

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, August 8, 1963.

The SPEAKER (Hon. T. C. Stott) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS.**LAND SETTLEMENT.**

Mr. FRANK WALSH: This morning's *Advertiser* contains an article dealing with the Premier's comments on a television programme last night concerning land settlement. I have examined the statement attributed to the Premier, and I have read with interest the comments of the political roundsman and the leading article in that newspaper. While the Premier's proposal has an appeal, the big factor is the question of the cost of land. Can the Premier, in anticipation of a Bill, say whether the Government intends to purchase land, and whether in that event it will become Crown land and be allocated on a leasehold basis to suitable people? I assume that in the event of their leaving the land they would merely be able to sell their equity in it. Has the Premier considered the effect of burdensome interest charges on the individual settler?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: When visiting the United States of America, I was impressed with the density of the rural occupation of the better-class land. In Washington I inquired about land occupation in America, and I was surprised to find out that holdings from 40 to 160 acres comprised 96 per cent of the land occupancy for rural purposes and produced 70 per cent of the total agricultural production of America. Another astounding fact was that the percentage of small occupation or family holdings was increasing. I have received many letters from time to time—and no doubt other members, particularly country members, have also—from constituents stating that they have a property available for purchase and are competent to manage it, but they cannot finance it.

Cabinet has considered the question of helping a person who has limited finance, but who has the qualifications and who is able to offer a suitable property for inspection, to get finance to enable him to purchase it. This type of assistance has worked satisfactorily for secondary industry, where we guarantee a good proposition to enable it to obtain finance. Many of our best industries today began with assistance given under that

legislation, and today many of them are well-conducted, strong and employing many people. Under this suggested proposition the Treasurer would be empowered to give a guarantee to a lending institution to enable the purchase of a suitable property by a suitable applicant. Obviously both the property and the applicant would have to be closely scrutinized. The value of the property would have to be determined by the Land Board and the suitability of the property and the purposes for which it would be used would have to be reported upon by the Agriculture Department. It would then be considered by the Land Settlement Committee for a final recommendation. It would be well scrutinized before any guarantee would be given. I believe that such a guarantee would materially help many small people. The large landholder would not want it and it would be assistance for the small person to enable him to get a start on a modest agricultural proposition. I believe that it would benefit rural communities in getting additional population. I hope that the Bill, which is being prepared, will be carefully examined by members when it is introduced. If they deal with it constructively, then something useful will come from it.

Mr. HALL: One of the conditions outlined for assistance by way of the proposed guarantees is that the price must be approved by the Land Board. I think that most members will consider that to be an almost insurmountable difficulty, as many past valuations by the Land Board have been below sale price values. Can the Premier say whether the Government will guarantee a sum up to the Land Board's valuation and whether any sum over that may be obtained privately? Also, what types of production does he envisage on these properties? Will the production be that of industries now over-supplying commodities, such as eggs, or, in glut seasons, pigs and so forth? If the Premier considers that these should be the avenues of production, does he visualize Commonwealth subsidies similar to those provided by the United States Government to its producers? Summarized, my questions are: what is the significance of the Land Board's valuation; what type of farm production does the Premier envisage; and what type of subsidy does he consider necessary to sustain production?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: First, I do not agree with the honourable member's remarks about the Land Board's valuations. I think that over 90 per cent of the property purchased by the Government each year is purchased at the Land Board's valuations.

Occasionally, a property may have a special value to a seller who does not want to part with it at the valuation, so we may have to go slightly above it. However, most purchases are at the board's valuations. Secondly, the Government would not approve of an applicant's entering into other commitments in excess of the Land Board's valuation. I point out that this, in itself, would prejudice the success of the operation. If a person were to pay above the Land Board's valuation it would prejudice his chance of success on the land. My words were actually more restrictive than the honourable member realized, because I said that it would be the Land Board's valuation of a property for the purpose for which it was to be used. The Government does not intend to specify in the Bill the type of production, because the Agriculture Department will have to report upon the chance of success of a particular project before it is referred to the Land Settlement Committee.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Premier say whether this type of finance is to be made available to purchase any farm irrespective of its locality—for instance, a farm in the Murray Mallee—provided that, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, the proposition put forward by the applicant is a practical one with some prospect of success?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Bill was to be of a general nature; it was not to be confined to any particular area. The answer to the honourable member's question is that, provided the proposition otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Bill, there will be no limitation to the areas to be considered.

FILM ADVERTISING.

Mr. HUTCHENS: On July 25 the member for Mitcham asked the Premier a question about the *Playboy* magazine. I appreciate his concern in this matter. I notice that action has been taken by the Police Department to collect copies of this magazine and that a notable person has stated that the magazine is indecent. However, I was concerned with some of the advertisements that appeared on the amusement page of the *Advertiser* of June 20, and about which I received complaints. One film, *The Devil's Eye*, was advertised with an illustration of two nude females, and the caption "A funny thing about sex: take it out of entertainment and life and what have you got?" The film *Too Hot to Handle* was also, in my opinion, offensively advertised. Another

advertisement depicted a male and two females in bed with the caption "Three's company, but only two can play". This form of advertising is indecent. I have spoken to film people who have told me that the films were not as the advertisements suggested and that the advertisements were misleading. Will the Premier take the matter up with the Chief Secretary to ascertain whether more decent advertising, in keeping with the films, cannot be displayed?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I will certainly carry out that request. Some time ago the Chief Secretary, of his own volition, communicated with certain film exhibitors and warned them that their advertisements exceeded what was regarded as desirable in the public interest, and for a time the tone of the advertisements was modified. I will bring this question to the Chief Secretary's notice and, if it is necessary, we will have to take fairly drastic action.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Mr. COUNBE: Early this week it was announced that an arrangement was being made between the Education Department and the Institute of Technology concerning technician engineer training. Can the Minister of Education say whether agreement has been reached on this important subject and will he agree that this is a significant breakthrough in the problem of the future training of engineer technicians?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I certainly agree. For some time past differences of opinion have arisen between the Institute of Technology and the Education Department as to which should be the proper instrumentality for training technicians. As the honourable member said, this training has assumed great importance, because for every technologist about four technicians require training. We also have the position of technician engineers, which is becoming increasingly popular. A few months ago, after consulting with the Premier, I appointed a committee consisting of the President of the Institute (Mr. Kleeman), the Director of the Institute (Dr. Evans), the Director of Education (Mr. Mander-Jones), the Superintendent of Technical Schools (Mr. Bone), and the Budget and Research Officer of the Treasury (Mr. Barnes), to advise me on these matters, particularly on the avoidance of unnecessary competition between, and the duplication of effort by, these two bodies. Last week I received a

unanimous report, which I wholeheartedly support, from this committee. It is an excellent report which gives the all-clear signal for the future as to the proper method of training. I express my indebtedness to all members of the committee and, if I may differentiate, particularly to the co-ordinator, Mr. Barnes, who, in my opinion, is an extraordinarily able young man who also appears to be a born diplomat. I have suggested to all members of that committee that I should be pleased if they would continue to act indefinitely to advise me on these matters in future.

BUSH FIRES COMMITTEE.

Mr. LAUCKE: The extraordinarily good rains we have had this year throughout the State will lead to an unusually high fire hazard in summer. As planning to prevent bush fires must be made well before a critical situation arises, will the Minister of Agriculture say whether the findings made since last summer by the Bush Fires Research Committee about bush fire prevention and control will be made known to landholders and others as soon as possible to ensure the maximum benefit from these findings?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: True, there will be a very high fire danger this year. Every effort in publicity will be made to draw the attention of the public to the dangers. The Bush Fires Research Committee has actively carried out the publicity side of its activities, and the type of instruction for which the honourable member asks has been given continuously throughout the year. Competitions have been held each year for several seasons, and field days have been held in various parts of the State. The members of the committee, of which Dr. Melville is chairman, have been busy attending these field days and instructing landholders on what they understand to be the facts. In addition, the committee has done much good work in planning and getting finance for access tracks to be constructed by local authorities, and in addition has recently arranged for a research project to be carried out by the University of Adelaide in relation to spark arresters on motor vehicles, a matter that has been causing concern for a long time. Before we can really set out to improve spark arresters, it is essential to carry out some survey work and further research based on the results of the survey. That will be done by the university by arrangement with the Bush Fires Research Committee. I should not overlook that the Emergency Fire Fighting

Services in this State are undoubtedly far more active now than they have ever been in the past. They are preparing for the season and will no doubt in themselves be great ambassadors for care in the coming season.

RAILWAY COTTAGES.

Mr. JENNINGS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to a question I asked some time ago about the flooding of septic tanks in railway cottages in that inappropriately named locality, Dry Creek?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: My colleague, the Minister of Railways, states that in consequence of the abnormal rainfall in the metropolitan area this winter stormwaters in the Dry Creek yard rose above natural surface for a period and flooded the septic systems of three cottages. The tenants of the cottages were provided with temporary sanitary accommodation while earthworks were carried out, and water was pumped from the cottage sites. Conditions were restored to normal, and the Australian Railways Union was notified on July 3.

Mr. JENNINGS: My question was asked on July 30, almost immediately after I had received a complaint from the employees, through the Australian Railways Union; but since asking the question I have received no further complaints so that the matter may have been rectified, in which case the date supplied to the Minister may have been wrong. If the date is not wrong, conditions may have been back to normal on July 3, but they have certainly deteriorated since.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The information I gave the honourable member was read from a typewritten report, and an error may have occurred in the compilation of that report. I will have it checked and corrected in *Hansard* if the date is not correct.

HAMDEN SUBDIVISION.

Mr. CURREN: Will the Minister of Lands say when the area of land adjacent to the township of Berri and known as the Hamden subdivision will be available for allotment to applicants for building blocks?

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE: I cannot say when the land will be available, but certain procedures must be followed in making land such as this available if confusion and difficulties in the future are to be avoided. This land has now been incorporated in the town of Berri, the proclamation extending the town to include this area having been gazetted on August 1. The survey of the subdivision has

been effected and detail is now being prepared to enable the Land Board to price the land for offer as soon as possible.

NARACOORTE SOUTH SCHOOL.

Mr. HARDING: I am pleased to be informed that the Naracoorte South Primary School will be opened at the beginning of the next school term. Will the Minister of Education say whether something is being done to provide a school oval, as the school committee will be able to plant it soon?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The oval is being prepared. I think there was some difficulty about the supply of top soil, but the Public Buildings Department has informed the contractor where suitable top soil may be obtained. When the department receives an acceptable tender from the sub-contractor for supplying and spreading this soil, he will be requested to proceed with the work as soon as possible.

TOTALIZATOR AGENCY BOARD.

Mr. CASEY: The Premier announced yesterday that the Government had approved of the Betting Control Board's undertaking an investigation into the Totalizator Agency Board off-course betting system in Victoria. As this question concerns every member of this House, particularly as it is a social question, will the Premier indicate the terms of reference or read the letter of instructions to the Betting Control Board, and can he say whether the board will make recommendations to the House? What will be the general nature of the inquiry?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The purpose of the inquiry is to get factual information as to the results of the T.A.B. systems in other States. South Australia has had a request from racing interests for the T.A.B. system to be established here. The Government has made some investigations into what has happened in the other States, but they were in the nature of closed investigations, and while they may have satisfied the Government they did not necessarily satisfy people who were not involved in the investigations and who therefore did not have the information available to them. All the board has been asked to do is to get first-hand information of the results of the T.A.B. systems in the other States, particularly in Victoria, as the racing clubs wished us to introduce a system identical with that operating in that State. Regarding the scope of the investigation, Mr. Cleland intends to write to various sections of the community and ask them what information they would be able to provide and what matters they would like investigated.

The racing clubs will be invited to supply information to the board. The terms of reference are not closed terms that say that the board must look only at a certain thing: the board has been given a free hand to give a factual report on the operations of the T.A.B. system in Victoria, and all sections, representing various opinions, will be given an opportunity to submit information.

FRUIT FLY COMPENSATION.

Mr. LANGLEY: As the Minister of Agriculture intends to introduce legislation providing for compensation for losses incurred by individuals as a result of the fruit fly eradication measures, and as the district of Unley has been involved in those measures, will the Minister arrange for ample publicity to be given so that people who have a claim for compensation will know their rights?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Every reasonable effort will be made, following the passage of the Bill, to give publicity to the requirements.

ADVERTISING.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: I am concerned about certain advertising that takes place, particularly concerning used motor vehicles. A person appears on the television screen in front of a number of used cars and says, for instance, "This one costs only £85 and £4 a week; this one costs only £100 and £4 10s. a week; this one costs only £150 and £5 a week;" and so on. Will the Government consider amending the hire-purchase legislation to provide that in any method of advertising—whether it be press, radio, television or anything else—the cash price will be announced and that, if the sale is to be on hire-purchase or on any other basis of deferred charges, the rate of interest charged, the total interest payable, and the overall cost will be clearly stated?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I should like to examine the Leader's proposal before I express an opinion. In general, the Government is most anxious to provide that all advertising, particularly of the type that may entice a person of limited means into committing himself fairly heavily, shall be scrupulously honest, and that the person concerned shall not be enticed to buy something on the assumption that he will have a limited commitment only to find that ultimately that commitment is much higher than he thought. I will have the matter examined, and I will first obtain a report from the Prices Commissioner on the whole topic. As honourable

members know, the Government is preparing legislation dealing with one or two existing undesirable trading practices. I will inform the Leader in due course of Cabinet's decision in this matter.

RESERVOIRS.

Mr. COUMBE: Because of the bountiful rains we have received recently it is apparent that the metropolitan reservoirs, if not already full, will soon be full and overflowing. Can the Minister of Works say what effect this may have on the pumping costs from Mannum to Adelaide in the summer, bearing in mind that last summer pumping started early, and it is hoped that, in 1964 at least, pumping will not start until late in the summer? Can the Minister say what this saving will mean to the State?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I am afraid I cannot answer that question without calculations by the Engineer-in-Chief. Although we have added substantially to our reservoir capacities in the last three years—by doubling the capacity at Mount Bold and adding Myponga's 6,000,000,000 gallons—we still cannot impound sufficient water to meet our annual consumption in the metropolitan area. The pumping to be done cannot be determined at this stage, because if the spring is somewhat dry the reservoirs will be drawn down to an extent before the onset of the heavy summer pull on the supply. If, on the other hand, the spring rains continue at a reasonable level, the reservoirs may be full or practically full at the onset of summer. If by the end of October reservoirs were practically full, then pumping to supplement the supply would be limited, even assuming it was a normal summer and continuing dry late into the autumn. However, it is not possible to make any useful calculation at this stage. What I have outlined will generally apply but, at the end of October, I should be better able to inform the honourable member what pumping will be required.

Mr. Coumbe: It could mean a considerable saving.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes, but it would be useless to forecast at this stage.

SOUTH-EAST RAIL SERVICE.

Mr. BURDON: I have been intrigued with a notice at the Adelaide railway station which reads, "Travel in comfort and air-conditioned railway carriages on all main country lines." I, and several Parliamentary colleagues, travel on the South-East service, but have not had the pleasure of travelling in air-conditioned carriages. Not only is the South-East service a main country service: it is an inter-city service.

Can the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Railways, say when the South-East service, particularly the night service, will be air-conditioned?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will ask my colleague in another place for a report and inform the honourable member.

HENLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. FRED WALSH: Last year I asked two or three questions about the transfer of land belonging to the Housing Trust to the Henley High School for the establishment of a second oval. I was informed that the delay was caused by the Housing Trust's awaiting sewerage plans from the Engineering and Water Supply Department. I understand that those plans have now been practically completed. Can the Minister of Education say whether any further negotiations have taken place regarding the transfer of this land? If they have, what is the area of land and its position in relation to the Henley High School?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: A few weeks ago I received, for information, an interim report from the Property Officer of the department that these negotiations were nearing completion. I have heard nothing further from the Director or the Deputy Director of Education, but I will obtain final information, I hope by next Tuesday, for the honourable member.

KAPUNDA BOUNTY FUND.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: With the amalgamation of the Corporation of Kapunda and the District Council of Kapunda a difficulty has arisen about the disbursing of the moneys to the credit of the Kapunda Mayor's Bounty Fund. This fund was used by the mayor to make donations to charities and deserving citizens, but now the office of mayor no longer exists. Will the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General, ascertain the procedure necessary to enable the disbursing of this fund?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I shall be pleased to take up the matter with my colleague.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Mr. DUNSTAN: Can the Premier say whether the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department is, at the moment, pressed for space, and whether in consequence, a section of the department has had to be accommodated in an office in Hindmarsh Square in another building from that in which the main part of the department is housed?

If this is so, why is it that in the *News* of August 6, tenders have been called for the lease of the ground floor premises in the old Foy's Building, the building, which I understand, at present houses the main part of the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I will get a report for the honourable member and let him have it next week.

KEITH AREA SCHOOL.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Works say what stage has been reached in planning the renovations and additions to the headmaster's residence at the Keith Area School and when the work is expected to be carried out?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Director of the Public Buildings Department has informed me that the original scheme for additions and renovations has been approved; plans have been completed; specifications are now being prepared; and tenders are expected to be called in about six weeks.

ROAD SAFETY SIGNS.

Mr. HALL: When I was travelling through New South Wales recently I noticed that many road signs, giving directions and warnings, had slogans printed on the back thereof to the effect that "Safety Signs Save Lives. Do Not Damage". I took particular notice of these signs and in a distance of 150 miles I did not see one that had been damaged. This is remarkable, because in South Australia one often sees that road signs are badly damaged. Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Roads whether he considers it advisable to safeguard our road signs by printing a similar slogan on the back thereof?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I shall be happy to do so. When I was in New Zealand earlier this year I noticed that frequently where important signs had been erected, a separate board had been placed within arm's reach with the caption thereon "If You Must Scribble, Do It Here".

Mr. Lawn: "If You Must" what?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The honourable member heard me. It afforded people an opportunity of expressing their opinions in writing where it did not do any harm, and people had taken advantage of the offer. I will bring this question to the notice of my colleague.

TORRENS LAKE.

Mr. CASEY: Most members are probably aware that in Adelaide at present a conference of travel agents is being held. Many visitors from other States are here. Several friends of mine, who are representatives at this conference and who come from other States, have complained to me that on their journey to the city from the Hotel Australia each day they have to pass over what they have described as a dry creek bed. It has been most embarrassing. I do not think that the member for Adelaide would regard it as advisable to change its name from Torrens Lake to Dry Creek, particularly as we already have a Dry Creek in the district represented by the member for Gouger. However, can the member for Adelaide say why the Torrens Lake should be drained at such an inopportune time, when we have visitors here who represent travel agencies throughout Australia?

The SPEAKER: Does the member for Adelaide desire to travel?

Mr. LAWN: No, but I desire to reply to the question. It is obvious that the visitors do not come from Victoria, because whilst they may say that we have a dry creek, they must remember that they have—

Mr. McKee: One running upside down.

Mr. LAWN: They have a mud creek that they call the Yarra. Seriously, the reason why the lake is drained at present is that the Adelaide City Council has, as far as I can remember, always adopted the policy of annually cleaning out the Torrens by getting rid of the silt. This is a policy I agree with, and I heartily commend a similar policy for adoption by the Government Party.

LOG LICENCES.

Mr. HARDING: I think that every person in South Australia is delighted with the news that a paper pulp mill is to be established in the South-East. I understand that one of the major problems that the Government has been confronted with is in guaranteeing, for a long period, sufficient raw material for the manufacture of paper pulp. Some private saw mills in the South-East at present rely on an annual log licence from the Government forests to keep their mills operating. Will the Minister of Forests examine the position of annual log licences to private mills and inform me regarding future supplies of material to private mills?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Negotiations for the establishment of a pulp mill are

proceeding, and I do not wish to comment upon them now. The honourable member has asked me about the provision of log licences to private mills. If he has a specific inquiry, I shall be pleased to supply a specific answer. The Woods and Forests Department issues many log licences and also has its own mill. The number of licences obviously does not affect the total quantity of timber available.

RATES.

Mr. LAUCKE: Can the Minister of Works inform me whether water and sewerage rates are assessed on subdivisational or rural values on land proclaimed as rural for the purpose of land taxation? I refer to land in areas where values have been influenced by subdivisational activity.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: These areas are spread over much of the State, as one will realize when one considers the activity taking place around the larger country towns. The department's assessors are always careful to see that the assessments are made realistically and have some regard to the occupancy of the land and the purposes for which it is occupied. Generally speaking there has been widespread satisfaction with the assessments. There can never be complete satisfaction because there is always a divergence of opinion, especially between the person paying and the person receiving. However, if the honourable member wants more specific information on a certain area I shall be happy to get it for him. The answer that I have given relates to the position that generally applies and to the instructions that are given to assessors.

GROCERY STORES.

Mr. DUNSTAN: Is the Premier aware of a trend in the development of businesses in South Australia that is causing considerable hardship to two classes of grocer—the small individual grocer (who also runs a delicatessen and general service store in a local area) and the South Australian chain stores (such as the Central Provision Stores which, I understand, donates a considerable portion of its returns to charitable institutions)? These grocers are being affected by the development in many areas of large-scale chain-store grocers from other States. My attention has been drawn to the fact that in some areas of my district the smaller grocers who also provide delicatessen services in local areas are being squeezed out because their businesses have become uneconomic. People who formerly

bought from them have been going to supermarkets where they have been able to get bargains, and the local trade that has to rely on them (consisting of people like pensioners who cannot go long distances to supermarkets) will not have the service in future because these people cannot carry on economically. Where supermarkets have been established, there has been a policy implemented by the large chain supermarkets of erecting two or three supermarkets near Central Provision Stores which, again, makes the continuance of such a store difficult. Will the Premier say whether this trend in business in this State has come to his notice and whether Cabinet has considered acting to protect small individual South Australian interests from this kind of competition?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: This problem has come to my notice and I have investigated two or three businesses in the honourable member's area where complaints have been made of the type of problem he has mentioned. This gives every member some concern. A Bill to be introduced will deal with this matter to a certain extent, but I point out to the honourable member and the House that it is not possible, in my opinion, by Act of Parliament to prohibit a person from trading provided that he is trading according to the law. I do not think that any law, anywhere in the world, prohibits a person from trading lawfully. On that ground, this is a difficult problem, but I believe the legislation to be introduced will at least eliminate some of the more unfair practices proceeding at present. I hope that legislation will be introduced fairly shortly. The Government would welcome constructive suggestions for improving the legislation, because it is more or less experimental and deals with a problem that is singularly difficult to deal with legislatively. I hope this legislation will be accepted by the House, and I assure members that any constructive idea will be sympathetically considered by the Government.

COONALPYN POLICE STATION.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Works say when work is expected to commence on the Coonalbyn police station?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Director of the Public Buildings Department reports that tenders have been received by the Housing Trust and are now being considered.

EGG GRADING.

Mr. LAUCKE: At present eggs are graded into three main groups—first quality, medium and second quality. The gross prices payable to producers by the Egg Board are 5s. 6d. a dozen for first quality, 4s. 3d. for medium, and 3s. for second quality. It can be seen from these figures that the grading of eggs and the prices applicable to a given grade are important to producers. It can, indeed, be a matter of profit or loss to producers on the whole of their operations. Will the Minister of Agriculture say what supervision of grading is exercised by the Egg Board on egg grading floors and what checks are made on the disposal of eggs by agents of the board to ensure that eggs are distributed on precisely the same grading for which the producer was paid?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will get a report from the Chairman of the Egg Board as soon as possible.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: POLICE ACTION.

Mr. DUNSTAN (Norwood): I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. DUNSTAN: I draw the attention of the House to a report of a debate in this House that appeared in the *News* yesterday concerning a complaint that I had made of a certain case on the West Coast. The report, which stated that the Commissioner of Police had ordered an investigation, was substantially correct for the most part, but one passage was inaccurate. I think that was not because of any fault of the reporters but, in making a précis of what was said in the House, a misleading impression could have been created. The section to which I refer was as follows:

Mr. Dunstan said there were suggestions that the youth had admitted to the offence under physical duress by the police.

What I said in the House, after giving the reasons from the evidence which appeared to me to be the basis of the statements to the police, was:

The boy gives evidence of some physical duress, as does one of the other youths in the police station at the time.

I did not, and I do not, suggest that the physical duress they mentioned in their statements was the cause of the alleged confession to the police. The reason for the alleged confession I gave elsewhere in my statement to the House, and I believe that it was not

physical duress that produced the statements, although there were complaints that some physical duress had been used.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE: MR. RICHES.

Mr. LAWN moved:

That one month's leave of absence be granted to the honourable member for Stuart (Mr. L. G. Riches) on account of absence overseas.

Motion carried.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of the revenue and other moneys of the State as were required for all the purposes set out in the Loan Estimates for the financial year 1963-64 and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1963.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Premier and Treasurer), having obtained the suspension of Standing Orders 43 and 235, 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, 1964, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: During 1962-63 expenditure of State funds on capital works and services and funds made available for housing totalled £39,500,000. This figure was made up of £9,659,000 from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and £29,841,000 from the State Loan programme. Of the £9,659,000 of Housing Agreement moneys, £5,000,000 was advanced to the South Australian Housing Trust, the State Bank was allocated £4,220,000, and £439,000 was advanced to building societies.

The works programmes of the Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust were further assisted by the borrowing of £4,756,000 by way of semi-governmental loans from the public and from institutions, whilst the State Bank secured £300,000 in semi-governmental loans to assist in financing advances under the Loans to Producers Act. For 1962-63, therefore, the total of State works programme, Housing Agreement provisions, and semi-governmental allocations, was £44,556,000. This, too, was further supplemented inasmuch as the Electricity Trust, the Housing Trust, and the State Bank housing programme made use of a considerable volume of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, depreciation funds and maintenance provisions.

The housing programme was financed from the original allocation of £9,000,000 for 1962-63 determined at the Loan Council meeting in June, 1962, a supplement of £491,000 arranged at the special February, 1963, meeting of the Council, and £168,000 repayments of previous advances and balances in hand. The sources of finance for the State Loan programme were the original allocation of £25,529,000, a supplement of £200,000 arranged at the February meeting of Loan Council, and repayments and recoveries totalling £4,939,000. When I presented the Loan Estimates to the House twelve months ago I anticipated that the Loan Fund, which was in deficit to the extent of £422,000 at June 30, 1962, would move further into deficit during 1962-63. Because of improved economic activity, particularly in the constructional trades, brought about at least in considerable part by the Government's own financial programme, there was in the latter part of the year some delay in performance of contract work arising from the fact that most contractors were fully occupied and even under pressure. As a result of this, and the effects of the early heavy rains in autumn, actual payments from the Loan Fund were not quite as high as anticipated, and a small surplus in the Loan Fund of £405,000 was achieved.

Before concluding comment on the 1962-63 programme I should mention the special non-repayable Commonwealth grant of £691,000 towards employment-producing works secured by South Australia at the February, 1963, meeting of the Loan Council. The Government allocated this grant to the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the purpose of speeding up work on several country water supply projects. At June 30 last £311,000 had been actually spent and £380,000 remained to meet payments early in 1963-64 for work well under way.

For 1963-64 the Australian Loan Council, at its meeting in June, 1963, adopted a total new borrowing programme of £272,000,000, an increase of £22,000,000 over the original programme of £250,000,000 for 1962-63, and an increase of £17,000,000 over the 1962-63 programme as supplemented by £5,000,000 in February, 1963. This was the largest annual increase adopted by the Council for many years and is evidence of the success of State Ministers in convincing the Commonwealth that the maintenance of employment, and the provision of essential State public works, were dependent upon a more liberal programme. The prospects of filling public loans to finance completely such a programme are very bright.

For South Australia the £272,000,000 total programme will mean new borrowing of £37,292,000, an increase of £2,072,000 over new borrowing in 1962-63. Of this total, £9,400,000 is to be borrowed under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and, with the addition of some £250,000 repayments of previous advances, £9,650,000 will be available for distribution for housing. It is proposed to allocate £4,600,000 to the Housing Trust, £4,625,000 to the State Bank, and £425,000 to building societies.

The amount of new borrowing remaining for other works and services will therefore be £27,892,000. I anticipate that repayments to the Loan Fund of previous advances now to be available for re-spending will be about £4,500,000, and there was a small opening balance of £405,000 in the fund. It can be seen, then, that a programme of closely £32,800,000 could be planned without running into deficit on Loan Account. The Government has approved a programme of £32,914,000, and I shall give the details of that programme shortly. I would like to add that several very large developments are in the planning stage and the timing of expenditure for the Government works involved is as yet not entirely certain. If progress is more rapid than is now expected it may be necessary for the planned programme of £32,914,000 to be exceeded. On the other hand, should economic activity in the private sector expand more rapidly, then it may have the effect of slowing down the work achieved by our contractors.

The provisions included in the Loan Estimates for the larger statutory authorities, the Electricity Trust, the Housing Trust, and the State Bank, are to be augmented by some £5,250,000 to be borrowed as semi-governmental loans and by further use of internal funds. Accordingly, the total of the State's works programme, Housing Agreement provisions, and semi-governmental allocations for 1963-64 is planned to be £47,814,000, or about £3,250,000 above the total for 1962-63. I will now review for the information of members the larger projects carried out in 1962-63 and proposals for 1963-64.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES, £250,000.—The State Bank, which conducts 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 terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and which it makes available through the Home Builders' Account

to finance home ownership. Over the last two years the proportion of advances financed from Housing Agreement moneys has increased sharply, and normal State Loan funds will in the immediate future form only a very small part of the bank's lending programme. In 1963-64 the bank will have available for lending Housing Agreement moneys, State Loan funds, carry-over funds from June, 1963, and repayments of previous advances, totalling in all about £5,400,000, about £330,000 more than the level of advances in 1962-63.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, £50,000.—During 1962-63 the bank advanced £244,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This figure was made up of £97,000 advanced to fruit packing houses, cold stores, distilleries and other processors of fruit, £77,000 to fish handling co-operatives, £37,000 to processors of dairy products, and £33,000 to assist in financing co-operative irrigation projects. Considerable commitments for further loans were made during 1962-63, the funds for which will be required during the current year. Approximately £450,000 is expected to be required in 1963-64 so that the bank may continue to assist in financing co-operative enterprises of this kind. Of this amount, £50,000 is to be provided from Loan Account, £200,000 is likely to be raised by way of semi-governmental loans, and the bank expects to be able to finance the remainder of the requirement from the proceeds of semi-governmental loans arranged late in 1962-63.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, £125,000.—During 1962-63 the bank advanced £112,000 under the terms of the Advances to Settlers Act. Of this, £76,000 was towards farm buildings, including houses, £28,000 for land clearing and pasture development, and £8,000 for water improvements. For 1963-64, £125,000 is proposed for these purposes.

ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, £250,000.—The sum of £200,000 was advanced to the bank last year as additional capital to be used in the bank's normal trading services for primary producers, for secondary industry, etc. An amount of £250,000 is proposed for similar purposes in 1963-64.

STUDENT HOSTELS, £200,000.—The Student Hostels (Advances) Act is designed to enable the State Bank to make advances to appropriate persons or bodies to finance the erection of boarding houses, hostels, or similar accommodation to cater for the needs of country students at schools, the University of Adelaide, or other educational institutions. The Act

empowers the bank to make advances of up to 90 per cent of the reasonable cost of the land and buildings and to grant loans repayable over periods up to 40 years. Advances by the bank under this Act amounted to £80,000 last year, but commitments were made and work commenced upon a much larger programme than hitherto. The sum of £200,000 is provided for 1963-64.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, £670,000.—In 1962-63, £290,000 was advanced from Loan Account to supplement the funds available to the Highways Department from State motor taxation and from contributions under the Commonwealth Aid Roads legislation. Further satisfactory progress was made last year in the construction of the Blanchetown bridge. Up to date all the piles for the foundations have been driven. The two abutments have been completed, and 10 of the 11 piers have been concreted. Six deck spans have also been completed. Most of the earthworks for the bridge approaches have been carried out, leaving only a small gap to carry traffic on the existing road while the bridge is being constructed. For 1963-64, a loan supplement to the Highways Fund of £670,000 is proposed. The sum of £115,000 is provided for the completion of the Blanchetown bridge and approach roads. A total of £10,000 is to be spent on initial work for the Jervois bridge, which will cost about £800,000 in total. It will provide two 24ft. roadways, a median strip, and two footpaths. The bridge will be of pre-stressed and reinforced concrete. The sum of £200,000 is proposed for work to start on an earth embankment 1,100ft. in length to cross the Port River approximately one quarter of a mile upstream from the Jervois bridge. The embankment, estimated to cost in total £331,000, will carry two roadways each 24ft. wide. An amount of £345,000 is provided towards financing other road and bridge works.

LANDS DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £30,000.—Actual payments in 1962-63 amounted to £23,000. The provision this year is £30,000 and will be used for the purchase of plant and equipment, motor vehicles, minor buildings, etc.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, £240,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £200,000. Work undertaken during the year included the installation of two caissons, rising mains and main drains in connection with the comprehensive drainage scheme at Chaffey, further progress in the conversion of pumping stations in the reclaimed areas to electric power, and various

projects on channels, pipelines, and embankments.

Expenditure in 1963-64 is proposed as follows: £24,000 is required to provide a new electrically driven pumping unit, suction line, etc., at Cobdogla; £12,000 is provided for the installation of a new pumping unit and rising main at Mypolonga to give a more efficient service for the fruit blocks in this area; £132,000 is required for the completion of the electrification and reconstruction of the pumping station at Waikerie; £13,000 is provided for the installation of concrete screens and other minor items which will complete the works for the electrification of all reclaimed area pumping stations. The final cost is estimated at £269,000; £5,000 is required for the purchase of two pumping units which will complete the comprehensive drainage scheme in the Chaffey irrigation area. The scheme, which is expected to cost a total of £166,000, has been in operation for a short time with the use of temporary pumping units, and is providing a satisfactory means of disposing of seepage water from drains. Funds are also provided for various channels, pipelines, embankments, buildings, plant and minor works.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE, £560,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £466,000. During the year work continued on the construction of major drains in the Western Division drainage scheme in the area of 147,000 acres north of Drains K-L. Work is in progress on the main outlet drain which discharges into the sea near Kingston. The excavation of the first section of 28 miles of the drain from the sea near Kingston via Mount Scott to the Kingston-Lucindale railway line is now completed. Of this length of drain, 11 miles was completed during 1962-63. Work on the enlargement of Jacky White's drain and its continuance to the junction with the main outlet drain near Mount Scott was completed during the year. To the end of June last, £932,000 had been spent on the drainage scheme north of Drains K-L, and it is estimated a further £587,000 will be required for its completion: £93,000 is provided to continue this work during 1963-64.

The Eastern Division drainage scheme provides for the drainage of 727,000 acres of land and involves the construction of a main outlet drain from the Mosquito Creek at Struan via Bool Lagoon and an enlarged Drain "M" to the sea at Beachport. The first stage of the work is the enlargement of Drain "M" from Lake George to Legges

Lane. This work, covering a distance of 24 miles, is practically completed. An amount of £442,000 is provided in 1963-64 to enable work to proceed on the next section of the drain between Legges Lane and the Bakers Range, a distance of nine miles. The estimated total cost of the Eastern Division scheme is £3,255,000; and £1,032,000 had been spent to June 30 last.

RENMARK IRRIGATION TRUST—LOAN TO, £25,000.—The sum of £25,000 is set aside to meet the fifth annual advance to the trust as provided by Statute for the purpose of assisting with its rehabilitation programme. In each of the last four years £50,000 has been made available from Revenue as a grant and the trust has been required to find £25,000. For 1963-64 and the following two years it is proposed that the amount of the grant from Revenue will be increased to £150,000 per annum, while the advance from Loan Account and the trust contribution will remain unchanged at £25,000 per annum each. This is to speed up the rehabilitation programme so as to complete it in seven years instead of 10. Legislation to give effect to these proposals will be introduced shortly.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, £1,100,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £979,000, the main items of expenditure being:

| | £ |
|---|----------|
| Maintenance of existing forests .. | 174,000 |
| Preparation of land and planting .. | 241,000 |
| Purchase of land | 45,000 |
| New power station, Nangwarry .. | 20,000 |
| Sewerage schemes, Mount Burr and Nangwarry | 146,000 |
| Control of Sirex wasp | 17,000 |
| Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings | 81,000 |
| Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and forest areas | 140,000 |
| Administration | 115,000 |
| | £979,000 |

The output of log timber from State forests in 1962-63 was in excess of 225,000,000 sup. ft. and on present indications the figure will increase in 1963-64 to approximately 235,000,000 sup. ft., of which about 115,000,000 sup. ft. will be processed in the department's mills and about 120,000,000 sup. ft. will be treated at private mills. From the milling of the 115,000,000 sup. ft. of logs at Government mills the yield is expected to be about 30,000,000 lin. ft. of flooring, 5,000,000 sup. ft. of dressed timber, 4,000,000 sup. ft. of undressed timber, 6,000,000 fruit cases, and

4,000,000 sup. ft. of case fitches and furniture stock. Of the 120,000,000 sup. ft. of logs to be treated at private mills some 75,000,000 sup. ft. will be used for board and case production, 3,000,000 sup. ft. for plywood manufacture for the furniture trade, and 42,000,000 sup. ft. for pulpwood.

For 1963-64 the more important provisions are as follows: The sum of £185,000 is proposed to meet the cost of recurring forest maintenance services, such as replanting, weed control, spraying, fire protection, etc.; £275,000 is required for preparation of land and planting. (Approximately 6,000 acres will be planted during 1963-64, and after allowing for clear-felling and for fire losses the total area of State pine plantations will be about 150,000 acres at the end of June next.) The sum of £50,000 is provided for the purchase of land suitable for forestry as it becomes available; £30,000 is set aside as a further contribution to the National Sirex Fund. (This fund, to which the Commonwealth and other State Governments also contribute, was set up for the purpose of carrying out research on control measures against the Sirex wasp.) The sum of £255,000 is proposed for the replacement with modern machinery of the existing bandsaw line at Nangwarry sawmill to allow the more efficient handling of a considerably larger intake of board timber. (The present plant has been in continuous operation for more than 20 years and has now reached the end of its economic life.) The sum of £6,000 is required for final payments in connection with the construction of the sewerage scheme at Mount Burr.

Funds are also provided for the installation of additional plant and machinery at Mount Burr, Mount Gambier, and Nangwarry, houses for employees and minor buildings and services as required at mills and in forest areas. Three items—£405,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, £1,275,000 for sawmill working expenses, and £280,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working—will be charged against a working account, and recovered out of revenues mainly through timber sales, while the last item, £122,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment, will be a charge against Loan Account.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, £2,800,000.—During 1962-63, expenditure from Loan Account on railway capital works amounted to £2,046,000. The major works completed during the year for Rolling Stock Branch were the construction

of 31 steel brake vans, 20 workmen's sleeping vans, three cement hopper waggons, 35 open waggons for grain traffic, and improvements to freight vehicles. I shall comment on works in progress at the end of June last as I give explanations for the amounts proposed for 1963-64.

After allowing for £50,000 of material to be supplied from stock on hand, a net £780,000 is required this year for Way and Works Branch to finance works to the value of £830,000. The sum of £439,000 is set aside to meet the cost of sundry small works such as track relaying, bridges and culverts, signalling and safety devices, minor buildings, improvements to yards, etc., as they are required. The sum of £16,000 is provided for the construction of a road bridge over the new railway from Hallett Cove to the oil refinery at Port Stanvac. The construction of this road bridge will complete the new railway project.

An amount of £300,000 is provided to enable work to be commenced on the construction of a new railway from Ceduna to Kevin to replace the existing railway between Wandana and Kevin. The existing railway extends for a distance of 64 miles and has reached the stage where it requires complete relaying for which the cost has been estimated at £805,000. The new railway is estimated to cost £844,000 and covers a distance of 38 miles. The new direct route will achieve substantial savings to the South Australian Railways as well as providing an improved service to those industries engaged in the production of gypsum. The sum of £23,000 is provided for purchase or construction of houses for employees, and £52,000 for plant and sundries.

For Rolling Stock Branch £2,020,000 is proposed in 1963-64 and the more important provisions are as follows: The sum of £793,000 is provided for progress payments under contracts for a project covering the construction of 33 diesel-electric locomotives and spares—23 of these locomotives are already in service, and, apart from a small amount which has been included to cover final contract payments, expenditure this year will be in respect of the remaining 10 locomotives which are still under construction; £49,000 is proposed to commence work on 100 open waggons, £45,000 for the construction of a further five steel brake vans, and £130,000 towards a further 18 workmen's sleeping vans; £144,000 is required for the construction of 24 motor body transport waggons, £60,000 for work on

six insulated vans, and £80,000 for the construction of nine air-conditioned passenger cars for the Adelaide to Port Pirie service; £256,000 is provided to continue the programme of improvements and modifications to freight vehicles; and £190,000 is provided for progress work on 18 narrow gauge diesel-electric locomotives and spares—six for the Port Lincoln Division and 12 for the Peterborough Division. Other narrow gauge requirements include £57,000 for the construction of eight workmen's sleeping vans and £33,000 for sundry rolling stock items.

It is appropriate at this stage that I should refer to another important railway work which will not be a charge against State Loan funds—the standardization of the line from Broken Hill to Port Pirie and rolling stock projects associated therewith. In 1961 the Commonwealth agreed to provide special funds of up to £1,325,000 to finance the construction of 12 diesel-electric locomotives and 100 ore waggons for this line. By the end of June last the 100 ore waggons had been completed at a final cost of £303,000, and eight of the locomotives had been delivered. The remaining four locomotives have now been completed. The final cost of the 12 locomotives will be very close to £1,017,000, so that the total cost of the rolling stock project will be £1,320,000, a little less than the funds available.

The Commonwealth Government has now agreed to provide the funds to enable the conversion to 4ft. 8½in. gauge of the existing narrow gauge railway from Port Pirie to the New South Wales border at Cockburn, and also the extension of the 5ft. 3in. gauge from Terowie to Peterborough. A total of 235 miles of track is involved and the cost of the work is estimated at £18,000,000. During 1963-64 it is proposed to carry out earthworks and construct bridges and culverts over a section of line 80 miles in length between Oulnina and Cockburn. In addition, rolling stock to be used initially for construction purposes will be manufactured and depots will be established for the stockpiling of materials. It is anticipated that track laying will commence early in the financial year 1964-65.

HARBORS ACCOMMODATION, £1,740,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 totalled £1,481,000. During the year the bulk loading installation at Port Pirie was completed and brought into operation at a total cost of £311,000. This installation consisted of the construction of a belt conveyor with shipping gallery and loading booms, and the plant is capable of delivering 400 tons of grain an hour

directly into the holds of ships. In 1962-63, £49,000 was spent in completing the fabrication and erection of the shipping gallery. Expenditure in 1963-64 provides for the following works: The sum of £334,000 is required to permit completion of the bulk loading plant, wharf facilities and access works at Port Adelaide for the bulk handling of grain and other commodities. (The estimated total cost of this installation is £803,000, and expenditure of £469,000 in 1962-63 enabled work to be advanced on the construction of a steel sheet piled wharf, dredging of approaches and berth, fabrication and erection of the shipping gallery and fabrication of main members for the travelling loaders.) The sum of £95,000 is required for dredging at Port Adelaide; and £100,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of bulk loading facilities for the loading of salt at Port Paterson. Included in this project is the construction of a dolphin berth in the Port Augusta channel, an artificial island to hold a stockpile of 40,000 tons of salt, and a solid fill causeway connecting the island to the mainland. The estimated total cost is £1,150,000, and the completion of these bulk loading facilities will assist in the production and transport of solar salt from the Port Paterson area at a competitive price for sale on the world market.

Work is proceeding on the reconstruction of Railway, Federal, Queens and Barrier Wharves at Port Pirie to facilitate the shipping of ore concentrates. The old timber structures are being replaced with approximately 1,930ft. of steel sheet piled wharf and ancillary services to provide berths for the loading of ore concentrates and the stabilizing of Barrier Wharf to create a tanker berth. To the end of June last two berths totalling 1,100ft. in length and the tanker berth had been completed at a cost of £825,000. The total estimated cost of this project is £1,330,000, and £320,000 is provided for further work during 1963-64. The sum of £244,000 is required for dredging at outports; £240,000 is provided to cover progress payments for a new bucket dredger which is expected to be completed by the end of December next. (The total estimated cost is £560,000, and £270,000 had been spent at June 30, 1963; £50,000 will be required for final payments in 1964-65.) The sum of £22,000 is set aside for the replacement of a mobile crane, and £39,000 is provided for various items of plant and equipment.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, £12,000,000.—Payments during 1962-63 for water and sewer works were £11,780,000 from Loan Account

and £311,000 from the special Commonwealth grant of £691,000 for employment-producing purposes secured by the State at the February 1963 meeting of Loan Council. Expenditure in 1962-63 on extensions and improvements to the reticulation system of the metropolitan area, principally for mains and services in new housing and industrial areas, amounted to approximately £1,700,000. In the same period, about £600,000 was spent on metropolitan sewerage extensions, new mains and house connections.

With the installation of control valves and energy dissipation equipment on the gravity section of the main at a cost of £46,000, the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline was completed in 1962-63. The total cost of the scheme was slightly more than £11,000,000 and it involved the construction of three pumping stations to lift the water 1,500ft. over the Palmer hills, together with the necessary storage tanks and the laying of over 50 miles of large diameter steel concrete-lined pipes.

During the year work was completed on the pipeline from Lincoln Gap to Iron Knob. The total cost of this project was £704,000, and it included the construction of a 2,000,000-gallon storage tank and pumping station at Iron Knob. A scheme for the initial development of the Polda basin was also completed in 1962-63 at a cost of £401,000. This scheme involved 24 miles of water main, a pumping station, and a 500,000-gallon storage tank. The new main has been connected to the Tod trunk main, and the water from the Polda basin will be used to augment the general supply to Eyre Peninsula.

Expenditure of £86,000 to install the flood gates and control system completed the raising of the dam at Mount Bold reservoir. The total cost was £396,000, and the capacity of the reservoir has been increased by 4,000,000,000 gallons. During 1962-63 satisfactory progress was made on many large projects designed to serve both the country and the metropolitan area, and I shall comment on the progress of work as I deal with the provisions for 1963-64. The total amount proposed to be spent on water and sewer works in 1963-64 is £12,380,000. Of this, £12,000,000 is to be provided from Loan Account and the balance of £380,000 is to be met from the remainder of the special grant made available by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1963.

Morgan-Whyalla and Iron Knob Water Supply, £2,467,000.—The sum of £2,363,000 is provided for further work in connection with

the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline, the estimated total cost of which is nearly £18,000,000. During 1962-63, £1,620,000 was spent on laying 30 miles of pipeline in the first section of the gravity main from Hanson to Hughes Gap and £530,000 on laying nine miles of pipeline in the second section from Hughes Gap to Winninowie. Expenditure this year will complete the laying of the pipeline in both of these sections and also the construction of a large balancing reservoir at Lincoln Gap. For the installation of additional pumping plant in the four pumping stations between Morgan and Hanson, £88,000 is proposed.

Adelaide Water District, £3,318,000.—An amount of £330,000 is provided to commence work on the Happy Valley inlet works. The scheme provides for the enlargement of the existing inlet tunnel and the construction of a new outlet tunnel from Happy Valley reservoir to Darlington to meet the rapidly growing demand for water in the metropolitan area. Because of the housing development which is taking place adjacent to the Hope Valley reservoir it has become necessary to construct a contour drain around the reservoir to intercept surface flow from these areas to prevent pollution of the reservoir. The sum of £75,000 is provided to complete the drain in 1963-64. An amount of £150,000 is proposed to continue land acquisition and commence preliminary work on the Kangaroo Creek reservoir. The scheme involves the construction of a dam on the River Torrens downstream of the point where Kangaroo Creek joins the river. The capacity of the reservoir will be approximately 6,000,000,000 gallons, and its cost, including the deviation of some four miles of the Torrens Gorge road, which will be inundated by the impounded water, is estimated at £2,650,000. An amount of £37,000 is provided to carry out minor works which will complete the construction of the Myponga reservoir and trunk main. The sum of £385,000 was spent last year and the reticulation of Normanville, Yankalilla, McLaren Flat, Willunga, and the oil refinery at Hallett Cove, was completed. An amount of £127,000 is required to continue work on the Clarendon-Belair-Blackwood scheme. Expenditure to the end of June last was £594,000, and work undertaken last year included the construction of a pumping station at Clarendon and the laying of trunk mains to Eden Hills, National Park and Belair. The amount proposed for 1963-64 provides for final payment to be made for

plant at the Clarendon pumping station, completion of the tank at National Park, and the construction of two tanks at Belair.

The sum of £150,000 is provided for further work on the Elizabeth water supply scheme which is proceeding in accordance with the development of Elizabeth and Salisbury. An amount of £150,000 was spent last year for the laying of large steel trunk mains and the construction of two 2,000,000-gallon storage tanks at Elizabeth South. Nearly £900,000 has been spent on this scheme to the end of June last. An amount of £75,000 is proposed to complete the Lenswood water supply scheme which was commenced last year. This work involves the laying of a rising main, construction of tanks and a pumping station to augment the supply of water to Lobethal and to provide a reticulated supply to Lenswood. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at Modbury, Salisbury North, and Stirling-Crafers.

Barossa Water District, £59,000.—A sum of £20,000 is provided to commence work on a new trunk main from Gawler to Willaston to improve the supply to country lands in the Barossa district. The work will later be extended to improve supplies in the Two Wells district.

Warren Water District, £140,000.—A sum of £42,000 is required to complete the laying of branch and subsidiary mains off the new Warren trunk main from the Warren Reservoir to Paskeville. An amount of £117,000 was spent on this scheme in 1962-63 within the Beetaloo and Bundaleer Water District, and the final seven miles of trunk main was completed. The total expenditure to the end of June last was £4,600,000, and the amount proposed this year for the laying of branch mains in the Hundreds of Upper Wakefield and Light will complete the scheme. Provision is also made for water supply schemes for Hampden, Rhynie, and Watervale and for an improved supply to Angaston.

Country Water Districts, £983,000.—The proposals for water supply schemes in country areas in 1963-64 are:

Booleroo Centre—£9,000 to extend the Caltowie-Booleroo Centre scheme.

Brinkley—£8,000 to complete the laying of larger mains to improve the supply of water.

Elliston—£16,000 to provide a water supply for the township from a well.

Kangaroo Island—£110,000 for further work on the laying of a main from Middle River to Kingscote to provide additional water and

to supply farm lands along the route of the main.

Kingston (South-East)—£22,000 to complete a scheme to provide the township with a reticulated water supply from bores.

Lameroo—£8,000 to install pumping equipment on a new bore to improve supplies.

Milang—£73,000 for further work on the laying of a main from Milang to Strathalbyn to augment the supply of water to Strathalbyn and to supply a reticulated service to a large area of farm lands.

Millicent—£75,000 to complete the construction of elevated and surface tanks and the equipping of bores in connection with a scheme to provide a reticulated supply to Millicent.

Mount Gambier—£150,000 to continue the laying of new mains, the construction of a pumping station and a 2,000,000-gallon tank to improve supplies.

Murray Bridge—£42,000 to complete the construction of a second rising main, additional pumping plant, and extension of mains into the Hundreds of Burdett, Seymour, and Ettrick.

Orroroo—£2,000 to complete the construction of a storage tank, replacement of several small mains and the installation of a pumping plant.

Pata—£87,000 for extension of the Loxton system to supply farm lands in the Pata district.

Penola—£50,000 to complete the laying of mains, the installation of pumping plant and the construction of an elevated storage tank to provide a water supply from bores.

Streaky Bay—£30,000 to commence work on the construction of an additional storage tank and increased pumping capacity to meet the growing demands in the township and on Gibson Peninsula.

Tailem Bend to Keith—£50,000 is provided to commence the construction of a trunk water main from Tailem Bend to Keith. Including the construction of the necessary pumping stations and storage tanks the scheme is estimated to cost approximately £4,000,000. In addition to providing a reticulated water supply to the townships of Keith and Tintinara, the new trunk main has been designed to provide eventually a stock and domestic supply sufficient to allow full development of approximately 2,800 sq. miles of farming and grazing land along its route.

Whyalla—£7,000 for extensions to mains and payment of the annual instalment to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited for the taking over of the Whyalla waterworks, and

£20,000 to commence the construction of a 2,000,000-gallon service tank and lay new mains to meet the growing demand in the Housing Trust area at Whyalla West.

Wirrabara—£35,000 to commence work on a branch main from the Jamestown-Caltowie-Booleroo Centre main to supply water from the River Murray to Wirrabara.

Tod River Water District, £783,000.—An amount of £425,000 is provided to continue work which was commenced last year on the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main. An amount of £268,000 was spent last year for the purchase of 10 miles of pipes, the establishment of a construction camp at Cummins, and the preparation of pipetrack and access roads. Expenditure in 1963-64 is for the purchase of a further eight miles of pipes and the continuation of main-laying between Yeelanna and Tooligie, a distance of 18 miles. The complete scheme involves 80 miles of large trunk main at an estimated total cost of £4,098,000. The sum of £50,000 is required for final payments on the scheme to tap the Lincoln underground basin to augment the Tod River system and the supply to Port Lincoln. Actual work on the scheme was completed in 1962-63 and it is in full operation. Expenditure to the end of June last was £701,000. Funds are also provided for the extension of mains to various sections of the Tod River Water District and for additional mains to improve the supply to the Kirton Point area of Port Lincoln.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, £190,000.—An amount of £20,000 is proposed to commence work on replacing the final seven miles of the old steel Beetaloo trunk main, sections of which have been replaced over a period of years. The sum of £32,000 is set aside for the extension of mains in the Hundreds of Bundaleer, Yackamoorundie, Yangya, and Tickera.

Adelaide Sewers, £3,381,000.—The amount of £1,760,000 is provided to continue work at the Bolivar sewage treatment works. This major project, which is estimated to cost a total of £10,743,000, is essential to permit the abandonment of the obsolete Islington sewage farm and to provide complete sewerage facilities for areas extending north to Gawler. The works will also treat the large quantity of heavily polluted waste waters from the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs and the noxious trade area on Grand Junction Road. The work is planned to continue over a period of five years and £1,700,000 had been spent to June 30 last.

The sum of £933,000 was spent in 1962-63 for the purchase of land, the first stage of structural work and installation of machinery. Expenditure in 1963-64 is to cover the further purchase of land, continuation of the first stage of structural work, and the completion of contracts for the installation of machinery for Stage I. Construction of the Adelaide-Bolivar trunk sewer and work under contracts for the installation of machinery for Stage II will commence. An amount of £3,000 is provided to cover the cost of final mechanical tests in connection with major extensions at the Glenelg treatment works. This scheme, which involved the duplication of the previous Glenelg treatment plant, is in operation and working satisfactorily. An amount of £100,000 is proposed to commence work on the reconstruction of the sewerage system on LeFevre Peninsula. Many of the older sewers in this area have been deteriorating for some years and complete reconstruction is necessary to avoid high maintenance costs. The total estimated cost of this scheme is £178,000; and £841,000 is set aside for the sewerage of many new housing areas, some of which are being developed by the South Australian Housing Trust and some privately.

Country Sewers, £618,000.—The sum of £89,000 is provided for the construction of a sewerage system and treatment works to serve the township of Gumeracha and nearby areas. This scheme is necessary to prevent pollution to the River Torrens from which the metropolitan area derives a substantial part of its water supply. The sum of £161,000 is provided to continue work on the construction of a sewerage system for the township of Lobethal. The estimated total cost of this work is £267,000. It will provide a valuable service to the town and will prevent pollution to the Onkaparinga River, which also supplies water to the metropolitan area. An amount of £300,000 is provided to continue the sewerage of Mount Gambier. Last year £180,000 was spent and the construction of pumping station, rising main and sewer reticulation was commenced. The sum of £20,000 is required to complete the construction of a sewerage system at Port Lincoln. As at the end of June last £730,000 had been spent on this scheme and 940 properties have been connected.

Water Conservation, £23,000.—The sum of £17,000 is proposal for the sinking of a bore and the installation of de-salting plant to improve the supply of water to Coober Pedy.

Sassafras Depot, £68,000.—An amount of £18,000 is provided for the purchase of various

items of plant and machinery and £50,000 for minor works.

The sum of £250,000 is provided for construction plant and £100,000 for preliminary investigations.

RIVER MURRAY WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., £170,000.—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, £9,000,000.

Hospital Buildings, £1,100,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £729,000. During the year a new laboratory building at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital was completed and is being used for testing and experimental purposes. A number of minor works at the several hospitals were also completed. The main proposals for 1963-64 are:

Royal Adelaide Hospital.—This year will see initial work on the rebuilding scheme for the hospital, which is estimated to cost £8,444,000 and involves the erection of three main blocks—administration and kitchen block, outpatients' block, and theatre block—merging into a single structure at basement and ground floor levels, erection of a new T-shaped ward block of 550 beds and adjacent boilerhouse north of the three main blocks, and a new nurses' home north of the ward block. Stage I of the scheme, estimated to cost £2,046,000, covers erection of the administration and kitchen block, including air-conditioning, carrying out the preparatory work of constructing the foundations, steel work and floor slabs of the outpatient and theatre blocks, demolition of existing buildings in the way of new works, shoring up of the present kitchen block, and provision of necessary external services for the new building and to enable existing buildings to continue in use. The accommodation to be provided in the administrative and kitchen block includes bulk stores and engineering services, main kitchen, administrative and almoners' offices, part of future casualty department, main cafeteria and medical staff dining room, university departments of medicine and surgery, lecture theatres, and medical students' facilities. Stage II of the scheme is estimated to cost £6,398,000 and involves the erection of the outpatient and theatre blocks, ward block, boilerhouse, nurses' home, chapel, workshops, connecting links, demolition as required and alterations to buildings which will be retained as part of the completed scheme. In 1962-63 £53,000 was spent on design and preliminary work for Stage I. In 1963-64 it will not be possible to spend

more than £100,000 and £5,000 on Stages I and II respectively.

The sum of £18,000 is provided to continue work on major additions to the dental hospital. This work is estimated to cost a total of £758,000, and £436,000 has been spent to June 30 last. In addition to remodelling the present buildings the scheme involves the erection of two new wings to provide additional accommodation. An amount of £20,000 is proposed for additions to McEwin building to provide air-conditioned accommodation for the blood transfusion service and the pulmonary function unit.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—An amount of £15,000 is required for the provision of an emergency power plant for use at the hospital in the event of a failure in the normal power supply.

Parkside Mental Hospital.—A total of £127,000 is provided for alterations and additions to various wards, steam heating of wards, drainage and improvements to courtyards, residences for medical officers, new chapel, grading of creek, reconstruction of internal roads, and new main store.

Northfield Mental Hospital.—The sum of £100,000 is provided for additions to various wards, paving and drainage of airing courts, nurses' training centre, pharmacy and office accommodation, residences for medical officers, and a new chapel.

Enfield Receiving Home.—An amount of £10,000 is proposed to commence work on the conversion of the present laundry building into a self-service restaurant for the use of patients, and the provision of three occupational therapy rooms. The estimated total cost of the work is £45,000. The proposals I have reviewed for the mental health services are relatively small. A major building plan is now in course of preparation for submission to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

Barmera Hospital.—The sum of £15,000 is required to commence extensive alterations to the main hospital buildings to provide additional ward accommodation, new administrative offices, and extensions to the nurses' home. The work is estimated to cost approximately £50,000.

Port Lincoln Hospital.—An amount of £340,000 is provided to continue work on major additions, which comprise the construction of a new hospital block of 50 beds, extensions to nurses' accommodation, and a new kitchen block and service buildings: £95,000 was spent last year and a building contract is now in progress for the erection of the new hospital block, nurses' home, and

kitchen block. Contracts have also been let for the associated engineering works not included in the main building contract. The total estimated cost of the work is £844,000. Funds are also provided for furniture, equipment, minor alterations and additions at various hospitals as the need arises, and for the purchase of land for proposed works.

School Buildings, £5,400,000.—During 1962-63 actual payments from Loan Account were £5,955,000, which was made up as follows:

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| The completion of 28 contracts with a total value of £4,436,000 for new schools or major additions to schools and School of Art | 2,988,000 |
| Work under 13 contracts for new schools or major additions to schools, Teachers College and Extension Services Building, with a total value of £3,639,000, still in progress at the end of June, 1963 | 1,175,000 |
| Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents | 339,000 |
| Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes | 582,000 |
| Minor works, including grading and paving of schoolyards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, and preliminary investigations and design | 871,000 |
| | £5,955,000 |

For 1963-64 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total £5,400,000 and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| Work under 13 contracts with a total value of £3,639,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, Teachers College and Extension Services Building, which were in progress at June 30, 1963 | 1,908,000 |
| The commencement of 30 projects with a total value of £4,382,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, trade schools and adult education centre | 1,138,000 |
| Work on craftwork centres and change rooms | 124,000 |
| Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents | 600,000 |
| Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes | 650,000 |
| Minor works, including grading and paving of schoolyards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, and preliminary investigations and design | 980,000 |
| | £5,400,000 |

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 1963-64 envisage further improvement in that ratio. Because of the difficulty of giving members an adequate picture of the extensive school building programme in a brief review such as this, it has been my practice in recent years to have a table prepared, giving detailed information of the programme. The table listing school works completed in 1962-63, works under construction at June 30, 1963, and works to be commenced in 1963-64 appears as Appendix I.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, £1,100,000.—Payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £576,000. Works completed during the year were new police stations at Cleve, Gawler, Minlaton, and Oodnadatta, new divisional headquarters at Murray Bridge, and new buildings combining police station and courthouse at Christies Beach, Darlington, Kadina, and Loxton. For 1963-64, funds are provided to continue the programme of construction of police stations and courthouses to serve the country areas. Provision is made to complete a number of works which were under construction at June 30, 1963, and to commence work on many new projects.

The sum of £600,000 is provided for further work on the construction of the new police headquarters building and cell block in Angas Street. The building, comprising basement, ground floor and nine upper floors, will be of lift slab construction on steel frames and is estimated to cost a total of £1,260,000. In addition to meeting the present requirements of the Police Department the new building will provide for those needs for some years ahead. Upon completion two of the upper floors will be available for a number of years for the use of other departments.

Other Government Buildings, £1,400,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £629,000 and satisfactory progress was made during the year on a number of projects. Works completed included a new field laboratory at Northfield for the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science at a cost of £49,000, the installation of a public lift in the Libraries Department at a cost of £17,000, and the provision of additional office accommodation at Loxton at a cost of £50,000.

The major proposals for 1963-64 are: Agriculture Department.—The sum of £100,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of a new research laboratory at

Northfield. The estimated total cost of this scheme is approximately £133,000 and some preliminary work was carried out last year. Funds are also provided for other alterations and additions.

Botanic Garden Department.—An amount of £2,000 is proposed for initial work on the construction of a new herbarium at an estimated cost of £119,000.

Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department.—The sum of £100,000 is proposed to commence the erection of a junior boys' training school at Lochiel Park. (The buildings, which are estimated to cost £310,000, will provide accommodation and training facilities for the junior boys who are at present accommodated at Magill.) The sum of £80,000 is provided to start work on new buildings to accommodate senior boys at the training school at Magill. It is proposed to demolish sections of the existing school and replace them with modern dormitory accommodation, and religious, recreational, educational and trade facilities. The estimated cost of the work is £459,000. The sum of £120,000 is proposed for work on the construction of a new remand home at Glandore to provide accommodation for instruction and rehabilitation, recreation, sleeping, dining and medical facilities for 108 children; £120,000 is proposed to commence work on Stage II of the major additions at Vaughan House. This work involves the erection of a new building to accommodate 70 girls, and provision is made for instruction and rehabilitation, recreation, dining, medical and dental facilities, staff and administrative accommodation, and a chapel. Stage I of the scheme, comprising the erection of a two-storey dormitory block for 48 girls, was completed some 12 months ago.

Libraries Department.—Preliminary sketch plans have been prepared for the erection of new buildings to provide additional storage and display areas for documents and books. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of £1,290,000, and £20,000 is provided this year for design and preliminary work. A sum of £1,000 is provided to commence the installation of an electric booklift to facilitate the movement of books between floors.

Sheriff and Gaols and Prisons Department.—The sum of £10,000 is proposed for preliminary work in connection with the rebuilding of the Port Augusta Gaol, which is estimated to cost approximately £256,000, and provides for the erection of a modern cell block, administration and recreation block, and a new kitchen and laundry with modern facilities; £40,000 is provided to commence work on the erection of

a new gaol at Port Lincoln. The new gaol, which is estimated to cost £244,000, will provide gardening and farming facilities, and is to be erected in stages to allow partial occupation as soon as practicable; £83,000 is required for various alterations and additions at Yatala Labour Prison; £3,000 is provided for design work for a major office block to be erected in Victoria Square at a cost of approximately £2,600,000; and £10,000 is proposed for preliminary design in connection with the construction of a group laundry at Islington. Associated with the group laundry will be a central linen service. The new laundry, which is estimated to cost approximately £1,000,000, will serve all Government-owned hospitals and institutions in the metropolitan area. Under the scheme the existing laundries at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, at the Northfield Wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and at the Parkside Mental Hospital will be closed and the laundry work concentrated in the group laundry.

EXPENSES AND DISCOUNTS OF FLOATING CONVERSION AND PUBLIC LOANS, £100,000.—The terms and conditions of issue of conversion and new cash loans will determine expenditure under this heading during 1963-64. As the amount required can vary markedly from one year to the next, an accurate assessment of the provision necessary is not possible. However, the £100,000 proposed will give reasonable coverage.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.—For 1963-64 it is not proposed to make provision in the Loan Estimates for advances to the South Australian Housing Trust. The Government's present financial arrangements for the trust are to provide the greater part of its new money from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at a concessional interest rate of one per cent below the current long-term governmental borrowing rate. For 1962-63 the allocation of Housing Agreement funds to the trust was £5,000,000. This figure included a special allocation to assist in meeting some temporary financial problems arising from the adaptation of the new rental-purchase scheme. For 1963-64 the allocation proposed is £4,600,000. As in previous years, the trust will also borrow part of its requirement of new money direct from lending institutions, and £1,800,000 of semi-governmental borrowing authority has been set aside for that purpose. The trust also has funds recovered from sales of houses available to be re-used, and has the use of certain internal funds such as maintenance and depreciation provisions as well

as its surplus on current operations and carry-over moneys on June 30 last. From all sources it will have funds capable of financing a capital programme of £12,030,000.

During 1962-63 the trust completed 2,884 housing units compared with 3,258 in 1961-62 and 3,314 in 1960-61. Last year's total was made up of 1,276 in the metropolitan area, 801 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 807 in country areas. Dwellings for sale numbered 1,232, including 75 cottage flats; those for rental numbered 1,629, including 69 flats and 51 cottage flats; and 23 were under the rental-purchase scheme. At June 30, 1963, there were 2,023 houses under construction, of which 870 were in the metropolitan area, 794 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 359 in country areas. By June 30 the rental-purchase scheme was well under way, and the 2,023 under construction included 464 of this type. The rental-purchase scheme is designed to give to people, who would otherwise be applicants to the trust for rental housing, the opportunity to own their own homes by providing a minimum deposit of £50 and by repaying the balance of the purchase price over a period of up to 40 years. The scheme has appealed to the public, and at least 3,000 applicants are awaiting selection.

The lower number of completions last year was due mainly to the fact that a number of old contracts came to a close, and the change-over from rental to rental-purchase housing meant new designs and new contractors. The unusually wet May and June undoubtedly caused some further slowing down. The temporary reduction in completions was in no way due to lack of finance but was due to physical difficulties, which meant that the trust carried over an unusually large unspent balance at the year's end. In 1963-64 the newer contracts may be expected to regain momentum and the rate of completing houses to increase. At Elizabeth the completion of 728 houses and flats took the cumulative total of dwellings completed to 7,396, and in addition a number of houses have been built privately by individuals on land sold to them by the trust. The population at June 30, 1963, was approaching 31,000. The town centre is now becoming the focal point of Elizabeth, and neighbourhood shopping centres, designed around walkways, are operating in eight localities.

At Whyalla and Christies Beach, where expanding industrial needs have been the greatest, production over the last two years has been adjusted to meet changing demands. At Whyalla the requirement for employees of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company

Limited eased somewhat, and the number of completions in 1962-63 was 296 compared with 411 in 1961-62. At Christies Beach the demand increased and the number of completions in 1962-63 was 169 compared with 85 in 1961-62. The main feature of the 1963-64 programme will be the speeding up of the rental-purchase programme under which the trust has let contracts totalling 1,600 houses, and £2,345,000 is proposed for further progress work thereon. An expenditure of £2,650,000 is proposed for rental housing, and £4,850,000 for houses for sale. Appendix II gives further detail of the trust's activities.

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, £2,750,000.—For the financial year 1962-63 the trust spent £7,520,000 on the capital works programme for the electricity undertaking. The largest single amount, £1,240,000, was spent on the power station at Port Augusta. No major plant was commissioned during the financial year, but considerable progress was made towards the commissioning in 1963-64 of the fourth 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and the sixth boiler, thus bringing the capacity of the station to the designed 330,000 kilowatts. To the end of June, 1963, a total of £33,200,000 had been spent on works for the Port Augusta power station and its associated transmission lines and substations. When completed, this project will have cost approximately £35,000,000. The important role being played by the station is shown by the fact that in the year 1962-63 it generated 1,550,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 75 per cent of the trust's total requirements. In the year 1963-64 the station's generation is estimated to rise to 1,850,000,000 kilowatt hours or 80 per cent of total requirements. The station, using Leigh Creek coal, operates on base load and provides a comparatively cheap source of power. This has been the most important single factor contributing to stability of electricity tariffs.

The 132,000-volt transmission line to Mount Gambier came into limited operation during the year. Expenditure is now in excess of the grant of £1,000,000 made by the Government towards the cost of this project, and work is continuing in the terminal substations at Mannum and Mount Gambier and on the construction of intermediate substations at Tailern Bend, Keith and Snuggery. It is expected that full operation of the line will take place in 1963-64. This transmission line will safeguard future power requirements throughout the Upper and Lower South-East, as it will provide, in addition to the supply at Mount Gambier, for power supplies to be tapped off

at the intermediate points previously mentioned.

During 1962-63, 14,500 new consumers were connected to the electricity system. Of these, 5,000 were located outside the metropolitan area. During the current year the trust proposes to spend £10,325,000 on capital works—£2,750,000 to be made available from State Loan funds and £3,250,000 to be raised by the trust from financial institutions and the public, with the balance of £4,325,000 to be met from the trust's internal funds. The main works included in the programme are: £1,324,000 to be spent on the Port Augusta power station covering final payments on the plant already in operation and progress payments on the fourth 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator, the sixth boiler and associated works; £1,241,000 will be spent at Osborne power station on site works and progress payments for the new 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and boiler. (This plant is scheduled to be in service for the winter of 1965.) An amount of £930,000 will be required for work for the new Torrens Island power station, including the cost of a bridge to provide access to the island, earthworks and sheet piling. (This station is being designed for an ultimate capacity of 2,000,000 kilowatts, and the first machine is scheduled for operation early in 1967.) A sum of £319,000 will be spent on a 132,000-volt transmission line and terminal substation to extend supply from Port Augusta to Whyalla. (This line will be commissioned late in 1963-64.) An amount of £220,000 will be required for preliminary work on the provision of a 275,000-volt supply around the metropolitan area. (This project will be carried out in stages over the next six years.) The sum of £282,000 will be spent on extending the trust's supply to Bordertown; £955,000 is to be spent on new substations and new high-voltage transmission lines other than the South-East line; £1,206,000 is proposed for additional transformers and high-voltage circuit breakers; £1,336,000 is proposed for extending and strengthening the general distribution system, involving the connection of an additional 14,300 new consumers; £755,000 will be required to provide for rural extensions. (In addition, some £800,000 of expenditure on transmission and distribution lines and transformers in the country will be in respect of rural extensions.) The sum of £437,000 will be spent on additional buildings, new depots, district headquarters and substation sites. The remaining finance is required for miscellaneous projects, vehicles, and the purchase of general plant, tools and instruments.

LEIGH CREEK COALFIELD.—Capital expenditure in 1962-63 was approximately £260,000 spent on new township and workshop buildings and additional general items of plant for field operations. During the current year £460,000 will be required for capital expenditure and will all be financed from internal funds. Coal production, which reached 1,460,000 tons during 1962-63, is to be increased by a further 200,000 tons during 1963-64, and this new output requires additional investment in plant and vehicles for coal winning. The most important single item is a new coal-loading excavator, for which progress payments of £100,000 are expected to be made. This shovel, which has a bucket capacity of eight cub. yds., will be of slightly larger capacity than existing machines of its type on the field and is expected to be commissioned early in the 1964-65 financial year. In addition, four new 30-ton capacity coal haulage trucks are at present on order and are due for delivery early this financial year. Two further vehicles of the same type are expected to be placed on order. The total cost of the six vehicles is £170,000. They will be used to replace and supplement existing vehicles, many of which have been in operation for more than 15 years.

MINES DEPARTMENT, BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £150,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £124,000. Expenditure during the year of £7,000 completed the construction of a new core laboratory for the storage and examination of cores and other mineral specimens. The sum of £150,000 is provided this year for capital items to be used in the programme of exploration and development of the State's mineral resources. An amount of £6,000 is required for the erection of a sample and core preparation building, and £20,000 for the purchase of a new rotary drill for use in the search for oil in South Australia. The balance of £124,000 is required for new and replacement vehicles, for extensions and additions to workshop and plant buildings, and for the purchase of replacement and additional plant, equipment and instruments for geological and geophysical survey work.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, ETC., £35,000.—Payments from Loan Account last year were £28,000. An amount of £35,000 is proposed in 1963-64 to permit continuation of the programme of replacing various items of machinery and plant which become obsolete, with more efficient equipment.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £20,000.—Expenditure from Loan Account

in 1962-63 amounted to £16,000. The sum of £7,000 was spent on improvements at the Port Lincoln Freezing Works during the year and £15,000 is proposed this year to effect further improvements. These works include a new ice-making plant, improvements to by-products melters, and the purchase of a new 100-ton compressor to replace several smaller machines which are now obsolete. An amount of £5,000 is required for various small works and sundry plant necessary at Light Square works, Adelaide, and the freezing works, Port Lincoln.

FISHING HAVENS.—For 1963-64 the Government proposes to provide from revenue the funds for these works which are not revenue producing, so that no Loan provision is now proposed. Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £15,000, and the construction of a fixed slipway and a boat storage area at Port MacDonnell were completed at a final cost of £33,000. In 1963-64 work will continue on the construction of the Robe boat haven which was commenced last year. This project, previously known as the Lake Butler scheme, comprises the cutting of a channel to connect Lake Butler with the sea, the construction of a breakwater to protect the channel entrance, and associated works including the acquisition of land. The estimated total cost is £155,000 and it is proposed to complete the work towards the end of 1964. This scheme and other minor works will probably require a provision of about £100,000 from Revenue Account.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—SCHOOL BUSES, £133,000.—Expenditure from Loan Account for this purpose in 1962-63 amounted to £132,000. The sum of £133,000 is proposed this year for the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of school children in country areas.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, £500,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1962-63 were £265,000. The drainage scheme was commenced in 1960-61 to carry floodwaters from the south-western suburbs to the sea. It was estimated originally that the scheme would cost approximately £2,200,000 and would take some eight years to complete, but efforts are being made to shorten the construction period. Funds are being provided by the Government in the first instance and then half the cost is to be recovered from the local authorities whose areas will benefit from the scheme. During last year drains were completed in the Dover Gardens and Parkholme areas and other drains were commenced in the Somerton and Mitchell Park areas. Preliminary design and

the construction of access roads to the flood control dam on the River Sturt were also carried out. The sum of £250,000 is provided this year for work on the flood control dam and it is proposed that work proceed to the full extent of the availability of men and materials. The dam will comprise a concrete arch structure in the Sturt Gorge with a height of 120ft. It will hold back 380,000,000 gallons of water and limit the maximum flow of floodwaters below the dam to a volume within the capacity of the River Sturt. An amount of £250,000 is provided to continue the construction of major drains within the drainage scheme, but the controlling committee is attempting to speed the progress of the work, and, if this can be achieved, the Government will make available the requisite additional funds.

In introducing the foregoing detailed proposals for 1963-64 I indicated that the total of the State's works programme, Housing Agreement provisions, and semi-governmental allocation for 1963-64 would be about £47,800,000. If to this is added the use by statutory bodies of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, depreciation funds, maintenance reserves and carry over funds, the total proposed expenditure on the projects I have reviewed is about £60,000,000. The overall programme should make a significant contribution to the maintenance of employment and to the provision of essential Government works necessary to promote further development of the State.

Before I move the first line, I express my appreciation to Government departments, including the Treasury, for the tremendous amount of assistance they have given in the preparation of a very extensive programme. I assure honourable members, that in this State we have a Public Service of which we may be proud. This is a balanced programme and, if there is any emphasis in it, it is on the field of development as that is the only sure way to cope with unemployment and other problems with which this State may be confronted. If there are any pessimists in any honourable member's district I should be pleased to supply the honourable member with a copy of the Loan Estimates so that he may give it to the pessimists who, after considering it, would realize that this State is not only progressing but has the strength and the resources to do a job it did not dream of doing as recently as 10 years ago. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to have incorporated in *Hansard* the appendices to which I have referred.

Leave granted.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Major Completed Works, 1962-63.

| Locality. | Final Cost. | Type of Construction. |
|---|-------------|---|
| Primary and Infant Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Elizabeth Downs | £ 181,000 | Precast concrete |
| Elizabeth West | 144,000 | Timber framed with prefabricated walling on concrete footings |
| Stradbroke | 120,000 | Precast concrete. |
| Whyalla (Hincks Avenue) | 168,000 | Precast concrete |
| Additions— | | |
| Blackwood | 87,000 | Brick |
| Campbelltown | 94,000 | Brick |
| Dover Gardens | 63,000 | Precast concrete |
| Flinders Park | 53,000 | Precast concrete |
| Gilles Plains | 97,000 | Brick |
| Marryatville | 81,000 | Precast concrete |
| Modbury | 98,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| Seaton Park | 83,000 | Brick |
| Taperoo | 63,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Blackwood | 190,000 | Precast concrete |
| Heathfield | 226,000 | Precast concrete |
| Additions— | | |
| Enfield | 91,000 | Precast concrete |
| Findon | 85,000 | Precast concrete |
| Marion | 87,000 | Precast concrete |
| Norwood | 225,000 | Precast concrete |
| Penola | 231,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| Plympton | 201,000 | Precast concrete |
| Taperoo | 199,000 | Precast concrete |
| Woodville | 165,000 | Precast concrete |
| Technical High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Adelaide | 427,000 | Mainly precast concrete |
| Area Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Kangaroo Inn | 130,000 | Timber framed with prefabricated walling on concrete footings |
| Keith | 280,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| Kimba | 200,000 | Timber framed with prefabricated walling on concrete footings |
| General— | | |
| S.A. School of Art | 367,000 | Steel framed modular masonry |
| Prefabricated units excluding Major schools listed above as "timber" construction | 339,000 | Timber. |

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1963.

| Locality. | Estimated Cost. | Type of Construction. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Primary and Infant Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Naracoorte South | £ 99,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| Seaton North | 92,000 | Brick |
| Strathmont | 155,000 | Precast concrete |
| Additions— | | |
| Edwardstown | 91,000 | Brick |
| High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Daws Road (Mitcham) | 329,000 | Precast concrete |
| Modbury | 336,000 | Precast concrete |
| Additions— | | |
| Gawler | 192,000 | Precast concrete |
| Technical High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Dover Gardens Girls | 200,000 | Precast concrete |
| Gepps Cross Girls | 217,000 | Precast concrete |
| Seaton Boys | 213,000 | Precast concrete |

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1963—continued.

| Locality. | Estimated Cost. | Type of Construction. |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Technical High Schools—continued. | | |
| Additions— | | |
| Mount Gambier | £ 152,000 | Mount Gambier stone |
| General— | | |
| Technical Correspondence, Visual Aids, Etc. (O.B.I. Building) | 228,000 | Additional floor to existing and new building of brick and concrete block |
| Teachers College—Kintore Avenue | 1,335,000 | Precast concrete with aluminium walling |
| Craft Centres— | | |
| Port Lincoln High School | 50,000 | Precast concrete |

Major Works to be Commenced during 1963-64.

| Locality. | Estimated Cost. | Type of Construction. |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Primary and Infant Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| | £ | £ |
| Beefacres | 105,000 | Brick |
| Brahma | 105,000 | Brick |
| Elizabeth Field | 162,000 | Brick |
| Hawthorndene | 110,000 | Brick |
| Millicent South | 80,000 | Brick |
| Parafield Gardens | 162,000 | Brick |
| Salisbury West | 146,000 | Brick |
| Steventon (Tea Tree Gully) | 180,000 | Brick |
| Tonsley Park | 105,000 | Brick |
| Vale Park | 106,000 | Precast concrete |
| Whyalla (Stuart Avenue) | 130,000 | Brick |
| Additions— | | |
| Athelstone | 105,000 | Brick |
| Belair | 57,000 | Brick |
| Brighton | 128,000 | Brick |
| Para Hills | 65,000 | Brick |
| Pennington | 157,000 | Brick |
| Pooraka | 105,000 | Brick |
| Seacliff | 80,000 | Precast concrete |
| High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Underdale | 345,000 | Brick |
| Additions— | | |
| Gilles Plains | 99,000 | Precast concrete |
| Elizabeth | 95,000 | Precast concrete |
| Technical High Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Kidman Park Girls | 240,000 | Precast concrete |
| Mitcham Girls | 201,000 | Precast concrete |
| Port Pirie | 332,000 | Brick and precast concrete |
| Area Schools— | | |
| New Schools— | | |
| Geranium | 161,000 | Brick |
| Additions— | | |
| Cummins | 279,000 | Brick |
| Yankalilla | 25,000 | Brick |
| Adult Education Centre— | | |
| Gawler | 170,000 | Brick |
| Change Rooms— | | |
| High Schools—Findon, Gawler, Plympton, Taperoo, Willunga, Woodville. | 85,000 | Brick |
| Technical High Schools—Angle Park Boys Croydon Boys, Croydon Girls, Strathmont Boys, Strathmont Girls | | |
| Craft Centres— | | |
| Adelaide Boys High—Science and Woodwork | 60,000 | Brick |
| Thebarton Girls Technical High—Domestic Arts | 38,000 | Brick |
| General— | | |
| Building and Furnishing Trade School— Marleston—Woodworking mill | 42,000 | Concrete block |
| Electrical and Radio Trade School | 305,000 | Brick |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area,
Elizabeth and Salisbury.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—
continued.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area,
Elizabeth and Salisbury—continued.

| Locality. | Under | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Houses Com- pleted, 1962-63. | Con- struction, June 30, 1963. | To be Com- menced, 1963-64. |
| Allendale | 1 | — | — |
| Andamooka | — | — | 1 |
| Angaston | — | 1 | 1 |
| Ashton | — | 1 | — |
| Balaklava | — | — | 2 |
| Barmera | 17 | 7 | 15 |
| Berri | 20 | 2 | 17 |
| Booborowie | — | 1 | — |
| Bordertown | 5 | — | 4 |
| Bundaleer | 2 | — | — |
| Ceduna | 1 | — | 3 |
| Christies Beach | 169 | 53 | 170 |
| Clare | 3 | — | 3 |
| Cleve | 2 | — | 1 |
| Cockburn | — | 2 | — |
| Comaam | — | — | 1 |
| Coober Pedy | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cooke Plains | 1 | — | — |
| Cooltong | 1 | — | — |
| Coonalpyn | 1 | — | — |
| Copeville | 1 | — | — |
| Copley | — | — | 5 |
| Cowell | 1 | — | 1 |
| Crystal Brook | 4 | — | — |
| Cummins | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Daveyston | 1 | — | — |
| Didicoolum | 1 | — | — |
| Eudunda | 1 | — | — |
| Gawler | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| Gerard | 10 | — | — |
| Greenock | 4 | — | — |
| Iron Knob | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Jamestown | 7 | — | — |
| Kadina | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kalangadoo | — | — | 2 |
| Kangaroo Flat | — | — | 1 |
| Karoonda | 1 | 1 | — |
| Keith | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kimba | 1 | — | 4 |
| Kingoonya | 1 | — | — |
| Kingscote | 2 | 2 | — |
| Kingston (S.E.) | — | — | 2 |
| Kybunga | 1 | — | — |
| Lameroo | 4 | — | — |
| Laura | 6 | — | — |
| Leigh Creek | 9 | — | — |
| Littlehampton | 1 | — | — |
| Lock 4 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Lock 5 | — | — | 1 |
| Lock 9 | 1 | — | — |
| Loxton | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Lucindale | — | 1 | 2 |
| Maitland | — | — | 1 |
| Mannum | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| McLaren Vale | 5 | — | 1 |
| Meningie | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Millicent | 44 | 12 | 9 |
| Minlaton | 1 | — | — |
| Minnipa | 3 | — | — |
| Moonta | 1 | — | — |
| Morgan | 4 | — | — |

| Locality. | Under | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Houses Com- pleted, 1962-63. | Con- struction, June 30, 1963. | To be Com- menced, 1963-64. |
| Mount Barker | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mount Bryan | 1 | — | — |
| Mount Crawford | — | 2 | 1 |
| Mount Gambier | 41 | 25 | 46 |
| Muljarra | — | 1 | — |
| Murray Bridge | — | 3 | 8 |
| Nairne | — | — | 1 |
| Naracoorte | 3 | — | 9 |
| Narrung | 1 | — | — |
| Noarlunga | 1 | — | — |
| Norton Summit | — | — | 1 |
| Nuriootpa | 2 | — | 2 |
| Oodnadatta | 2 | — | — |
| Parafield Gardens | 1 | — | — |
| Parndana | — | 1 | — |
| Penola | 1 | — | 2 |
| Peterborough | — | — | 3 |
| Pine Point | 1 | — | — |
| Pinnaroo | 1 | — | — |
| Point McLeay | 5 | 3 | — |
| Port Augusta | 25 | 6 | 12 |
| Port Lincoln | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| Port MacDonnell | — | 1 | — |
| Port Pirie | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Renmark | 15 | 3 | 10 |
| Robe | — | — | 1 |
| Roseworthy | 1 | — | — |
| Second Valley | — | 2 | 1 |
| Tailem Bend | 1 | — | — |
| Tantanoola | 2 | — | — |
| Tanunda | 1 | — | — |
| Tea Tree Gully | — | — | 3 |
| Thevenard | 1 | — | — |
| Tintinara | 1 | — | — |
| Truro | 1 | — | — |
| Victor Harbour | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Waikerie | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Walleroo | 4 | — | — |
| Whyalla | 296 | 191 | 270 |
| Willunga | 1 | — | — |
| Wirrabara | 2 | 1 | — |
| Wongawilla | 1 | — | — |
| Woodside | — | — | 2 |
| Wudinna | 1 | — | — |
| | 803 | 358 | 664 |
| Rural Dwellings | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| | 807 | 359 | 674 |

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the first line. Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.50 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 13, at 2 p.m.