

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 5, 1965.

The SPEAKER (Hon. L. G. Riches) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS

KANGAROO CREEK RESERVOIR.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 29 regarding progress on the Kangaroo Creek reservoir?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief has now given me the following report from the Engineer for Design:

Since the original design for a double curvature arch dam at Kangaroo Creek was abandoned due to foundation difficulties, the site has been seriously and carefully examined to determine whether a satisfactory foundation exists in this part of the Torrens Gorge. After considerable study, it was decided to drive adits into the foundation at two levels to allow actual inspection of the rock. These adits are at present all but complete, and they will allow a close and detailed examination of the rock structure. It is too early to be absolutely definite as to the type of dam which will be proposed at this site, but it seems likely that the double curvature arch dam will be used. To overcome possible deficiencies in the foundation, there will be some increase in the amount of abutment concrete over the original proposal. It is expected that a final and accurate assessment of the abutment will be completed within a few weeks from now.

E.F.S. DRIVERS.

Mrs. BYRNE: The Tea Tree Gully council has requested me to raise the matter of the rights of drivers of Emergency Fire Service vehicles in relation to traffic laws. The council states that it understands that South Australian Fire Brigade drivers, when attending a fire, do not have to observe speed limits, stop signs, etc., but that this does not apply to E.F.S. drivers. The council further states that it would like the same rights applied to the drivers of E.F.S. vehicles as apply to the S.A. Fire Brigade drivers. Will the Premier ask the Chief Secretary to investigate this matter, so that equal rights can be extended to E.F.S. vehicle drivers?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I will obtain a report from the Chief Secretary.

MANOORA RAIL CROSSING.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Will the Premier ask the Minister of Transport to inquire of his signals and telegraph officer whether he has any plans to improve the safety of the railway crossing just north of Manoora?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I will obtain a report from my colleague.

KESWICK BRIDGE.

Mr. LAWN: For some years I have been asking questions in this House about the rebuilding of Keswick bridge. During the last two or three weeks I have noticed that work is being done near the bridge. Will the Minister of Education ask the Minister of Roads whether the bridge is being rebuilt, and if it is, what is the anticipated date of completion?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to get that information.

FUEL GAS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Will the Premier give details of the composition of the committee he referred to yesterday, which is inquiring into fuel gas in South Australia, and when it was appointed?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I was about to seek permission of the House to give this information, as I received it from the Minister of Mines this morning. Following my announcement yesterday that arrangements were being made for a gas pipeline feasibility study, the Minister of Mines reports as follows:

The Government fully appreciated the need for accurate cost data on the possible supply of natural gas to Adelaide, both for the Electricity Trust and for industrial usage. Accordingly, several months ago, Cabinet had agreed to the appointment of an expert group to act as consultant to the Government in this matter. A number of selected organizations had been invited to submit proposals, and from these the Bechtel Pacific Corporation Ltd. had been selected. This company is an Australian subsidiary of the internationally known Bechtel Corporation of America, and has had considerable pipeline experience already in Australia, including the construction of the Moonie oil pipeline. The gas pipeline feasibility study would cover as wide a field as possible, starting with such possible sources of supply of natural gas as Gidgealpa, Mereenie (in the Northern Territory), and Gilmore in south-west Queensland, and working out possible main routes, capital and operational costs for various sized lines, and finishing up with the cost of delivering gas to Adelaide from these places.

With this data in its hands, the Government would be in a position to answer many of the queries now arising as to the possible use of natural gas for electric power and industry. The Government was most anxious to have its own staff fully informed with the specialized knowledge involved in gas pipelining, and had accordingly taken steps to appoint a petroleum engineer to the Mines Department, to be specially trained in gas pipeline engineering. This appointment would be finalized within the next week or two, and the gas pipeline feasibility study to be carried out by Bechtel, would provide an excellent initial training opportunity for the officer concerned.

PAIRS.

Mr. JENNINGS: I address my question to the Leader of the Opposition. In the previous Parliament an arrangement existed between the Parties that pairs would be granted in the case of sickness and in the absence of a Minister on State business. At the beginning of this session I spoke to the Opposition Whip about this matter, and we agreed that the previous agreement would continue to be scrupulously honoured. It has been honoured (and I am confident that it will continue to be honoured) between the Parties, but a complication arises where a private member has a motion before the House, and so it becomes his personal prerogative as to whether he grants or refuses a pair.

Yesterday, we saw an example of a private member of the Opposition refusing a pair to a Minister who was out of the State on purely State matters. Of course, it was clear by this time, Mr. Speaker, that the Government was united in its opposition to the motion before the Chair. The honourable member concerned was prepared to give a pair to our sick member, but only on the motion itself and not on a motion for an adjournment of the debate. I certainly do not associate the Leader of the Opposition with what happened yesterday. I realize that he has had enough experience to appreciate that there is a certain amount—

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: Question!

The SPEAKER: Objection having been taken, the honourable member must ask his question.

Mr. JENNINGS: Very well, Sir. I shall ask the question now, as I think the remainder of the explanation could easily be imagined, anyway. When a private member of his Party refuses a pair on a private matter for sickness or absence on State business, will the Leader of the Opposition himself arrange for one of his members to pair, so that the spirit of the agreement can be honoured?

The SPEAKER: Does the Leader desire to reply?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes, Sir. I am happy to reply to the honourable member. Immediately after the previous election, the honourable member's Party announced that no pairs would be granted whatsoever, and it was only after a considerable period had elapsed, when some of the Government's own members were away, that this decision was altered to provide for pairs.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: That was the position. The honourable member's Party made a decision after the election that

no pairs would be granted, and, as I have said, it was only after a period of time had elapsed, when one of the Government members was away ill, that this was altered to provide for pairs for sick members. I think this was restricted, in that written notice had to be given and that a doctor's certificate had to be produced.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: That is correct; it was in the press.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The Leader is entitled to be heard in silence.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am certain that members on this side of the House in charge of private business will facilitate the reasonable provision of pairs.

Mr. Jennings: It didn't happen yesterday.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I shall talk about yesterday shortly. I shall also be prepared to facilitate the reasonable provision of pairs. However, I point out to Government members that it is their duty, as the Government, to maintain the House. Concerning yesterday, I had much sympathy for the honourable member for Mitcham. Only a limited time is available for private members' business and it was obvious that stone-walling tactics were being used in the consideration of his motion. There is no doubt about that, and honourable members opposite know it. The Opposition will be prepared to consider the reasonable provision of pairs.

Mr. RYAN: As the honourable member for Adelaide was the Whip of the Opposition in the previous Parliament and dealt with the matter of pairs on its behalf, I ask him whether the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition concerning the agreement for pairs was true?

Mr. LAWN: It is not true to say that the Opposition in the previous Parliament agreed to grant pairs only some time after the beginning of the session when it had sickness among its members. Before the commencement of the last Parliament and right through the last Parliament the Government Whip and I had a happy relationship; we had no trouble whatever. Before the commencement of the last Parliament we came to an arrangement whereby pairs would be granted for any member who was sick and in the event of any member of his immediate family being sick or any bereavement occurring in his immediate family.

Mr. Clark: And no doctors' certificates were needed?

Mr. LAWN: No, this is the first I have heard about a doctor's certificate: there was

never any mention between us of doctors' certificates. It was pointed out that the immediate family should be included in the arrangement, because everybody knows that members' wives do much on behalf of members and they could have an accident in a motor car while helping their husbands in their work. Also, there was never any difficulty in obtaining a pair for a Minister when he was away on State business. However, I did object to any Minister's asking for a pair if he wanted to go away on private business; during the three years there were such requests for pairs, but I did not accede to them. Every time a Cabinet Minister (including the then Premier) was away he was granted a pair without any trouble. Mr. Laucke and I had no trouble in the three years of the previous Parliament in the granting of pairs.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I ask the Premier whether he made the following statement attributed to him in the *Advertiser* of April 19, 1962:

State Labor Caucus has decided no pairs will be granted in the South Australian Parliament unless there are exceptional circumstances, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Walsh) said yesterday. "It is our view that the Opposition should not give any facilities to the Government to carry on in office when it is holding such office under a politically fraudulent system. The only exception will be in the most extraordinary circumstances and this will be determined on its merits when the occasion arises."

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I do not deny that by any means. I do not recall the House meeting between the date of the 1962 election and the date on which that statement was made.

Mr. Nankivell: It was a Labor Caucus decision.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I do not deny that it was. The plain fact is that this matter was reconsidered when the House met. To the best of my knowledge, when the House did meet, a pair was always granted to a Minister who was away on Ministerial matters.

Mr. Lawn: Not once was a pair refused.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: A pair was always granted in the event of sickness of a member, and no doctor's certificate was needed, either. A pair would have been granted in the event of an accident or similar emergency. It was also agreed in Caucus at that time that a pair would be granted in the event of a bereavement in a member's family.

Mr. Jennings: It applied throughout the Parliament.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: There was never any doubt during the whole of that Parliament, after we had reconsidered the matter, about private members' business and the circumstances in which pairs would be granted. However, it seems from what has been said this afternoon that there is no guarantee from the Leader of the Opposition that he will conform to the policy laid down during the last Parliament. I can tell the member for Mitcham that for many years there has been a gentlemen's agreement and an understanding that Wednesday afternoons should be devoted to private members' business. There have been occasions when it has not been possible to conclude all private members' business in the session. For instance, during the last four weeks or so of a session the privilege is taken away. I remind certain members of the Opposition (although I do not say the Opposition generally) that this gentlemen's agreement still exists, but that if it is abused it may not remain.

MATRICULATION CLASSES.

Mr. NANKIVELL: On Tuesday I asked the Minister of Education about the zoning and provision of quotas for matriculation students and whether some information could be given about this to enable country people to make suitable arrangements for accommodation. I also asked about the possibility of the deferment of the introduction of the matriculation scheme. Has the Minister a reply?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: All the secondary schools concerned in country districts have been written to and the headmasters have been asked to furnish to the Superintendent of High Schools the names of students from their schools who may wish to come to Adelaide to take the matriculation year at a metropolitan high school in 1966. The name of the school the student desires to attend is also requested. Returns from headmasters on this matter are now being received. Advice will be sent to parents through the heads of the schools the students are at present attending informing them of the zone or zones where they may wish to obtain accommodation for the students to enable them to attend the high school of their choice. This information will be conveyed to parents in ample time to enable boarding arrangements to be made.

With regard to the second part of the honourable member's question, the introduction of the matriculation examination at the end of the fifth year of the regular secondary school course in 1966 was the decision of the University Council, was agreed to by the former

Government, and was approved by the Governor in Executive Council. It now included in the university regulations. It would be impracticable and it is considered undesirable to attempt to defer the introduction of this new matriculation examination as suggested by the honourable member.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Will the Minister of Education lay on the table of the House a copy of the university statute dealing with the matriculation standards for 1966?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I am prepared to do that, but I can inform the Leader a little more about this matter, if he wishes. He privately asked me a question on this matter yesterday. On page 117 of the University Calendar of 1964 it can be seen that the statute concerning matriculation was allowed on April 4, 1963.

SOUTH PARA RESERVOIR.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Minister of Works any further information in reply to a question I asked in October, 1963, of the then Minister of Works and again in recent weeks of the present Minister of Works, in which question I suggested the beautification of an area adjoining the South Para reservoir and the provision of amenities there in the interests of the many sightseers and tourists who are attracted to that locality?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member did raise this matter during the last Parliament and again recently with me. I should say in fairness that the honourable member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) also raised this matter (I know the member for Angas will not mind my mentioning this) in the course of the Address in Reply debate and in a subsequent question. The Director and Engineer-in-Chief reports that the designs and estimates for a toilet block at the South Para reservoir are now being prepared. The question of beautification has been considered, but with the acute shortage of Loan funds it is considered that this work should be deferred in favour of more urgent work. I think the honourable member for Angas may be aware that some work has been done in this area. I understand from reports that have been made to me that tennis courts have been put down and that playing grounds and barbecue facilities have been established in the area. Like the honourable member, the Government is anxious to create some beautification around our reservoirs for tourist attractions which we believe would be in the interests of the State.

UPPER MURRAY BRIDGE.

Mr. CURREN: Has the Minister of Education, representing the Minister of Roads, a reply to the question I asked last week regarding investigations into the site for a bridge at Kingston on the Murray River?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: My colleague, the Minister of Roads, reports that the survey of the bridge site and approaches is almost complete. Boring for soil and foundation investigation is in hand.

BUSH FIRES.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The recent country convention of the Liberal and Country League carried a resolution to this effect:

That this convention recommend as a bush fire preventive measure that local government bodies be granted adequate powers to allow and encourage landholders to lease and suitably fence for agricultural purposes suitable unused land bordering highways, stock routes and other roads where these areas do not consist of native vegetation.

No doubt this matter could come within the province of several Ministers. Will the Premier consider the terms of this resolution and reply later whether the policy referred to could be carried out?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I believe there is much merit in the suggestion that the frontage of the roadways abutting the property of persons in primary production could be used. At the same time, I have noticed in different places (and I have been somewhat surprised) that crops have just been left there to dry off. I believe I could obtain a complete report from my colleague, the Chief Secretary, who is dealing with this type of matter, and probably the Minister of Agriculture could assist in the matter on his return.

PAYNES BON MARCHE.

Mr. BURDON: It has been brought to my attention that the firm of Paynes Bon Marche, which I believe is a collecting agent for a group of firms recently in financial difficulties, is imposing a collecting charge on customers' accounts, known as an accountancy charge, amounting to 20 per cent. As this appears to be a most excessive charge, will the Minister of Education ask his colleague, the Attorney-General, to investigate this matter and to take appropriate action?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to pass the request on to my colleague.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I have been in touch with a landowner who has applied to the

Town Planner to have portion of his land in the hills face zone subdivided into five-acre lots and it has been refused; the Town Planner has told him that the request has been refused under certain regulations. I think it is general knowledge that the Town Planning Act that was passed gives no legal authority until a regulation is tabled in either House of Parliament, and, to the best of my knowledge, no such regulation has ever been tabled under that Act. The other day in the House the Attorney-General said it would take about two years to complete certain matters associated with free-ways. This landowner has been refused permission to subdivide in the hills face zone, yet there is no legal definition in the Act regarding that zone. The whole matter seems to be up in the air. I do not wish to attack the Town Planner, but I am very doubtful—

The SPEAKER: The honourable member will know that he must not debate the question. I have allowed him latitude to explain it.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The point I wanted to make is that the Town Planner, in the absence of a regulation before the House under that Act, is apparently acting without legal jurisdiction. Will the Minister of Education take this matter up with the Attorney-General and let me know what power the Town Planner is assuming in refusing this subdivision?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes.

CLARE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. QUIRKE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the drainage of effluent at the Clare Primary School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The Director of the Public Buildings Department states:

Public tenders were invited in the *Government Gazette* dated July 29, 1965, for the installation of filter chambers, sediment pit and drainage at the Clare Primary School, with a closing date of Tuesday, August 17, 1965. Subject to satisfactory tenders being received and a contract being let, arrangements will be made to expedite this work.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On Tuesday last, when I asked the Premier a question about preference to unionists in the Public Service, I said that there was a report circulating to the effect that the Government intended to introduce compulsory unionism by giving preference in promotion to members of the Public Service Association. In answering, the Premier said:

I consider the honourable member is better informed than I am, as I have no knowledge of this matter.

I have today been given a photostat copy of Industrial Instruction No. 118, dated July 19, 1965, from the Public Service Commissioner's Department, above the name of M. L. Dennis, Public Service Commissioner, which states:

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

Heads of Departments are informed that Cabinet has decided that preference in obtaining employment shall be given to members of unions. Therefore, a non-unionist shall not be engaged for any work to the exclusion of a well conducted unionist if that unionist is adequately experienced in and competent to perform the work. Cabinet also desires that, where possible, present employees who are not unionists be encouraged to join appropriate unions. It is intended that the provision of this instruction shall apply to all persons (other than juniors, graduates, etc., applying for employment on completing studies) seeking employment in any department and to all Government employees. It is not intended that this instruction should apply to the detriment of a person who produces evidence that he is a conscientious objector to union membership on religious grounds.

As the effect of the instruction is at variance with the implications of the answer given to me on Tuesday by the Premier, can the Premier say whether he merely made a mistake and forgot about the instruction when he replied to me, and whether the instruction does, in fact, represent Government policy and is to be enforced?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I admit that my hearing was at fault the other day. However, today I admit that what has been read out is Government policy.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Under what authority can Cabinet issue a decree that persons are not to receive employment unless they join a union? What statutory authority does the Government possess for this most arbitrary action?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I regret that I am not qualified to answer all legal questions that come before the House, and that I cannot answer this question today. However, I will try to let the Leader have a reasonable answer to this question as soon as it is humanly possible to do so.

Mr. HEASLIP: As the Premier occupies the very responsible position of head of the Cabinet, does he make these decisions and act without first ascertaining whether he is acting legally?

Mr. Lawn: What a silly question!

The SPEAKER: Before the Premier replies, I remind the House that it is a privilege of members to ask questions and that it is the responsibility of Ministers to answer them. I ask the House to see that both the member asking the question and the Minister answering it are heard in silence and without debate.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, it is news to me that it is a privilege to ask questions. I think it is provided in Standing Orders that honourable members have the right to ask questions.

The SPEAKER: The honourable Leader is correct: Standing Orders provide that members may ask questions, and they shall be entitled to ask them without interruption. The same applies to the answers given. I ask members not to interrupt when questions are being asked, and not to engage in debate when replies are being given.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I respectfully ask: is it a member's privilege or a right to ask questions?

The SPEAKER: It is a right under Standing Orders. The honourable the Premier!

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I believe I am now expected to reply to the honourable member for Rocky River, after two other questions have been asked on the same matter this afternoon. I believe I told the Leader of the Opposition that I would obtain certain information. I am confident that this Government has not in any way abused the privileges of government, and that it has acted entirely within the Constitution and Statutes of the State. Perhaps the member for Rocky River could inform me of the particular section of any legislation that prevents us from doing what we have done.

BALAKLAVA HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. HALL: Has the Minister of Education an answer to my recent question about the replacement of temporary wooden structures at the Balaklava High School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The enrolment at Balaklava High School appears to be stable. There will be little variation from the 270 students in 1965 in the next seven years. At most this school will need to house only eight or nine classes. Although the bulk of the accommodation is in wood (14 out of 20 units) the scale and quality are, in general, excellent: eight classrooms (to become nine in 1966), one commercial room, four science rooms (a most generous provision), three craft rooms, a library, and a staff room. As in many other

schools, the replacement of wooden buildings is desirable, but in view of urgent needs elsewhere it is not possible at present to recommend a new solid construction school for Balaklava.

GILLES STREET SCHOOL.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about alterations and additions to the deaf-blind unit at the Gilles Street Primary School?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director of the Public Buildings Department informs me that plans have recently been completed and estimates of cost prepared for the proposed alterations and additions to the deaf-blind unit at the Gilles Street Primary School. Plans and estimates are now being forwarded to the Education Department for early advice as to whether the proposals meet with its requirements. On receipt of such advice, a submission will be made for approval of funds, and subject to this approval being given, the matter will be investigated so that the work can be carried out at the earliest possible date.

MOUNT COMPASS WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Works obtain a report on the progress made on the investigation concerning a water supply for the township of Mount Compass?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I shall be happy to ask for a report, and to inform the honourable member when I have received it.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Mr. COUMBE: Section 107(1) of the Industrial Code, 1920-1963, provides:

The Chief Inspector, upon receiving a statutory declaration that a lock-out or strike is taking place or is threatened or impending, or that an act or thing in the nature of a lock-out or strike is being done, shall lay an information before the President in respect of any of the offences constituted by this Division of this Part of the Act which he suspects have been committed.

Can the Premier say whether the Chief Inspector of Factories has received several statutory declarations concerning strikes that have occurred in the building industry in and around Adelaide in the past few weeks, and has he asked representatives of the unions concerned in those strikes to meet him early next week for the purpose of discussing the matters raised by those declarations? If this has happened, can the Premier say whether the Government intends to concern itself with proceedings that are before the courts by discussing the subject matter of these proceedings with one party to the action? As

I understand it, the first of the statutory declarations in question was handed to the Chief Inspector of Factories on July 29. If the Chief Inspector has not yet laid in the Industrial Court any of the informations so clearly required by the Act, can the Premier say why this has not been done?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I desire to make known some aspects of this matter. I am not acquainted with all that is taking place between the parties concerned and my colleague, the Minister of Labour and Industry. I assure the honourable member that I have never at any time endorsed the policy that has been carried out by certain sections of the building industry, and I have made that known to some of its representatives. I still hold the view that certain practices are not in the interests of the industry or of this State. I believe that it would be difficult to ascertain exactly some of the hidden costs involved. I do not desire at this stage to forecast what I intend to do at a meeting I have called for next Monday evening. I assure the honourable member that Labor was elected on a policy of conciliation and arbitration, and that is our stand today.

From the point of view of being pressured, this State is not able to make a weekly payment to any contractor for Government work to satisfy certain requests made by some members of the building trade. What is more, we are not prepared to go beyond the limits of our policy on this matter. This matter will be fully explained at the meeting I have referred to. It has become fashionable for certain sections of the community to foster subcontracting to the exclusion of the practice of training personnel. The matter must be the subject of conciliation or arbitration by the court and not decided by the Government.

REMARK RIVER FRONT.

Mr. CURREN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of July 29 regarding plans for the rehabilitation of the waterfront at Remark?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the Engineering and Water Supply Department has forwarded an interim report indicating that a preliminary plan has been completed and certain work carried out on the estimates of costs. However, further information is required, and it is expected that it will be another two or three weeks before the final report is available.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question

I asked on July 27 about apprenticeship courses in the electrical trade?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Since 1962 provision has been made in clause 7b of the Federal Metal Trades Award for apprentices who have been indentured for four years, who are over the age of 17 years, and who have gained examination requirements at the Intermediate or Leaving level, to apply for a credit of time to reduce their four-year period either to 3½ years or to three years, depending on their educational standards. In addition they must be aptitude-tested and be presumed to have special ability to cope with an intensive 20 weeks' full-time training in the first year of their apprenticeship. The authority to whom they apply for this credit is the Apprentices Board of South Australia.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, as one of the sections of the Department of Labour and National Service, has been distributing brochures and probably encouraging young men of ability to apply for credit under the award. South Australia was the first State, with New South Wales, to introduce and organize 20-week full-time apprenticeship classes to meet these special applications. Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania have never participated, but Queensland entered the field in 1964.

South Australia has always honoured its obligations in apprentice training and, although staff is scarce and accommodation is difficult, this State is training some 47 apprentices in this way in the fitting and turning, electrical fitting and automotive trades. In the radio trade, to which Mr. Hodge is indentured, he was the only applicant for credit whose employer was willing for him to attend 20 weeks' full-time training in his first year of indenture. Clearly it would have been impossible to have organized full-time training of 20 weeks at 40 hours a week to train Mr. Hodge in Port Lincoln or in Adelaide as he, the only student, would have required the full-time attention of at least two full-time teachers. Consequently, as there was no demand for a class of this kind, no class was organized. As far as can be ascertained, there is no full-time apprentice training in the radio field anywhere in Australia and certainly not in Victoria. I repeat that lack of demand was the main factor in our not providing such training in this case, but should the demand increase in the future, it will be organized as staff and accommodation permit.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to a question I asked on August 3 about a young girl in my district who desired to be apprenticed as a hairdresser?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: No, but I hope to have a definite answer for the honourable member by about five o'clock this afternoon.

WATERVALE WATER SCHEME.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 28 regarding the Watervale water scheme?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief reports that advice has been obtained from the Mines Department that a 24-hour pumping test has been conducted and indicates that a supply of 7,000 to 9,000 gallons an hour would be available from the bore on section 331, hundred of Upper Wakefield. Indications at this stage are favourable that the water will be suitable both in quality and quantity for a township supply, but investigations are not yet complete. The Mines Department intends to carry out further testing to make certain that the quality of the water will not deteriorate with prolonged pumping. In addition, some work is still necessary on the bore to seal off saline waters. The Mines Department intends to proceed with this work as soon as possible, but are unable, at this stage, to give an indication as to when the investigations will be completed.

SPEECH BY VICE-CONSUL.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am informed that several weeks ago the United States Vice-Consul in South Australia (Mr. Charles Cary) was invited to speak to a current affairs group of students at the Enfield High School. The subject agreed upon for the talk was "American Foreign Policy in Vietnam", and the talk was fixed for last Tuesday afternoon. I have here a copy of the South Australian *Tribune* which, I understand, is published by the South Australian branch of the Australian Communist Party. One section of this issue of the *Tribune*, headed "Protest at U.S. Consul's Proposed School Visit", reads:

A proposed visit to the Enfield High School by the United States Consul to speak to students on American foreign policy has led to a strong protest being made by the Prospect Branch of the A.E.U. Members of the union with children at the school have asked who authorized the visit and for precisely what purpose it is being made. The meeting decided to seek the intervention of the local member of Parliament, Mr. Jennings, to the proposal. A request has also been forwarded to the political committee of the union to

raise the matter with the Minister of Education. It is known that in the United States itself special squads of State Department speakers have been touring schools and colleges endeavouring to prevent the growing expression of student opinion opposed to the criminal actions of United States forces in the war against the people of Vietnam. An A.E.U. member told *Tribune*—"What the Americans do in their own country is for the American people to decide. We in Australia will not allow a captive audience of young Australians to be prepared for future cannon fodder in hopeless wars in Asia."

I am further informed that approaches were made to the member for the district and to the Minister, but I understand that no action to alter the subject was taken by the Minister. However, in fact, Mr. Cary did not speak on American foreign policy: he spoke on the general subject of the framework of American government. The inference is that someone asked Mr. Cary to change his subject, thus bowing to the pressure exemplified in the issue of the *Tribune*.

Mr. Lawn: Question!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Very well. As the effect of what happened was that a representative of this country's ally in Vietnam was denied the right to have an opportunity of accepting an invitation to speak about the issues of the struggle in Vietnam, and as this is a matter of very great importance not only for those at the Enfield High School—

Mr. Curren: Question!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —but also for the community at large, can the Minister of Education say whether he was aware of the change of subject; at whose instigation the change was made; and whether he will ensure that in future, when invitations to speak in circumstances such as these are given, full liberty will be given to the speaker to speak on subjects such as the one to which I have referred?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: First, I refer to the statement by the honourable member that the U.S. Vice-Consul was denied in some way or another the right to address students at this school on a particular issue. If he was denied, then it was certainly by no direction from me, the Education Department or anybody else. I do not believe he was denied that privilege, nor do I believe that this statement is correct at all. In fact, the United States representative in South Australia (Mr. Linehan) informed me on this matter in the first instance, and that was the first I had heard of it. After investigating the truth or otherwise of the statement in the *Tribune* (which investigation I think was necessary), I told Mr. Linehan that, in my opinion, there was nothing whatever to

prevent the U.S. Vice-Consul from going ahead and speaking to these students on whatever subject he had prepared.

Further, I informed Mr. Linehan that a somewhat similar case had arisen earlier in connection with the Adelaide Boys High School, where a current affairs group, conducting an extra-curricular activity, invited people to talk to them on political subjects. On being asked what my policy was on this matter, I said that, provided they had all shades of political thought presented to them, I had no objection whatsoever. I informed Mr. Linehan of this also. If the U.S. Vice-Consul did not speak on the matter on which he originally intended to speak, that is his own affair: it has nothing whatever to do with the Education Department. I also laid it down in respect of this matter at this school that, in respect of the current affairs group, it would be in order for the U.S. Vice-Consul to speak on the war in Vietnam if he desired, provided that the other side of the question was put to the group by another speaker, who could also be invited.

SCHOOL FOOD.

Mr. QUIRKE: Will the Minister of Education have an investigation made into food sold in school tuck shops, including private shops, the investigation to be made by competent dietitians who shall report to the Minister on whether the food supplied to children is such that it will not contribute to dental breakdowns in the children attending these schools? If any investigation has already been made at particular schools, will the Minister make the findings available to Parliament?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to have this matter examined.

BUSINESS OF HOUSE.

Mr. HALL: In previous years I have used private members' time in this House, and I believe that several measures for which I have been responsible are now serving the public well in this State.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I stated earlier that members have the right to ask questions. I want to preserve that right for honourable members, and I ask the House to co-operate with me in seeing that members are able to ask questions in silence. The honourable member for Gouger!

Mr. HALL: In his pre-election policy speech, the Premier said that he deplored the practice of governing by administration and that, if his Party were elected to office, the Parliament

would sit longer and the Government would govern more by legislation. I am alarmed at the Premier's implication today that if we make things too unpleasant politically on this side of the House our private members' time will be curtailed. Does the Premier intend to curtail our private members' time if he disagrees with the political views that we express?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: One phase of the question could be included in the whole, and the answer is "No". I hope the Leader understands that I have never tried to suggest an alternative method that would prevent him, as Leader of the Opposition, from placing matters before this House on the Notice Paper under private members' business. I hope he does not think that, although I think that was the inference to be drawn a moment ago when he gave notice of a certain motion. I hope he will dismiss that thought from his mind, as I believe he has a responsible position as Leader of the Opposition. I expect the Opposition to carry out its duties with dignity and with its customary decorum and without any such inferences. On the other hand, I assure the House that, if it is a question of a long session, I am in no hurry for the House to rise. If Opposition members want to sit until Christmas, sufficient legislation can be found for honourable members to consider.

TWO WELLS WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. HALL: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about the proposed reticulation scheme in the Two Wells and Virginia area?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief reports that two alternative schemes to supply the Two Wells and Virginia areas and adjacent country lands have been prepared and estimates have been made. An assessment is being made to determine the financial return and this will be completed as soon as possible. Either scheme will require reference to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works if found by the department to be a practical proposition. A prerequisite for any scheme to extend the Barossa water district is the duplication of the Barossa trunk main from the Sandy Creek pressure reducing tank to the Gawler take-off point, and Cabinet approval has been given for the expenditure of £93,000 to provide a 27in. M.S.C.L. main and a by-pass at the reducing tank. It is expected that delivery of the pipes for the main will commence early in 1966 and, meanwhile, work on the construction of the by-pass is well advanced.

TORRENS RIVER COMMITTEE.

Mr. COUMBE: The Minister of Works is aware that I have taken an interest in improvements to the Torrens River and especially in the committee set up to consider this matter. Following my recent conversations with the Minister, will he report on future activities concerning this project?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member has taken a great interest and has asked many questions on this matter. Much consideration has been given to the matters to which he has referred. The terms of reference to what is known as the Torrens River Committee were recently reviewed by Cabinet, and approval was given to the following revised terms of reference:

The committee to investigate and report from time to time on any measures associated with the Torrens River and its immediate environs considered necessary to preserve and enhance the river's natural beauty and to develop the river's potential for recreational use. These investigations shall not include that part of the river within the boundaries of the city of Adelaide. Factors which the committee may consider would include the creation of reserves and facilities for recreation, landscaping, hydraulic design, erosion control, the use of adjacent land, access, public and local government work such as freeways, stormwater drainage and refuse disposal. The committee may recommend any legislative and financial measures deemed necessary.

The honourable member knows the names of the members of the committee.

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I have been approached by a person who recently wanted to buy both air and rail tickets. The airways company accepted his cheque and the booking there was made simply, but he had to cash a cheque and return to the Railways Department ticket office with the cash because the cheque was not acceptable to the department. In fact, it was possible for him to make all his bookings with the airways company as that company would also have booked seats on the railways, and at the same time, would have accepted his cheque. This incident shows a contrast in attitudes between the two organizations, and was put to me in a somewhat provocative manner with the inquiry, "Does the Railways Department really care whether I travel on the railways or not?" Will the Premier ask the Minister of Transport whether the Railways Department could make its ticket-selling conditions more flexible?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Yes. I sincerely trust that, whilst we have a railway system in

this State, we should at least try to use it as much as possible, and extend whatever privileges we can to the travelling public.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: APPILA SILO.

Mr. HEASLIP (Rocky River): I ask leave to make a personal explanation.
Leave granted.

Mr. HEASLIP: The Premier, when replying to my question (if he did reply) asked me whether I could give an instance of the present Government's acting unconstitutionally. At the beginning of this session I asked question after question, querying under what Act or power the Government had the right to refuse to build a bin at Appila. In the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955, the only reference to country bins is in section 14 (3), but this does not give a Government the right to refuse the building of a country bin. Therefore, in refusing to allow S.A. Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited to erect a bin at Appila, the Government acted unconstitutionally and illegally.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of the revenue and other moneys of the State as were required for all the purposes set out in the Loan Estimates for the financial year 1965-66 and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1965.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (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, 1966, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Government in its first Loan Budget has had to face and overcome several serious financial disabilities. The outgoing Government in preparing its Loan Budget for its last year in office was fortunate enough to have in hand at the commencement of the year £1,698,000 of unspent Loan funds. The year 1964-65 finished, however, with an overspending of £30,000. That is to say the current expenditures exceeded the new funds currently becoming available by £1,728,000. The new borrowing programme for this State approved by the Australian Loan

Council provided for an increase in borrowings of £686,000, which is the smallest increase for 10 years. As a consequence my Government has had to approach its 1965-66 works programme with carry-over balances and new funds £1,042,000 less than those available last year. To increase the difficulty the borrowing authority for semi-governmental purposes approved by the Australian Loan Council provided no increase from the previous year, and as members are aware this source of finance is an important supplement to the official works programmes.

Every effort has been made to marshal the financial resources of the Crown to ensure an adequate works programme. Recoveries from earlier Loan expenditures have been sought out wherever available, and I expect they will exceed those of last year by about £450,000. Full utilization is planned of the internal funds of semi-government authorities for their own purposes so that their call upon Crown funds might be kept to a reasonable minimum. Mutually co-operative arrangements between such institutions as the State Bank and the Savings Bank of South Australia and the major instrumentalities such as the Housing Trust, Electricity Trust and Tramways Trust on a voluntary basis have assisted considerably in meeting obligations, particularly in housing, which otherwise it would have fallen to the Government to finance. Increased supplements to school and hospital programmes particularly have been secured out of Commonwealth funds. As a consequence of these measures, and despite the fact that this year the new Loan funds plus carryover balances will be more than £1,000,000 lower than last year, I am gratified to be able to propose an official works programme actually £144,000 above that achieved under much more favourable conditions last year. Last year the recorded works expenditure was £36,820,000. This year I propose £36,964,000, and in doing so am anticipating a closing deficit of a nominal £17,000 as compared with £30,000 at June 30 last. In point of fact therefore the expenditure proposals are some £13,000 less than the funds currently becoming available.

For 1965-66 the Australian Loan Council adopted a total new borrowing programme of £295,000,000 which was an increase of only £5,000,000 more than the programme for the previous year. Of that amount South Australia will receive £40,446,000 which is an increase of £686,000. Though the increase is uncomfortably small I point out that it is over 13½ per cent of the aggregate increase of all States which is very considerably greater than a quota

determined upon a population basis. Of this State's allocation I have nominated £9,500,000 to be taken under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, which is twice as heavy a diversion for housing on a population basis as is provided in the aggregate by all other States. This £9,500,000 will be supplemented by recoveries of some £450,000 this year and the total housing moneys will be shared, subject to the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing, £4,600,000 to the Housing Trust, £4,904,000 to the State Bank, and £446,000 to the building societies. In summary the funds available and the proposals for this year are:

	£
Balance in the Loan Fund at June 30, 1965—Deficit	30,000
New borrowing, being South Australia's share of a total programme of £295,000,000	40,446,000
Repayments of previous advances and expenditures	6,031,000
Funds available	46,447,000
Less diversion for housing under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement	9,500,000
Funds available for other works and services	36,947,000
Proposed Loan programme	36,964,000

Estimated balance in the Loan Fund as at June 30, 1966—	
Deficit	17,000

By virtue of increased recoveries becoming available to housing institutions, and because of other arrangements being made, I anticipate that the rather lower provision through the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement than last year will not result in any net reduction in house construction or house finance activity in this State. The Housing Trust will have available to it this year £2,025,000 of funds from semi-governmental borrowing, an increase of £225,000, and it is anticipated that its diversions to building of factories, shops, and flats can be somewhat reduced in favour of a diversion to the trust's main function of house construction. I am most gratified, too, by the increased lending for home finance by the Savings Bank of South Australia particularly, and also by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which will ensure the continuation of a good flow of finance for these essential purposes.

Before proceeding to make some comment upon the detail of the works proposals I think it appropriate to refer to some important features therein. Whilst the aggregate programme is much the same as in 1964-65 there

are a number of significant increases and, of necessity, a number of decreases. The hospital building programme in particular is increased in an endeavour to meet more rapidly the necessary provisions for the community. In accordance with the Government's electoral undertaking £100,000 is included in the Advances for Homes provision for advances for the purchase of older dwellings by new homeowners. The provision for the Engineering and Water Supply Department in the immediate past year reached £14,550,000 despite the fact that the original estimate submitted to Parliament was £13,250,000. This excess of £1,300,000 arose undoubtedly in part from the relatively very good construction weather throughout the year, and from the efficiency of the contractors and their employees. In part it arose out of a programme expanded out of all balance with the funds likely to be continuously available, and was possible only because of the large carry-over of Loan funds at the beginning of 1964-65. Since by over-commitment in 1964-65 the department achieved a programme greatly in excess of what normally could have been provided, it has been practicable and indeed necessary to limit the 1965-66 programme for the Engineering Department to much the same figure as was proposed for 1964-65. In point of fact, after allowing for work upon water and sewer extensions and connections done on a reimbursement basis and thus not included in the estimate of Crown provisions, the volume will be rather higher in 1965-66 than proposed for 1964-65, though of course below the actual expenditure for 1964-65.

There is in this year's works programme no financial provision out of Loan funds towards roads, and last year, whilst a small provision was proposed to Parliament, no Loan moneys were actually advanced for the purpose. Members will recall that for a number of years the Commonwealth has provided funds to the State towards road works upon a matching basis having regard to the provisions for roads made by the State itself. Until last year this State found it necessary to make annual Loan provisions to the Highways Department to ensure that the department qualified to receive the full Commonwealth matching grant. Over the five years to June, 1964, Loan advances to the extent of £1,140,000 were made to the Highways Department. By virtue of these arrangements this State has been able to increase its roads provisions by something like 10 per cent annually. Now with the revenues available from road maintenance contributions,

which of course must be used wholly upon road works, the Highways Department has from all sources funds considerably more than necessary to secure the maximum Commonwealth grants, and no longer requires Loan advances for the purpose. For the immediate past year I have called upon the department to repay earlier advances to the extent of £300,000, and for the present year propose a repayment of £320,000. These have been called for under authority given by section 31a of the Highways Act. Even so the department had in 1964-65 more than £350,000 in excess of the sum necessary to secure the full Commonwealth grant, and this year may have about £650,000 in excess. Roads expenditures this year are expected to be of the order of £15,000,000 as compared with £13,000,000 last year, so it may be seen that a very favourable expansion has been possible notwithstanding the part repayment of some recent Loan advances. I set out the main details of the proposed programme.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES, £350,000.—In addition to administering the Advances for Homes scheme on behalf of the Government, the State Bank also handles the detailed allocation of a large part of the moneys which the State borrows under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and which it makes available through the Home Builders' Account to finance house ownership. The proportion of advances financed from Housing Agreement moneys is much greater than was the case a few years ago, and normal State Loan funds now form only a very small part of the bank's lending programme. In 1965-66 the bank is likely to have available for lending Housing Agreement moneys, State Loan funds, carry-over funds from June, 1965, and repayments of previous advances adequate to carry out a lending programme of about £5,800,000. This will enable the bank to give assistance towards the construction or purchase of about 1,800 homes during the year. The bulk of the funds will be employed in new housing, but it is the Government's intention that at least £100,000 of Advances for Homes money be used in selective financing of the purchase of older homes in accordance with the election policy of the Government. This policy should help toward a more effective use of our stock of older houses including larger houses suitable for young families.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, £600,000.—During 1964-65 the bank advanced £649,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This figure was made up of £453,000 advanced to distilleries, fruit

canning and fruit packing houses, cool stores and other processors of fruit, £96,000 to fish handling co-operatives, £25,000 to processors of dairy products, and £75,000 to assist in financing co-operative irrigation projects. Of this, £549,000 was found from State Loan funds and £100,000 from semi-governmental borrowings. The requirement for these loans, particularly by the fruit processing co-operatives, continues to expand. In an endeavour to meet the demand, an increased provision of about £50,000 is proposed for 1965-66, but even with this it seems certain that co-operatives must endeavour to secure a greater proportion of their requirements from internal sources and defer less urgent projects. The sum of £600,000 is to be provided from Loan Account, and £100,000 will be raised by way of semi-governmental loans.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, £90,000.—The sum of £71,000 was advanced by the bank under the terms of the Advances to Settlers Act during 1964-65. Of this figure £47,000 was towards farm buildings, including houses, £17,000 for land clearing and pasture development, and £6,000 for water improvements. An amount of £90,000 is proposed for these purposes in 1965-66.

ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, £500,000.—The sum of £500,000 was advanced to the bank last year as additional capital to be used in the bank's normal trading services for primary producers, for secondary industry, and for commerce. A further advance of £500,000 is proposed in 1965-66 to enable the bank to continue to provide these services; in particular, to provide working capital and seasonal finance for undertakings engaged in the processing of the softwood resources of the South-East of the State, and in the processing of fruit and grapes. Increasing requirements are also being made upon the State Bank for the provision of funds under the Rural Advances Guarantee Act. Already more than £525,000 has been advanced by the State Bank under this Act, and this is about 65 per cent of the total advances by all banks. The Savings Bank of South Australia has advanced most of the remainder. The Government would hope that in future other banks and institutions would take a better share in providing these advances.

STUDENT HOSTELS, £150,000.—During 1964-65 the bank advanced £127,000 under the Student Hostels (Advances) Act, and £150,000 is proposed for 1965-66 towards the financing of accommodation principally for country students at various schools and institutions.

These loans are made upon a long term basis and upon interest and other terms comparable with loans for housing purposes.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE—LOAN TO, £270,000.—In accordance with the Morphet Street Bridge Act, the Government made an arrangement with the Corporation of the City of Adelaide for the construction of new bridges in place of the Morphet 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 proportion from the Highways Fund and the council's proportion from Loan Account, to which the repayments will be credited as received. Preliminary plans and designs for the proposed bridge have been completed, and total expenditure to the end of June last was £87,000. Subject to the necessary land acquisition being completed, tenders for the construction of the bridge will be called during the year, and it is expected that construction will commence in 1966-67. The sum of £540,000 is estimated to be required in 1965-1966 for land acquisition and construction work in connection with the relocation and widening of Montefiore Road. One-half of this amount, £270,000, is therefore provided from Loan Account.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, £375,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £294,000. The scheme is designed to carry floodwaters from the south-western suburbs to the sea. 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. The estimated total cost of the scheme is about £2,200,000, and £1,000,000 had been spent to June 30, 1965. An amount of £215,000 is provided this year to complete the construction of the flood control dam in the upper reaches of the River Sturt. Although progress on the dam was slow in the early stages of the contract, due to unfavourable foundation conditions being encountered, work is now progressing satisfactorily. The sum of £160,000 is provided to continue the construction of drains within the area covered by the scheme.

METROPOLITAN AREA DRAINAGE, £175,000.—The Government has made an arrangement with the councils of the City of Woodville and the

Town of Henley and Grange for the construction of drains and associated works to drain floodwaters at Fulham Gardens and Henley Beach. The work, estimated to cost £386,000, will be carried out by the councils, but the Government will provide the finance in the first instance. The councils will then repay half the cost over a period of 53 years. An amount of £175,000 is provided for work this year.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, £230,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £168,000. Work undertaken during the year included further progress on the electrification and reconstruction of the pumping station at Waikerie, the installation of a new electrically driven pumping unit at Cobdogla, and various projects on channels, pipelines and embankments. Expenditure in 1965-66 will include the following: The sum of £8,000 is required for the installation of suction and delivery pipes to the recently installed pumping unit at Cobdogla; £15,000 is provided for final contract payments for the pumping station at Waikerie. Construction work was completed last year and the plant is now ready for full-scale testing; £30,000 is provided for the purchase of materials for a stock and domestic water supply at Mypolonga; £21,000 is proposed for enlarging and re-siting the town water supply mains to North Berri in order to improve pressure on the higher levels; and £37,000 is required for a drainage scheme at Cadell. Funds are also provided for various channels, pipelines, embankments, buildings, plant and minor works.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE, £300,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £451,000. During the year work on subsidiary drains continued in the Western Division, and for 1965-66, £32,000 is provided for the excavation of further subsidiary drains and for the provision of bridges. 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. Satisfactory progress was made in 1964-65 on the excavation of the drain between the Bakers Range Drain and Bool Lagoon. To continue work in the Eastern Division in 1965-66, the sum of £261,000 is provided. Funds are also provided for minor works.

RENMARK IRRIGATION TRUST—LOAN TO, £25,000.—The sum of £25,000 is provided to meet the seventh and final advance to the trust as provided by the Renmark Irrigation Trust Act for the purpose of assisting with a

rehabilitation programme. This is additional to an annual grant of £150,000 being made available from Revenue and £25,000 which is to be provided each year by the trust itself. The Government and the trust have consulted on the need for further finance towards improvement of services and I will inform the House at the appropriate time of the outcome of discussions.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, £1,050,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £940,000, the main items of expenditure being:

	£
Maintenance of existing forests ..	153,000
Preparation of land and planting	267,000
New handline and main mill building, Mount Burr	22,000
Replacement of bandline, etc., Nangwary	127,000
Control of Sirex wasp	58,000
Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings	50,000
Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and forest areas	115,000
Administration	148,000
	£940,000

The output of log timber from State forests in 1964-65 was in excess of 235,000,000 sup. ft., and on present indications the figure will increase in 1965-66 to about 255,000,000 sup. ft. of which about 120,000,000 sup. ft. will be processed in the department's mills and about 135,000,000 sup. ft. will be treated at private mills. From the milling of 120,000,000 sup. ft. of logs at Government mills the yield is expected to be about 40,000,000 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, 7,000,000 sup. ft. of sawn flitches and furniture stock, and 2,000,000 sup. ft. of treated round timber. Of the 135,000,000 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 57,000,000 sup. ft. for pulpwood.

For 1965-66 the more important provisions are as follows: the sum of £155,000 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 1965-66 and, after allowing for clear felling and for fire losses, the total area of State pine plantations will be about 165,000

acres at the end of June next; £40,000 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 which was set up for the purpose of carrying out research on control measures against the Sirex wasp; £50,000 is proposed for the purchase and installation of barking and chipping equipment at Mount Burr sawmill; £180,000 is required to complete the replacement of the main mill building and the installation of a new bandline at Mount Burr sawmill. The estimated total cost of the scheme is £200,000. 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—£410,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, £1,420,000 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—£143,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment—will remain a charge against Loan Account.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, £2,800,000.—During 1964-65 expenditure from Loan Account on railway capital works amounted to £3,200,000. The major work completed during the year for Way and Works Branch was the new railway from Hallett Cove to the oil refinery at Port Stanvac at a total cost of £366,000. The major works completed in 1964-65 for the Rolling Stock Branch were the construction of nine diesel-electric shunt locomotives, 100 open waggons, nine air-conditioned passenger cars, 20 general purpose waggons, 10 motor vehicle transport waggons, 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 1965-66. The requirement this year for the Way and Works Branch is £1,002,000, of which £388,000 is provided to meet the cost of sundry small works such as track relaying, bridges and culverts, signalling and safety devices, minor buildings, and improvements to yards, as they are required, and £230,000 is required to complete 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 £750,000 and expenditure to June 30 last, was £520,000. Then £92,000 is provided to complete the construction of the

spur line to Tonsley from the Marino line at Woodlands Park, £25,000 is set aside for the purchase or construction of houses for employees, and £267,000 for plant and sundries.

An amount of £1,798,000 is proposed for the Rolling Stock Branch in 1965-66 and the more important provisions to meet broad gauge requirements are as follows: an amount of £463,000 is provided for progress payments under contracts for the construction of 28 diesel-electric locomotives and spares. Nine of these locomotives are already in service; £207,000 is required to complete the construction of 50 open waggons, and £210,000 for the construction of brake vans; £68,000 is provided to commence work on 10 suburban railcars, £22,000 to complete 15 workmen's sleeping vans, and £60,000 for a further 10 motor body transport waggons; £32,000 is required for the construction of five sulphuric acid tank waggons and £72,000 for work on four joint stock passenger cars for the Adelaide-Melbourne service, and the sum of £164,000 is provided to continue the programme of modifications and improvements to freight vehicles. Of the £28,000 provided for sundry rolling stock items, £9,000 is required for conversion of four passenger cars for use as mobile camp quarters. Narrow-gauge requirements include £271,000 to continue the construction of three diesel-electric locomotives for the Port Lincoln Division.

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 estimated total cost is £18,000,000. Expenditure to the end of June last was £3,170,000, covering earth works, the construction of bridges and culverts, the laying of 35 miles of track, 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 1965-66.

HARBOURS ACCOMMODATION, £1,280,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £1,071,000. During the year the reconstruction of the Railway, Federal, Queen's and Barrier wharves at Port Pirie was completed at a total cost of £1,000,000. The

scheme involved 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 temporary tanker berth. Expenditure in 1965-66 provides for the following works: A sum of £300,000 is provided to continue work on the major scheme of widening and deepening the Port River. The scheme is necessary to cater for the larger ocean-going cargo ships which are now in general use. It 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 £3,300,000 and £242,000 had been spent to June 30 last.

Also, £170,000 is proposed for work on the construction of a new passenger terminal which will improve passenger handling facilities at Outer Harbour. The scheme is estimated to cost £594,000 and provides for the construction of a modern two-storey building in the space at present occupied by No. 2 cargo shed. Preliminary work, consisting mainly of wharf strengthening, was carried out last year. The sum of £23,000 is required to complete the strengthening of dolphins at Klein Point to cater for a new vessel to be employed in the shipping of limestone from this port, and £253,000 is provided to continue the reconstruction of Smelters wharf at Port Pirie to provide improved facilities for the export trade of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited. The old timber wharf is to be replaced by 1,310ft. of steel sheet-piled wharf similar in construction to that of the adjacent new ore berths. The estimated total cost of the scheme is £776,000 and £170,000 was spent last year. A total of £42,000 is required to complete the extension of the berth accommodation at Thevenard to cater for the larger vessels now calling, and £4,000 to complete the deepening of the outer end of the entrance channel to 25ft. L.W., and £82,000 is provided for final payments under the contract for the construction of a new bucket dredger and for the purchase of spare parts. The sum of £50,000 is required for the rehabilitation of three dredging barges, and £116,000 for various items of plant and equipment.

FISHING HAVENS, £21,000.—Actual expenditure last year was £42,000, of which £31,000 was from Loan Account while £11,000 was from the balance remaining in a deposit account

created in 1963-64 from previous Revenue surpluses. During 1964-65 the construction of the Robe boat haven was completed at a total cost of £170,000. The sum of £16,000 is provided this year for the Edithburgh fishing jetty, and £5,000 for minor works.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, £13,100,000.—Payments from Loan Account during 1964-65 for water and sewer works totalled £14,550,000. During the year satisfactory progress was made on many large projects designed to serve both the country and the metropolitan area, and I shall comment on the progress of work as I deal with the provisions for 1965-66.

Morgan-Whyalla and Iron Knob Water Supply, £2,515,000.—A sum of £2,500,000 is provided for further work in connection with the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main, the estimated total cost of which is nearly £16,200,000. The pipeline will be about 175 miles in length, and 120 miles had been laid to June 30 last; 34 miles of main were laid in 1964-65 and seven miles of pipe have been delivered and are being welded into half mile lengths preparatory to the commencement of the Spencer Gulf underwater crossing. Expenditure on this scheme in 1964-65 was £2,463,000 and total expenditure to the end of June last was £8,747,000.

Adelaide Water District, £3,093,000.—A sum of £1,135,000 is proposed to continue work on the Happy Valley system. The scheme is estimated to cost £3,710,000 and provides for the enlargement of the existing inlet tunnel from the Clarendon diversion weir 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 inlet tunnel has now been enlarged for its total length of 3½ miles and concreting of the sections requiring permanent support is in progress. The new inlet conduit between the Clarendon diversion weir and the inlet tunnel has been completed and the conduit from the downstream end of the inlet tunnel to the reservoir is almost complete. The new outlet tunnel has been driven for 5,500ft. of its total length of 8,600ft. The sum of £1,570,000 was spent on the scheme last year and total expenditure to the end of June, 1965, was £1,878,000. The sum of £70,000 is provided for further work on the Kangaroo Creek reservoir. The capacity of the reservoir will be approximately 6,000,000,000 gallons and its cost is estimated at £2,650,000. Expenditure last year was confined to the acquisition of properties in the reservoir area and the carrying out of further geological exploratory work at the

dam site. Also £20,000 is required for minor works on the Clarendon-Belair-Blackwood scheme. The scheme is in full operation and is augmenting the supply of water to these towns and surrounding areas. Expenditure to the end of June last was £775,000. The sum of £80,000 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 June 30, 1965, was £1,185,000. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at Modbury, Salisbury, Stirling-Crafers, and Yatala Vale.

Barossa Water District, £141,000.—The sum of £90,000 is provided for work on duplicating portion of the existing Barossa trunk main between Sandy Creek and Gawler. This work is the first stage in the scheme to improve supplies in the Two Wells-Virginia area.

Warren Water District, £147,000.—The amount of £40,000 is provided to continue work on a new pumping plant, pumping main and storage tank to improve the supply to Angaston, and £20,000 is proposed for further work on a scheme to provide the township of Watervale with a supply from a bore.

Country Water Districts, £856,000.—The more important provisions for 1965-66 are as follows: the sum of £40,000 is required to commence a scheme to provide the township of Burra with a supply of Murray River water from the Morgan-Whyalla main. The new supply will replace an existing supply which is taken from an old mine shaft. An amount of £70,000 is provided for further work on the Kangaroo Island-Middle River scheme which consists of laying a main from Middle River to Kingscote and the construction of a dam, tanks and a pumping station. Expenditure to the end of June last was £349,000 and the scheme is estimated to cost a total of £695,000. Also, £40,000 is provided to continue work on improving the supply to Mount Gambier. Distribution mains and tanks have been completed and expenditure this year will be for the Blue Lake pumping station and ancillary works. The sum of £435,000 is proposed to continue the construction of a trunk water main from Tailern Bend to Keith. Including the necessary pumping stations and storage tanks the scheme is estimated to cost about £4,000,000. A sum of £673,000 was spent last year on laying 11½ miles of the total length of 90 miles of main and in purchasing pipes to continue the work. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at Booborowie, Iron Knob, Milang, Millicent, Oodnadatta, Peneshaw, Penola, Port Augusta, Quorn, Streaky Bay and Whyalla.

Tod River Water District, £614,000.—The sum of £400,000 is provided for further work on the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main. The scheme, which involves the laying of 84 miles of large trunk main, is estimated to cost a total of £4,098,000. Expenditure to June 30, 1965, was £1,113,000 and 28 miles of main have been completed. It is planned to continue main laying at the rate of about 10 miles a year. An amount of £4,000 is provided for certain minor works for the scheme to tap the Lincoln underground basin to augment the Tod River system and the supply to Port Lincoln. The scheme was virtually completed last year at a cost of £740,000 and is in full operation. Also, £10,000 is proposed to commence the construction of a trunk water main from the Lock pumping station to Kimba at an estimated total cost of £958,000. The water will be drawn from the Poldia basin and the scheme involves the laying of 68 miles of main and the construction of pumping stations. In addition to providing an assured water supply to the township of Kimba the scheme will enable farm production to be increased in the extensive rural area it will serve. Funds are also provided for the extension of mains to various sections of the Tod River water district.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, £246,000.—The sum of £25,000 is provided to continue work on the replacement of the final 7 miles of the old steel Beetaloo trunk main, sections of which have been replaced over a period of years. Expenditure to the end of June last was £75,000 and about 3 miles of main have been completed. A sum of £51,000 is proposed for further work on the enlargement and extension of the Yorke Peninsula water supply system. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of £457,000 and involves the laying of 50 miles of subsidiary mains, the duplication of part of the existing main between Minlaton and Yorketown and the construction of large storage tanks. Expenditure to June 30, 1965, was £170,000 and 27 miles of main have been completed. Funds are also provided for water supply projects at Moonata and South Hummocks.

Adelaide Sewers, £4,371,000.—The amount of £2,632,000 is provided for further work on the Bolivar sewage treatment works. The complete scheme is estimated to cost about £11,070,000, including £327,000 for the construction of the Salisbury-Elizabeth trunk sewer. The new plant is essential to permit the abandonment of the obsolete Islington sewage farm and to provide sewerage facilities for areas extending north to Gawler. Expenditure

on this scheme to the end of June last was £5,406,000 of which £2,642,000 was spent last year. The Salisbury-Elizabeth trunk sewer has been completed and the virtual completion of stage I of the treatment works permitted the diversion of Salisbury-Elizabeth sewage to the works for primary treatment in December, 1964. Work on stage II of the treatment works is proceeding satisfactorily and 4½ miles of the total length of 7½ miles of the main Adelaide-Bolivar trunk sewer has been laid. It is anticipated that work on the whole undertaking will be sufficiently advanced to enable the sewage farm to be abandoned and sewage to be diverted to the Bolivar treatment works by June, 1966. The preparation of plans and specifications for stage III of the works is in progress. A sum of £130,000 is proposed for reconstruction of sewers in 1965-66. Of this sum £30,000 is required to continue the reconstruction of the old sewerage system on Le Fevre Peninsula, and £100,000 to commence the reorganization of the sewerage system to improve facilities for General Motors-Holden's Proprietary Limited and Actil Limited. Also, £445,000 is required 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, £795,000.—A sum of £25,000 is provided to complete construction of sewer reticulation and a treatment works for the township of Lobethal. Expenditure on this scheme to the end of June last was £245,000, of which £112,000 was spent in 1964-65. Also, £330,000 is proposed for further work on the Mount Gambier sewerage scheme, which is estimated to cost a total of £2,071,000; £1,125,000 has been spent on this scheme to June 30, 1965, and it has been placed in operation by the installation of temporary sewage pumps and the construction of a temporary sewage disposal area some five miles from the city. Many premises have been connected to the sewerage system and the extension of the sewer mains is proceeding satisfactorily. A sum of £330,000 is provided to continue 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 provides for the installation of a sewerage system to serve mainly houses erected by the South Australian Housing Trust. Stage II is estimated to cost £629,000 and 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; £337,000 was spent last year and the scheme will become partially operative by the use of temporary sewage pumps before the end of 1965.

Water Conservation, £18,000.—An amount of £5,000 is provided to commence the construction of a small reservoir to maintain a water supply to Buckleboo and the surrounding area, and £10,000 is proposed to continue the sinking of a bore and the installation of a desalting plant to improve the supply of water to Coober Pedy.

Miscellaneous Items.—A sum of £39,000 is provided for Sassafras Depot for the purchase of various items of workshop plant and for minor works; £225,000 is required for construction plant, and £40,000 for preliminary investigations.

RIVER MURRAY WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., £250,000.—This provision is to meet South Australia's share of the cost of work carried out by the River Murray Commission, including preliminary work for the Chowilla Dam project.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LAND AND SERVICES, £11,480,000.

Hospital Buildings, £3,530,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £2,564,000. The major work completed during the year was the new 50-bed hospital block at Port Lincoln. This project also included extensions to nurses' accommodation and a new kitchen block and service buildings and was completed at a total cost of £811,000. The main proposals for 1965-66 are:

Royal Adelaide Hospital.—An amount of £2,194,000 is proposed to continue work on the rebuilding scheme for the hospital. The work, which is being carried out in stages, is estimated to cost a total of £11,900,000. It provides for the erection of an administration and kitchen block, an outpatients' block, a theatre block, a T-shaped ward block of 550 beds, a boilerhouse, and a new nurses' home. Expenditure of £1,413,000 to the end of June last year was for the erection of the administration and kitchen block, the preparatory work for the outpatient and theatre blocks, and the commencement of work on the boilerhouse. A contract has been let for the completion of the outpatient and theatre blocks. A sum of £150,000 is provided for further work on the construction of a new seven-storey central block to provide additional accommodation at the Dental Hospital. The estimated total cost of the scheme is £1,144,000, and £57,000 had been spent to June 30, 1965.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—An amount of £46,000 is provided for the construction of a laboratory in the maternity section of the hospital, and £13,000 for the provision of a clinic for the study of healthy babies.

Parkside Mental Hospital.—A sum of £5,000 is proposed for preliminary work on the erection of a new modern kitchen which will cater for the whole of the hospital and which is estimated to cost £250,000.

Enfield Receiving Home.—An amount of £39,000 is proposed for the provision of additional outpatient accommodation, and £70,000 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.

Group Laundry.—The sum of £326,000 is required to complete the construction of a group laundry at Islington. The new laundry is estimated to cost £1,022,000 and will serve all Government hospitals and institutions in the metropolitan area. On its completion 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. Apart from the expenditure upon Government hospitals which is provided under these Loan works proposals, additional heavy provisions towards construction of a number of subsidized hospitals will be proposed in the Revenue Estimates to be submitted next month.

School Buildings, £5,700,000.—During 1964-65 actual payments from Loan Account were £5,591,000, which were made up as follows:

	£
The completion of 21 projects with a total value of £2,924,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, trade school, extension services building and a workshop building for "Samcon" schools	1,343,000
Work under 24 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, trade school and adult education centre, with a total value of £4,034,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1965	1,648,000
Work on craftwork centres and change rooms	94,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	677,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	835,000

	£
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, and preliminary investigations and design	994,000

£5,591,000

For 1965-66 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total £6,000,000, and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:—

Work under 24 projects with a total value of £4,034,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, trade school and adult education centre, which were in progress at June 30, 1965 . .	1,720,000
The commencement of 34 projects with a total value of £7,308,000 for new schools, major additions to schools, trade school, adult education centres and Bedford Park Teachers College	1,869,000
Work on craftwork centres, change rooms and playing fields	267,000
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	894,000
	£6,000,000

Again 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 expenditure 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 £5,700,000. A table listing school works completed in 1964-65, works under construction at June 30, 1965, and works to be commenced or designed in 1965-66 appears as Appendix I.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, £400,000.—Payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £512,000. During the year the new police headquarters building and cell block in Angas Street was completed at a total cost of £1,300,000. The new building will provide for the requirements of the Police Department for some years ahead. I should also mention that the accommodation now provided for the Premier's Department in the new building will continue until the new building in Victoria Square, known as the State building, has been

completed, when it is expected that accommodation will be provided for that and other departments, in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commissioner. For 1965-66 funds are provided to continue construction of police stations and courthouses to serve the country areas. The sum of £130,000 is proposed to commence work on the construction of Stage I of new and improved accommodation at Fort Largs to make it suitable for use as a Police Training Academy. The first stage is estimated to cost £410,000 and includes the construction of four two-storey dormitory blocks, mess and recreation block, minor alterations to existing buildings and extensive site works.

Other Government Buildings, £1,850,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £2,182,000, and satisfactory progress was made during the year on a number of projects. Major works completed were a junior boys' training school at Lochiel Park at a cost of £254,000, a new remand home at Glandore at a cost of £276,000, and additional accommodation at Vaughan House at a cost of £180,000. The major proposals for 1965-66 are:

Agriculture Department.—The sum of £13,000 is required to complete the erection of a new building at Northfield for the storage of equipment, specimens of seeds and other items required for research in the new laboratories.

Botanic Garden Department.—To complete the construction of a new herbarium at an estimated cost of £126,000, £83,000 is provided.

Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department.—An amount of £284,000 is proposed for further 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 £290,000 had been spent to the end of June last. Also, £10,000 is provided to carry out extensions and alterations to the kitchen at Seaforth Home to provide improved facilities.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science.—The sum of £20,000 is proposed to commence construction of a new pathology laboratory at the Berri Hospital, the estimated cost being £60,000.

Libraries Department.—An amount of £550,000 is provided to continue work on the erection of a part two-storey and part three-storey building, which will give additional storage and display areas for documents and books. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of £1,544,000, and the design is such that up to six floors may be added at a later date as required. To June 30, 1965, £192,000 had been spent.

Prisons Department.—The sum of £82,000 is proposed for further work on Stage I of the scheme for the erection of a new gaol at Port Lincoln, the estimated total cost being £141,000. An amount of £8,000 is provided to commence remodelling the kitchen and extending the boilerhouse at Yatala Labour Prison.

New Office Building, Victoria Square.—The sum of £400,000 is proposed to continue work on the construction of a multi-storey building in Victoria Square to provide central office accommodation for about 1,600 public servants. The estimated cost of the new building is £3,196,000, and £288,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

Government Motor Garage.—An amount of £32,000 is provided to commence the construction of buildings in Gilles Street for a new Government motor garage. The scheme is estimated to cost £85,000.

EXPENSES AND DISCOUNTS OF FLOATING CONVERSION AND PUBLIC LOANS, £100,000.—Expenditure under this heading in 1965-66 will be determined by the terms and conditions of issue of conversion and new cash loans. 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.—As in recent years, it is not proposed to make provision this year in the Loan Estimates for advances to the Housing Trust. The greater part of the trust's new money will be provided from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at a concessional interest rate of one per cent below the current long-term bond rate. For 1965-66, the allocation proposed is £4,600,000. The trust will continue the practice of borrowing part of its requirement of new money direct from lending institutions, and £2,025,000 of semi-governmental borrowing authority has been set aside for this purpose. 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. From all sources it will have funds capable of financing a capital programme of £14,040,000.

During 1964-65, the trust completed 3,317 housing units compared with 2,858 in 1963-64. The total of 3,317 comprised 1,374 in the metropolitan area, 1,291 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 652 in other country areas. Dwellings for sale numbered 1,703, including 68 cottage flats; those for rental 803, including

45 flats and 25 cottage flats; and those under the rental-purchase scheme 811. At June 30, 1965, there were 3,220 houses under construction, of which 1,189 were in the metropolitan area, 1,117 at Elizabeth and Salisbury, and 914 in other country areas. The rental-purchase scheme continues to have a wide appeal to the public, and the number of these units completed in 1964-65 was 291 more than in the previous year. The number under construction at the end of 1964-65 was 814 compared with 619 at the end of 1963-64.

At Elizabeth, the completion of 1,060 houses and flats took the cumulative total of dwellings completed to 9,422. In addition, many houses have been built privately by individuals on land sold to them by the trust. In the Town Centre, the main shopping area is nearing completion. Industrial development is continuing satisfactorily, and the past year saw the occupation of new factory buildings and the extension of others. At Whyalla, 345 houses were completed in 1964-65 and there were 658 under construction at June 30 last. This compares with 218 completed in 1963-64 and 331 under construction at June 30, 1964. The demand at Whyalla is mainly for rental housing, and consequently most of the contracts entered into by the trust are for double-unit dwellings for rental.

The general dissection of the trust's capital programme of £14,040,000 planned for 1965-66 is £2,285,000 for rental housing, £2,984,000 for rental-purchase housing, £7,793,000 for houses for sale, £278,000 for flats, £430,000 for shops and industrial premises, and £270,000 for miscellaneous items. Appendix II gives further details of the trust's recent and proposed activities.

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—LOAN TO, £3,000,000.—In the financial year 1964-65 the trust spent £9,080,000 on the capital works programme of the electricity undertaking, and 16,000 new consumers were connected to the trust's mains. The additional 60,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator and associated boiler at Osborne power station were brought into operation to meet the increased winter loads, and only minor items remain to be completed. Final payments will be made after the end of the period of satisfactory service.

For Torrens Island power station a large amount of piling and foundation work has been completed. The bridge connecting the island to the mainland has been completed, and erection of the main power station building has commenced. Commissioning of the first 120,000-kilowatt machine is scheduled for early 1967 and of the second machine for early 1968.

At Port Lincoln power station, work commenced on the installation of a 3,000-kilowatt diesel-alternator to be completed by October, 1965. The addition of this machine will meet the increased loads on the Port Lincoln system until it is connected to the main transmission system in 1967.

The 132,000-volt transmission line from the power station at Port Augusta to Whyalla and the terminal station at Whyalla were completed early in the financial year, replacing the temporary supply provided in the previous year. A second line is scheduled for completion in 1967.

A 33,000-volt submarine cable has been installed across Backstairs Passage and work will commence shortly on associated transmission lines to give supply to Kangaroo Island.

Work has started on the construction of a 275,000-volt transmission network which will deliver power from the Torrens Island and Port Augusta power stations into substations suitably located around the metropolitan area. This work will proceed in stages over a number of years.

In 1965-66 the trust proposes to spend £12,000,000 on capital works. Of this amount, £3,000,000 is to be made available from State Loan funds, £3,250,000 is to be raised by the trust from financial institutions and the public, with the balance of £5,750,000 to be met from the trust's internal funds derived from depreciation provisions, recoveries, surpluses and cash held against commitments made. The main proposals included in the programme are: £108,000 is to be spent on the Port Augusta power station for final payments on equipment and the completion of minor works; £201,000 is provided for final payments on the additional 60,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator and associated boiler at Osborne power station; £4,237,000 will be required for construction work on Torrens Island, and progress payments on two 120,000 kilowatt turbo-alternators and associated boilers and other equipment. Arrangements have been made so that these boilers could be modified to enable them to burn natural gas should this fuel become available; £127,000 is to be spent for further work on the 3,000 kilowatt diesel-alternator at Port Lincoln power station; £850,000 will be required for construction of a 275,000-volt transmission line to improve supply into the southern metropolitan area and for the construction of embankments across the tidal flats to provide for the erection of the transmission lines which will connect Torrens Island power station to the existing transmission system; £262,000 is set

aside to complete the extension of supply to major centres on Kangaroo Island; £200,000 is for progress payments on the construction of a 132,000-volt transmission line to connect Port Lincoln to the main transmission system; £843,000 is to be spent on various new substations and new high voltage lines other than those already mentioned; £1,053,000 is for additional large transformers, circuit breakers and other major items of plant; £1,632,000 is provided for extending and strengthening the general distribution system, including the connection of new consumers; £666,000 is proposed for rural extensions; £513,000 is for distribution transformers to be used for additions to the distribution system and for rural supply; £414,000 is for metering and control equipment; and £407,000 will be required for additional buildings, regional and district headquarters, depots, and properties for new substations. Funds are also set aside for miscellaneous items, for vehicles, and for the purchase of general plant, tools and instruments. It is estimated that 17,500 new consumers will be connected, excluding those to be taken over from the existing undertakings at Kingscote and Robe.

LEIGH CREEK COALFIELD.—Capital expenditure in 1964-65 of £440,000 was met entirely from internal funds. Of this amount, £365,000 was spent on six new 30-ton capacity coal haulage trucks, an additional large electric coal excavating shovel, and on additional coal crushing and loading facilities. The estimated expenditure for 1965-66 of £308,000 will also be met wholly from internal funds. The major proposal is the purchase of a further five 30-ton coal haulage trucks, raising the total number of these new units in the fleet to 15. This will complete the replacement of the old tipper trucks and bottom dump vehicles previously used for coal haulage, and will facilitate the economic production of the required high coal outputs. Coal production should rise from the 1,900,000 tons of 1964-65 to 2,000,000 tons in 1965-66. Output is expected to continue at about this rate for some years.

MINES DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £160,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1964-65 were £147,000. The sum of £160,000 is provided this year for capital items to be used in the programme of exploration and development of the State's mineral resources. The sum of £18,000 is proposed to continue work on extensions to the machine shop, and the balance of £142,000 is required for new and replacement vehicles, minor additions to buildings, and for the purchase of

replacement and additional plant, equipment and instruments.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., £70,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account last year were £66,000. The sum of £70,000 is provided this year and expenditure is proposed as follows: £63,000 is set aside for Port Lincoln freezing works, £28,000 being for further work on a scheme of major alterations to enable the works to meet treatment requirements for the export of meat to the United States of America, and £35,000 being for other improvements. The sum of £7,000 is for various small works.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—SCHOOL BUSES, £140,000.—Expenditure from Loan Account for this purpose in 1964-65 was £139,000. The sum of £140,000 is provided this year for the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of schoolchildren in country areas.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT—DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, £350,000.—The Automatic Data Processing Centre for the Public Service of South Australia has been set up to process in the main commercial type work and also to perform calculations of an engineering and scientific nature. The equipment installed will progressively replace existing installations of punched card equipment. The principal applications which the centre will process in the immediate future are water rate billing and Agriculture dairy herd statistics. The amount provided is for payment for the major equipment, and to make provision for the purchase of ancillary items of equipment for the centre itself and for installation in those departments served by the centre.

As I pointed out in introducing this detailed programme, my Government has faced considerable difficulties this year in having no funds carried forward from previous years and in experiencing the smallest increase in State borrowing programmes in the last 10 years. Nevertheless, it has been possible, by a very careful review of all resources and requirements, to present a Loan works programme slightly greater than last year's actual expenditure. I am confident that the programme will make a valuable contribution to the State's further development. My Ministers have had the senior officers in their various departments working long hours to try to meet the situation in which it was estimated that we would need considerably more money than is available to us on this occasion. The Government has had valuable assistance, particularly from the Treasury officers, to whom I pay a special

tribute. Indeed, I pay a tribute to the officers of all the departments. This is the first occasion in more than 30 years that a Labor Government has had the opportunity to

present a Loan programme. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to have incorporated in *Hansard* the appendices to these Loan Estimates. Leave granted.

APPENDIX I.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Major Completed Works, 1964-65.

Locality.	Final Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Brahma Primary	119,000	Brick
Hawthorndene Primary	131,000	Brick
Mount Barker Primary	78,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samcon)
Vale Park Primary	95,000	Precast concrete
Major Additions—		
Athelstone Primary	118,000	Brick
Belair Infants	53,000	Brick
Brighton Primary	130,000	Brick
Pooraka Primary	108,000	Brick
Seacliff Infants	91,000	Precast concrete
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Daws Road (Mitcham)	326,000	Precast concrete
Modbury	324,000	Precast concrete
Major Additions—		
Gilles Plains	88,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Dover Gardens Girls	204,000	Precast concrete
Gepps Cross Girls	212,000	Precast concrete
Kidman Park Girls	207,000	Precast concrete
Mitcham Girls	190,000	Precast concrete
Area Schools—		
New Schools—		
Geranium	153,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Yankalilla	19,000	Brick
Craft Centres—		
Thebarton Girls Technical High Domestic Arts	40,000	Brick
Change Rooms—		
High Schools—Findon, Gawler, Plympton Salisbury, Taperoo, Willunga.	78,000	Brick
Technical High Schools—Angle Park Boys, Croydon Boys, Croydon Girls, Strathmont Boys, Strathmont Girls		
General—		
Building and Furnishing Trade School— Woodworking Mill and Siteworks	67,000	Concrete block
Public Buildings Department, Finsbury Works Branch—Workshop building for “Samcon” schools	17,000	Steel-framed and galvanized iron
Technical Correspondence, Visual Aids and Adult Education Offices	194,000	Additional floor to existing building and new building of brick and concrete block
Prefabricated units	677,000	Timber

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1965.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Airdale (Port Pirie) Primary	181,000	Brick
Banksia Park Primary and Infants	190,000	Brick
Beefacres Primary and Infants	162,000	Brick
Carlton (Port Augusta) Primary	175,000	Brick

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1965.—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—<i>continued.</i>		
New Schools—<i>continued.</i>		
Elizabeth Field Primary and Infants ..	154,000	Brick
Newton Primary	134,000	Brick
Northmeadows Primary and Infants ..	178,000	Brick
Parafield Gardens Primary and Infants ..	154,000	Brick
Saddleworth Primary	36,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samecon)
Sandy Creek Primary	41,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samecon)
South Downs Primary and Infants	100,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samecon)
Tonsley Park Primary	112,000	Brick
Whyalla (Stuart Avenue) Primary	115,000	Brick
Whyalla Far West Primary	166,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Klemzig Primary	121,000	Precast concrete
Mansfield Park Primary	141,000	Brick
Para Hills Infants	107,000	Precast concrete
Pennington Primary	150,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Underdale	308,000	Precast concrete and brick
Major Additions—		
Elizabeth	107,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Port Pirie	332,000	Concrete block
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Cummins	340,000	Brick
Adult Education Centres—		
Gawler	223,000	Brick
Craft Centres—		
Adelaide Boys High—Craft Shop and Science Workshop	60,000	Brick
Change Rooms—		
Dover Gardens Girls Technical } Gepps Cross Girls Technical } Kidman Park Girls Technical }	18,000	Brick
General—		
Electrical and Radio Trade School	307,000	Concrete block

Major Works to be Commenced during 1965-66.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Draper Primary	161,000	Brick
Hope Valley (Modbury South) Primary . .	148,000	Brick
Kalangadoo Primary	74,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samecon)
Kidman Park Primary	163,000	Brick
Millicent South Primary	162,000	Mount Gambier stone
Reynella South Primary and Infants .. .	220,000	Brick
Wallaroo Mines Primary	35,000	Prefabricated Modular (Samecon)
Whyalla (Bradford Street) Primary	145,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Darlington Infants	79,000	Mount Gambier stone
Glenelg Primary	176,000	Brick
Modbury Infants	80,000	Brick
Mount Gambier Infants	117,000	Mount Gambier stone
Para Hills Primary	192,000	Brick
South Road Primary and Infants	187,000	Brick
Stradbroke Infants	83,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla (Stuart Avenue) Infants	93,000	Brick
Whyalla Far West Infants	82,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Christies Beach	353,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth West	459,000	Precast concrete
Salisbury East	374,000	Precast concrete

Major Works to be Commenced during 1965-66—continued.

Locality.	Estimated Cost. £	Type of Construction.
<i>High Schools—continued.</i>		
<i>Major Additions—</i>		
Campbelltown (New Wing)	90,000	Precast concrete
Clare	315,000	Brick
Urrbrae Agricultural	252,000	Brick
Urrbrae Agricultural—Workshop block	33,000	Brick
<i>Technical High Schools—</i>		
<i>New Schools—</i>		
Brighton Boys	275,000	Precast concrete
Kensington Girls	257,000	Precast concrete
Whyalla West	530,000	Modular masonry
<i>Major Additions—</i>		
Port Pirie—Machine Shop	20,000	Brick
Thebarton Boys—Additional wing	283,000	Brick
<i>Area Schools—</i>		
<i>Major Additions—</i>		
Maitland	352,000	Brick
Mannum	130,000	Brick
<i>Adult Education Centres—</i>		
Mount Gambier—Extensions to Metalwork Building and new toilets	25,000	Precast concrete and brick
<i>Craft Centres—</i>		
Elizabeth Boys Technical High—Craft Special	46,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth Girls Technical High—Type 2 (Mod. Laundry) Craft Block	27,000	Precast concrete
Glossop High—New Standard Boys Craft Centre	38,000	Brick
Kadina High—Girls Craft Block—Type 1A (Mod. Laundry)	33,000	Precast concrete
Loxton High—New Standard Craft	38,000	Brick
Mount Gambier Technical High—Boys Craft Block, Type 6	40,000	Precast concrete
Norwood Boys Technical High—Triple Unit Craft Block (Special)	42,000	Brick
Unley High School—Girls Craft—Type 1A (Mod. Laundry)	27,000	Precast concrete
Woodville High—Girls Craft—Type 1A (Mod. Laundry)	29,000	Precast concrete
<i>General—</i>		
Adelaide Teachers College—Change Rooms, MacKinnon Parade, and alterations and additions to building in North Park Lands	42,000	Brick
Bedford Park Teachers College	1,320,000	Brick
Engineering Trade School (Panorama)— Alterations and additions	43,000	Mainly internal alterations
Western Teachers College—Playing Fields and Change Rooms in West Park Lands	67,000	Change rooms to be of brick construction

Major Works Proposed to be Referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works and Major Works for which Design and Planning is proposed during 1965-66.

<i>Primary and Infants Schools—</i>	<i>High Schools—continued.</i>
Forbes Primary.	Port Augusta.
Hillcrest Primary.	Port Lincoln.
Ingle Farm Primary.	<i>Technical High Schools—</i>
Para Hills West Primary and Infants.	Kidman Park Boys.
Para Vista Primary and Infants.	<i>Area Schools—</i>
Renmark Primary.	Agincourt Bore.
<i>High Schools—</i>	Karoonda.
Mount Gambier.	<i>General—</i>
Murray Bridge.	Automotive Trade School.
Oaklands.	

APPENDIX II.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST.

Localities Outside the Metropolitan Area, Elizabeth and Salisbury.

Locality.	Houses Completed, 1964-65.	Under Construction, June 30, 1965.	To be Completed, menced, 1965-66.	Locality.	Houses Completed, 1964-65.	Under Construction, June 30, 1965.	To be Completed, menced, 1965-66.
Angaston	—	1	—	Mount Barker	—	—	1
Ardrossan	4	1	2	Mount Crawford	—	1	—
Avenue Range	1	1	—	Mount Gambier	11	9	40
Barmera	2	4	18	Murray Bridge	3	1	51
Beachport	—	—	2	Naracoorte	7	3	13
Berri	8	8	18	Nuriootpa	—	1	2
Bordertown	2	3	9	Paringa	1	—	—
Bridgewater	—	1	—	Paradana	2	—	—
Burra	—	2	2	Peake	—	1	—
Ceduna	—	—	3	Penola	2	—	6
Christies Beach	137	86	220	Peterborough	3	—	—
Clare	—	—	2	Pintumba	1	—	—
Cleve	5	1	3	Point McLeay	—	1	—
Cobdogla	1	—	—	Port Augusta	18	9	28
Coffin Bay	—	—	4	Port Lincoln	7	31	16
Coober Pedy	1	—	—	Port Pirie	2	3	44
Coonalpyn	2	—	—	Port Vincent	1	—	—
Copley	—	—	2	Port Wakefield	—	1	—
Cowell	2	1	3	Quorn	3	—	—
Crystal Brook	—	—	2	Renmark	8	3	18
Culburra	1	—	—	Robertstown	2	—	—
Didicoolum	1	—	—	Roseworthy	1	3	—
Eudunda	—	—	1	Strathalbyn	1	—	—
Freeling	—	3	1	Streaky Bay	1	—	2
Gawler	3	2	2	Struan	2	—	1
Georgetown	—	2	—	Tantanoola	—	2	—
Gerrard	2	—	—	Tarpeena	1	—	5
Gladstone	—	—	2	Thevenard	1	1	2
Hanson	1	—	—	Tintinara	1	—	1
Iron Knob	1	6	—	Victor Harbour	2	—	2
Jervois	1	—	—	Waikerie	6	—	10
Kadina	1	—	1	Wanbi	1	—	—
Kapunda	—	1	—	Whyalla	345	658	564
Keith	6	3	8	Willunga	1	1	—
Kingscote	1	—	1	Wudinna	—	—	2
Kingston, S.E.	—	1	1	Yankalilla	2	1	—
Koonibba	—	1	3	Yorketown	2	—	—
Lameroo	—	—	1				
Leigh Creek	—	—	1				
Lock	2	—	2				
Loxton	8	8	24				
Lucindale	—	2	—				
Maitland	1	—	2				
Mannum	6	13	3				
Marree	—	—	3				
McLaren Flat	1	—	—				
Meningie	5	2	5				
Millicent	7	30	70				
Monarto South	—	1	—				
Moonta	1	—	—				
					652	914	1,229

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

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.1 p.m. the House adjourned until
Tuesday, August 10, at 2 p.m.