

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, August 13, 1964.

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

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to receive members for the presentation of the Address in Reply at 2.10 p.m. this day. I ask the mover and seconder of the motion and other members to accompany me to Government House for that purpose.

At 2.4 p.m. the Speaker and members proceeded to Government House. They returned at 2.21 p.m.

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that, accompanied by the mover and seconder of the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech, together with other members, I proceeded to Government House and there presented to His Excellency the Address adopted by this House on August 12, to which His Excellency has been pleased to make the following reply:

I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which I opened the third session of the Thirty-seventh Parliament. I am confident that you will give your best attention to all matters placed before you. I pray God's blessing upon the proceedings of the session.

FESTIVAL HALL (CITY OF ADELAIDE) BILL.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

FRUIT FLY (COMPENSATION) BILL.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

PULP AND PAPER MILL (HUNDREDS OF MAYURRA AND HINDMARSH) BILL.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

QUESTIONS.**PORT PIRIE RAIL SERVICE.**

Mr. FRANK WALSH: Can the Minister of Works say how much of the new rolling stock being constructed at the Islington workshops for use on the proposed Adelaide to Port Pirie rail service has been completed?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will ask for a report and inform the Leader later.

TEACHER-LIBRARIANS.

Mr. JENNINGS: Recently the Education Department embarked on the laudable project of training teacher-librarians. However, I understand that since the selected teachers graduated from this course they have had very little opportunity, because of the general teacher shortage, to give to the schools the benefit of the knowledge they have gained. I also understand that in one instance, as a result of the headmaster's reporting that his teacher-librarian was giving so many hours a week to the library, his staff was cut by one, probably on the assumption that if her time could be wasted the school could do with one teacher fewer. I obtained this information from what I have found to be reliable sources, but I certainly did not consider it my place to check it. Will the Minister of Education get a general report on the success of the teacher-librarian training plan?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes, I shall be pleased to do so and let the honourable member have a full report. I have discussed this matter with the Director of Education recently and, although the course has been encouraging in some respects, I am disappointed at the relatively few librarians who have been able to be appointed, and also at the limited time they are allowed to give to this essential purpose. Unfortunately, too much of their time, in my opinion, seems to be taken up with general teaching. On the other hand, the Director has real problems concerning the shortage of highly qualified teachers, particularly at secondary level. The honourable member's question will give me an incentive to have a further and early discussion with the Director, and I will bring down a full report on the subject.

MILK DATING.

Mr. HUTCHENS: An article in the *Advertiser* of December 5 last states:

The Adelaide City Council decided yesterday to support the move of the Metropolitan County Board for the re-introduction of the dating of milk bottle tops. Councillor Spencer said that the Central Board of Health favoured

the dating as a guide, because it felt that housewives were getting stale milk in which bacteria increased during refrigeration.

The article went on to say that the Chairman of the Metropolitan Milk Board had had this matter referred to the Government for consideration. Can the Premier, representing the Minister of Health, say whether the Government has received such a request and whether it has made any decision on the matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I do not know the circumstances of this matter or even the nature of the reports. I will ascertain the position and let the honourable member know in due course.

WHYALLA TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. LOVEDAY: Can the Minister of Education say whether the plans for the new Whyalla Technical High School, situated west of Hincks Avenue, have been completed? If they have, when are they likely to go to the Public Works Committee?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The plans have been completed. I was, however, not only shocked but alarmed when I saw the size, scope and estimated cost (over £500,000) of the work. I was not prepared, in those circumstances, to submit the plans to Cabinet for reference to the Public Works Committee, but sent them back to the Education Department and Public Buildings Department for officers of those departments to examine them further and substantially reduce the estimated cost.

BEEF ROADS.

Mr. CASEY: In view of the complete disregard by the Commonwealth Government of requests for assistance for the State's Far Northern beef roads, and in order to provide a continuous supply of beef for our local consumption, can the Premier say whether the Government will make a further approach to the Commonwealth Government for assistance? Before such an approach is made, will the Government consider placing these roads under the control of the Highways Department?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: In reply to the first part of the honourable member's question, a request has been outstanding with the Commonwealth Government for a considerable time. At the last interview I had with the Prime Minister, he informed me that he would send me a reply as soon as possible; therefore, the issue is at present with the Commonwealth Government. When I saw that no sum had been provided for this purpose in the

recent Commonwealth Budget (I could not see any such line on the Estimates, nor was it mentioned in any of the comments on the Budget), I wrote to the Prime Minister, asking him to examine and answer my submissions. That request, I think, was made yesterday, so the matter is now with the Prime Minister with an urgent request for a decision. When a reply comes to hand I shall inform the honourable member. I hope that the matter will be considered. I have been informed on the grape vine (which is not always accurate) that the departmental report on this matter is favourable, so I do not know what the problem is or why the proposal has not been approved. In any event, the matter is being examined.

In reply to the honourable member's second question, this matter has not yet been discussed in Cabinet, but my feeling would be against it because the Highways Department is at present already overloaded. It has not the staff to undertake new works and I believe it would mean a serious break in its work if the staff of the Engineer-in-Chief were pulled out and the Highways Department was forced to recruit, under its organization, people to do the work. I do not think that would be in the interests of the maintenance at present being undertaken. The Engineer-in-Chief, who has made available plant, has a certain number of his staff on the job, and to take them off this job when the Highways Department could not replace them seems to me, at this time, to be not in the best interests of road maintenance. For the further information of the honourable member, from time to time the Government has examined this question and, as the Commissioner of Highways has been able to take over more responsibility, the Government has allotted him areas for which he was previously not responsible. For instance, at present he has much work on Eyre Peninsula in an area that was previously under the control of the Engineering and Water Supply Department. It would not be in the interests of the honourable member's constituents to do as he suggests at present. However, when the matter comes before Cabinet a recommendation will no doubt be attached to it, one way or the other, and that recommendation will be examined and the honourable member informed accordingly.

COUNTRY ABATTOIRS.

Mr. HARDING: I have a questionnaire that is to be circulated and canvassed in the Lower South-East relating to the numbers of stock

people are holding and their method of disposal. The questionnaire contains 12 questions:

- (1) Full name (including partnership and company names)?
- (2) Address?
- (3) Name of hundred?
- (4) Section numbers?
- (5) Number of acres?
- (6) Numbers of stock carried annually:
 - (a) Cattle?
 - (b) Sheep?
 - (c) Lambs?
 - (d) Pigs?
- (7) Annual turn-off of stock for market:
 - (a) Cattle? . . . Time of Year?
 - (b) Sheep? . . . Time of Year?
 - (c) Lambs? . . . Time of Year?
 - (d) Pigs? . . . Time of Year?
- (8) Where do you send your cattle, sheep, lambs and pigs for sale at present?
- (9) Would you support a Government-subsidized abattoirs being established in the most central position in the South-East?
- (10) If an examination and report favours establishing such a Government-subsidized abattoirs, would you contribute to the cost on a share-holding basis?
 - (a) If so, how much capital would you be prepared to subscribe?
- (11) What proportion of your stock and sheep would you send to a Government-subsidized abattoirs, if established?
- (12) Would you prefer to support a producer-owned co-operative abattoirs?
 - (a) If so, how much capital would you be prepared to subscribe to such an abattoirs?
 - (b) What proportion of your stock and sheep would you send to such an abattoirs?

Can the Premier say, if this project is successful and the guarantee of stock and capital is forthcoming, whether he would consider such a venture on conditions similar to those offered about three years ago to another organization in the South-East to set up an inland killing works?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Government has often stated that it would support the establishment of country abattoirs under certain conditions. Some equity capital would be required in the abattoir either in a co-operative form or on the basis of company shares. The Government would not insist upon its being a co-operative organization, but would prefer it to be one. The Government would not make 100 per cent advances as, whenever it does, the project always fails because people have no incentive to make it successful. The Government would give substantial financial assistance toward establishing a country abattoir. Speaking from memory, I believe that the Industries Development Committee considered the matter and recommended a guarantee up to 75 per cent. That recommendation

was accepted by the Government. The answer to the question therefore is "Yes". The Government would make available, for the successful establishment of a country abattoir, housing facilities for the employees of the undertaking. In connection with a Bill that may come before the House today, one condition for the establishment of the industry is that the Government erect houses in the area. The Government would provide housing for employees of a country abattoir. It would also allow a country abattoir the right of sales in the city of up to 50 per cent of its slaughtering on a poundage basis, or one-seventh of the metropolitan quota, whichever is less. To answer the honourable member, the Government would give real practical support if it could be shown that stock is available and that local interests would support an abattoirs and make some financial contribution towards it.

PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS.

Mr. LAWN: This morning I was approached by several constituents who live in Marion Road, North Richmond. They drew my attention to the number of accidents that have occurred in this locality, which is just north of West Beach Road where there is a shopping centre. I was told that one child had been killed, that several accidents had occurred, and that on at least one occasion a car went through the front fence of one of these residences. I can corroborate the rest of their statements, as I often travel along that road. These people tell me that people crossing the road become stranded in the centre because most motorists will not wait for them. The more agile, younger people scramble across at the earliest opportunity, but unfortunately elderly people are left there at the mercy of the traffic. As they have asked me if I will approach the Road Traffic Board, will the Premier convey their request to that board and ask it to consider this position with the object of erecting pedestrian traffic lights in the locality?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes, I shall be pleased to do so. When the honourable member started to ask his question I expected that his request would be for traffic lights, which are a totally different thing. My personal opinion, which may not be precisely correct, is that in this State not sufficient attention has been given to the safety of pedestrians crossing roads. In many cities of the world there are zebra crossings with flashing lights, and, when those lights are on, traffic has to stop to allow pedestrians to cross. Although

these things are provided for in our legislation, for some reason they are provided at only one place in the city—near the central market. I shall be pleased to submit the honourable member's request to the Road Traffic Board because I believe there is a real need in this State for us to consider the position of pedestrians crossing roads and to provide for them. Far too many accidents now reported are of pedestrians being knocked down by motor cars, and my own observations lead me to believe that councils have not taken full advantage of the legislation available; in fact, in many instances they have taken no advantage of it at all. The consequence of this has been that pedestrians have had a fairly thin deal.

UNDERGROUND WATERS.

Mr. HALL: The Commonwealth Treasurer, in explaining his Budget recently, outlined proposed assistance to States for investigating underground water supplies, and said:

We have decided to offer the States financial assistance towards an accelerated programme of investigation of underground water resources. It is expected that legislation for these purposes will be introduced during the current Parliamentary session.

A figure of £402,000 is quoted as being this year's proposed assistance. Can the Premier comment on this matter, in view of the necessity to ascertain the extent of underground water resources, such as exist in the districts of Salisbury and St. Kilda where much market gardening is being carried on and where fears have been expressed regarding the limited duration for which the basin can withstand the present draw-off? Does he intend to use this proposed assistance and apply for financial aid from the Commonwealth Government for this purpose?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: A week or 10 days ago I received a letter from the Prime Minister saying that the Commonwealth Government intended to make money available to the States in connection with the investigation of water resources. I was under the impression that this applied to surface water only, because I believed that the conferences recently held between officers of the States and the Commonwealth were all concerned with surface waters. However, the Prime Minister, in his letter, set out a formula for the appropriation of the money, and although I did not consult my colleague, the Minister of Works, I did not think the formula could be accepted in its present form without some criticism, because it was based purely upon the population and area of the States. South Australia

would therefore miss out to a large extent, for it would mean that this State would receive only about half the assistance that Western Australia would receive.

Everybody in the Commonwealth must know that South Australia has a water problem which is more difficult than any other State's. I wrote to the Prime Minister suggesting that the formula be studied and revised. This matter would become much more important if underground water were to be included in the proposals and, indeed, I noticed that underground water was included in the proposals outlined in the Budget. This means that it would become even more vital to South Australia to see that the formula upon which the money was to be appropriated more adequately met the needs of each State. The Government has already conferred with the Commonwealth on this matter and it has accepted in principle the assistance that will be given and, indeed, it will make the best possible use of whatever assistance it does receive.

BEEF PRODUCTION.

Mr. NANKIVELL: A letter appeared in the *Advertiser* this morning headed, "Beef Cattle and Silage", signed by a Mr. Ray Bloomfield, *via* Muttamara, New South Wales. It purports to say that South Australia is lagging behind other States in modern beef production techniques. In view of what is being done at Struan experimental farm, will the Minister of Agriculture comment on this matter?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Yes, I saw the letter and, expecting to hear about this matter, I discussed it with the Chief of the Division of Animal Industry. The letter, as I remember it, spoke critically of moves to have the Birdsville track improved, and naturally for a start that view did not appeal very much because everybody agrees on the importance of having something done there. However, I think the writer went on to say that, by the use of silage, modern beef production methods could be used in the South-East and a tremendous increase in production could take place there. He also said that South Australia was lagging behind the other States in this matter, although, incidentally, the figures do not show that. However, I do not think we need to be thin-skinned about these things, because there is probably always something to be learned, and I admit that there are tremendous developments in the other States which are worth looking at. In fact, we are all the time examining what is going on elsewhere.

The figures show that in the last 10 years beef cattle numbers in New South Wales have increased by about 35 per cent to the present total of 3,100,000. Those were the figures up to 1962, the latest ones available. For South Australia in the same period the State's beef cattle numbers increased by 68 per cent to 385,000. In the South-East in particular the number increased in that period by three times, whilst the number of cattle in the North actually decreased between 1954 and 1962. The South-East numbers increased tremendously to make up the major increase. Of course, numbers in the North are largely dependent on seasonal conditions. Silage is useful, and undoubtedly will always be used, usually in connection with dairy farming but also with beef and sheep production. The question of growing beef alone on farms in the South-East is one for the individual farmer, but I should say that he would need to have a fairly big farm and economic management methods, otherwise he would be more tempted to grow either wool or a combination of wool and beef.

PORT PIRIE DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. McKEE: Can the Premier say whether there have been any further developments in negotiations concerning the proposed expansion by the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited at Port Pirie?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: No. I have indicated to the honourable member on a number of occasions that negotiations have been proceeding in this matter. I am not yet able to make any statement, and until I am able to clear up the matter I think it would not be in the best interests of the negotiations that I should try to make any statement. I think the honourable member would understand that companies that are negotiating or examining certain projects do not wish information to be supplied far and wide. I am not able to give any information to the honourable member, except to say that I am actively negotiating with the company.

EAST ADELAIDE SCHOOL.

Mr. DUNSTAN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to a question I asked on June 11 last about repairs to the East Adelaide Primary School building and the acquisition of a property adjoining the school to make a larger school site?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes. The total estimated cost of putting the whole of the building in first-class order is £3,958. This excludes the old pavilion room in the yard which will be removed shortly and replaced by another more conveniently situated. The

Director of the Public Buildings Department is seeking approval for expenditure on this work. The regrading and resurfacing of the school yard involves a completely new and detailed survey of the school grounds in order to ensure that the surface water is drained off. The survey was delayed owing to sickness in the survey staff but the work has now been completed and a design for the grading and resurfacing has been prepared and the cost is now being estimated.

The adjoining property, which the honourable member and I inspected some time ago and which includes a substantial house in reasonable order, is valued by the owner at £17,500, which is very much more than the Land Board's valuation. There is a difference of some thousands of pounds between the valuation and the lowest price the owner will accept. Therefore, I have not been able, although I took it up with Cabinet on one occasion, to recommend strongly that the property be purchased. So far, Cabinet, although it has not come to a final decision, is not in favour of the purchase. But in any event it is difficult at the present time to justify the purchase of this property and the demolition of a large house in reasonably good order which, at the most, would provide only about three acres of land.

An alternative solution, which would have the effect of relieving the position at the school, is to establish another school so as to draw off a considerable portion of the enrolments. I have received Cabinet approval to commence negotiations to obtain a site in the neighbourhood of Marden and, as soon as this is done, which I hope will be very soon, and the school is available, it is estimated that about 200 children will be drawn away from East Adelaide. I know this locality very well but I do not know that there is any real solution to the problem of East Adelaide other than to build at least one more school and gradually draw off from the enrolments.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO PRICES.

Mrs. STEELE: Following the presentation of the Budget on Tuesday evening by the Commonwealth Treasurer and his explanation of the increased excise charges on tobacco, some confusion has arisen, as exemplified by articles in the press, about the prices of cigarettes and tobacco in South Australia. Can the Premier comment on this in an endeavour to clarify the situation?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I noticed in the press last night some comment on this matter. I have obtained a report on it from the Prices Commissioner (Mr. Murphy).

It is rather long but, as so many people appear to be interested in this matter, perhaps I should read it in full. The report states:

The Federal Government raised the excise on cigarettes by 5s. 3d. per lb., which the Federal Treasurer (Mr. Holt) claimed would raise the price of king-size cigarettes in 20's by 3d. per packet.

Three-pence per packet is equivalent to 12s. 6d. per thousand cigarettes. The excise on Rothmans cigarettes, which are all king-size, ranges from slightly over 12s. 7d. per thousand to 13s. 4.714d. per thousand. On Wills king-size the increase is from 11s. 6.6d. to 12s. 4.428d. per thousand.

The present retail margin on king-size and Craven "A" cork tipped is 18.2 per cent. If the wholesale and retail prices were both raised 12s. 6d. a 1,000 this margin would be reduced to 16.6 per cent. The Federal body of Tobacco Resellers in Sydney conferred with the cigarette manufacturers and have decided to raise wholesale prices by 14s. a thousand for the main selling lines and 4d. a packet (16s. 8d. a thousand) retail, thus retaining present margin of 18.2 per cent.

Turf and Capstan, both filter and cork tipped, have been raised 10s. 10d. a thousand and 3d. for 20 retail to retain the same approximate margin of a little over 15 per cent; the effective excise increase on these lines is filters 9s. 11.07d. and cork tipped 10s. 4.299d. a 1,000. The excise on tobacco is 2s. a pound = 3d. a 2oz. packet or pouch or 6d. a 4oz. plug. The new wholesale prices on 2oz. packs have been raised 2s. 4d. a pound and the retail price by 4d. a pack. The extra 8d. retail is shared equally by manufacturers and retailers. The retail margins were 15.07 per cent and 15.06 per cent and are now 15.02 per cent and 15.01 per cent respectively.

On 4oz. plugs the excise increase is 6d. each. The manufacturers have increased the price by the 6d. and the retail price has been raised by 7d. each; the retail margin has been raised from 15.37 per cent and 15.86 per cent to 15.44 per cent and 15.90 per cent respectively.

To summarize the position: cigarettes selling from 3s. to 3s. 6d. for 20 will go up 4d.; cigarettes selling at 2s. 9d. for 20 will go up 3d.; tobacco in 2oz. packs will go up 4d.; and tobacco in 4oz. plugs selling at 10s. 2d. and 10s. 6d. will go up 7d. The increases will only maintain retailers present percentage margins and will, I understand, be "officially" implemented throughout Australia as from Friday, August 14. In the meantime some cigarette sellers have already put up their prices and, to some extent, this is excusable due to the ambiguous Budget statement and the delay experienced in obtaining from the Commonwealth Government details of the nature of the excise applicable.

Cigarettes and tobacco are, of course, not subject to price control and if it were not for the fact that accepted medical opinion feels that smoking should be discouraged I would be inclined to recommend reconrol and limit the increases to the amount of excise.

REMAND OF PRISONERS.

Mr. RICHES: I refer to a statement I made during the Address-in-Reply debate concerning the detention in prison of men awaiting trial, in some cases up to three months. I mentioned that Mr. Justice Hogarth, at the last session of the Port Augusta Circuit Court, stated that the system should be investigated and that he had released many prisoners because they had served their sentence before coming to trial. Will the Minister of Education ask for a report from the Attorney-General, if that is the appropriate authority, as to whether anything can be done to avoid this practice in future?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes. I read with great interest the report of the comments by Mr. Justice Hogarth and the remarks by the honourable member, and I have no doubt that the Attorney-General is considering them because both statements were referred to him. In any case, I believe he would have read them on his own initiative. I shall ask him on Monday whether he can let me have a reply for the honourable member by Tuesday.

OFF-COURSE BETTING.

Mr. RICHES: I refer to an incident in this Chamber yesterday. A member from this side of the House asked a question of the Premier, which he declined to answer, giving as his reason (and I thought at the time that it might be considered fair and reasonable) that an approach had been made to him and he thought that the people who had approached him should first receive the reply. The question related to Cabinet's decision on a totalizator agency board system of off-course betting, a matter of considerable public interest. The Premier had already promised that a statement would be given to the House when a decision had been reached. It is now perfectly obvious that, at the time the Premier refused to give a statement in reply to the question from this side, a statement had been taped for public consumption over a television session. Does the Premier seriously think that that is fair treatment of members who ask questions on matters of public interest, and does he not consider that it is holding members to contempt? Is he not, on second thoughts, prepared to take this House further into his confidence in the future than he was wont to do yesterday?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Government has had a number of submissions from people outside this House. True, I said that the Government would inform the House when a decision had been finally reached. I

point out to the honourable member that no decision has been finally reached at this stage. Some submissions have been made to the racing clubs and if they accept them there could be a decision. Until they accept them, no decision will be made to introduce legislation at this stage. This is a free country and everyone has a right to say what he likes. It is my prerogative to explain to the public, when I feel so disposed, the reasons for the submission of the matter to the racing clubs. The honourable member has the same right. Yesterday's happening was not precisely as the honourable member has stated. I disclosed to a reporter that I had written a letter and that it would not be available until 3.30 p.m., because I had to send it for delivery by hand. The reporter tried to get the information before the people concerned had it, and he inspired a question in this House, which I naturally declined to answer.

SCHOOL TRANSPORT.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Last week the Director of Aboriginal Affairs issued an instruction to superintendents of reserves that departmental vehicles should no longer be used to convey staff children to school. The instructions were issued towards the end of the school term, thus creating an embarrassing situation for some of the people concerned. Will the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs review the matter to enable the facility to be provided until the end of this school year?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I had conveyed to the Director of Aboriginal Affairs a decision to the effect that it would be future policy for staff children to attend the same schools and use the same means of transport as were available to aboriginal children in the same locality. I have not reviewed that policy, but I have added a comment that, where the immediate operation of the policy would detrimentally affect a child during a school year or a school term, I would be prepared to allow existing arrangements to stand to cover that period. That further memorandum has gone to the Director, and I have no doubt that he will take advantage of it. I have previously suggested to the honourable member that the initial instruction was a policy instruction. The question of implementation is in the hands of the Director, and I have now helped him to overcome the problem by issuing a further memorandum to him.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE: MR. TAPPING.

Mr. LAWN moved:

That two months' leave of absence be granted to the honourable member for Semaphore (Mr. H. L. Tapping) on account of ill health.

Motion carried.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.

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

That Standing Order No. 85 be so far suspended for the remainder of the session as to enable the Parliamentary Draftsman and his assistant to be accommodated with seats in the Chamber on the right-hand side of the Speaker.

Motion carried.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION BILLS.

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

That the House of Assembly request the concurrence of the Legislative Council in the appointment for the present session of a Joint Committee to which all Consolidation Bills shall stand referred, in accordance with Joint Standing Order No. 18, and to which any further questions relative thereto, may at any time be sent by either House for report.

That, in the event of the Joint Committee being appointed, the House of Assembly be represented thereon by three members, two of whom shall form the quorum of the Assembly members necessary to be present at all sittings of the committee.

That a message be sent to the Legislative Council transmitting the foregoing resolutions.

That Mr. Millhouse, Mrs. Steele and Mr. Frank Walsh be representatives of the Assembly on the said Committee.

Motion carried.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

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

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering Loan Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1965, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: During 1963-64 expenditure of State funds on capital works and services and funds made available for housing totalled £41,748,000. This figure was made up of £9,950,000 from funds provided under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and £31,798,000 from the State Loan programme. Of the £9,950,000 of Housing Agreement moneys, £4,600,000 was advanced to the South Australian Housing

Trust, £4,895,000 was allocated to the State Bank, and £455,000 was advanced to building societies.

The works programmes of the Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust were further assisted by the borrowing of £5,298,000 by way of semi-governmental loans from the public and from lending institutions, while the State Bank secured £100,000 in semi-governmental loans to assist in financing advances under the Loans to Producers Act. For 1963-64 the total of the State Loan works programme, Housing Agreement provisions and semi-governmental allocations was thus £47,146,000. This was further supplemented as the Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust made use of a considerable volume of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, depreciation funds, maintenance provisions and cash balances. The State Bank, in its financing of housing and the loans to producers scheme, also called on cash balances carried forward and on repayments of previous advances.

The housing programme was financed from the original allocation of £9,400,000 for 1963-64 determined at the June, 1963, meeting of Loan Council, a subsequent transfer of £300,000 from the works programme, and £250,000 repayments of previous advances and balances in hand. The amount originally proposed to be borrowed for the State Loan programme was £27,892,000. As £300,000 was transferred to the housing programme the actual new borrowing programme for works and services was £27,592,000. This was supplemented by repayments and recoveries during the year totalling £5,373,000. At the beginning of 1963-64 there was a small balance of £405,000 in the Loan Fund and it was anticipated that this would be used during the year in addition to the new borrowings and repayments on account of previous expenditures. However, the rate of economic recovery throughout the State continued to improve and some pressure on resources became evident, particularly in the building and allied industries. As a result, the progress of many contractors on Government works was less rapid than expected earlier, overall Loan expenditure was reduced somewhat, and at June 30 last the Loan Fund showed a moderate surplus of £1,698,000, or about 5 per cent of the funds available for works and services during the year.

For 1964-65 the Australian Loan Council at its meeting early in July adopted a total new borrowing programme of £290,000,000, an

increase of £18,000,000 over the 1963-64 programme of £272,000,000. For South Australia the £290,000,000 total programme will mean new borrowing of £39,760,000, an increase of £2,468,000 over new borrowing in 1963-64. Of this allocation £10,250,000 is to be borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and, with the addition of some £350,000 repayments of previous advances, a total of £10,600,000 will be available for distribution for housing. It is proposed to allocate £5,000,000 to the Housing Trust and £5,600,000 to the Home Builders' Account for lending by the State Bank and building societies. The actual subdivision of this latter amount between the bank and the societies has yet to be determined in consultation with the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The amount of new borrowing remaining for other works and services will accordingly be £29,510,000. I estimate that repayments to Loan Account of previous advances, which will be available for re-spending in 1964-65, will be about £5,350,000, and, as there was a balance of £1,698,000 in hand at the beginning of the year, a programme of about £36,558,000 could be planned without contemplating a deficit on Loan Account at June 30 next. The Government proposes a programme of £36,540,000 which, if achieved, would use practically all the funds expected to be available. All the works proposed are considered necessary and desirable, and all reasonable endeavours will be made to carry them out. However, recent experience indicates that, because of growing and competing demands within the community, contractors and suppliers will again be under pressure, and I would anticipate that there will almost certainly be some under-spending on this programme with the probability of a moderate balance to be carried forward into 1965-66. In such case the balance would remain available for completion of the planned works and would contribute to continuity of employment. The provisions for the Electricity Trust, the Housing Trust and the State Bank are to be augmented by about £5,350,000 of semi-government borrowings, and each authority will again call on internal funds to supplement its programme. I will now review the larger projects carried out in 1963-64 and proposals for 1964-65.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES, £250,000.—The State Bank, which administers the Advances for Homes scheme on behalf of the Governments, also conducts 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 are made available through the Home Builders' Account to finance home ownership. Of recent years the proportion of advances financed from Housing Agreement moneys has increased sharply, and normal State Loan funds now form only a very small part of the bank's lending programme.

The bank is likely to have available for lending in 1964-65 Housing Agreement moneys, State Loan funds, carry-over funds from June, 1964, and repayments of previous advances, adequate to carry out a lending programme of about £5,700,000, some £240,000 more than the level of advances in 1963-64. This will be adequate to give assistance in the acquisition of about 1,800 new houses during the course of the year.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, £200,000.—The sum of £856,000 was advanced by the Bank under the Loans to Producers Act during 1963-64. This figure was made up of £749,000 advanced to fruit canning and fruit packing houses, cold stores, distilleries and other processors of fruit, £85,000 to fish handling co-operatives, and £22,000 to processors of dairy products. The very heavy demand from co-operative fruit canneries for finance for buildings and plant was the main reason for advances under this scheme reaching the record level of £856,000. Of this £479,000 was found from State Loan funds, £100,000 from current semi-government borrowings, and £277,000 from funds in hand from such borrowings made late in the previous year against commitments already undertaken. About £500,000 is expected to be required in 1964-65 so that the bank may continue to assist in financing co-operative enterprises of this kind; £200,000 is to be provided from Loan Account, and £300,000 is expected to be raised by way of semi-governmental loans.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, £90,000.—During 1963-64 the bank advanced £56,000 under the terms of the Advances to Settlers Act. Of this figure £35,000 was towards farm buildings, including houses, £14,000 for land clearing and pasture development, and £5,000 for water improvements. The sum of £90,000 is proposed for these purposes in 1964-65.

ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, £500,000.—Advances of State Loan funds are made to the State Bank from time to time to provide additional capital for the bank's normal trading services for primary producers, for secondary industry and for commerce. Proposals are now in hand for major developments in the processing of the softwood resources of the South-East of the State, and

I expect that the State Bank will be responsible for providing a part of the finance required by the undertakings that will carry out the processing. It was mainly for this reason an advance of £1,000,000 was made to the bank late last year, and a further advance of £500,000 is proposed this financial year. There have been in addition increasing requirements made upon the State Bank for provision of funds under the Rural Advances Guarantee Act which was passed last year and which, I am pleased to say, is working most satisfactorily. I shall give details of projected industrial developments in the South-East when presenting my Revenue Budget and Financial Statement.

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 £173,000 last year; £200,000 is provided for 1964-65.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, £200,000.—In 1963-64, £475,000 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. During the year construction of the Blanchetown bridge and approach roads was completed at a total cost of £694,000. For 1964-65 a Loan supplement to the Highways Fund of £200,000 is proposed, and the funds will be devoted to various road and bridge works.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE—LOAN TO, £200,000.—In accordance with the Morphett Street Bridge Act the Government has made an arrangement with the Corporation of the City of Adelaide for the construction of new bridges in place of the Morphett Street and Victoria Bridges and for other incidental works. The estimated total cost of the complete scheme is about £1,500,000. The work will be carried out by the council but the Government will provide the finance in the first instance. The council will then repay half the cost over a period of 30 years. It is proposed to provide the State's proportion from the Highways Fund and the council's

proportion from Loan Account to which the repayments will be credited as received. The sum of £400,000 is estimated to be required in 1964-65 for property acquisition, alterations to services, road widening, consultants' fees, and preliminary expenses. One-half of this amount or £200,000 is therefore provided from Loan Account.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, £240,000.—Actual payments for this purpose from Loan Account in 1963-64 amounted to £149,000. Work included further progress on the electrification and reconstruction of the pumping station at Waikerie, and projects on channels, pipelines and embankments at various locations. Expenditure in 1964-65 is proposed as follows: the sum of £23,000 is required to provide a new electrically driven pumping unit and suction line at Cobdogla. A contract has been let for the electric motor, pump and other equipment, and installation is expected to be completed during the year; £6,000 is provided for the installation of a new pumping unit at Mypolonga to give a more efficient service for fruit blocks; £66,000 is required for the completion of the electrification and reconstruction of the pumping station at Waikerie; and £30,000 is provided for enlarging and re-siting the town water supply mains to North Berri in order to improve pressure on the higher levels. Funds are also provided for various channels, pipelines, embankments, buildings, plant and minor works.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE, £500,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £509,000. In the area of 147,000 acres north of Drains K-L in the Western Division, the construction of the main outlet drain, which discharges into the sea near Kingston, was completed. The total length of the drain is 34½ miles and the last seven miles were excavated during 1963-64. To the end of June last £1,013,000 had been spent on the drainage scheme north of Drains K-L, and it is estimated a further £506,000 will be required for its ultimate completion; £23,000 is provided to continue this work during 1964-65. 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, covering the enlargement of Drain M from Lake George to Legges Lane, a distance of 24 miles, was completed last year. The

excavation of the next section of the drain, covering a distance of nine miles between Legges Lane and the Bakers Range, is well advanced, and £440,000 is provided to continue this work in 1964-65. The estimated total cost of the Eastern Division scheme is £3,255,000, and £1,446,000 had been spent to June 30 last.

REMARK IRRIGATION TRUST—LOAN TO, £25,000.—The sum of £25,000 is provided to meet the sixth annual advance to the trust as provided by Statute for the purpose of assisting with its rehabilitation programme. This is additional to a grant of £150,000 to be made available from Revenue, and £25,000 which is to be provided each year by the trust itself. The present arrangements are intended to complete the rehabilitation programme in seven years, that is, in 1965-66.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, £1,100,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £1,045,000, the main items of expenditure being:

	£
Maintenance of existing forests ..	166,000
Preparation of land and planting ..	236,000
Purchase of land	58,000
Replacement of handline, etc., Nangwarry	210,000
Sewerage scheme, Mount Burr ..	5,000
Control of Sirex wasp	26,000
Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings	100,000
Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and forest areas	111,000
Administration	133,000
	£1,045,000

The output of log timber from State forests in 1963-64 was in excess of 235,000,000 sup. ft., and on present indications the figure will increase in 1964-65 to about 245,000,000 sup. ft. of which about 112,000,000 sup. ft. will be processed in the department's mills and about 133,000,000 sup. ft. will be treated at private mills. From the milling of 112,000,000 sup. ft. of logs at Government mills, the yield is expected to be about 35,000,000 lin. ft. of flooring, 5,000,000 sup. ft. of dressed timber, 7,000,000 sup. ft. of undressed timber, 4,000,000 fruit cases, 6,000,000 sup. ft. of sawn fitches and furniture stock, and 2,000,000 sup. ft. of treated round timber. Of the 133,000,000 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 55,000,000 sup. ft. for pulpwood.

For 1964-65 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: about 8,000 acres will be planted during 1964-65, and, after allowing for clear felling and for fire losses, the total area of State pine plantations will be about 156,000 acres at the end of June next; £50,000 is provided for the purchase of land suitable for forestry as it becomes available; £29,000 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; and £50,000 is proposed for the purchase and installation of barking and chipping equipment at Mount Burr sawmill.

Because of the size, quality and volume of log timber now available and the current trend away from case products, it has become necessary to replace the main mill building and install a new bandline at Mount Burr sawmill: £25,000 is provided for the building and £75,000 to commence work on the bandline. The estimated total cost of the complete project is £111,000. A sum of £70,000 is required to complete 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. Funds are also provided for the installation of additional plant and machinery at Mount Burr, Mount Gambier and Nangwarry, for houses for employees, and for minor buildings and services as required at mills and in forest areas.

Three items—£405,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, £1,250,000 for sawmill working expenses, and £315,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working—will be charged against a working account and recovered out of revenues from timber sales. The last item—£130,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment—will remain a charge against Loan Account.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, £3,000,000.—During 1963-64 expenditure from Loan Account on railway capital works amounted to £2,514,000. The major works completed during the year for Rolling Stock Branch were the construction of five steel brake vans, 24 motor body transport waggons, 26 workmen's sleeping vans, 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 1964-65. An amount of £1,080,000 is required this year for the Way and Works Branch, of which £323,000 is provided 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, and £11,000 is required to complete 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. Then £615,000 is proposed for further work in connection with the construction of the new railway from Ceduna to Kevin to replace the existing railway between Wandana and Kevin. The new railway, covering a distance of 38 miles, is estimated to cost £844,000, and 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. Expenditure this year will cover the majority of the earthworks and the whole of the track laying. A sum of £72,000 is provided to commence the construction of a spur line to Tonsley Park from the Marino line at Ascot Park; £33,000 is set aside for the purchase or construction of houses for employees, and £26,000 for plant and sundries.

An amount of £1,920,000 is proposed for the Rolling Stock Branch in 1964-65 and the more important provisions to meet broad gauge requirements are as follows: An amount of £790,000 is provided for progress payments under contracts for the construction of 21 diesel-electric locomotives and spares. Eight of these locomotives are already in service and, apart from a small amount that has been included to cover final contract payments, expenditure this year will be in respect of the remaining 13 locomotives still under construction. Also, £13,000 is required to complete a project for the construction of 100 open waggons, 68 of which are already in service, and £100,000 is proposed to commence work on a further 11 steel brake vans, with £60,000 for a further 15 workmen's sleeping vans and £110,000 towards the construction of 30 motor body transport waggons. An amount of £458,000 is required to complete the construction of nine air-conditioned passenger cars for the Adelaide to Port Pirie service, £12,000 is needed to commence the construction of six

motor inspection cars, while £186,000 is provided to continue the programme of improvements and modifications to freight vehicles. Narrow gauge requirements include £27,000 to cover final contract payments for four diesel-electric locomotives for the Port Lincoln Division which were placed in service during 1963-64, £6,000 to commence the construction of three motor inspection cars, and £5,000 for sundry rolling stock items.

The conversion to 4ft. 8½in. gauge of the existing narrow gauge railway from Port Pirie to the New South Wales border at Cockburn, and the extension of the 5ft. 3in. gauge from Terowie to Peterborough, the funds for which are being provided initially by the Commonwealth Government under standardization arrangements, are proceeding satisfactorily. A total of 235 miles of track is involved and the cost of the work is estimated at £18,000,000. Expenditure to the end of June last was £1,268,000, covering earthworks, the construction of bridges and culverts, the establishment of depots for the stockpiling of materials, and the manufacture of rolling stock to be used initially for construction purposes. Further progress involving an estimated expenditure of about £3,750,000 from Commonwealth funds is proposed during 1964-65. Under the provisions of the Railway Equipment Act, the Commonwealth has agreed to make available £1,325,000 for locomotives and rolling stock for 4ft. 8½in. gauge. As it is considered desirable to have a reserve of spare parts for these locomotives, an amount of £22,000 is provided this year for sundry rolling stock items.

HARBOURS ACCOMMODATION, £1,600,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £1,220,000. During the year the bulk loading plant, wharf facilities and access works at Port Adelaide for the bulk handling of grain and other commodities were completed and brought into operation at a total cost of £740,000. The scheme involved the construction of a steel sheet-piled wharf, dredging of approaches and berth, and the fabrication and erection of a belt conveyor with shipping gallery and two travelling gantries. The plant is capable of delivering 800 tons of grain or salt an hour directly into the holds of ships.

Expenditure in 1964-65 provides for the following works: A sum of £330,000 is proposed to commence work on the major scheme of widening and deepening the Port River. This scheme, which has become necessary to cater for the larger ocean-going cargo ships now in general use, consists of deepening and widening the present channel between the

Outer and Inner Harbour, extending the Outer Harbour swinging basin, providing beacons in new positions and reclaiming low-lying land. The total estimated cost of these works is £3,330,000, one-tenth of which is provided this year. Also, £50,000 is proposed to extend the existing Adelaide Cement Company wharf to allow for the erection of a second unloader, which is now found to be necessary to cater for the larger ships using the wharf.

A sum of £70,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of a new passenger terminal to improve the passenger handling facilities at Outer Harbour. The scheme, which is estimated to cost ultimately £594,000, provides for the construction of a modern two-storey building with good road access in the space at present occupied by No. 2 cargo shed. The amount of £80,000 is provided to commence work on the strengthening of the dolphins at Ardrossan, and £75,000 is required to strengthen the dolphins at Klein Point to cater for the new vessel employed in the shipping of dolomite from this port.

A total of £300,000 is proposed this year in connection with wharf reconstruction at Port Pirie. Of this, £35,000 is set aside to complete the reconstruction of the Railway, Federal, Queen's and Barrier wharves. This scheme involves the replacement of the old timber structures 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. The final estimated cost of the project is £1,050,000 and £192,000 was spent last year. In addition £265,000 is proposed to commence work on the reconstruction of Smelters wharf to provide improved facilities for the export trade of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited. The old timber wharf will be replaced by 1,310ft. of steel sheet-piled wharf similar in construction to that of the adjacent new ore berths, and the berthing area will be deepened. The estimated total cost of the reconstruction of Smelters wharf is approximately £700,000.

To provide satisfactory berthing accommodation for the larger vessels now calling at Thevenard it is necessary to construct a new dolphin at the end of the jetty, to light the entrance channel and to provide additional beacons. The amount of £75,000 is provided for the construction of the dolphin and £51,000 for the lighting and additional channel beacons. A sum of £60,000 is provided to complete the dredging of the entrance channel and swinging basin at Wallaroo. The amount

of £60,000 is proposed to cover further progress payments for a new bucket dredger, the estimated total cost of which is £575,000; £203,000 was spent last year and the vessel has progressed to the trials and testing stage. A sum of £50,000 is required for rehabilitation of a large dredging barge and £155,000 for various items of plant and equipment.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, £13,250,000.—Payments during 1963-64 for water and sewer works were £11,718,000 from Loan Account and £326,000 from the special Commonwealth grant of £691,000 for employment-producing purposes secured by the State at the February, 1963, meeting of Loan Council. The small residue of this grant—£54,000—will be spent on the nominated projects early in 1964-65. Expenditure in 1963-64 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 £1,300,000. In the same period nearly £660,000 was spent on metropolitan sewerage extensions, new mains and house connections.

During the year construction of the Myponga reservoir and trunk main was completed at a total cost of £5,020,000 and the reservoir is now in use. It was actually filled to capacity last year. Some minor storages have yet to be built on the reticulation system but these are not required at present. A scheme to provide a reticulated water supply to the township of Millicent by the construction of elevated and surface tanks and the equipping of bores was also completed during 1963-64 at a cost of £201,000. The laying of a new 24in. trunk main from Hallett Cove to Seacombe at a cost of £173,000 has been completed and is in full operation. This main allows the delivery of water from the Myponga reservoir to the metropolitan area and its operation will greatly assist in maintaining supplies during the period when the inlet tunnel into the Happy Valley reservoir is closed for enlargement.

During 1963-64 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 1964-65. The total sum proposed to be spent on water and sewer works in 1964-65 is £13,304,000. Of this, £13,250,000 is to be provided from Loan Account and the balance of £54,000 is to be met from the remainder of the special Commonwealth grant.

Morgan-Whyalla and Iron Knob Water Supply, £2,334,000.—A sum of £2,314,000 is provided for further work in connection with the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main, the estimated total cost of which is about £16,200,000. The main will be about 175 miles in length and 86 miles had been laid to the end of June last. During 1963-64, £2,438,000 was spent in laying 47 miles of main and in constructing a 100,000,000gall. balancing reservoir at Lincoln Gap. A contract has been let for laying a submarine section of the main across Spencer Gulf from Winninowie to Point Douglas. It is anticipated that the contract work on the submarine main will be 90 per cent complete at the end of June, 1965.

Adelaide Water District, £2,913,000.—The amount of £741,000 is proposed for further work on the Happy Valley system. The scheme, estimated to cost £3,710,000, 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. The sum of £190,000 was spent last year and the inlet tunnel has been enlarged for about half a mile of its 3½ miles total length. A new inlet conduit between the Clarendon diversion weir and the inlet tunnel has been half completed. Expenditure this year will be for work on the inlet tunnel, the new outlet tunnel and the conduit from the Clarendon weir to the inlet tunnel. An amount of £171,000 is provided to continue work on the Kangaroo Creek reservoir. The trunk main from Millbrook reservoir has been diverted at the dam site to pass through the base of the control tower and land has been acquired in and adjacent to the waterspread area. The capacity of the reservoir will be approximately 6,000,000,000gall., and its cost is estimated at £2,650,000.

A sum of £50,000 is required to complete work on the Clarendon-Belair-Blackwood scheme. Expenditure to the end of June last was £747,000. The scheme is designed to augment the supply of water to these towns and surrounding areas. The sum of £150,000 is provided to continue work on the Elizabeth water supply scheme which is proceeding in accordance with the development of Elizabeth and Salisbury. Expenditure to the end of June last was £1,025,000. Work in 1964-65 involves the laying of further large steel trunk mains and the construction of two storage tanks at Elizabeth Vale. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at Lenswood, Modbury, Salisbury and Stirling-Crafers.

Barossa Water District, £24,000.—A comprehensive scheme has been prepared to improve the water supply in the Barossa district, to provide for future expansion and to allow for subsequent enlargement of mains to the Two Wells district. The first step is the duplication of 13,600ft. of main between Sandy Creek and Gawler, and a by-pass at Sandy Creek. This part of the scheme is estimated to cost £90,000, and £1,000 is provided to commence work this year: £23,000 is required for cement lining and minor works.

Warren Water District, £129,000.—The amount of £36,000 is provided to continue the laying of a new rising main, the construction of additional pumping plant and a new storage tank to improve the supply of water to Angaston. The estimated cost of the scheme is £69,000. Provision is also made for water supply schemes for Manoora-Waterloo, Marrabel and Watervale.

Country Water Districts, £1,149,000.—The proposals for water supply schemes in country areas in 1964-65 are:

- (1) Booborowie.—£10,000 to commence the construction of a branch main from the Morgan-Whyalla main to provide a reticulated supply to the township.
- (2) Burra.—£10,000 to commence work on a pumping station and a main to improve the supply to Burra.
- (3) Elliston.—£1,000 to complete the provision of a township water supply from a well.
- (4) Iron Knob.—£10,000 for the replacement of mains and the establishment of a depot at Iron Knob in connection with the taking over from the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited of the township reticulation service.
- (5) Kingscote.—£90,000 for further work on the laying of mains and the construction of storage tanks to provide additional water to Kingscote and to supply farm lands along the route of the main from Middle River.
- (6) Milang.—£81,000 to continue 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.
- (7) Mount Gambier.—£130,000 for further work on the laying of mains and the construction of a pumping station to improve supplies. During 1963-64 the rising main, one of the new storage tanks, and some of the distribution mains were completed.
- (8) Murray Bridge.—£4,000 to complete a scheme for the construction of a second rising main, additional pumping plant and extension of mains into the hundreds of Burdett, Seymour and Ettrick.
- (9) Pata.—£24,000 to complete the laying of mains and the erection of elevated storage tanks to supply farm lands in the Pata district.
- (10) Penneshaw.—£22,000 for the extension of mains to provide an improved supply to the township of Penneshaw.
- (11) Penola.—£48,000 to complete a scheme for the laying of mains, the installation of pumping plant and the construction of storage tanks to provide a water supply from bores.
- (12) Streaky Bay.—£50,000 to commence work on the construction of an additional storage tank and increased pumping capacity to meet the growing demands in the township and surrounding farm lands.
- (13) Taillem Bend to Keith.—£509,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of a trunk water main from Taillem Bend to Keith: £55,000 was spent last year in establishing a headquarters camp at Coonalpyn and in carrying out clearing and other preliminary work along the route of the main. The scheme involves the laying of a main about 89 miles in length, and, including the construction of the necessary pumping stations and storage tanks, it is estimated to cost ultimately £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 about 2,800 square miles of farming and grazing land along its route.
- (14) Whyalla.—£18,000 for extensions to mains, payment of the annual instalment to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited for the taking over of the Whyalla waterworks, and the establishment of a depot for the operation and maintenance of the water supply system.

- (15) Wirrabara.—£3,000 to complete the construction of a branch main to provide a reticulated supply to Wirrabara and surrounding districts.

Tod River Water District, £693,000.—The sum of £415,000 is proposed to continue work on the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main. Expenditure on this scheme to the end of June last was £644,000, covering the establishment of depots, the purchase of pipes, and the laying of 16½ miles of the new 33in. diameter main. The estimated total cost of the complete scheme is £4,098,000 and it involves the laying of 80 miles of large trunk main. The amount of £45,000 is provided for the purchase and installation of pumps, the erection of pump houses, and outstanding contract payments, which will complete the scheme to tap the Lincoln underground basin to augment the Tod River system and the supply to Port Lincoln. Work on the pumping stations, mains and storages has been virtually completed and the scheme is in operation. Expenditure to the end of June last was £740,000. The sum of £20,000 is provided as a final payment in connection with the scheme for the development of the Polda Basin which has been physically completed. Funds are also provided for the extension of mains to various sections of the Tod River water district, and for the enlargement and replacement of mains to improve the supply to the Kirton Point area of Port Lincoln.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, £305,000.—The sum of £75,000 is proposed to complete the replacement of the final seven miles of the old steel Beetaloo trunk main, sections of which have been replaced over a period of years; £21,000 is proposed to complete the construction of a 250,000gall. storage tank, pumping plant and connecting mains to improve the supply to Moonta, Moonta Bay and Port Hughes; and £50,000 is proposed to continue work which was commenced last year on the extension of the Yorke Peninsula water supply system. The scheme includes the laying of 50 miles of subsidiary mains, the construction of large storage tanks and the duplication of part of the existing main between Minlaton and Yorketown. The complete extension is estimated to cost about £457,000.

Adelaide Sewers, £4,465,000.—The sum of £2,239,000 is provided to continue work on the Bolivar sewage treatment works. This major project which is estimated to cost a total of £11,070,000, including £327,000 for the construction of the Salisbury-Elizabeth trunk

sewer, 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 Board and from the noxious trade area on Grand Junction Road. Expenditure on this project to the end of June last was £2,897,000, of which £1,165,000 was spent last year. The acquisition of land is proceeding. The Salisbury-Elizabeth trunk sewer has been completed, except for final coupling up, and work is progressing satisfactorily on the main Adelaide-Bolivar trunk sewer. The construction of Stage I of the treatment works will be completed early in 1964-65 allowing the diversion of sewage from the Salisbury-Elizabeth area to the Bolivar works for primary treatment. The structural contract and all associated mechanical contracts for Stage II have been let and work will proceed during 1964-65. The sum of £60,000 is proposed to complete the reconstruction of the sewerage system on Le Fevre 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. During 1963-64, £118,000 was spent on this work. The sum of £1,056,000 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 by private enterprise.

Country Sewers, £887,000.—The sum of £28,000 is provided to complete the construction of a sewerage system and treatment works to serve the township of Gumeracha and nearby areas. Last year £62,000 was spent and construction of the sewer mains has been completed. Sewage pumps will be installed in the pumping stations as soon as the treatment works have been completed early in 1964-65. The sum of £117,000 is proposed to continue the construction of a sewerage system and treatment works for the township of Lobethal. The estimated total cost of this work is £267,000, and it will provide a valuable service to the town as well as preventing pollution in the Onkaparinga River, which also supplies water to the metropolitan area. Last year £103,000 was spent and construction of the treatment works and disposal area was practically completed. Survey and planning work has been carried out in connection with the sewer reticulation, and construction of the sewer mains will be commenced in 1964-65.

The sum of £350,000 is provided for further work on the Mount Gambier sewerage scheme which is estimated to cost a total of £2,200,000. The scheme has been placed in operation by the installation of temporary sewage pumps and the construction of a temporary sewage disposal area approximately five miles outside of the township. Many premises have been connected to the sewerage system and the extension of the sewer mains is proceeding satisfactorily. The sum of £317,000 is provided to commence work on the Whyalla sewerage scheme, which is to be carried out in two stages and for which the estimated total cost is £2,325,000. Stage I of the scheme is estimated to cost £1,696,000, and it provides for the installation of a sewerage system complete with sewers, pumping stations, etc., and a treatment works to serve the homes erected by the South Australian Housing Trust. Stage II is estimated to cost £629,000, and it comprises the extension of the sewerage system to cater for the older residential parts of the town, including the main business area, all of which are to the east of the area included in Stage I.

Water Conservation, £27,000.—The sum of £20,000 is provided for further work in connection with the sinking of a bore and the installation of de-salting plant to improve the supply of water to Coober Pedy.

Miscellaneous Items—An amount of £88,000 is provided for Sassafras Depot for a new bulk store, minor works and the purchase of various items of workshop plant, £210,000 is required for construction plant, and £80,000 is required for preliminary investigations.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND LAND,
£10,650,000.

Hospital Buildings, £2,500,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £1,397,000, and satisfactory progress was made on many projects. The main proposals for 1964-65 are:

Royal Adelaide Hospital.—A total of £825,000 is provided this year for the rebuilding scheme for the hospital. Of this, £750,000 is proposed to continue work on Stage I of the scheme, which is estimated to cost £2,183,000 and covers erection of the administration and kitchen block, the preparatory work of constructing the foundations, steel work and floor slabs of the outpatient and theatre block, demolition of existing buildings, and provision of external services for the new building and to enable existing buildings to continue in use. Expenditure on Stage I to the end of June last was £305,000. In addition, £75,000 is proposed for preliminary work

on Stage II. This stage 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. The sum of £18,000 is required to complete additions to McEwin Building, and £40,000 for work on additions at the Dental Hospital.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—An amount of £18,000 is provided for minor alterations and additions and towards the provision of an emergency power plant.

Morris Hospital.—The sum of £5,000 is proposed to commence remodelling the operating theatre.

Parkside Mental Hospital.—An amount of £87,000 is provided for steam heating of wards, drainage and improvements to courtyards, additions to nurses' home, nurses' training school, drainage of creek, and a new chapel.

Hillcrest Hospital.—For paving and draining airing courts, nurses' training centre, pharmacy and office accommodation, and a new chapel, £50,000 is provided.

Enfield Receiving Home.—The sum of £35,000 is proposed to commence work on the conversion of the present laundry building to provide a self-service restaurant for the use of patients, and three occupational therapy rooms, and £20,000 towards the provision of additional outpatient accommodation.

Child Guidance Clinic.—For additional classrooms and other facilities to cater for the increasing number of children attending the clinic, £20,000 is provided.

St. Corantyn Psychiatric Day Hospital.—The sum of £26,000 is proposed to carry out additions and alterations at this recently-acquired property to provide suitable accommodation for a psychiatric day hospital.

Palm Lodge Hostel.—An amount of £10,000 is required to commence converting this property into a hostel for patients who have been discharged from mental hospitals but who are not quite ready to resume their normal home life.

Barmera Hospital.—To commence extensive alterations to the main hospital buildings to provide additional ward accommodation, extensions to the nurses' home, and new administrative offices, £30,000 is proposed.

Port Lincoln Hospital.—The sum of £261,000 is provided to complete the construction of a new hospital block of 50 beds, extensions to nurses' accommodation, and a new

kitchen block and service buildings. The total estimated cost of the work is £855,000 and expenditure to the end of June last was £594,000.

Group Laundry.—An amount of £600,000 is proposed to commence work on the construction of a group laundry at Islington. It is estimated to cost £1,022,000, and it will serve all Government hospitals and institutions in the metropolitan area. 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.

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. The Government has submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works a proposal for the erection of a new hospital and training centre at Northfield for the care and treatment of intellectually-retarded patients. The scheme is estimated to cost approximately £3,250,000. Subject to a favourable report from the committee, every effort will be made to provide funds to enable preliminary work to commence during the year.

School Buildings, £5,800,000.—During 1963-64 actual payments from Loan Account were £4,925,000, which were made up as follows:

	£
The completion of nine projects with a total value of £2,319,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, trade school and teachers college	907,000
Work under 27 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, trade school and extension services building, with a total value of £4,276,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1964	1,656,000
Work on craftwork centres and change rooms	73,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	628,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	703,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, and preliminary investigations and design	958,000
	<u>£4,925,000</u>

For 1964-65 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total £6,100,000 and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:

	£
Work under 27 projects with the total value of £4,276,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, trade school and extension services building, which were in progress at June 30, 1964	2,220,000
The commencement of 27 projects with a total value of £4,615,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, trade school and adult education centre	1,174,000
Work on craftwork centres, change rooms and playing fields	144,000
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 school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, and preliminary investigations and design	1,312,000
	<u>£6,100,000</u>

This year the Commonwealth has made available special grants towards buildings and equipment for science teaching in secondary schools and for technical training. Included in the proposed expenditures by Public Buildings Department is some £300,000 for science laboratories and trade schools which I expect to be met from the special grants, so that the requirement of Loan funds is £5,800,000.

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 1963-64, works under construction at June 30, 1964, and works to be commenced in 1964-65 appears as Appendix I.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, £750,000.—Payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £1,110,000. Works completed during the year were new police stations at Coonalpyn, Semaphore and Yorketown, major additions at the police station at Renmark, and new buildings combining police station and courthouse at Bordertown, Henley Beach and Millicent. For 1964-65, 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, 1964, and to commence work on many new projects.

An amount of £293,000 is provided to complete the construction of the new police headquarters building and cell block in Angas

Street. The estimated total cost of this project is £1,260,000 and £967,000 had been spent to June 30 last. The building, comprising basement, ground floor and nine upper floors, will provide for the requirements of the Police Department 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.

The sum of £50,000 is proposed to commence work on the construction of new and improved accommodation at Fort Largs to make it suitable for use as a police training academy. The scheme, estimated to cost £823,000, provides for alterations to the old fort building, the barrack block and the drill hall, and the erection of new buildings to provide dormitory blocks, teaching block, mess and recreation block, gymnasium, infirmary, boilerhouse and laundry, and residences for officers in charge. The work is to be carried out in stages.

Other Government Buildings, £1,600,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £1,097,000 and satisfactory progress was made during the year on a number of projects. Works completed included the erection of sun rooms at the Magill Home, and the erection of a new assembly hall at Yatala Labour Prison. The major proposals for 1964-65 are:

Agricultural College Department.—A total of £16,000 is provided for alterations and additions to the main college building and £11,000 towards the erection and extension of laboratories.

Agriculture Department.—The sum of £37,000 is proposed to complete the construction of a new research laboratory at Northfield, the estimated total cost of which is £140,000. A total of £46,000 is provided for additions at Loxton, Mile End and Northfield.

Botanic Garden Department.—An amount of £25,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of a new herbarium at an estimated cost of £129,000.

Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department.—The sum of £162,000 is required to complete the erection of a junior boys' training school at Lochiel Park. The buildings are estimated to cost £270,000 and will provide accommodation for the junior boys who are at present accommodated at Magill; £204,000 is provided to continue work on the construction of new buildings to accommodate senior boys at the training school at Magill. The estimated total cost of the work is £638,000, and £66,000 had been spent to June 30 last.

An amount of £172,000 is provided to complete the construction of a new remand home at Glandore to provide accommodation for 108 children, while £68,000 is required to complete work on major additions at Vaughan House. The work is estimated to cost £191,000 and it involves the erection of a new building to accommodate 70 girls.

Libraries Department.—An amount of £70,000 is provided to commence work on the erection of a part two-storey and part three-storey building to provide additional storage and display areas for documents and books. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of £1,472,000 and the design is such that up to six floors may be added at a later date as required.

Sheriff's and Gaols and Prisons Department.—The sum of £14,000 is provided to convert a cell block at Adelaide Gaol into additional dormitory accommodation, and £12,000 is required for additions at the Cadell Training Centre; £20,000 is proposed to commence the rebuilding of the Port Augusta Gaol, which is estimated to cost approximately £323,000. Provision is made for the erection of a modern cell block, administration and recreation block, workshop, and a new kitchen and laundry. An amount of £20,000 is proposed to commence work on Stage I of the scheme for the erection of a new gaol at Port Lincoln. Stage I is estimated to cost £98,000 and will provide accommodation for 10 prisoners. The complete scheme is estimated to cost ultimately £244,000. The sum of £100,000 is required for various alterations and additions at Yatala Labour Prison, including the provision of accommodation for the treatment of alcoholics.

New Office Building, Victoria Square.—The sum of £135,000 is provided to commence work on the construction of a multi-storey building in Victoria Square to provide central office accommodation for various departments. The estimated cost of the new building is nearly £2,660,000.

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 1964-65. 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 cover.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.—It is not proposed to make provision in this year's

Loan Estimates for advances to the Housing Trust. It has been the practice in recent years for the Government to provide the greater part of the trust's new money from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at a concessional interest rate of 1 per cent below the current long term bond rate. In 1963-64 the allocation of Housing Agreement funds to the trust was £4,600,000. This year, because of an increased requirement for rental housing at Whyalla and Millicent, the Government proposes to increase the allocation to £5,000,000. It is the normal practice for the trust to borrow part of its requirement of new money direct from lending institutions, and last year £1,981,000 of semi-governmental borrowing authority was made available. The allocation of such borrowing authority for 1964-65 is £1,800,000. The trust also has funds recovered from sale 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 funds on June 30 last. Last year the Government made a grant of £50,000 to the trust out of previous Revenue surpluses to assist in the provision of low cost housing for persons in straitened circumstances. Part of that grant was used immediately and part will be spent this year. From all sources the trust will have funds sufficient to finance a capital programme of £13,445,000.

During 1963-64 the trust completed 2,858 housing units compared with 2,884 in 1962-63. The total of 2,858 comprised 1,150 in the metropolitan area, 1,068 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 640 in country areas. Dwellings for sale numbered 1,284, including 54 cottage flats; those for rental 1,054, including 55 flats and 27 cottage flats; and those under the rental-purchase scheme 520. At June 30, 1964, there were 2,589 houses under construction, of which 988 were in the metropolitan area, 1,095 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 506 in country areas. As expected 12 months ago, newer contracts let during the changeover period from rental to rental-purchase housing gained momentum during 1963-64 and while completions were 26 less than in the previous year the number of houses under construction at the end of 1963-64 exceeded by 566 the number under construction at the end of 1962-63. The rental-purchase scheme continues to have a wide appeal to the public. It 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.

At Elizabeth the completion of 966 houses and flats took the cumulative total of dwellings completed to 8,362. In addition, many houses have been built privately by individuals on land sold to them by the trust. At June 30, 1964, the population of Elizabeth was almost 36,000. Industrial development has continued satisfactorily and the past year saw the occupation of new factory buildings and the extension of others. Because of industrial development and increased employment by the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. at Whyalla there is an increased demand for rental housing. To meet this demand the trust has recently entered into contracts for 950 double units and 175 single units. It is expected that about 520 units will be commenced in Whyalla during 1964-65. At Millicent increased processing of softwoods and resultant greater employment will lift the demand for housing, and the trust expects to increase its rate of building during the next few years. About 40 houses will be commenced in 1964-65. Other country centres where the trust will be very active this year are Mount Gambier and Port Augusta.

The general dissection of the trust's capital programme of £13,445,000 planned for 1964-65 is £2,700,000 for rental housing, £2,600,000 for rental-purchase housing, £6,200,000 for houses for sale, £610,000 for flats for rental, £950,000 for shops and industrial premises, and £385,000 for miscellaneous items. Appendix II gives further details of the trust's recent and proposed activities.

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, £3,000,000.—During the financial year 1963-64 the trust spent about £9,800,000 on the capital works programme of the electricity undertaking, and 16,000 new consumers were connected to the trust's mains. The sixth boiler and the fourth 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator were commissioned at the power station at Port Augusta to meet this year's winter demand for power. This station has now been completed to its designed capacity of 330,000 kilowatts except for some minor finishing items, and during 1964-65 it will generate over 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 80 per cent of total requirements. Good progress was made in the creation of an additional 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and corresponding boiler at the Osborne power station. This machine is scheduled to start operating in March, 1965.

Piling and foundation work has been started for the main buildings for the Torrens Island power station and construction has also started on the pre-stressed concrete bridge to connect the island to the mainland. There will now be a rapid increase in the rate of construction of the Torrens Island project. Most of the work was completed on the 132,000-volt transmission line from the power station at Port Augusta to Whyalla. Only the actual gulf crossing opposite the power station remains to be carried out, and this line will then be ready to supply power to Whyalla. The trust took over responsibility for the supply of electricity to Whyalla on July 1, 1964, and a temporary power supply from Port Augusta has been provided at 33,000 volts. During 1964-65 the trust proposes to spend £10,750,000 on capital works—£3,000,000 to be made available from State Loan funds, £3,250,000 to be raised by the trust from financial institutions and the public, with the balance of £4,500,000 to be met from the trust's internal and other funds. The latter will include a grant of £215,000 from Revenue Account towards the Kangaroo Island supply.

The main items included in the programme are the sum of £148,000 on final payments for the last major items of plant installed at the Port Augusta power station; £1,147,000 to be spent at Osborne power station to complete the new oil-fired boiler and 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator; £2,806,000 will be required for construction work for Torrens Island power station. The first two boilers and the first two turbo-alternators have been ordered and each machine will have an output of 120,000 kilowatts, twice the capacity of the largest machine at present in use. The first machine is scheduled for operation in 1967 and the second in 1968. The two boilers were ordered to burn oil, and the manufacturers have now been asked to investigate what modifications would be required to enable them to burn natural gas if this becomes available to the trust in sufficient quantity. The sum of £103,000 will be spent on completing the 132,000-volt transmission line, terminal facilities, and other expenses associated with the acquisition of the distribution system at Whyalla; £445,000 for preliminary work on the provision of a 275,000-volt supply to the southern outskirts of the metropolitan area and southern country areas. This project will be carried out in stages over a number of years; £1,245,000 to be spent on new substations and new high voltage lines other than the Whyalla line. This includes provision for work on a supply to Kangaroo

Island via an undersea 33,000-volt line; £747,000 for additional major transformers, circuit breakers and other plant; £1,306,000 for extending and strengthening the general distribution system, including the connection of new consumers; £790,000 will be required for rural extensions. In addition, part of the expenditure on transmission lines and other facilities will be in respect of rural works. There will be an expenditure of £612,000 for distribution transformers to be used for additions to the distribution system and for rural supply; £480,000 for metering and control equipment; and £465,000 will be spent on additional buildings, new depots, regional and district headquarters and substation sites. The remaining finance is required for miscellaneous projects, for vehicles, and for the purchase of general plant, tools and instruments. The estimated number of new consumers to be connected is 15,000, excluding about 5,500 consumers to be taken over from existing undertakings.

Leigh Creek Coalfield.—Capital expenditure in 1963-64 was about £280,000 for additional items of plant for field operations and new township and workshop buildings. This was met entirely from internal funds. The estimated expenditure for 1964-65 is £480,000, which will also be met wholly from internal funds. The most important expenditure in 1963-64 was for four 30-ton coal haulage vehicles. These are used for transport of coal from the coal face to the crushing and loading plant. They provide for increased requirements of coal and also replace some of the original 10-ton trucks which have been in use for many years. It is proposed to purchase an additional six 30-ton vehicles during 1964-65. These will provide for still further increase in coal output and for the replacement of the remaining 10-ton vehicles. The other major item to be purchased in 1964-65 is an electric coal-loading shovel with a bucket capacity of 8 cub. yds. During 1963-64 over 1,600,000 tons of coal was produced and consigned to the Port Augusta power station. This will increase to over 1,800,000 tons in 1964-65.

MINES DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, Etc., £200,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £182,000. To continue the programme of exploration and development of the State's mineral resources, an amount of £200,000 is provided this year. The sum of £5,000 is proposed to commence extensions to the machine shop, and £195,000 is required for new and replacement vehicles, minor 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.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £75,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £20,000. A total of £75,000 is provided this year and expenditure is proposed as follows: the sum of £48,000 to commence a scheme of major alterations at the Port Lincoln freezing works to enable the works to meet treatment requirements for the export of meat to the United States of America; £14,000 is required for other improvements at the Port Lincoln works; and £13,000 for minor works including modifications to the cold store, and the provision of a meat hall at the Light Square works.

FISHING HAVENS, £25,000.—In 1963-64 the Government made available out of previous Revenue surpluses the sum of £147,000 for fishing havens and therefore no Loan provision was required. Actual expenditure was £136,000, the main project being the Robe boat haven, on which satisfactory progress was made. The scheme is now in operation, but some further work, including the construction of a wharf, is planned for 1964-65. Expenditure this year on the Robe boat haven will be £28,000 and on minor works £8,000, making a total of £36,000. As £11,000 from the special Revenue appropriation of 1963-64 remained available in a deposit account, the net Loan requirement for 1964-65 is £25,000. Included in minor works is an amount to commence provision of facilities at Edithburgh.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—SCHOOL BUSES, £130,000.—Expenditure from Loan Account for this purpose in 1963-64 amounted to £134,000. The sum of £130,000 is provided this year for the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of schoolchildren in country areas.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, £630,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1963-64 were £276,000. 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 practically all the drains discharging into the sea west of the

Sturt River were completed. A contract has been let for the flood control dam and £225,000 is provided to continue the work this year. The sum of £405,000 is provided for the completion of drains west of the Sturt River and associated works. Detailed investigations for the Sturt River channel have been completed, and this part of the drainage scheme is almost ready for submission to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. Subject to a favourable report by the committee, I will try to arrange funds so that construction work on the channel may be commenced during the year. Further progress on many of the drains east of the Sturt River is dependent upon the reconstruction of the channel.

In introducing the foregoing detailed proposals for 1964-65 I stated that the total of the State's works programme would be £36,540,000, Housing Agreement provisions £10,600,000, and semi-governmental borrowings £5,350,000. In addition, the statutory bodies plan to use about £12,000,000 of internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries, depreciation funds, maintenance reserves and carry-over funds. The total proposed expenditure on the projects reviewed is thus closely £64,500,000. The development of the State will, as in the past, depend to a very large extent on the provision of basic works and services by the Government. This programme will continue the provision of those essential services.

If I may digress for a moment or two, let me say, first, that one of the pleasing features of our public finance in South Australia today is the strength to which our various undertakings have grown. When I go to the Loan Council meetings and see each year how much we are able to supply from our internal resources towards our new projects, compared with the amounts provided in the other States, I gain much pleasure. It is a significant part of the financing of our great expansion programme here that we have been able to do such a substantial part of it without incurring additional capital interest charges. It means that our Budget is called upon to provide correspondingly less in interest charges, and it is a significant feature of our public finance that we are able to supply such a large amount of it from our internal resources.

Secondly, if anyone doubts the development taking place in South Australia now, he need only study this programme for a few minutes to appreciate the scope of our undertakings, because all these works are urgently necessary to meet the tremendous expansion taking place.

Three-quarters of these works would not be necessary in a static community. If the community was static, the schools that sufficed last year would suffice this year; the hospitals that were adequate last year would be adequate this year. So, for the capital works being undertaken to keep pace with the present expansion, we have to provide an overall programme—not an overall borrowing programme but an overall total programme—of about £64,000,000. If they appreciate these facts, I am sure that members will derive satisfaction from the knowledge that the State that they have the privilege of serving in, this House is making great strides and advances upon a sound and firm foundation. I believe that that is the only conclusion to which anyone who has made any study of the factual information I have provided can come. If members examine this factual information, they will be impressed by the fact that this enormous programme, the details of which in the broader issues have been investigated by a Parliamentary committee to see whether the programme is necessary, is essential because of the great expansion taking place.

Mr. Riches: Does that £64,000,000 include the Housing Trust programme?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: It includes the Electricity Trust and Housing Trust programmes; but the Housing Trust is

a completely State-owned authority. We have always financed the Housing Trust in various forms and, although we conveniently say that we are this year providing the money under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the fact is that after we get our allocation from the Loan Council we then nominate how much of it we shall take under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and that amount is deducted from our programme and given to us under another heading. If we did not take any money under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, we would have £10,250,000 more under our ordinary Loan allocation. The reason why we take it under the Housing Agreement is that we get the interest rate reduced by 1 per cent, which is most material when one considers the charges that have to be met by the tenants, for rent charges depend almost completely upon interest charges.

I remember that, when I first came into this House, the Loan programme for the State was fully adequate at less than £5,000,000. That indicates the state of the development then taking place. The State's development will depend to a large extent on the provision of essential services by the Government. This Government will continue to provide them. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to have incorporated in *Hansard* the appendices to which I referred earlier.

Leave granted.

APPENDIX I.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Major Completed Works, 1963-64.

Locality.	Final Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Naracoorte South	101,000	Mount Gambier stone
Seaton North	92,000	Brick
Strathmont	155,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Edwardstown	91,000	Brick
High Schools—		
Additions—		
Gawler	192,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Seaton Boys	213,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Mount Gambier	152,000	Mount Gambier stone
General—		
Electrical and Radio Trade School Stage I	52,000	Transformer station built of concrete block and alterations to existing buildings
Teachers College—Kintore Avenue	1,323,000	Precast concrete with aluminium walling
Prefabricated units	628,000	Timber
Craft Centres—		
Port Lincoln High School—Domestic Art and Woodwork	43,000	Precast concrete

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1964.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Banksia Park	190,000	Brick
Beefaeres	162,000	Brick
Brahma	119,000	Brick
Elizabeth Field	154,000	Brick
Hawthorndene	131,000	Brick
Northmeadows	180,000	Brick
Parafield Gardens	154,000	Brick
Tonsley Park	112,000	Brick
Vale Park	98,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla (Stuart Avenue)	115,000	Brick
Additions—		
Athelstone	118,000	Brick
Belair	53,000	Brick
Brighton	136,000	Brick
Pooraka	108,000	Brick
Seacliff	94,000	Precast concrete
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Daws Road (Mitcham)	329,000	Precast concrete
Modbury	336,000	Precast concrete
Underdale	308,000	Precast concrete and brick
Additions—		
Gilles Plains	94,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Dover Gardens Girls	202,000	Precast concrete
Gepps Cross Girls	214,000	Precast concrete
Kidman Park Girls	203,000	Precast concrete
Mitcham Girls	192,000	Precast concrete
Area Schools—		
New Schools—		
Geranium	155,000	Brick
Additions—		
Yankalilla	20,000	Brick
General—		
Building and Furnishing Trade School—		
Woodworking Mill and Site Works	71,000	Concrete block
Public Buildings Department, Finsbury Works Branch—Workshop building for Demountable Schools		
	18,000	Steel framed and galvanized iron
Technical Correspondence, Visual Aids, etc. (O.B.I. Building)		
	228,000	Additional floor to existing building and new building of brick and concrete block
Craft Centres—		
Thebarton Girls Technical High—Domestic Arts		
	40,000	Brick
Change Rooms—		
High Schools—Findon, Gawler, Plympton, Salisbury, Taperoo, Willunga.		
Technical High Schools—Angle Park Boys, Croydon Boys, Croydon Girls, Strathmont Boys, Strathmont Girls.		
	84,000	Brick

Major Works to be Commenced during 1964-65.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Airdale (Port Pirie)	121,000	Brick
Carlton (Port Augusta)	131,000	Brick
Draper	109,000	Brick
Hope Valley	106,000	Brick
Kidman Park	105,000	Brick
Millicent South	147,000	Mount Gambier stone
Mount Barker	68,000	Prefabricated Modular
Newton	104,000	Brick
Saddleworth	36,000	Prefabricated Modular
Wallaroo Mines	35,000	Prefabricated Modular
Whyalla Far West	120,000	Brick

Major Works to be Commenced during 1964-65—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
Additions—		
Hillcrest	99,000	Brick
Klemzig	105,000	Precast concrete
Mansfield Park	100,000	Brick
Para Hills	107,000	Precast concrete
Pennington	155,000	Brick
South Road	187,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Christies Beach	338,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth West	416,000	Precast concrete
Salisbury East	339,000	Precast concrete
Additions—		
Elizabeth	101,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Brighton Boys	275,000	Precast concrete
Port Pirie	384,000	Concrete block
Area Schools—		
Additions—		
Cummins	314,000	Brick
Maitland	289,000	Brick
Adult Education Centre—		
Gawler	210,000	Brick
Craft Centre—		
Adelaide Boys High—Science and Wood- work	62,000	Brick
General—		
Electrical and Radio Trade School . . .	342,000	Concrete block
Teachers College, Adelaide—Change Rooms	45,000	Brick
Teachers College, Western—Change Rooms and Playing Fields	50,000	Brick

APPENDIX II.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area,
Elizabeth and Salisbury.

Locality.	Houses Com- pleted, 1963-64.	Under Con- struction, June 30, 1964.	To be Com- pleted, 1964-65.	Locality.	Houses Com- pleted, 1963-64.	Under	
						Con- struction, June 30, 1964.	To be Com- pleted, 1964-65.
				Freeling	—	—	2
				Gawler	7	3	7
				Gerrard	—	2	—
				Gladstone	—	—	2
				Glossop	1	—	—
				Iron Knob	7	—	7
				Jervois	1	—	—
				Kadina	3	1	2
				Kalangadoo	1	—	—
				Kangaroo Inn	1	—	—
				Karoonda	1	—	—
				Keith	1	3	4
				Kimba	3	—	1
				Kingscote	4	—	4
				Kingston (S.E.)	2	—	2
				Koonibba	1	—	1
				Lameroo	—	—	1
				Lock	1	1	—
				Loxton	9	2	11
				Lucindale	1	1	1
				Maitland	—	—	2
				Mannum	3	2	12
				Marree	—	—	3
				McLaren Flat	—	1	—
				McLaren Vale	—	—	2
				Meningie	3	1	7
				Millicent	24	4	40
				Minlaton	—	—	2
				Mount Barker	2	—	2
				Mount Crawford	2	—	—
American River	2	—	—				
Andamooka	1	—	—				
Angaston	1	—	—				
Ardrossan	2	1	2				
Ashton	1	—	—				
Avenue Range	—	1	—				
Barmera	10	2	10				
Berri	13	2	15				
Booborowie	1	—	—				
Bordertown	5	—	4				
Burra	—	—	2				
Ceduna	3	—	3				
Christies Beach	150	91	150				
Clare	1	—	2				
Cleve	—	4	4				
Cockburn	3	—	—				
Comaum	1	—	—				
Cooper Pedy	2	—	1				
Cooltong	1	—	—				
Coonalpyn	—	—	2				
Copley	5	—	—				
Cowell	—	2	2				
Crystal Brook	1	—	4				
Cummins	6	—	—				
Eudunda	1	—	2				

APPENDIX II—continued.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—
continued.

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

Locality.	Under		
	Houses Com- pleted, 1963-64.	Con- struction, June 30, 1964.	To be Com- menced, 1964-65.
Mount Gambier ..	49	7	40
Muljarra	1	—	—
Murray Bridge ..	4	2	12
Naracoorte	4	3	9
Nepabunna	1	—	—
Normanville .. .	1	—	—
Nuriootpa	—	—	2
Oodnadatta	1	—	—
Orroroo	1	—	—
Paringa	—	1	—
Parndana	1	1	1
Penola	—	1	2
Peterborough .. .	—	3	—
Pillochry	1	—	—
Point McLeay .. .	3	—	—
Port Augusta .. .	24	5	40
Port Lincoln .. .	10	5	15
Port MacDonnell ..	1	—	—
Port Pirie	3	2	2
Quorn	1	2	—
Rapid Bay	1	—	—
Renmark	10	6	10
Robe	1	—	—
Robertstown	4	2	—
Second Valley .. .	2	—	—

Locality.	Houses	Under	To be
	Com- pleted, 1963-64.	Con- struction, June 30, 1964.	Com- menced, 1964-65.
Strathalbyn	—	1	1
Streaky Bay	—	1	3
Struan	—	—	2
Tantanoola	—	—	2
Tarpeena	—	1	4
Tintinara	—	1	—
Victor Harbour .. .	—	2	2
Waikerie	4	2	4
Wanbi	—	1	—
Whyalla	218	331	520
Willunga	3	—	—
Wilmington	1	—	—
Wirrabara	1	—	—
Yorketown	—	2	—
	<u>639</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>989</u>
Rural Dwellings ..	1	—	5
	<u>640</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>994</u>

The Hon Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the first line.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.58 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 18, at 2 p.m.