the Public Service

Board, recommended, and published in the *Government Gazette*. Discussions have taken place between the Chief Secretary and the Public Service Association regarding the appointment of the chairman of the Public Service Board and, because of that, there has been no meeting of the board to have what is really a formality approved. I have not the slightest doubt that the increases will be made retrospective; in fact, I should be annoyed if they were not.

FLUORINATION.

Mr. LAUCKE: In reply to a series of questions in 1958 about the possible addition of fluorine to reservoir water to reduce the incidence of dental caries, the Minister of Works said it was claimed that the Uley-Wanilla water scheme, which supplies Port Lincoln, contained in a natural form almost the precise amount of fluorine (one part in 1,000,000) recommended for addition to water to resist dental decay. As it is now 11 years since the water at Port Lincoln has been consumed by school children there, is there any evidence through dental services that the fluorine content of the water has been beneficial to dental health?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I shall refer the question to the Minister of Health to see whether he has any information thereon as yet.

TEROWIE COAL TIPPING PLANT.

Mr. CASEY: I understand that recently the coal tipping plant at Terowie was sold by the South Australian Railways Department. Will the Minister of Works obtain a report from the Minister of Railways on who purchased the plant and the price paid for it?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will refer the question to my colleague, the Minister of Railways.

TINTINARA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Works say when it is intended to commence work on the proposed Tintinara township water scheme?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Engineer-in-Chief anticipates that a start will be made on the laying of the water mains at Tintinara towards the end of September. The necessary plant and equipment for the project is at present being assembled.

PROVISION OF SERVICES.

Mr. JENNINGS: Recently I asked the Premier a question about the provision of extra fire stations, police stations and

ambulance services in my electorate. I received a reply about fire stations. Has the Premier any further information on the matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. P. L. Ferrier, general secretary of the St. John Council for South Australia Inc., has sent me the following communication:

The following data is supplied to enable the Honourable the Premier to answer questions relative to the ambulance service in the northern suburbs. At this stage we cope with ambulance demands north and north-east of Adelaide from our station at Irish Harp Road, Prospect, the number of cases varying between 300 and 400 per month depending on seasonal effects. In addition, the vehicle stationed at Elizabeth handles sickness and accident cases further out, and other ambulances doing inter-suburban movement of patients to hospitals in the Northfield area are, of course, available for emergency, per medium of two-way radio. The St. John Council is keeping a close watch on population trends, and, following a discussion with the Town Planner, has already planned for a future St. John Centre to more specifically cover the area mentioned by Mr. Jennings, although it could well be 1963 before we see this in operation.

EYRE PENINSULA WATER SUPPLIES.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Can the Minister of Works give members any information regarding water supplies in the Tod reservoir and at Kimba? Have recent rains affected the supplies in any way?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The supply at the Tod River reservoir remains at a critical stage and the steps announced a week or so ago to bring the Lincoln Basin into use are being proceeded with. Good rains fell over a large area of Eyre Peninsula during the last two days but, unfortunately, the information I have does not indicate any substantial run-off in the catchment area, so I have not had a report of any worthwhile intakes. The Engineer-in-Chief has not informed me of any change in plans for the emergency work to be done. The Kimba area received good rains and I assume that there has been some worthwhile catchment in the reservoir there. This, however, is only an assumption and I must verify the position before making a categorical statement.

HOAXES.

Mr. FRED WALSH: In recent months there have been several cases in South Australia and in other States of people perpetrating hoaxes on the police and others by reporting that certain things have occurred or are about to occur, such as the placing of bombs in trains, aeroplanes, schools and other

places, thereby causing fear to the public and certain expense and inconvenience to the Police Department. Can the Premier say whether the Government will consider providing stricter and heavier penalties for people found guilty of such offences?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes. I will have the matter examined by the Police Commissioner. I believe that much of this foolery would stop if it did not receive as much publicity as it does in the press. The publicity seems to encourage people to do silly things along these lines. Members often receive messages of this type, but we take no notice of them and after a while people get sick of sending these messages, because the cost of a stamp or a telephone call is involved. If no action were taken, no-one would take any notice of the matter. That would act as a check after a while and the hoaxers would get fed up. Of course, the difficulty always is to trace the hoaxer, and also, if a person had an inkling that something was wrong, we would not want him not to report it.

GOOLWA BARRAGE ROAD.

Mr. JENKINS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 27 about an access road around the Goolwa barrage works to permit the launching of trailer boats, etc.?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I have brought down the docket dealing with this matter and it contains a long report from the Engineer for Irrigation and Drainage (Mr. Ligertwood) under whose immediate jurisdiction this matter comes. Apparently the honourable member had been informed that it was necessary for all boating parties to return through the lock gates by 5 p.m., but apparently he was slightly misinformed in this matter because the report states that a watchman is employed daily, including week-ends, but with the exception of Tuesday and Wednesday, until 6 p.m., for operating the lock gates until this time. After 6 p.m. the superintendent (or the assistant superintendent) will operate the lock gates, but this necessitates the boat owner's walking to the house to get the superintendent. Although, as I said at the time, the Engineer-in-Chief tries to provide an opportunity for the public to see the works under his control, in this case there is some difficulty. The report states:

The working area at the Goolwa barrage consists of a workshop, a stop log repair building

and office and garage and is situated in close proximity to the abutment of the barrage. There is only a narrow road immediately in front of the workshop between the workshop and the sloping lawns to the abutment. It would be most unwise and would seriously interfere with the maintenance work of the barrage if this road was opened to the public to allow them access to a parking area downstream of the barrage. There are fairly high sandhills immediately to the rear of the working area which precludes any thought of a road bypassing the working area. Some professional fishermen are permitted to go through the workshop area to unload their catches below the barrage, but this is rigidly controlled by the means of the issue of keys to the main gate. If public transport was allowed in the area there would be inconvenience in the working . . . I feel very strongly that it would be most unwise to make any parking facilities downstream of the lock.

SERVICES TO SUBDIVISIONS.

Mr. RYAN: Recently I was approached by a constituent of mine who had purchased land at a southern beach near Reynella. He had read an illustrated brochure, which stated that, by agreement with the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the Electricity Trust, water and electricity would be made available to most blocks in the subdivision, but when he was able to start building he found that water was available to only a very small proportion of the blocks and that there was not much possibility of its being connected to the greater proportion as had been promised in the brochure issued by the company concerned. Can the Minister of Works provide any information on this matter, which affects the subdivision at Reynella but which also would be of great interest to many other people who are apparently caught in the same predicament?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The honourable member yesterday handed to me certain documents concerning this matter, and I welcome the opportunity to make some comment in the House for the information of honourable members and also, I hope, for the protection of the public at large. Although at the time the honourable member mentioned this case to me I could not recall that any agreement had been executed between the Engineer-in-Chief and the company concerned, I now find that a limited agreement was negotiated, not with this company but with its subsidiary company under a different name and therefore my memory did not recall the event. The agreement entered into, I emphasize, was limited. Although it provided that the company was obliged to make certain capital funds available to the Engineer-in-Chief for

the installation of services, as is common in this type of agreement (and I point out that in the main that system is working well), this agreement provided only for part of the subdivision, and the allotment of land in which the honourable member's constituent is interested was always excluded: it was never included in the area subject to the agreement. It comes to a rather nice point: I do not know whether the company has deliberately or unwittingly misled people who may be interested in buying blocks of land in the subdivision.

I go further and say that I do not know at this point whether or not the company has been guilty of misrepresentation. The statements made in the brochure were ambiguous: they could have been deliberately ambiguous or inadvertently ambiguous. That matter is left to our imagination, and we shall never know. Unfortunately, this case is somewhat typical of many in which, in publicity and advertising matter, subdividers have gone close to the line in their representations. If memory serves me correctly, there have been two instances that were so close to the line that the Crown Solicitor was almost of the opinion that he should launch prosecutions. This may be just such an instance. That matter will be discussed further and investigated by me to see whether a prosecution is justified, but I rather think that if a prosecution were instituted it would fail because of insufficient evidence to prove deliberate misrepresentation.

The Engineer-in-Chief is very much concerned about this sort of thing, as also is the Government. The Premier and I have repeatedly warned the public and urged them to verify statements made in advertising material in this regard, because it is most disconcerting, disappointing and frustrating to people to buy blocks of land on the assumption that their interpretation of the advertising material is correct and that the fanciful brochures mean what they say when, in fact, those brochures do not always mean what they appear to mean. The Engineer-in-Chief has gone further than issuing warnings: he has recently set apart an experienced officer of his department to deal with inquiries on this very matter. Mr. Dridan and I discussed the matter this morning, and we should be happy indeed if every person contemplating buying a block of land anywhere in subdivided areas—if he could not see a water main along the front of the block he intended to buy—inquired before he signed the contract to purchase. Despite the

huge amount of research involved, the department would be happy to receive such inquiries, because it would thereby prevent people assuming that the department was going to supply water when, in fact, the department had never given such an undertaking. I take the opportunity now, in the public interest, to comment on this matter at length because, although we have frequently made comments, the position has not been entirely remedied and some people are having the unfortunate experience of making arrangements for finance—and possibly even letting contracts to build—only to find that the services they genuinely expected to be there were not available to them.

SALK VACCINE.

Mr. LAUCKE: It is widely appreciated that supplies of Salk vaccine for polio immunization purposes are beyond the State Government's control but the need for immunization is a very pressing matter in the minds of the public. Can the Premier indicate when further supplies of the vaccine will be available in South Australia?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The last information I had on this matter, and it is now three or four days old, was to the effect that there was a large batch of vaccine produced in the Victorian laboratories undergoing final tests. Up to the present these tests have been satisfactory and if they finally prove satisfactory it will only be a matter of days before the vaccine is available.

WATERWORKS BUILDING.

Mr. RICHES: Discussions have taken place about the necessity for a new waterworks building at Port Augusta and this matter has been mentioned in the last three Budget debates. Small amounts have been set aside for planning and two years ago the Minister of Works inspected the existing building, but it has been allowed to deteriorate further and is now in such a state that if it belonged to anybody else the local authorities would condemn it. I do not know whether any progress has been made since the Minister's visit. Can he either obtain a report for me or give me an answer from memory of the Government's plan? I urge that something be done this year.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I assure the honourable member that he does not need to urge upon me the necessity for a new building at Port Augusta because, as he says, I am familiar with the position. I inspected the building with Mr. Dridan (Engineer-in-Chief)

and the honourable member as mayor of the town, and we did not conceal the fact that we believed the work should be done and that we would try to get it done. I am not able to say now whether provision is to be made for the work to be done this financial year. The department—and I think the honourable member appreciates this—has been under extremely heavy pressure as far as funds are concerned in the matter of its primary function, namely, supplying water, and we have had to contrive ways and means to make our money go round in an attempt to perform that function. In spite of our contriving and scheming we have not been able to do all the things we would have liked to do. There are a number of people in the State, in outlying places in particular, who have no water supply and for whom we would sincerely like to provide water. Our first requirement is not in respect of buildings but to provide water and that has had to take priority and I am afraid it must take priority. However, I agree with the honourable member that the building at Port Augusta is in a very bad state of repair and at the earliest possible moment it should be replaced. I will confer with the Engineer-in-Chief and obtain some information for the honourable member.

NANGWARRY SEWERAGE.

Mr. HARDING: Can the Minister of Works give me a progress report on the work being done by the Engineering and Water Supply Department on the Nangwarry sewerage scheme and can he report on the water reticulation scheme and state whether this is also proceeding? Will there be sufficient water for the sewerage scheme?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: When the honourable member asked his question recently he did not mention water and I have not obtained a report on that question, but I have a report that it is expected that all sewers will be completed by the end of October, all connections by the end of November and the pumping and ejector stations by approximately the end of December next. Arrangements have been completed for the temporary disposal of effluent following completion of the sanitary installations in the town, which will operate until such time as the treatment works are completed. Plans of the treatment works have been completed and arrangements are in hand for calling of tenders for the construction of these works.

GAWLER SEWERAGE.

Mr. CLARK: Towards the end of last year, following comments I made in the House with reference to a sewerage scheme for Gawler, the Minister of Works was kind enough to send me a note dated November 11 saying that he hoped that in about six months proposals for an expanded scheme would be forwarded to the Public Works Committee for consideration. Will the Minister obtain a report on this matter and inform me what progress has been made?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Mr. JENNINGS: Shortly before the honourable member for Hindmarsh left on his trip overseas on official business he asked a question on the incidence of venereal disease in South Australia. I understand that the Premier now has a reply and I ask that he give it so that it may be recorded in *Hansard* for the benefit of the honourable member for Hindmarsh on his return.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I have obtained a report from the Director-General of Public Health which states:

Venereal diseases are not classed as notifiable or infectious diseases under the Health Act in South Australia, but are the subject of separate legislation under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1947. Under this Act the Chairman of the Central Board of Health may require suspects to undergo examination and treatment, and defaulters may be detained for this purpose. The position in the United Kingdom is similar. In other Australian States, venereal diseases legislation requires notification of these diseases. Control at present depends on co-operation between medical practitioners, clinics and the Public Health Department. Co-operation is effective where patients fail to undertake or persist with effective treatment, and also in the tracing of likely sources of infection. It is not considered that compulsory notification would make this co-operation more effective.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS ACT.

Mr. RYAN: Last Tuesday I asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring down legislation to amend the Hire-Purchase Agreements Act to stop evasions of the Act by various hire-purchase companies and retail houses. Has the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General in this House, a reply?

The Hon. B. PATTINSON: I have been advised by my colleague the Attorney-General that discussions on avoidance and evasions of the provisions of the Hire-Purchase Agreements

Act are still proceeding and that he is attending a further conference in Melbourne tomorrow. However, he points out that it is not an offence to sell goods on "no deposit" if no hire-purchase agreement is made out in respect of the particular goods.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES.

Mr. RICHES: Landholders in the foothills of the Flinders Ranges and some at Wilmington and in areas to the south of my district are anxious to obtain a supply of electricity from the Electricity Trust's mains. Some of the applications have been approved for investigation for 18 months and others as long as two years. It has been suggested to me that this time lapse might be reduced if the number of construction gangs were increased. It is also suggested that it is not necessary to have highly skilled or experienced labour to strengthen the gangs. In respect of much of the work, those gangs could be strengthened by inexperienced men working under proper supervision. Will the Premier inquire of the Electricity Trust whether unemployed men could be given employment in those gangs so that that work could be speeded up?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes.

APPRAISERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Appraisers Act, 1934. Read a first time.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.

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 following resolution: That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955.

Motion carried.

Resolution agreed to in Committee and adopted by the House. Bill introduced and read a first time.

LAND TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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 following resolution: That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Land Tax Act, 1936-1952.

Motion carried.

Resolution agreed to in Committee and adopted by the House. Bill introduced and read a first time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CITY OF ENFIELD LOAN) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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 following resolution: That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Local Government (City of Enfield Loan) Act, 1953.

Motion carried.

Resolution agreed to in Committee and adopted by the House. Bill introduced and read a first time.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy, 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, 1962.

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 Loan Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1962, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: During 1960-61, expenditure of State funds on capital works and services and on housing totalled £37,420,000. This figure was made up of £31,456,000 from the normal State Loan programme and £5,964,000 from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. In each case the programmes were financed from new borrowings and from repayments of previous advances. In the former figure, however, there is recorded a temporary advance to the State Bank which was subsequently repaid during the year and thus the aggregate programme is better regarded for comparative purposes as £36,420,000. Of the £5,964,000 Housing Agreement funds, £4,089,000 was advanced to the South Australian Housing Trust, £1,445,000 to the State Bank, and £430,000 to building societies.

The works programmes of the Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust were further

assisted by the borrowing of £4,343,000 by way of semi-governmental loans from the public and from institutions. Each authority also employed in its capital programme a considerable volume of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, depreciation funds and maintenance provisions. In June last the Australian Loan Council at its annual meeting adopted a total new borrowing programme of £240,000,000 for 1961-62 for State works and housing, an increase of £10,000,000 above the total programme for 1960-61. South Australia's share of the 1961-62 total is £33,148,000, of which £8,000,000 will be used for the construction and finance of houses under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and £25,148,000 for the financing of other capital works and services. The £8,000,000 of new Housing Agreement funds will be supplemented by approximately £100,000 repayments to the State of previous advances, and of the total of £8,100,000, £4,250,000 is to be allocated to the South Australian Housing Trust, £3,450,000 to the State Bank, and £400,000 to building societies.

In addition to the £25,148,000 of new money for other works there will also be available repayments to the Loan Fund estimated at £4,200,000. On the basis of these figures it can be seen that a programme of some £29,350,000 could have been proposed for 1961-62, without anticipating an increase in the deficit in the Loan Fund, which at June 30, 1961 was £50,000. Such a programme, which would be £37,450,000 including Housing Agreement moneys is less than the Government would wish to plan having regard to the urgent requirements as shown by the departmental programmes, and certainly less than what is desirable to mitigate the unemployment problem which has followed the severe restriction of credit and counter inflationary policies of the Commonwealth Government.

Therefore my Government was particularly pleased that the excellent agricultural season, with its favourable effects on the Revenue Budget, the magnificent achievement of the Railways administration in again reducing its operating costs while carrying record grain loadings, and the firm control of expenditure in many other departments, resulted in a surplus on Consolidated Revenue Account of £1,188,000 in 1960-61. After allowing for the £311,000 of Revenue Account deficit outstanding from the previous year, this enabled the Government to recoup to the Loan Account £877,000, or more than the aggregate of all

amounts which had been put aside out of Loan moneys since 1938, to finance Revenue deficits. This substantial recoup has greatly assisted the Government to increase the programme of works proposed for 1961-62 to a figure more in keeping with the real need to provide services and employment. The programme of £30,748,000 set out in the Loan Estimates allows the expenditure of this special recoup and in addition anticipates a deficit in the Loan Fund at June 30 next of £570,000 approximately. In other words the programme contemplates an expenditure of about £1,400,000 beyond the funds available from new borrowings and normal loan repayments. In addition it is proposed to meet further expenditure, particularly on housing, out of cash balances held at the Treasury by the Housing Trust, the State Bank and other instrumentalities, so that the aggregate State works and housing programme will exceed in 1961-62 that of the previous year by about 10 per cent.

The provisions included in the Loan Estimates for the Electricity Trust, the Housing Trust, and the Abattoirs Board are to be supplemented by £4,400,000 to be borrowed as semi-governmental loans, and by even greater use of internal funds than formerly.

I shall now give members a review of the main works carried out in 1960-61 and information on proposals for 1961-62.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES, £800,000.—The State Bank, which administers the Advances for Homes Scheme on behalf of the Government, also administers the detailed 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 finance house purchase through the Home Builders' Fund.

For 1961-62, the Government proposes to make available to the State Bank for house finance total funds comparable with the record provision which was available to the bank in 1960-61. However, to keep the cost of borrowing as low as possible to the prospective home owner, the Government has been able to arrange this year to take a much greater proportion of its total new loan money as advances under the Housing Agreement, and thus to attract the benefit of the lower rate of interest. The amount of low-interest money to be advanced to the bank is much greater than in 1960-61 and the amount of normal State loan money is correspondingly less. In 1961-62, the bank will have available for lending, State loan funds, new Housing Agreement moneys,

carry-over funds from June, 1961, and repayments, totalling closely £5,000,000.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, £260,000.—During 1960-61, the bank advanced £252,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This figure comprised £92,000 advanced to fruit packing houses, cold stores and distilleries, £78,000 to processors of dairy products and £82,000 to fish processing co-operatives. The £260,000 proposed for this year will enable the bank to continue to give this valuable support to small co-operatives.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, £208,000.—In 1960-61; the bank advanced £52,000 under the Advances to Settlers Act. The sum of £25,000 was for various farm buildings, £17,000 for clearing of land and development of pastures, and £10,000 for water improvements. The bank anticipates an increase in the number of applications for assistance this year and £208,000 has been provided. Other amounts provided for 1961-62 for activities administered by the State Bank are £30,000 for loans under the Loans for Fencing and Water Piping Act, £1,000 for advances for vermin proof fencing, and £1,000 for loans for water conservation.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, £250,000.—During 1960-61, £90,000 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 loan moneys assisted in the financing of four bridges over low lying areas between Renmark and Paringa on the Sturt Highway and a bridge over the River Light at Linwood on the Main North Road. All bridges are of steel and concrete construction. They are to be completed during 1961-62. The major work in 1961-62 will be the bridge over the River Murray at Blanchetown, and for this £130,000 is proposed for progress payments under the contract. The bridge will be of steel and reinforced concrete, and will have a 26ft. roadway and a 5ft. footway. An amount of £35,000 is provided for a new steel and concrete bridge over the River Torrens at Underdale.

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.

CROWN LANDS DEVELOPMENT ACT, £30,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account for this purpose in 1960-61 were £27,000, and work was

carried out on a number of under-developed individual properties. The sum of £30,000 is provided for the continuation of this work in 1961-62.

LANDS DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £25,000.—Actual payments in 1960-61 were £26,000. An amount of £25,000 is provided this year for the purchase of plant and equipment, motor vehicles, minor buildings, etc.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, £200,000.—Actual payments in 1960-61 were £91,000, and work included minor additions at Berri pumping station, minor works in the conversion of pumping stations in the reclaimed areas to electric power, and various projects on channels, pipelines, embankments, etc. For 1961-62, £9,000 is required for completion of the new pumping station at Berri and for a rising main, £18,000 for a new pump and rising main at Moorook, £10,000 to commence electrification of pumping plant at Waikerie, and £20,000 to complete the conversion to electric power in the reclaimed areas. For town water supplies £33,000 is required for a storage tank and chlorination plant at Barmera, £5,000 for an improved service to Berri North, £4,000 for a new pump and larger mains at Kingston, £8,000 for an improved service to higher areas at Waikerie, and £8,000 for various smaller works. The sum of £10,000 is provided so that work may commence on a comprehensive drainage scheme to serve 800 acres at Chaffey where seepage is becoming a major problem. An amount of £5,000 is required for caissons and a rising main for drainage at Moorook. Funds are also provided for various channels, embankments, buildings, plant, and minor works.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE, £620,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £559,000. In the Western Division major drainage works have been completed in the area of 260,000 acres south of drains K-L. During 1960-61, work was confined to the construction of subsidiary drains. In the area of 147,000 acres north of drains K-L work progressed on major drains. For the main outlet drain, which discharges into the sea at Kingston, the first section of 17 miles from Kingston to a point near Mount Scott was completed and work progressed on the next section running inland to the Kingston-Lucindale railway line. Work also went ahead on the enlarging of the drain known as Jacky White's drain. £280,000 was spent in this northern area during 1960-61. For the Eastern Division drainage scheme work

last year was mainly on the enlarging of the western part of drain M, which discharges into the sea near Beachport.

The main proposed expenditures for 1961-62 are £194,000 for the Western Division, of which £186,000 will be for further work on major drains in the northern section and £8,000 for additional subsidiary drains in the southern section; £399,000 is provided for the Eastern Division scheme for the enlarging of a further section of drain M.

REMARK IRRIGATION TRUST, LOAN TO, £25,000.—The sum of £25,000 is required to meet the third annual advance to the trust for the purpose of assisting with its rehabilitation programme.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, £1,200,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £1,300,000, the main items of expenditure being:

	£
Maintenance of existing forests	159,000
Preparation of land and planting	193,000
Purchase of land	95,000
New power station, Nangwarry . .	527,000
Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings	113,000
Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and in forest areas	107,000
Administration	106,000
	£1,300,000

In 1960-61, the output of log timber from State forests was in excess of 190,000,000 super feet, and on present prospects the figure will increase in 1961-62 to about 200,000,000 super feet, of which about 106,000,000 super feet will be processed in the department's mills and about 94,000,000 super feet will be treated at private mills. From the milling of the 106,000,000 super feet of logs at Government mills the yield is expected to be about 40,000,000 linear feet of flooring and dressed timber, 2,000,000 super feet of undressed timber, 6,500,000 fruit cases, 3,000,000 super feet of case flitches, 20,000 sleepers and 20,000 posts.

Of the 94,000,000 super feet of logs to be treated at private mills some 61,000,000 super feet will be used for board and case production, 3,000,000 super feet for plywood manufacture for the furniture trade, and 30,000,000 super feet for pulpwood.

The more important provisions for 1961-62 are as follows:

£185,000 is proposed to meet the cost of recurring forest maintenance services such as replanting, weed control, spraying, fire protection, etc.

£170,000 is set aside for preparation of land and planting. Approximately 5,000 acres will be planted during 1961-62. After allowing for clear felling and for fire losses the total area of State pine plantations will be about 145,000 acres at the end of June next.

£60,000 is proposed for the purchase of land suitable for forestry if it becomes available at reasonable prices.

£87,000 is required for further contract payments for generating and associated equipment and for work to be carried out by the Electricity Trust and the Woods and Forests Department at the new power station at Nangwarry. While the station has been officially opened and is operating, the final payments under contracts will not be made until 1962-63 at the expiration of the maintenance period. Using mill waste as fuel, the station has a generating capacity of 3,400 kilowatts.

£136,000 is provided for a sewerage scheme at Nangwarry. The Engineering and Water Supply Department commenced work in June last on this project, which comprises the construction of a sewerage drainage system, the construction of a sewage treatment plant, and such alterations as may be necessary to the department's houses to connect them to the drainage system.

Funds are also provided for the installation of additional plant and machinery to improve production at Mount Burr, Mount Gambier and Nangwarry, replacement of plant, houses for employees, minor buildings and services as required at mills and in forest areas.

Three items (£372,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, £1,150,000 for sawmill working expenses, and £262,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working) will be charged against a working account, while the last item (£105,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment) will be a charge against Loan Account.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, £2,600,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account for railway capital works in 1960-61 amounted to £2,624,000. A number of civil works for the Way and Works Branch were completed during the year, the main one being the Adelaide suburban rail car depot at a total cost of £85,000. The building and facilities are now in use for the servicing of diesel powered cars. Smaller completed works included a new machine shop, new platforms and station buildings, signalling systems, cuttings and subways. The principal work completed for the rolling stock section was a project for 22 suburban diesel rail cars at a final cost of £1,131,000. Smaller completed works were the conversion of eight rail cars from petrol to diesel power, and construction of three cement hopper waggons. A number of works were in progress at the end of 1960-61, and I shall comment on them as I give explanations of the provisions for this year. The sum of £543,000 is proposed for

various Way and Works Branch items, such as signalling and safety systems, small civil works, relaying, etc., as the need arises from day to day. An amount of £90,000 is required to complete work on the new line from Hallett's Cove to the oil refinery site at Port Stanvac, the total estimated cost being £330,000. Good progress was made last year and the line should be completed next month. The sum of £30,000 is proposed for new or replacement residences for staff and £33,000 for plant and sundries. An amount of £460,000 is required for further progress payments under a contract for a total of £1,060,000 for eight 1,750 h.p. diesel electric main line locomotives. Two locomotives were delivered during 1960-61 and the remaining six are expected to be delivered by the end of January next.

The sum of £435,000 is required to complete progress payments for two groups of 900 h.p. diesel electric branch line and general purpose locomotives. The total estimated cost of the 15 locomotives in the two groups is £1,400,000. Ten units have been delivered and five are expected to be delivered during 1961-62. An amount of £10,000 is required for final payments for 10 suburban diesel railcars which are part of the project of 22 cars already referred to as physically completed last year. The sum of £313,000 is proposed for work on 25 steel brakevans, required to replace obsolete wooden vans. Of the estimated total cost of £411,000, £65,000 had been spent to the end of June last. An amount of £80,000 is provided for construction of 10 workmen's sleeping vans to replace old vans and to give better accommodation. The sum of £179,000 is provided to continue the programme of improvements to freight cars, and £61,000 for further improvements to diesel rail cars. An amount of £32,000 is required for South Australia's share of the cost of a new joint stock passenger car for the Adelaide-Melbourne service. The sum of £25,000 is provided for the purchase of three mobile cranes and £22,000 for sundry rolling stock items.

For the narrow-gauge traffic the main provision is £180,000 for two 900 h.p. diesel electric locomotives. These units are to operate in the Port Lincoln division and will be a material contribution to rapid and efficient services and reduced costs of operation. The sum of £100,000 is required for progress work on trucks to carry bulk grain to the new port installation to be constructed at Port Pirie. An amount of £20,000 is provided for further

work in improving the suspensions of ore waggons for the Broken Hill-Port Pirie traffic and £19,000 for sundry rolling stock items. The sum of £118,000 is proposed for various items of plant, machinery and equipment as required from time to time.

The conversion to diesel power has been such an important phase in the history of railway operation in this State and has brought such marked economies that I consider a brief summary of the diesel power position will be of great interest to members. At June 30, 1961, the diesel powered units in operation were:

Main line diesel electric locomotives	32
Branch line and general purpose diesel electric locomotives	10
Shunting and transfer diesel electric locomotives	12
Country passenger and baggage diesel cars	14
Suburban passenger diesel cars	82

The issue into traffic of the 82nd suburban diesel passenger car on June 27, 1961, completed the present programme for the suburban service. The diesel electric units now on order are:

Main line locomotives	6
Branch line and general purpose locomotives for broad-gauge	5
Branch line and general purpose locomotives for narrow-gauge	2

In 1960-61, diesel powered cars handled some 94 per cent of suburban passenger traffic and in 1961-62 the proportion will rise to about 98 per cent. In 1960-61, diesel electric locomotives handled some 88 per cent of freight traffic on broad-gauge and in 1961-62 the proportion will rise to nearly 93 per cent.

HARBORS ACCOMMODATION, £1,700,000.—In 1960-61, actual payments from Loan Account were £1,407,000. The major work completed was at Kirton Point, Port Lincoln, where a new berth was constructed to isolate tanker traffic from the general shipping berths and so give a greater measure of safety. The final cost was £178,000. Satisfactory progress was made on several major projects, and I shall comment on these as I deal with the proposals for 1961-62, which are as follows:

£78,000 is required for dredging improvements at Port Adelaide, the major works being the improvement of the swinging basins opposite No. 3 dock and at Outer Harbour.

£80,000 is provided for levelling and filling industrial areas with sand and dredging spoil.

£17,000 is required to complete work on the reconstruction of North Parade wharf. During 1960-61, cargo sheds and offices, and stockyard were completed and used. This reconstruction project, which will cost some £548,000 in total, is providing improved facilities for intrastate shipping.

£20,000 is proposed to commence the reconstruction of Cement Company wharf and £30,000 to commence reconstruction of Plaster Company wharf. Both are old timber wharves in a bad state of repair and they are to be replaced by new steel-piled wharves.

£69,000 is provided for sundry smaller works at Port Adelaide, including the paving of berths to provide additional open stacking areas.

£4,000 is required for the completion of mechanical equipment at the trailership berth at Kingscote and £3,000 for similar work at the trailership berth at Port Lincoln. Civil works for both projects were practically completed in 1960-61.

£400,000 is required for further work on a scheme to reconstruct wharves at Port Pirie at a total estimated cost of £1,563,000. The works planned are the replacement of old timber wharves with a steel sheet piled structure and ancillary services to provide berths for tugs and for the loading of concentrates, and the stabilizing of a wharf to create a tanker berth. Work during 1960-61 was mainly on tug berths and the tanker berth.

£30,000 is proposed for the completion of a major project of dredging improvements at Port Pirie. This scheme, the final cost of which is estimated to be £1,130,000, is designed to allow for the movement of deeper draft vessels carrying concentrates overseas, and to avoid the necessity of lightering. During 1960-61, contract dredging of the final 11,000ft. out of a total of 46,000ft. of channel was completed. The board's own plant completed the enlargement of the swinging basin and carried out dredging in the harbour.

£212,000 is provided for the commencement of a £319,000 project to provide bulk grain handling facilities at Port Pirie. The expenditure this year will include £92,000 for dredging of the berth and approaches, and £120,000 for foundations, other civil works, and progress payments on the belt conveyor system. A concrete vertical silo of 1,000,000 bushels capacity is to be erected at Port Pirie by Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited.

At Thevenard, £19,000 is required for final contract payments for the bulk loading installation, which was practically completed at June 30 last and is now in operation and £11,000 for the surfacing of the stacking area and dredging of the bulk loading berth.

£16,000 is proposed for sundry small works at outposts.

£68,000 is required for final contract payments for a new grab dredger which is estimated to cost £211,000, and £450,000 to meet progress payments due under a contract for a new bucket dredger which is estimated to cost £650,000. Both dredgers are to replace plant which is obsolete and costly to operate.

Funds are also provided for various items of plant and equipment, for land acquisition, and for minor works as required.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, £10,350,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 for water and sewer works were £9,120,000. Expenditure of £40,000 during 1960-61, including £33,000 for the raising

of the spillway, brought to a close the construction of the South Para reservoir, the final cost being £3,760,000. This reservoir, with a capacity of 11,500,000,000 gallons, has a valuable part to play in supplying the growing Elizabeth area, rural areas to the north, and in augmenting the metropolitan supply. Over £1,300,000 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 and industrial areas. Approximately £850,000 was spent on metropolitan sewerage extensions, new mains and house connections. At Salisbury and Elizabeth the expenditure on water supply mains and services was £110,000, and on sewerage extensions £150,000. During 1960-61, further progress was made on a number of large schemes being constructed to improve and extend services both in the country and in the metropolitan area, and I shall comment on the progress of work as I give information about the individual proposals for 1961-62.

Morgan-Whyalla Water Main, £1,302,000.—The sum of £1,037,000 is proposed to be spent on the first stage of the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline, the total estimated cost of the whole project being approximately £18,000,000. It is anticipated that 20 miles of pipeline from Hanson towards Bundaleer will be laid during the year. The necessity for the second pipeline has been brought about by the rapid expansion of Whyalla, the development of Port Augusta and other northern towns, and the growing demand from rural areas. An amount of £241,000 is required to complete a £264,000 project started last year to install larger pumping units and a booster plant on the existing Morgan-Whyalla pipeline to increase its capacity so as to give some immediate relief.

Adelaide Water District, £3,274,000.—An amount of £252,000 is provided for further work on the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline. During 1960-61, the sum of £166,000 was spent on the construction of a storage tank and associated works at Anstey's Hill. The proposals this year to install control valves and additional pumping units will complete the whole scheme. The sum of £1,029,000 is required for the Myponga Reservoir and trunk main. Out of the estimated total cost of £5,610,000, the sum of £3,670,000 had been spent to the end of June last, the payments for 1960-61 being £1,280,000. During the year some 60 per cent of the concrete for the dam

was poured and at the end of June the dam was 80 per cent completed. Further excavation of the spillway was carried out and at the end of the year this phase was nearing completion. Approximately five miles of the trunk main was laid. The proposals for 1961-62 are that the remaining 20 per cent of the concreting of the dam will be completed and the final three miles of trunk main laid.

The sum of £198,000 is required for further work on the Clarendon-Belair-Blackwood scheme under which a main from the Clarendon Weir is to carry water to meet the growing demand of the Belair-Blackwood area; £80,000 was spent in 1960-61 and at the end of June last £288,000 had been spent out of a total estimated cost of £802,000. The main proposals for 1961-62 for this project are the laying of two miles of trunk main and the construction of a tank at Belair. An amount of £160,000 is provided for the laying of further mains for the reticulation of Elizabeth where the water supply is being kept abreast of house construction, and £65,000 is provided for the Springton and Eden Valley water supply. An amount of £262,000 is required for progress work on the raising of the dam at Mount Bold Reservoir. This project, for which the estimated cost is £440,000, provides for the raising of the dam by a further 21ft. in reinforced concrete and the provision of flood gates to increase the capacity of the reservoir by 5,000,000,000gall. To the end of June last, £85,000 had been spent on work on the spillway and the dam. The sum of £14,000 is required for the completion of the Onkaparinga Valley Scheme under which water is carried 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.

Barossa Water District, £26,000.—This amount is provided for cement lining of mains and for various mains, services and minor works.

Warren Water District, £183,000.—The sum of £1,335,000 is proposed to be spent in 1961-62 on the enlargement of the Warren trunk main, £115,000 being provided under Warren Water District and £1,220,000 under Beetaloo Water District. This work, estimated to cost £6,265,000, is for the enlarging of 103 miles of main from the Warren Reservoir to Paskeville to provide a better supply for extensive areas of country lands in the Lower North and to assure adequate supplies through the Yorke Peninsula scheme.

In 1960-61, an amount of £1,340,000 was spent, most of it within the Warren District, the main work being the laying of 30 miles of trunk main. Work in 1961-62 will be mostly within the Beetaloo District. It is planned to lay 43 miles of trunk main and further branch mains. An amount of £10,000 is provided to commence a water supply scheme for township and country lands at Navan, and £7,000 to complete a township and rural supply at Truro.

Country Water Districts, £1,334,000.—The proposals for water supply schemes in country localities are:

Booleroo Centre—£3,000 to complete a scheme under which water is carried from the Morgan-Whyalla main, and to also supply Appala and farmlands from Caltowie to Booleroo Centre.

Coonalpyn—£4,000 to complete improvements which include a second bore, pumping plant and main.

Encounter Bay—£100,000 for further work, including a tank and pumping station, for a scheme to improve the supply at Goolwa, Middleton, Port Elliot, and Victor Harbour by pumping from the River Murray at Goolwa.

Iron Knob and Lincoln Gap—£602,000 for laying of the main to carry water from the Morgan-Whyalla main at Lincoln Gap to Iron Knob to meet the increased demands of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, mainly for the treatment of iron ore.

Jamestown-Caltowie—£30,000 to begin work on a 12in. feeding main from Jamestown to Caltowie to improve the supply as far north as Booleroo Centre.

Kingscote—£86,000 for work on two storage tanks and the installation of larger pumping plant.

Kingston (South-East)—£7,000 for further work on a scheme to supply the township with water from a bore.

Loxton—£5,000 to complete the pumping station for the Loxton township supply.

Melrose—£12,000 to complete a scheme which provides for a bore, pumping plant, tank and reticulation mains for a township supply.

Milang—£8,000 to complete a pumping station and chlorinating unit for a township supply using water from Lake Alexandrina.

Millicent—£76,000 to continue work on a township supply which provides for the sinking

of bores, the construction of tanks and the laying of mains.

Mount Gambier—£35,000 for new mains and a storage tank to improve supplies.

Murray Bridge—£36,000 for construction of a rising main, installation of chlorinating plant and extension into the Hundreds of Burdett, Seymour, and Ettrick.

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

Renmark—£12,000 to continue work on the installation of larger pumping units and alterations to the station.

Streaky Bay—£10,000 to commence work on the electrification of pumping plant and construction of a 1,000,000 gallons storage tank.

Tailem Bend—£6,000 to enlarge a main to improve supplies.

Tintinara—£4,000 to convert the railway supply to a township supply.

Whyalla—£74,000 for extensions to mains, improvements to tanks, establishment of a depot, and payment of the annual instalment to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited for the taking over of the Whyalla waterworks.

Tod River Water District, £464,000.—The sum of £10,000 is proposed to be spent on initial work for the replacement and enlargement of sections of the Tod trunk main. The original Tod trunk main from Knott's Hill to Minnipa, a distance of 130 miles, was laid in the 1920's. The pipes range from about 15in. to 20in. in diameter. As corrosion occurred subsequently and the work of maintaining the main increased, a decision was taken to recondition it and relay it above ground. This work commenced in 1936. As some of the old pipes were beyond reconditioning a new 20in. main some 45 miles in length was laid as part of the Uley-Wanilla scheme. This 45 miles forms roughly the middle third of the 130 miles from Knott's Hill to Minnipa. The time has now arrived when the other 85 miles of reconditioned main is deteriorating, and it is planned to replace this length with a new 20in. main, spreading the work over a period of about eight years. The total cost, including some necessary work at pumping stations, is estimated at £4,098,000. The sum of £240,000 is provided for further work on a scheme to tap the Lincoln underground basin to augment the Tod River system and the supply to Port Lincoln. The estimated

total cost is £890,000, and £90,000 was spent last year as work began. An amount of £45,000 is required for the extension of mains into the Hundreds of Chandada, Roberts and Verran.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, £1,393,000.—The £1,220,000 for the Warren trunk main has been dealt with under Warren Water District. The sum of £10,000 is provided for the replacement of old mains to improve supplies in the Hundreds of Hall and Wallaroo.

Adelaide Sewers, £1,705,000.—The amount of £410,000 is provided for the commencement of work at the Bolivar treatment works. This work, it is estimated, will cost £11,070,000 and to the end of June last, £420,000 had been spent on the purchase of land. The provision for 1961-62 is to cover further purchases of land and the first stage of structural work. Contracts for mechanical equipment and associated electrical work have been let. An amount of £10,000 is provided for the completion of a major extension programme at the Glenelg treatment works.

Funds are provided for the completion of treatment works at Noarlunga to serve the expanding Christies Beach area, to complete extensions at the treatment works at Port Adelaide, for pipework at the Queensbury pumping station, for further work on a new pumping station and associated mains at West Beach and for the reconstruction of obsolete sewers. The sum of £431,000 is provided for the sewerage of many new housing areas, some being developed by the Housing Trust and some privately. An amount of £79,000 is proposed for trunk sewers to serve Elizabeth, both industrial and housing areas, and to connect the town with the new treatment works to be erected at Bolivar.

Country Sewers, £274,000.—The sum of £29,000 is provided so that work may begin on the sewerage of Angaston, £18,000 being required for mains and associated works and £11,000 for the treatment works. An amount of £25,000 is set aside for the completion of the Naracoorte sewerage scheme, £180,000 for continuation of sewerage reticulation at Port Lincoln and £40,000 for other country sewerage projects.

Water Conservation, £53,000.—An amount of £50,000 is provided for a start to be made on two storage tanks at Kimba for which the excavations were completed last year.

The sum of £292,000 is provided for construction plant, and £50,000 for preliminary investigations.

RIVER MURRAY WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., £108,000.—This provision is to meet South Australia's share of the cost of work carried out by the River Murray Commission.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND LAND, £8,380,000.

Hospital Buildings, £1,200,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £1,706,000 and the year saw further satisfactory progress on a number of major works. At Mount Gambier the new main hospital building of six storeys, with accommodation for 210 patients, was completed during 1960-61 and was opened by His Excellency the Governor last month. The final cost of the hospital and associated services was £1,970,000. Other completed works were extensive alterations and additions to Bice building and reconditioning of McEwin building at Royal Adelaide Hospital, airing courts and sanitary annexes at Parkside Mental Hospital, and maternity block additions at Port Augusta.

The main proposals for 1961-62 are:

Royal Adelaide Hospital.—The sum of £150,000 is required for further work on major additions to the dental hospital which are estimated to cost £494,000, and for which payments to the end of June, 1961 totalled £297,000. An amount of £461,000 is provided for the completion of the radiotherapy building. This building, which will provide accommodation for radiotherapy treatment, theatres, ward units, ophthalmic facilities and a pharmacy, is planned to be completed early in 1962 at an estimated total cost of £2,300,000. This is the initial step in the major replanning scheme for the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—The sum of £46,000 is to be spent on the construction of a new laboratory building, the total estimated cost of which is £83,000.

Northfield Mental Hospital.—An amount of £30,000 is required for grading, paving and kerbing roadways to serve recently completed blocks.

Mount Gambier Hospital.—The sum of £77,000 is required for final payments for the new hospital which I have referred to as physically completed last year.

Port Pirie Hospital.—The sum of £158,000 is proposed for the completion of a project which comprises a new boiler house, a new

kitchen and equipment, laundry and equipment, water service and workshop. The final cost is estimated to be £418,000.

Funds are provided for initial work in connection with major additions at Port Lincoln hospital, for furniture, equipment, alterations and additions at various hospitals as the need arises, and for preliminary plans, surveys and investigations for proposed works.

School buildings, £6,000,000.—During 1960-61, actual payments from Loan Account totalled £4,836,000, which was made up as follows:

	£
The completion of 17 contracts with a total value of £1,527,000 for new schools or major additions to schools	897,000
Work under contracts for 24 new schools or major additions with a total value of £4,913,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1961	1,687,000
The completion of craftwork centres valued at £82,000 at four schools	32,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	706,000
Purchase of land and residences for school purposes	598,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, additional toilets and facilities, etc., and furniture and equipment	916,000
	£4,836,000

For 1961-62, the proposals for school buildings and associated works total £6,000,000, and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:

	£
Work under 24 contracts with a total value of £4,913,000 for new schools or major additions which were in progress at June 30, 1961	3,025,000

	£
The commencement of 73 projects with a total value of £13,441,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, Teachers' College, School of Art and trade schools	1,477,000
Work on craftwork centres valued at £455,000 at 16 schools	98,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	500,000
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	450,000
	£6,000,000

The school building programme in recent years has more than kept abreast of current enrolments, and there has been a marked improvement in the ratio of pupils to classrooms. The proposals for 1961-62 envisage an even greater improvement in that ratio than has previously been achieved.

Because of the difficulty of giving members an adequate picture of the extensive school building programme in a brief review such as this, I had a table prepared last year giving detailed information of the programme, and the House agreed that it be recorded in *Hansard*. I believe that the information in that table has been of great use and interest to members, and I ask that permission be given for the recording in *Hansard* of a similar table listing school works completed in 1960-61, works under construction at June 30, 1961, and work to be commenced or designed in 1961-62. Accordingly, I ask permission to have this schedule of school buildings incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Major Completed Works, 1960-61.

Locality.	Final Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infant Schools—		
New Schools—		
Clapham	230,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth East	198,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Park	132,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Vale	137,000	Precast concrete
Mount Gambier North	135,000	Mount Gambier stone
Additions—		
Croydon Park	31,000	Brick
McLaren Vale	66,000	Precast concrete
Mount Gambier East	63,000	Mount Gambier stone
Whyalla West	80,000	Brick

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.

Major Completed Works, 1960-61—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Angle Park Boys—2nd Stage	26,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Elizabeth Boys—2nd Stage	18,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Elizabeth Girls—2nd Stage	21,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Gilles Plains Girls—2nd Stage	22,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Additions—		
Croydon Boys	127,000	Precast concrete
Norwood Girls	15,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Blackwood	150,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Additions—		
Elizabeth	76,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
General—		
4 Craft Centres	82,000	Precast concrete
Prefabricated classroom units excluding Major Schools listed above as "Timber" construction schools	706,000	Timber

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1961.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infant Schools—		
New Schools—		
Evanston	93,000	Precast concrete
Murray Bridge South	96,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Darlington	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Magill	107,000	Brick
Oaklands	76,000	Precast concrete
Area Schools—		
New Schools—		
Coomandook	127,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Keith	287,000	Mount Gambier stone
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Angle Park Girls	124,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Additions—		
Elizabeth Boys	155,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Girls	218,000	Precast concrete
LeFevre Boys	335,000	Precast concrete
Mitchell Park Boys	202,000	Precast concrete
Mount Gambier	147,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Port Adelaide Girls	211,000	Precast concrete
Vermont Girls	213,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla	167,000	Precast concrete
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Elizabeth	298,000	Precast concrete
Gilles Plains	320,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Campbelltown	295,000	Precast concrete
Gawler	127,000	Timber with solid spine, etc.
Henley	311,000	Precast concrete
Millicent	370,000	Precast concrete
Norwood	242,000	Precast concrete
Seacombe	290,000	Precast concrete
General—		
5 Craft Centres at various schools	133,000	Precast concrete
Boiler-making Workshop and additions, Whyalla Technical High	14,000	Brick

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.

Major Works to be Commenced or Designed During 1961-62.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infant—		
New Schools—		
Airdale (Port Pirie)	136,000	Precast concrete
Beefacres	110,000	Precast concrete
Brahma	109,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Downs	215,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth West	163,000	Precast concrete
Hawthorndene	60,000	Precast concrete
Millicent South	90,000	Mount Gambier stone
Naracoorte South	122,000	Mount Gambier stone
Newton	116,000	Precast concrete
Para Hill	60,000	Precast concrete
Seaton North	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Stradbroke	223,000	Precast concrete
Tonsley Park	119,000	Mount Gambier stone
Vale Park	106,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla (Hincks Avenue)	219,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla (North-West)	161,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Athelstone	60,000	Precast concrete
Blackwood	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Brighton	116,000	Mount Gambier stone
Campbelltown	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Dover Gardens	76,000	Brick
Edwardstown	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Flinders Park	58,000	Precast concrete
Gilles Plains	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Hectorville	71,000	Brick
Kalangadoo	70,000	Mount Gambier stone
Klemzig	71,000	Precast concrete
Mansfield Park	104,000	Precast concrete
Marryatville	79,000	Precast concrete
Modbury	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Pooraka	60,000	Precast concrete
Seacliff	71,000	Precast concrete
Seaton Park	102,000	Mount Gambier stone
Sturt	114,000	Mount Gambier stone
Taperoo	69,000	Mount Gambier stone
Area Schools—		
New Schools—		
Geranium-Jabuk	161,000	Modular blocks
Kangaroo Inn	143,000	Mount Gambier stone
Kimba	261,000	Precast concrete
Mallala	232,000	Precast concrete
Mount Compass	60,000	Brick
Additions—		
Cummins	279,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Adelaide	414,000	Precast concrete
Dover Gardens Girls	248,000	Precast concrete
Gepps Cross Girls	234,000	Precast concrete
Kidman Park Boys	246,000	Precast concrete
Kidman Park Girls	249,000	Precast concrete
Port Pirie	332,000	Precast concrete
Seaton Boys	251,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Mitcham Girls	201,000	Precast concrete
Mount Gambier	185,000	Mount Gambier stone
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Blackwood	234,000	Precast concrete
Flinders (Underdale)	427,000	Precast concrete
Heathfield	263,000	Precast concrete
Mitcham (Daw Park)	428,000	Precast concrete
Modbury	431,000	Precast concrete

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.

Major Works to be Commenced or Designed During 1961-62—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Cost.	Type of Construction.
Additions—		
Adelaide Girls	£ 40,000	To be designed
Bordertown	80,000	To be designed
Enfield	112,000	Precast concrete
Findon	121,000	Precast concrete
Gawler	231,000	Precast concrete
Glossop	80,000	To be designed
Marion	123,000	Precast concrete
Mount Gambier	162,000	Precast concrete
Naracoorte	80,000	To be designed
Nuriootpa	75,000	To be designed
Penola	258,000	Mount Gambier stone
Plympton	223,000	Precast concrete
Port Lincoln	255,000	Precast concrete
Taperoo	223,000	Precast concrete
Woodville	190,000	Precast concrete
General—		
Building and Furnishing Trades School (Grenfell Street—Additions)	40,000	To be designed
S.A. School of Art	374,000	Precast concrete
Teachers College—Kintore Avenue	1,497,000	Precast concrete with aluminium walling
Adult Education Centres—		
Kapunda—Woodwork Centre	20,000	To be designed
Mount Gambier—Additions	80,000	To be designed
Craft Centres—		
7 Domestic Arts Centres	225,000	Precast concrete
1 Woodwork Centre	20,000	Precast concrete
1 Metalwork Centre	37,000	Precast concrete
2 Woodwork and Metalwork Centres	40,000	Precast concrete

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: In addition to the schools mentioned therein there are further proposed works on which the Public Buildings Department is doing the preliminary work necessary to enable early submission to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. Those further proposals are new primary schools at Elizabeth Field, Paradise, Port Augusta East, Seaview Downs, Whyalla, major primary school additions at Pennington, major area school additions at Maitland, new technical high schools at Mitcham (Boys), Seaview Downs (Boys), Whyalla, major technical high school additions at Goodwood (Boys), major high school additions at Clare, Gladstone, Murray Bridge, Port Pirie, Urrbrae and major works for trade schools.

Mr. Quirke: What is the meaning of "major high school additions"? Is that a new school?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: "Major high school additions" could mean almost a new school.

Mr. Quirke: It could in the case of Clare.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: It could. I have not the precise information. It could almost mean a new school.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, £580,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £393,000. Works completed during the year were new police stations at Hallett and Kingston (South-East), additions to Thebarton barracks and to the police station at Port Augusta, and new buildings combining police station and courthouse at Elizabeth and Kapunda.

For 1961-62, funds are provided so that the programme of construction of police stations and courthouses to serve the country areas may be continued. Provision is made to complete a number of works which were under construction at June 30, 1961, and to commence work on many new projects. The sum of £21,000 is provided for initial work on a new multi-storey building and a new cell block for police headquarters in Adelaide. The new headquarters building to be erected in Angas Street is estimated to cost £1,486,000. It will comprise basement, ground floor, and nine upper floors, and will not only meet the present needs

of the Police Department but will provide against those needs for some years ahead. Upon completion, two upper floors will be available for some time for the use of other departments. A sum of £130,000 has been expended on the purchase of Fort Largs from the Commonwealth Government. It will be planned as a new police training establishment.

Other Government Buildings, £600,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £599,000, and satisfactory progress was made on a number of projects. The major proposals for 1961-62, are:

£15,000 for laboratories for the Agriculture Department, including initial work on a new establishment at Northfield to cost £157,000.

£130,000 for work on a new air-conditioned wing at the Art Gallery to give increased space for display and for the future growth of the art collection.

£40,000 for work to be started on a new two-storey solid construction building to provide improved accommodation at Vaughan House girls' reformatory. The total cost is estimated at £238,000.

£18,000 for the completion of a new cell block, estimated to cost £93,000, at the Cadell training centre.

£45,000 for a programme of improvements to the kitchen, assembly hall, trade shops and cells at Yatala labor prison.

Funds are also provided for a start on large projects for a new remand home at Glandore and a rebuilding scheme at Port Augusta gaol.

EXPENSES AND DISCOUNTS OF FLOATING CONVERSION AND PUBLIC LOANS, £100,000.—

The amount required for this item will depend on the terms and conditions considered appropriate for new loans and conversions undertaken during 1961-62. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of likely requirements which may vary widely from year to year, but £100,000 is provided as a reasonable cover.

TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY HOUSING ACCOMMODATION, £1,000.—

I shall comment on the progress made in replacing temporary and emergency dwellings when I review the activities of the Housing Trust. An amount of £1,000 is provided this year, merely to cover sundry very small works which may be necessary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST, £40,000.

—This figure is the nominal amount provided by the proposed appropriation from Loan Fund. Arrangements are now made so that the trust secures the greatest proportion of its new finance from funds available under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. These moneys are available at a concessional interest

rate of one per cent below the normal long-term governmental borrowing rate. Utilization of these lower rated funds materially assists in keeping costs and rentals at reasonable levels. The trust's allocation of Agreement funds in 1961-62 will be £4,250,000, as compared with £4,089,000 in 1960-61. The trust will also have recourse to direct borrowing from institutions, particularly the Savings Bank of South Australia which, despite the fall in deposits, will in 1961-62, as it did in 1960-61, fully maintain its provisions in this direction. The Housing Trust receives a considerable volume of recoveries from sale of houses which is available for respending, and from all sources has a gross capital expenditure of over £12,000,000. The funds available to it in 1961-62 will suffice for a house construction programme at least equal to the record level achieved in 1960-61 and, as I shall indicate shortly in statistics, will make possible an increased number of actual completions.

During 1960-61, the trust completed 3,314 houses compared with 3,174 in 1959-60 and 3,142 in 1958-59. Last year's total was made up of 1,194 in the metropolitan area, 1,222 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 898 in country areas.

Units for sale numbered 1,300, including 48 flats; and units for rental numbered 2,014, including 169 flats and 70 cottage flats. At the end of June, 1961, there were 2,810 units under construction, comprising 1,093 in the metropolitan area, 1,091 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 626 in the country. The 2,810 units under construction at the end of June last compares with a figure of 2,503, 12 months previously.

It may be seen that while the number of completions in 1960-61 was 140 more than in the previous year, the number under construction at the end of the year was 307 more than at the end of the previous year, and this latter figure is a better indication of the rate of building achieved in the closing months of 1960-61, when the need to provide some special stimulus to activity and employment in house building was so urgent.

The main features of the housing programme last financial year were as follows:

There was a greater emphasis on rental housing, mainly to meet the sharply increased demand at Whyalla and because of the programme of replacement of emergency dwellings in the metropolitan area. At Whyalla, 407 houses were completed as against 306 in the previous year and at June 30, 1961, 339 were under construction compared with 254, 12

months previously. In the metropolitan area the emergency housing replacement programme began in September, 1960. To the end of June, 1961, 760 dwellings had been vacated and 511 actually removed from the site. Every effort was made to remove the vacated units quickly so that the sites could be used for permanent structures. Two hundred and seventy brick dwellings were completed during the year and 468 were under construction at June 30 last on recently vacated or adjacent sites.

At Elizabeth the completion of 1,144 houses and flats took the total number of completions to 5,741, and at the end of 1960-61, the population was estimated to be a little over 21,000. Two new neighbourhood shopping centres were opened and the first stage of the main shopping area in the town centre was completed. At Christies Beach a contract for 200 single unit houses was let and at the year end 34 houses were under construction. Road-making is progressing and will be kept abreast of the house-building programme. The trust is planning the shopping centre and other services to be similar to but on a smaller scale than those at Elizabeth.

During the forthcoming year, progress work for housing of all kinds is expected to be carried out on 5,753 units, of which 2,810 were under construction at the beginning of the year and 2,943 are to be started during the year. The likely number of completions is estimated at 3,500 compared with the 3,314 which I have mentioned for 1960-61.

The emphasis will continue, at least for the time being, to be towards rental housing to cope with the demand caused by industrial expansion at Whyalla, and to meet the further needs of emergency dwelling replacement.

I have here a table which sets out completions in 1960-61, houses under construction at June 30, 1961, and anticipated commencements in 1961-62 for localities outside the metropolitan area. Members have found similar information to be of interest in past years and I ask that approval be given for this table to be recorded in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area, Elizabeth and Salisbury.

Locality.	Houses Com- pleted, 1960-61.	Under Con- struction, 30/6/61.	To be Com- menced, 1961-62.
Aldgate	1	—	—
Angaston	1	—	—
Arno Bay	1	—	—
Balaklava	2	2	2
Balhannah	—	1	—
Barmera	4	3	3
Basket Range	1	—	—
Berri	9	5	8

Locality.	Houses Com- pleted, 1960-61.	Under Con- struction, 30/6/61.	To be Com- menced, 1961-62.
Blanchetown	1	2	—
Booleroo Centre	1	—	—
Bordertown	8	3	3
Brinkworth	1	—	—
Ceduna	—	1	3
Christies Beach	5	34	140
Clare	8	5	5
Cleve	2	2	2
Cobdogla	1	—	—
Cockatoo Valley	1	—	—
Coonalpyn	—	2	2
Cowell	2	1	1
Cummins	1	—	—
Dry Creek	1	—	—
Freeling	1	—	—
Furner	1	—	—
Gawler	23	23	23
Gladstone	2	—	—
Glencoe West	1	—	—
Glossop	1	—	—
Goolwa	1	—	—
Gumeracha	1	—	—
Hynam	1	—	—
Jamesstown	1	—	—
Kadina	2	1	1
Kalangadoo	—	2	2
Keith	4	1	2
Kimba	1	—	—
Kingoonya	1	—	—
Kingscote	4	—	—
Kingston (S.E.)	5	1	1
Kuitpo	—	1	1
Lameroo	3	—	—
Leigh Creek	20	—	—
Lobethal	—	5	3
Lock	2	—	—
Loxton	14	7	9
Maitland	2	2	2
Mannum	8	3	5
Maree	—	2	—
Meningie	6	2	2
Millicent	56	17	17
Minnipa	1	—	—
Moculta	—	1	—
Monarto South	—	2	—
Mount Barker	5	1	4
Mount Bruce	—	1	—
Mount Burr	—	1	—
Mount Gambier	70	58	44
Murray Bridge	14	10	14
Murray Town	1	—	—
Musgrave Range	2	—	—
Nairne	2	1	1
Naracoorte	16	10	10
Nepabunna	2	—	—
Nuriootpa	—	5	2
Oakbank	—	1	1
O'Halloran Hill	—	—	3
Palmer	2	1	—
Padthaway	1	—	—
Parafield	1	—	—
Para Vista	1	—	—
Parrakie	1	—	—
Penola	14	2	2
Peterborough	—	1	1
Pinnaroo	—	2	2
Poonindie	1	—	—
Port Augusta	51	26	26

Locality.	Houses Com- pleted, 1960-61.	Under Con- struction, 30/6/61.	To be Com- menced, 1961-62.
Port Lincoln . . .	11	5	5
Port Noarlunga . .	1	—	—
Port Pirie	16	—	—
Reedy Creek	1	—	—
Renmark	19	11	10
Robe	1	—	—
Rufus River	2	—	—
Snowtown	1	—	—
Stirling West . . .	1	—	—
Tailem Bend	1	—	—
Tantanoola	5	2	—
Tarpeena	1	—	—
Taylorville	1	—	—
Teatree Gully . . .	2	2	3
Thevenard	1	—	—
Two Wells	1	1	1
Uraidla	—	1	1
Victor Harbour . . .	3	—	2
Waikerie	—	4	6
Walleroo	1	—	—
Wanbi	1	—	—
Warooka	1	—	—
Whyalla	407	339	363
Willunga	1	—	—
Woodside	5	1	1
Wudinna	1	—	—
Yankalilla	2	—	—
Yorketown	1	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	885	619	738
Rural dwellings . .	5	5	10
Soldier settlement homes	8	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	898	626	748

3,500 miles of cable and will supply electricity to widely separated parts of the State. The lines will run to:

- The metropolitan area 4 circuits
- Whyalla 2 circuits
- Leigh Creek 1 circuit
- Woomera 1 circuit
- Quorn 1 circuit
- Port Augusta 1 circuit

During 1960-61, 15,000 new consumers were connected to the electricity system, and of these 6,500 were in country districts. During the current year the trust proposes to expend £9,554,000 on capital works—£2,300,000 to be made available from State Loan funds, £2,750,000 to be raised from financial institutions and the public, £600,000 to be used from the £1,000,000 grant made by the Government last year towards the cost of a transmission line to the South-East, and the remaining £3,904,000 to be met from the trust's internal funds. The balance of the special grant (£400,000) will be used in 1962-63 when the line will be completed. The main works included in the programme are as follows:

£110,000 will be spent at Osborne power station, where civil works and progress payments in connection with the new 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and boiler will be commenced. This machine is required for the winter of 1965. At Port Augusta, £2,630,000 will be required for civil works and progress payments for Nos. 3 and 4 turbo-alternators and boilers, and for sundry works and switchyard additions and electrical equipment. £56,000 will be used for station services, including workshops and staff amenities. Investigations for future station sites will require £50,000. In the Port Lincoln region £87,000 will be spent on extension and alterations to mains, Lincoln Basin supply, rural extensions and construction of the Port Lincoln office. In the Mount Gambier region the trust will expend a total of £423,000, of which £176,000 will be for the power station including payments in connection with the installation of a further 5,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator to be commissioned in May, 1962. Extensions and additions to mains will require £137,000, and £110,000 will be spent on rural extensions. Expenditure on substations will amount to £967,000.

Mains and service equipment for supply to consumers will require £3,605,000. Out of this amount £1,104,000 will be required to provide extensions to the distribution system and connection of 12,500 new consumers. Rural extensions will require £570,000, and £1,931,000 will be expended on instruments, transmission lines (including the new line from Tailem Bend to Mount Gambier), underground cables, depots, transformers and sundries. The trust has made provision in this programme to expend £720,000 on rural extensions, £570,000 for those to be supplied

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

ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, £2,300,000.—For the financial year ended June 30, 1961, the trust expended £7,200,000 on capital works expansion. A little over half of this amount was spent on works for the Port Augusta power station and its associated transmission lines and substations, which, when completed, will have cost about £34,000,000. To date, expenditure thereon totals £26,923,000 and this station will be completed by 1964.

The important part that Leigh Creek coal is playing in the State's industrial expansion can be gauged from the amount of power generated during 1960-61 at Port Augusta, where the two stations produced 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, which was almost 60 per cent of the trust's main system requirements. The Port Augusta stations will have a capacity of 330,000 kilowatts on completion in 1964, and will be supplying electricity over 10 transmission lines of a total length sufficient to supply electricity from Adelaide to Brisbane. These lines require over

from the main system and £150,000 for those to be supplied from Port Lincoln and Mount Gambier. Other expenditure will total £1,626,000 and will include £1,064,000 on the new office building at Park Terrace, expenditure on transport equipment, planning and design, office machines, including progress payments on an electronic data processing machine, on houses for employees, office furniture and fittings, plant and tools and sundry buildings.

LEIGH CREEK COAL FIELD, £700,000.—In the last financial year capital expenditure totalled £1,150,000, mainly for the new excavator and on the power line from Port Augusta. The programme at the coal field for this year will include the expenditure of £330,000 on the power line from the Port Augusta power station, which will be completed by October next. The sum of £70,000 will be required to complete the new excavator. The bucket of this machine will dig 17 tons of overburden at a time and will remove 600 tons of material per hour. The total cost of the machine, when commissioned, will be £750,000. Completion has been delayed by the loss of some of the original components in a storm at sea during the voyage from America. Replacements are on the way and it is expected that the machine will be ready for work by October next. During 1960-61, coal production exceeded 1,000,000 tons for the first time, and in the current year 1,250,000 tons of coal will be required for the Port Augusta power stations. Funds are also provided for quarters for single men, flats, additions to the school, houses, shops and minor buildings, town services such as water and sewerage, coal handling and treatment plant additions, workshop cranes, tools, equipment, furniture and vehicles.

MINES DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £235,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61, were £100,000. The major items purchased were a combination rotary-percussion boring plant for £12,000 and a track mounted vehicle at a cost of £8,000 for use in swamps and sandhill country.

The £235,000 proposed for 1961-62 will be used for the purchase of scientific instruments for geological and geophysical parties in the field, for additional and replacement vehicles, and for minor buildings.

URANIUM PRODUCTION—CAPITAL, £5,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £13,000. This expenditure was incurred at Radium Hill for the purchase of mining and transport equipment, improvements to accommodation and improvements to the water

supply. The sum of £5,000 is provided this year for small capital works which may be necessary at Radium Hill or Port Pirie from time to time. During 1960-61, the mine continued in full scale production. The tonnage was considerably higher than in any previous year and the grade of ore only slightly lower than in 1959-60. At Port Pirie the quantity of uranium oxide produced was considerably in excess of the previous year's figure.

The value of product exported during 1960-61 was approximately £2,900,000, and in payment for this, for earlier deliveries, and for adjustments for final assays, a sum of £3,225,000 was received. This amount was made up of £2,150,000 Australian (equivalent to 4,825,000 United States dollars) from the United States and £1,075,000 Australian (equivalent to £860,000 sterling) from the United Kingdom. After payment of all operating expenses £1,000,000 was available against repayment of funds borrowed from overseas and State loans. From the commencement of operations to June 30, 1961, a total of £15,783,000 had been received from overseas. Proceeds received under the contract have been sufficient to meet the whole of the operating expenses and progressive instalments on repayments of overseas loans, and to make some contribution to the repayment of locally raised funds made available by the Treasury. The existing contract with the Combined Development Agency will expire on December 31, 1961. Proceeds for the first half of the year 1961-62, are estimated at £1,370,000 (two-thirds in U.S. dollars and one-third in sterling), and after meeting working expenses it is expected that there will be a surplus of £500,000 to be credited against capital cost, and available for repaying overseas and local borrowings. The Director of Mines, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Radium Hill project, is at present overseas investigating the supply of and the demand for uranium, and on receipt of his report the Government will examine the future prospects of the project.

METROPOLITAN AND EXPORT ABATTOIRS BOARD—LOAN TO, £5,000.—A nominal £5,000 is provided for minor works as may be required. The board is examining proposals for future development but firm decisions have not yet been taken. It may be necessary later in the year to arrange for some semi-governmental loan finance within this State's borrowing authority for this undertaking or to assist it otherwise with capital finance.

PUBLIC PARKS ACT—PURCHASE OF LAND, £12,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £14,000. In assisting local authorities under the Public Parks Act, the Government's normal policy is to take responsibility for part of the purchase price of open areas and to expect the local authority to take responsibility for part. The Government contribution is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue, while the local authority contribution may be borrowed from a financial institution or made available from the State Loan Fund, and then repaid by the local authority over a stipulated period. For the latter type of arrangement £12,000 is provided for 1961-62. That is not all the assistance given to councils to purchase land for recreational purposes; under the Revenue Estimates, considerable sums are made available for this purpose.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, ETC., £35,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 for the purchase of equipment and the financing of stores were £34,000. The sum of £35,000 is proposed for 1961-62 for the purchase of various items for the capital re-equipment programme.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £22,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £23,000. The major work completed was an extensive programme of re-location and additions to ammonia pipelines at Light Square. For 1961-62, £2,000 is required for the completion of a new boning room and plant at Port Lincoln at a total cost of £19,000. The sum of £15,000 is required for the completion of bacon factory extensions, also at Port Lincoln, at a total cost of £20,000. An amount of £5,000 is provided for minor items of plant and equipment and minor works, including additional fire sprinklers at Port Lincoln.

FISHING HAVENS, £50,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account for 1960-61 were £35,000. The major work completed was at Moonta, where the old jetty was demolished and a new jetty—1,125 feet long and 8 feet wide—was constructed at a cost of £49,000. For 1961-62, £31,000 is provided for the construction of a slipway and boat storage area at Port MacDonnell. The requisite land was purchased in 1960-61. The sum of £5,000 is required to complete the construction of a new slipway at Streaky Bay. The estimated total cost is £22,000, and £17,000 had been spent to June 30 last. An amount of £6,000 is provided for the

purchase of land at Robe for the Lake Butler scheme, and £8,000 for minor works which may be authorized.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—SCHOOL BUSES, £100,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £81,000. The sum of £100,000 is provided for 1961-62 for the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of school children in country areas.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, £250,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1960-61 were £45,000. During the year a section of reinforced concrete drain running west from Marion Road to the Sturt Creek was completed, work was commenced on a drain at Edward Street, Brighton, and investigations of the site for a flood control dam on the River Sturt were carried out. The £250,000 provided this year will finance further work on the major drain running into the sea at Edward Street, Brighton, further work for the flood control dam, and the commencement of other drains as priorities are decided by the controlling committee.

CELLULOSE (AUSTRALIA) LTD, SHARES, £104,000.—This amount is required to enable the Government to take up shares in the proposed 1961 new issue to the extent to which it is entitled by its present holding and authorized by legislation.

The proposed capital works for 1961-62 which I have reviewed will mean a total expenditure from all sources of closely £54,500,000, which is about £5,000,000 or 10 per cent above the comparable figure for 1960-61. The sources of finance will be normal State Loan Funds, moneys borrowed under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, semi-government loans, and the use by statutory bodies of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, cash in hand, depreciation funds, and maintenance reserves.

A programme of works of this magnitude is not only essential to provide the services for a growing and progressive State, but in the present situation of the economy it is needed to provide employment opportunities, particularly through contractors who in general have, or can obtain readily, the resources of manpower and equipment and the organization to get on with the job.

I stress again that the programme to be undertaken this year must have been less had it not been possible to use the 1960-61 Revenue

surplus to make good Loan Funds previously put aside to finance deficits. The use of the surplus in this way is a valuable contribution to essential services and to providing jobs.

Before moving the adoption of the first line, may I say how much I am indebted to senior officers of the Public Service, particularly my own senior officers in the Treasury, for the vast amount of work they do in providing each year the background upon which the Loan Estimates can be drawn up. Members will see, if they examine the Loan programme carefully, that in some instances planning is necessary as far ahead as six or eight years if we are going to keep up with the requirements of a rapidly growing community. In some instances they will see that works commenced now will not only give relief now but are actually in a big planned programme of expansion.

A sum of £54,500,000 is a great deal of money in anyone's calculations—even on overseas calculations—and it is for a planned programme for the future of this State. I emphasize that in this planned programme the work of senior officers of the Public Service is of major importance; in fact, I know my colleagues would agree that the programme could not have been planned and effectively put into operation without the zeal and energy put into the job by those officers. I pay a tribute to them and (I may have a personal bias in this matter) may I specially mention my own three Treasury officers?

I move the adoption of the first line.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.53 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 15, at 2 p.m.