

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 3, 1967

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy, by message, intimated his assent to the following Bills:

Fruit Fly (Compensation),
Prices Act Amendment.

QUESTIONS

OIL

Mr. HALL: I was very pleased to read this morning the public announcement that the South Australian built oil rig *Ocean Digger* would soon drill an exploratory well on the continental shelf near Robe. This confirms the information given to the Premier and me at the recent naming ceremony conducted at Whyalla that this rig would drill its first well in waters off the South Australian coast. However, this very welcome move raises a most important question of interest for South Australia. I understand that Victoria has arranged an agreement with the Commonwealth Government for favourable participation in oil and gas royalties resulting from offshore strikes. Although mention has been made previously of a possible similar agreement with the Commonwealth for the other States, I understand that none exists as yet to cover the possibility of a petroleum find in South Australian offshore areas. In view of the speed with which the forthcoming exploration will be conducted, I ask the Premier as a matter of urgency what steps are being taken by the South Australian Government to safeguard our offshore oil and gas royalty interests.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: For the last four years the State Governments and the Commonwealth Government have been engaged in negotiations about the preparation of legislation to be presented to Commonwealth and State Parliaments regarding offshore oil. The negotiations between the Commonwealth and the several States have now been concluded and it is expected that legislation will be presented to all Parliaments in Australia this year on this matter. The legislation will be presented to the South Australian Parliament reasonably soon. Some minor outstanding matters have yet to be completed but, in principle, everything has been concluded as far as

the negotiations between South Australia and the Commonwealth are concerned. Agreement has been reached by the States and the Commonwealth as to what should be the basis of arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States in the event of strikes of oil prior to the passing of the legislation. South Australia's interests in this regard are fully safeguarded. I may say that the arrangement made regarding offshore oil in Victoria was very much worse than the arrangement that had previously been agreed on by all States and the Commonwealth. The arrangement between Victoria and the Commonwealth occasioned hard feelings on the part of the other States.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: It was made behind the door.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes. In fact, although the Leader said that that was an advantageous arrangement for Victoria, it gave away a situation that all States and the Commonwealth had previously agreed should obtain. In consequence, the Governments of Australia are much worse off than they had expected to be in relation to offshore oil agreements.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: Can you tell us what that agreement was?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have not the details with me and, in any case, I should have to get permission to reveal them publicly. However, I could certainly let the honourable member have them privately. If the Leader of the Opposition knew the remarks made at the meeting of State Mines Ministers and Attorneys-General held in Adelaide some months ago, he would know that harsh things were said then because the agreement previously reached had been breached. However, we now have what we believe is a firm agreement, and legislation is expected to be introduced in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments this year.

Mr. Rodda: Will boundaries be defined?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Boundaries will be defined at that time.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: It is pleasing that negotiations between the Commonwealth Government and the States have reached the concluding stage, because they commenced some years ago and have been protracted and difficult. Initially, the question of territorial waters was considered, but it was generally accepted that the area from the shore-line to the continental shelf was the only practical area that could be explored, as it formed a natural outward boundary for the operation.

The member for Victoria, by way of interjection, referred to the delineation of South Australian and Victorian waters as extending out from the land boundary in the South-East. As I understand from the Premier's reply to that interjection that this matter has also been concluded, can the Premier say whether this is so, or whether there are discussions outstanding between South Australia and Victoria, because if the first bore at Robe produces useful results the company may move further to the south-east around the coastline, and the matter may become pertinent in the future?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Discussions have taken place with the State of Victoria over a period, but the difficulty is that there is no law governing the situation and nothing in the defined areas of the States under the letters patent that could settle this matter. If one went to arbitration a difficulty would be faced by South Australia. On the precedent of the court at The Hague the normal course to follow is the median line, which is the line that the State of Victoria has contended should apply. There are, however, some other aspects of the matter that conceivably favour South Australia, but in all the circumstances arbitration would be a considerable gamble for this State. Naturally South Australia has contended for a continuation of the meridian line. We have been able to conclude with Western Australia an agreement on the basis of a continuation of the meridian line since that is so close to the median line that there is no argument. In the discussions with Victoria an agreement has almost been concluded. There are still some small outstanding matters but I expect I shall be able to make a statement shortly to the House about this.

Mr. RODDA: It is interesting to learn that the drilling rig is to operate at the offshore site in the South-East. There is much interest in this question of the State boundary, and I was interested to hear the Premier say that there was very little difference between the meridian line and the median line.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: No; that is between this State and Western Australia. There is a great deal of difference between the meridian line and the median line in the South-East.

Mr. RODDA: This is what I understand the situation to be. As I live among Victorians three days each week, I know they are greatly interested in this matter. They look

upon it as their right that the median line should be followed. Will the Premier assure the House that, when he tackles this problem with Sir Henry Bolte, he will stick hard and fast to the meridian line?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will stick hard and fast to getting the best deal for South Australia. This matter is very important to South Australia. Unless we get offshore oil legislation through in the near future, with an effective agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, we will not be able to give sure title in any offshore drilling operations. All the States and the Commonwealth are in a position of considerable legal difficulty in this case. It is essential for offshore drilling operations, which are becoming more important to Australia, that we cover every conceivable constitutional loophole at the earliest possible moment. Therefore, it is absolutely vital to the people of South Australia, when offshore drilling operations of some magnitude are being commenced, that we be able at the earliest possible opportunity to give a title that the exploration lessees will know can stick. In that case, it is vital for us to get this matter to a conclusion as early as possible.

The Hon. T. C. Stott: Where does the Delhi-Santos group fit in with this?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: That company is of enormous importance to South Australia—heavens above, it has a proven gas field! I intend that full information about this matter shall be given shortly to all members of the House. However, it would not be proper of me, before matters have been concluded with Victoria, to say more than I have said today, because it could lead only to speculation and public statements that could make the conclusion of negotiations difficult. I can, however, assure the honourable member that, in any negotiations with Victoria, South Australia will get a good deal.

ABORIGINAL CARVINGS

Mr. CASEY: Some time ago I asked the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs a question about the findings of Aboriginal carvings in the northern parts of the Flinders Ranges. During a recent tour of that area, I found that many people were interested in these finds and in the statement by the Minister that they would be preserved not only because of the tourist trade but also because of their historic value to the State. Has the Minister any further information about these carvings?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The proclamation of the Act for the protection of Aboriginal relics will operate from next Monday and we intend to do all we can under that Act to protect these carvings. I correct the record concerning the discovery of these relics, which was made by Mr. Richard Sheehan, the owner of Freeling station. I thank him for his hospitality to the party, including the Director of the Museum Department, that visited the area recently. Mr. Sheehan was helpful: not only did he provide hospitality for the visitors but he informed them that another gorge on his property with walls 200ft. to 350ft. high and containing a more interesting collection of Aboriginal art work and carvings, would be shown to the party later. As Minister of Aboriginal Affairs I appreciate his co-operation. Also, I thank the owner-pilot of the aeroplane, Mr. Wakefield, who, at his own expense, flew the party to this site.

SEACOMBE ROAD

Mr. HUDSON: This morning I travelled along the length of Drain 10, which has now been completed in my district. I for one (and I have no doubt many local residents who will, as a result, have complete relief from flooding feel as I do) am extremely pleased. However, as a result of the workings along Seacombe Road in particular, which was never in a first-class condition, a further deterioration in the road surface has occurred. I understand that the Highways Department has plans for the reconstruction of Seacombe Road but that at the present juncture it does not envisage work commencing in the near future. Will the Minister of Lands take up with his colleague the Minister of Roads the matter of resurfacing Seacombe Road with a view to advancing the prospective date at which this work can be undertaken? If this can be done, it will, I am sure, represent a considerable saving in wear and tear on motor vehicles and, generally, on the nerves of the residents in the area.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

SALVATION ARMY

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Some little time before the Minister of Social Welfare assumed his present office, when that office was held by the Premier, I was a member of a deputation on behalf of the Salvation Army with regard to an application for a subsidy for a recreation hall at Mount Barker. At the time of the deputation (I think some time in May) the then Minister promised he would consider the

matter. The Divisional Commander of the Salvation Army has now received a letter from the present Minister, saying:

With reference to your application, I advise that I presented the matter at a Cabinet meeting yesterday.

That would have been July 3. The letter continues:

It was approved subject to availability of funds this financial year. As soon as anything further is decided I shall advise you immediately.

The Salvation Army has heard no more about this in the last month. It is left, of course, in a most difficult and perplexing situation. The letter is really no answer at all, because of the condition to which the approval is subject. So that the Salvation Army may know where it stands in this matter, is the Minister yet in a position to say whether or not the subsidy will be available? If he is not yet in a position to give an answer, will he inform the House when he will be able to say definitely one way or the other whether or not the Salvation Army will get the money?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I gave what I considered was the correct answer in the correspondence quoted by the honourable member. When the Treasurer delivers his Budget speech early in September, we shall know whether sufficient money exists to meet this particular request and many others that have been received. If the honourable member can do any better than that, I suggest that he seriously consider the matter. Although I am not a solicitor and do not know what is in the honourable member's mind concerning this matter, I believe I have given as much information as I can.

WATER PIPES

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 19 last about disused water pipes left in the Ebenezer district by a contractor?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I think the reply will interest not only the honourable member but also the member for Angas and the member for Light. As a result of advice obtained from the Crown Solicitor, the following procedure has been adopted by the department in dealing with this problem: Local councils are advised to make a complaint direct to the contractor in regard to specific pipes which may cause particular inconvenience to themselves or ratepayers. The letters from the council are to give three months' notice for the removal of the pipes. If no action is taken by the contractor, the council should then

make a request to the department, which will carry out the necessary work and endeavour to recover the costs, incurred from the contractor, through the courts.

HOSPITALS

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: The Premier will know that under the State Lotteries Act some of the money realized from the sale of lottery tickets is paid into the Hospitals Fund from which it is distributed amongst public hospitals for development and maintenance purposes. He will also be aware of the existence of many non-profit-making hospitals in this State that are run on community lines by committees, which are elected by the local community. Will the Premier say whether, to date, any moneys from the Hospitals Fund have been distributed to hospitals in South Australia and, if they have, whether the community hospitals to which I have referred have been recipients? If these hospitals have not been included, does the Government intend to include them when making future distributions?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Some arrangements for distribution have been made. However, as the honourable member's question involves a statement of policy, I will obtain a considered reply for him.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

Mr. CURREN: On several occasions in recent months bodies of extremely saline water have moved down the Murray River from its upper reaches. As the main irrigation season is about to commence, any sudden increase in salinity could have serious consequences for the irrigation settlements in my district. Does the Minister of Works know of any further body of highly saline water and, if he does, will he say what action is proposed to eliminate any possibility of damage to irrigation settlements?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I regret to report that the Director and Engineer-in-Chief has informed me that the movement of a further slug of saline water down the Murray River is now in the Swan Hill area and the salinity is 700 parts a million. The department is closely watching the movement of this water with a view to taking all possible action to dissipate the slug and so supply water suitable for all purposes.

I realize the importance of what the honourable member has said about the approaching irrigation season and the seriousness of the salinity problem. Unfortunately, this water has been released from tributaries in Vic-

toria. We have this morning taken the unusual action of endeavouring to contact the Minister concerned in Victoria. However, he was unavailable and I spoke to the most senior officer, who expressed regret and assured me that prompt action would be taken to ensure that this sort of thing did not recur.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: Do you know the tributary from which it came?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: We are trying to find out. We learned about this matter only yesterday, and we are doing everything we can. We are disappointed that this has happened. As the member for Flinders knows, this water is released by agreement, and such release should be made only when the river is in full flood. Unfortunately, this agreement has been disregarded and consequently a problem has been created. I assure the member for Chaffey that the South Australian Government will not fall short of its responsibilities. It will take every action to see that there is no recurrence.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Can the Minister say whether the flow of water is likely to be increased from 750,000 cusecs to 1,000,000 cusecs in order to eliminate salinity in the river? If that is not to be done, will the Minister ask his departmental officers (particularly the officer at Waikerie, which is farther down the river) to see that water with a high salinity content is not used during the irrigation period because of the likely danger to citrus fruit through the use of overhead sprays, with consequent leaf fall?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Our principal concern at present is about the effect the salinity will have along the river in South Australia during the irrigation season. I believe a strong protest will be made by growers at Mildura because the salt water, if it flows normally, will reach Mildura early in the irrigation season. I assure honourable members that the department is taking all possible steps to see that the areas concerned are provided, at the appropriate time, with water of suitable quality for irrigation. All steps will be taken, irrespective of cost, to try to solve the problem.

FIRE HYDRANTS

Mr. LANGLEY: Recently new water mains were laid along Unley Road that have greatly assisted water pressure in the area. As that work was progressing, additional fire hydrants of a new type were installed. As the extra fire hydrants will assist in case of fire, and

as the new type of fire hydrant is not as cumbersome as the old type, can the Minister of Works say whether future policy will be to install extra fire hydrants when new mains are laid?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I understand that fire hydrants are installed as a result of arrangements made between the local council, the Fire Brigades Board and the Engineering and Water Supply Department. The department is always happy to meet the requirements of the other two bodies.

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

Mr. McANANEY: Yesterday, when I asked the Minister of Agriculture a number of questions in order to prove that State aid was necessary before we could obtain any assistance from the Commonwealth Government for drought relief, the Minister said that in New South Wales and Queensland assistance was given a long time after the effects of the drought had been felt. Actually, the position was that in the middle of 1965 the New South Wales Government committed some \$4,000,000 of its own resources to drought relief before any assistance was received from the Commonwealth Government. Can the Minister say whether the Government expects to receive assistance for drought relief from the Commonwealth Government before its own contributions have had some effect on the State Budget?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The series of questions asked yesterday related mainly to the association between State grants and assistance from the Commonwealth Government. The answers I gave yesterday related to the Bill which was introduced in 1966 and which was referred to in the debate last Thursday. This was in relation to the Commonwealth Government grants: it had no association with what the States had done at that stage. I did not know the amount of money provided by the New South Wales Government. This matter is being investigated very thoroughly. Only this morning a very worthwhile meeting, at which the member for Ridley was present, was held with the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated. I am sure he would agree with my comment. He has nodded his head in agreement. The full position must be analysed before it becomes too involved. I am relying on the advice I have received from a committee that has been set up with the full approval of the House. Any suggestion that we were not playing our part could be relayed to the Commonwealth Government, with possible adverse

effects. I do not think that the honourable member is doing this State a service by continuing to make these suggestions.

The SPEAKER: Once again I remind the House that questions during Question Time should be asked in accordance with the appropriate Standing Order. It is not a time for points to be raised or proved when any information is sought.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Social Welfare a reply to the question I asked on July 18 about minimizing level crossing accidents?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Minister of Transport reports:

All railway departments are very concerned at the incidence of accidents at level crossings and are very conscious of their responsibilities in trying to prevent them. At the same time, they cannot but point out that there is at least an equally great responsibility upon the road user. As has been stated on previous occasions, the use of reflective material on the sides of railway rollingstock has been tried out in Australia and rejected for various reasons. Overseas, in Japan and the United States, reflective material is, for all practical purposes, not being fitted to railway vehicles, and although in Canada a long-term plan was proposed recently, to fit such material to box cars only, it was found at a very early stage that the results were unsatisfactory. In the United States of America reflective paint is used to a minor extent on rollingstock, and then only as a means of advertising the private railway system during the day and when suitably illuminated at night.

It has been suggested that locomotives should be provided with revolving flashing lights, but it is contended that if fitted to locomotives they would give rise to confusion with road vehicles specially equipped with such lights under the authority of the Road Traffic Act. It is pertinent to add that there are on record instances of collisions between road vehicles and passenger trains at night notwithstanding the indication given by lighted windows. Considerable effort has been expended by departmental officers with the aim of making crossings safer, and the practices adopted by interstate and overseas systems have been and are being closely studied.

Dealing with the level crossing accident which occurred at Cummins on July 17, 1967, it is reported that at 8.45 p.m. a diesel-locomotive hauling a train and travelling from Lock to Port Lincoln collided with a utility at the district road level crossing situated at the northern end of the Cummins station yard. No personal injuries were sustained, but the motor vehicle was extensively damaged. The locomotive approached the level crossing with the headlights of the engine on full beam. The driver challenged the crossing at the whistle board approaching it,

and reports that when adjacent to the crossing he suspected that the utility was not going to stop; consequently, he sounded the whistle again and applied the brakes, and the train stopped in just over an engine length. The driver of the utility stated that neither did he see the train approaching nor did he hear the warning whistle—this despite the fact that the locomotive headlights were on full beam and the crossing was challenged twice.

HENLEY AND GRANGE SEWERAGE

Mr. BROOMHILL: I have acquainted the Minister of Works of the fact that some people who live in the vicinity of Shannon Avenue, Henley Beach, have complained to me that they have been told that the Engineering and Water Supply Department does not now intend to sewer that area. Has the Minister some information on this matter?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am glad to have the question, because my office and I have been receiving allegations from the people in this area that the department will not be laying sewers there. It seems to me that some people in the area, for a reason best known to themselves, have been mischievous. Although I do not know for certain what the reason is, I think I can guess. I have received the following report from the Director and Engineer-in-Chief:

Sewerage for Shannon Avenue, Henley Beach, is included in the Henley and Grange sewerage scheme which is planned for completion within the next three years. The Shannon Avenue area falls within the first half of the programme and will probably be sewered within 18 months.

I hope that is a complete answer to the people who are spreading the rumour that the work is not to be done.

WATER METERS

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I have received a complaint from a constituent of mine about the inaccuracy of water meter readings. This constituent is reluctant to give names, so I am rather hampered in asking the Minister of Works to take the matter up with the Engineering and Water Supply Department. However, will the Minister outline the precautions taken to ensure accuracy and comment on the general record of the department in this matter?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I assure the honourable member that the meter readers of the department are chosen with the greatest care. As I think the member for Flinders will confirm, if those people read meters incorrectly we would be getting numerous complaints, so it would not be in the best interests

of the department to have meter readers who were not accurate in their work. We take precautions to see that these people are specially trained and that they are good, reliable men who will have the best possible relationship with the public. I would urge the person complaining to the honourable member, and any other person who feels that he has not been treated correctly, to contact the department immediately so that an investigation can be made. Provisions exist for meters to be tested. Of course, if the meter is found to be in order, the charge for the testing must be met by the householder, but if the meter is out of order the cost is to the department and an adjustment is made accordingly.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: It is only a nominal charge, anyway.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Yes. For these reasons I urge the honourable member's constituent not to be shy about mentioning his name, because the department would want the name so that it could check the position.

CARRIBIE BASIN

Mr. FERGUSON: In August of last year I asked the Minister of Works a question about a water supply in the Carribie Basin in the southern part of Yorke Peninsula. The Minister said then that southern Yorke Peninsula could be supplied from this basin, and that as soon as a report was received from the Mines Department an investigation would be made and a scheme prepared for the development of the basin. Can the Minister say whether this report has been received and whether an investigation has been made and a scheme prepared for such a development?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Seeing that the honourable member has raised the question again, for which I thank him, I will inquire and bring down a reply for him next week.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question, of the Minister of Lands representing the Minister of Local Government, relates to a question I asked the Minister last Thursday regarding the criticism voiced by the Mayor of Glenelg of certain aspects of the south-western suburbs drainage scheme. In that question I asked whether the criticism that had been made by Mr. Parkinson had been taken into account by the Government in preparing its current plans. As a week has gone by, I ask the Minister of Lands whether he now has a

reply to the question. If he has not, would he be kind enough to try to get one by next Tuesday?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague told me this morning that a reply was forthcoming and, although I have not to this moment received it, that would indicate that it will be available for the honourable member by next Tuesday. I will take steps to see that it is.

FORESTRY

Mr. RODDA: Last week I directed a question to the Minister of Forests about the forestry planting programme. Has he a report for me on this matter?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: It is confidently expected that the planting programme for the current season will be completed satisfactorily in the South-East and in the Adelaide Hills forests before the end of August. It may not be possible, because of continuing dry conditions, to complete the programme for the Mid North, but even if this is the case only relatively small areas will be affected.

BARLEY

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked some little time ago relating to possible barley dividends?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The Chairman of the Australian Barley Board reports:

The second advance on barley of the No. 27 pool, season 1965-66, paid on May 6, 1966, was made possible by the financial position of the board at that particular time and because most of the crop had been sold either for home consumption or overseas. The receipts by the board were only 14,900,000 bushels and early sales made of the smaller crop enabled the board to advance to growers 20c a bushel earlier than normal. Growers were informed at the time, however, that the early payment of the second advance could not be regarded as a precedent. The current season, No. 28 pool, season 1966-67, resulted in slightly more than 22,000,000 bushels being received by the board, or an increase of 8,000,000 bushels over the previous season.

Whilst excellent progress has been made in the disposal of the 1966-67 crop, the board has still a quantity of unsold barley. This, together with the fact that growers received a 5c increase in the first advance, has resulted in the board's still being in substantial overdraft with the Reserve Bank. In comparing the payments of one pool with those of another, cognizance must be taken of the size of the crop, the rate of the first advance, the quantity sold overseas, and the time when such sales are made. In a smaller crop the proportion of Australian sales is greater, leaving comparatively little barley to be sold overseas.

I should like to add that I have requested the board to withhold large stocks to provide against the dry season we are experiencing.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Whereas rail and road crossings in the Morphett Vale and Reynella area were surrounded by paddocks when this was regarded as a country area, they are now surrounded by housing development, and "stop" signs are not erected at some of them. Although the crossings may be relatively open, they constitute a danger to motorists and train crews. Will the Minister of Social Welfare, representing the Minister of Transport, ascertain whether the Government intends to modify these crossings in any way to minimize the danger of accidents? Will he also ascertain whether a change is to be made in regard to the heavy steel guard rails, which can be extremely damaging in an accident, regardless of the purpose that they serve? As we know, these immovable steel rails cause most of the injury when an accident occurs.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall take up the matter with my colleague and obtain a reply.

PINE POSTS

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Forests a reply to my question about the quality and identification of treated pine posts?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: There is now an adequate supply of all types of treated fencing material. The department has received no complaints of deterioration in the quality of these products from either our own plants or the various private plants operating throughout the State. The branding of treated material is currently being examined by the Timber Preservers Association of Australia and in this regard the Standards Association of Australia has incorporated a branding requirement in its draft specification for treated poles for overhead lines.

WAIKERIE ACCOMMODATION

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Can the Minister of Education say whether he has made a decision about the provision of accommodation for single schoolteachers at Waikerie?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The matter has been under consideration and I shall bring down a reply for the honourable member as soon as possible.

X-RAY FEES

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question follows a question I asked the Premier on Tuesday about the X-ray charges to be imposed on public patients at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and, possibly, at other Government hospitals. The Premier was kind enough then to say that he would get a report on the matter. As this matter is of considerable public importance and great interest, I ask him whether he has been able to get that report and, if he has not, whether he will be kind enough to get it for next Tuesday.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It has not come to hand yet but I shall see that it is here on Tuesday.

SULPHUR

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Mines, a reply to my question about exploration for sulphur and also about the examination of drill cores?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: My colleague reports:

With regard to additional sulphur supplies in South Australia, active investigational work is proceeding into extension of the Nairne Pyrites deposit. Research is being undertaken into the possible extraction of sulphur from the very extensive gypsum deposits in this State. A constant watch is kept for the occurrence of native sulphur in drill cores. The Mines Department receives the bulk of all oil drilling cores in its core laboratory at West Thebarton. These cores have been examined, first by company geologists in the field and then by Mines Department geologists and are assayed for any mineral possibility. The bulk of the core is filed permanently for any follow-up inspections or assays, if warranted. It is thought highly unlikely any minerals of interest intersected in oil drilling would be missed by this core examination, coupled with the various types of logging carried out in the actual well.

PROSPECT PRACTISING SCHOOL

Mr. COUMBE: The parents and friends of the Prospect Practising School in Braund Road, Prospect, and I have, in correspondence with the Minister of Education, applied for the provision of a shelter shed at this fairly large school. The Minister has told me that he has approved of the erection of this shelter shed, under subsidy, and that the matter is in the hands of the Public Buildings Department. However, a considerable delay in the erection of this shed has occurred. I bring the matter up now to see whether the Minister can use his offices to have the work completed.

Will he examine the matter and see when it is expected that the shed will be erected?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes, I shall be pleased to do that.

HORTICULTURAL ADVISER

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: When speaking in the Address in Reply debate, I drew attention to the fact that, since the promotion of Mr. Spurling, the Barossa district had been without the services of a horticultural adviser. As I was told about a fortnight ago that applications had been called for this position, can the Minister of Agriculture say what is the closing date for applications and whether the position was advertised in other States as well as in South Australia?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: At about the time I answered the question I saw that applications for this position were being called for in a circular and in the *Advertiser*. After the closing date the applicants would have to be considered and details forwarded to the Public Service Commissioner, and this process would take some time. However, I shall inquire and inform the honourable member next week of the results.

SUPERANNUATION

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Some few weeks ago I asked the Premier a question about the superannuation entitlement of one of my constituents. After checking with the Premier's Secretary, I understand the honourable gentleman has a reply to my question. I ask him if he will be kind enough to give it to the House.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Secretary of the Superannuation Fund reports:

Old rate: (before 1/7/67)—

Pension of \$8 a fortnight plus surplus distribution payment of \$6.20 a year.

The surplus distribution was previously paid in advance on July 1 of each year, that is, the first day of the financial year. Therefore, the last annual payment made on July 1, 1966, was for the year 1966-67. The Superannuation Act Amendment Act 1967 provided that as from July 1, 1967, the surplus distribution would be made by fortnightly instalments equal to one twenty-fifth of the previous annual amount, thus:

New rate: (from 1/7/67)—

	\$
Pension of \$8 a fortnight	8.00
Add surplus distribution	0.25

\$8.25 a fortnight

The fortnightly surplus distribution of 25c will now amount to \$6.50 in each year instead of the previous payment of \$6.20.

Later:

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I thank the Premier for the information, but the answer he gave me was an answer to a question that I did not expect to be ready yet. As I have now explained to the Premier in more detail the question to which I desired a reply, I ask him if he will give that reply now.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am glad that in something we have exceeded the honourable member's requirements as to speed.

Mr. Millhouse: It doesn't often happen.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I appreciate that the honourable member expects everything to be done in a short time, and I am pleased that we have met his deadline. In reply to the question, a former employee of the Produce Department was retired on the grounds of invalidity as from March 30, 1967, and was granted a pension of \$112 a fortnight from that date. An increase in salaries payable under the Public Service Act was gazetted on April 20, 1967, the increase being made retrospective to February 6, 1967.

The Crown Solicitor, in an opinion dated November 2, 1960, has advised that, in his opinion, "a contributor who had retired before the gazettal of the award . . . is not entitled to elect to contribute for additional units of pension. In the first place, such a contributor ceased, on his retirement, to be 'an employee' as defined in section 3 of the Superannuation Act and only an employee can contribute to the fund. Secondly, the pension which such a contributor is entitled to receive is a pension according to the number of units for which he was contributing at the time of his retirement and this pension became fixed and ascertained before any right to election arose."

The Crown Solicitor further advises that "it seems to me that the right to elect to take additional units vests in the contributor upon the gazettal of the award." In view of the opinion given by the Crown Solicitor, with which I agree, it was not possible for Mr. Messenger to elect to contribute for additional units as a result of an award which was published in the *Government Gazette* after the date of his retirement from the Public Service. It inevitably happens that, when something becomes fixed on a certain day, those who might have been entitled but for some other event that happened close to that day feel in some way deprived; but in fact this is not so. There had been no gazettal of the award at the relevant time. Consequently, Mr. Messenger has got the

pension to which he was entitled on his retirement. What later takes place—whether or not the award is retrospective in its effect—does not affect his position.

ORANGES

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The disparity that exists at present between the price received by the orange grower and that paid by the consumer in Adelaide is greater now than it has been. My attention was drawn to this matter by a recent letter in a newspaper stating that 100-count oranges that were returning \$1 to the grower were being sold retail for 5c each, or five times the sum received by the grower. Although a light crop of oranges is available and it is necessary to clear stock through existing outlets, a sharp drop has occurred in the wholesale price. Can the Minister of Agriculture explain the reason for this wide disparity and say why a difficult marketing position exists although there is a relatively small crop of navel oranges this year?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Representing a district that is concerned with selling oranges from Mypolonga, I have for the last 10 or 12 years received complaints concerning the disparity that exists between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: The disparity is greater this year than it has been.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I accept that statement, and will communicate with the Citrus Organization Committee, which controls sales, to try to obtain further information.

PEKINA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. HEASLIP: In reply to a question I asked on July 27 about boring in the Pekina area I was told that further pump testing and developmental work on this bore was planned for May, 1967. Has the Minister of Agriculture further information from the Minister of Mines about this matter?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Further work has been carried out on this bore by the Mines Department, including development and setting of a wire wound screen from 464ft. to 492ft. The maximum natural flow obtained was 600 gallons an hour, but with a pump installed the bore is capable of yielding 15,000 gallons an hour.

The cost of drilling and developing bores in this area, including sand screens, is estimated at about \$5,000 a bore. Unfortunately, the natural flow is so limited as to require the

installation of a pump to provide adequate water for irrigation. This additional capital cost, plus the cost of pumping water, appears to make the economics of large scale irrigation in this area questionable. I shall inquire to see whether further information is available.

STURT GORGE.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I ask a question of the Minister of Lands, if he can spare me the time. It concerns the reservation of at least part of the Sturt Gorge as a pleasure resort. I asked the Minister a question about this on March 1 last and his reply, in part, was:

As the matter is at present with either the Attorney-General's Department or the Town Planning Department, I would prefer at this stage not to make any statement on the matter, but I assure the honourable member that because of his interest in the past in this matter he will be informed of the outcome of any negotiations.

That was on March 1. During the recess, on May 3, I followed it up with a telephone call to the Minister's Secretary. I was told that the matter was still in the hands of the Town Planner, that negotiations were going on and that when there was something to tell me I would be told. That is now three months ago to the day. One would expect there had been some conclusion to the matter. I guess the Minister has overlooked telling me of it. Is there anything he can tell the House, after this lapse of time, about making the Sturt Gorge into a reserve?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As I have said on a previous occasion, I am always happy to spare the honourable member some time. I passed the comment previously that indeed it would take me only a second to do what should be done to the honourable member on some occasions.

Mr. Millhouse: I cannot hear you.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I said it would take me only a second to do what should be done to the honourable member, from the way he asks his questions. As regards the questions he has asked about the reservation of the Sturt Gorge, I have not neglected the honourable member in this matter.

Mr. Millhouse: Good!

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: In fact, I have said previously that I appreciated his interest and was completely in accord with his views on this matter.

Mr. Millhouse: Good!

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am rather surprised that he would think that some decision had been taken without his knowledge of it, because only this morning—

Mr. Millhouse: It is only the lapse of time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: If the honourable member realized how much was involved in this matter, he would appreciate that we are quite justified. In fact, I am saying that this matter has been dealt with as speedily as possible, but the honourable member is obviously impatient. He may be impatient because he wants the reserve—and so do I. I am pleased to be able to inform him that only this morning I spoke to the Minister of Local Government who, the honourable member knows, is now responsible for the Planning and Development Department. Subsequently, I spoke to the Minister's Secretary, whom I asked for a detailed report on the progress made in this matter in order that I could write to the honourable member and tell him exactly what had happened. This took place this morning.

Mr. Millhouse: Then it is a good day to ask the question.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think it is rather a coincidence that the honourable member asked his question today, but I hope I shall have detailed information for him next Tuesday.

Mr. Millhouse: I appreciate that.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to give it to him and to the House.

SEEPAGE

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am becomingly increasingly concerned about seepage into the waters of the Murray River. In the year 1938 (I think it was) a seepage scheme was installed at Barmera, which drained the seepage waters into Lake Bonney. At that time it was considered by the experts that this would not have any serious implications or present any difficult problems. When I last visited the area, I noticed with some concern that there had been a great deterioration of the trees surrounding the lake, and I believe that the waters of Lake Bonney now have a high salt content. I know that ultimately some of this water finds its way back into the river. Will the Minister of Irrigation have an investigation made into whether this seepage water should not now be ponded rather than poured back into the lake, which of course goes into the river?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This matter has caused considerable concern to many people, particularly those in the area, to the officers of my department, and to the member for Chaffey (Mr. Curren). Some proposals for diverting water from Lake Bonney have been put forward, but they are all expensive. The water that has been draining into the lake has not increased in volume since the drain was constructed in, I think, 1933. Although this drain was improved slightly as recently as 18 months ago by piping the water for a certain distance, no more water is entering the lake now than previously.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: What about the salt content?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I agree that there has been an increase in salinity. However, whether or not this can be attributed to the water entering the lake I do not know, because evaporation takes place in this lake which, in itself, has some effect on the salinity of the water. Although this problem has been examined many times, no feasible or economic solution seems possible. We are concerned about the trees on the fringe of the lake dying, although it has been said by experts (or people whom I believe to be expert in their judgment on this matter) that this is due more to drowning than to the salinity of the water in the lake. Of course, the cause of the problem is a matter of some contention. Suffice it to say that the trees are dying, and that is serious. I will again have the matter examined for the honourable member and ascertain whether any progress has been made towards solving this problem.

EGGS

Mr. FREEBAIRN: At a poultry farmers' meeting held recently at Saddleworth one of the speakers present suggested that the number of chickens being hatched this year for future egg laying was about 25 per cent higher than the number last year. Although I do not know whether the South Australian Egg Board is keeping a check on chicken sales, I ask the Minister of Agriculture whether he will be good enough to ascertain from the board whether chicken sales are, in fact, 25 per cent higher this year.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Yes.

LOAN ESTIMATES

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy, 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, 1967-68, and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1967.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: (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, 1968, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Loan Estimates that I have the privilege now to present have three features of overwhelming importance. The first is that, although the programme has had to be constructed without the supplementary provisions that this State submitted to the Commonwealth as necessary to give a stimulus in those areas of industry where Commonwealth policies have allowed a down-turn to occur, a reasonable expansion of works is provided and at the same time the Government proposes to bring the Loan Fund to balance. Secondly, with the expansion of works provided, the volume of expenditure will reach a clear record level. Thirdly, the amount of expenditure that the Government is undertaking in the construction and financing of housing is not only a record for this State in that particular field but involves a provision at low interest rates of a far greater proportion of governmental Loan funds for housing than is provided in any other State of Australia. This will importantly contribute to employment in the building and construction industries of the State.

Before outlining the Government's Loan proposals for 1967-68 I intend to deal very briefly with the major points affecting the Loan Account last year. When the Loan Budget was presented 12 months ago it was expected that during the course of 1966-67 it would be practicable to reduce the deficit on Loan Account from \$2,465,000 to \$144,000, and that the current improvement thereby achieved with Loan funds would offset the prospective revenue deficit.

The forecast took into account proposed new borrowings of \$88,430,000, of which \$20,750,000 was to be borrowed specifically for housing in terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, leaving \$67,680,000

available towards the projects set out in the Loan Estimates. Actual borrowings during the year were in accord with those earlier proposals as approved by the Australian Loan Council. It was estimated that the State would also have available for respending some \$12,100,000 of repayments and recoveries from advances and Loan expenditures made in previous years. Actual repayments fell short of this estimate by about \$950,000, primarily because of a lag in sales of the forestry undertaking and the consequent reduced availability of funds in the working account from which Loan repayments and contributions to revenue are made.

On the other hand, as I have explained fully, there were some quite large payments, particularly for the Engineering and Water Supply and Railways Departments, expected to fall due late in 1966-67, which actually carried over to 1967-68, and in the normal course Loan Account would have moved into surplus. The original estimates provided for meeting from Loan \$3,800,000 of grants for tertiary education buildings and for up to \$2,600,000 for building grants for non-Government hospitals. This latter comprised only about half the volume of prospective grants in 1966-67 for hospital buildings, as early in the year it was not expected that adequate Loan funds would be available to cover the whole range of those grants. Provision for the remainder was proposed, as in earlier years, through Consolidated Revenue Account. Late in the year, having regard to the improvement in the Loan balance and to the heavy and continuing pressure on Revenue Account, the Government decided to relieve the latter account to the extent of the remaining \$2,624,000 by using the authority given by section 5 (3) of the Public Purposes Loan Act, 1966. This subsection permits the Treasurer to increase expenditure upon any line already in the schedule to the Act to the extent that provision for other lines may not be fully absorbed. As a consequence of these adjustments the provision for building grants in this State was brought fully into line with the long-standing practice in other Australian States of meeting such expenditures out of Loan.

Taking into account all the factors I have mentioned, I point out that the balance of Loan Account at June 30, 1967, was a deficit of \$1,206,000. For 1967-68, Loan Council, at its meeting late in June last, adopted a total new borrowing programme of \$677,000,000, an

increase of \$32,000,000, or about 5 per cent, above the 1966-67 programme of \$645,000,000. South Australia's share of this year's programme is \$92,820,000, of which \$21,000,000 is to be borrowed in accordance with the housing agreement, leaving \$71,820,000 available for the normal works programme. The \$21,000,000 for housing is \$250,000 above last year's allocation. Of the increase, \$150,000 has been allocated to the South Australian Housing Trust taking the trust's total allocation of this special low-interest money to \$10,150,000 this year. The balance of \$10,850,000 is to be handled through the Home Builders' Account. It is expected that this latter amount will be supplemented by about \$1,270,000 of net recoveries, so that a total of about \$12,120,000 is planned for distribution through the State Bank and through building societies for advances to individuals to build or purchase houses.

The \$71,820,000 of new moneys available for the works programme will again be supplemented by repayments of earlier expenditures. Because of the problems of timber sales it is likely that repayments by the forestry undertaking will again be restricted and therefore below the levels of 1965-66 and previous years. That forecast is, of course, difficult to make at present. Honourable members will realize that there is at present an up-turn in building figures. How quickly this will occur it not yet clear. What the immediate effects will have on the forestry undertaking is, again, unclear. However, the recoveries of the Public Buildings Department are expected to be higher because of special contributions under university teaching hospitals arrangements. Overall, it seems reasonable to expect repayments to increase to about \$11,950,000. In looking at expenditure proposals, the Government has had regard to the inevitable heavy pressures on Revenue Account, and has therefore decided to provide again in the Loan Estimates for all grants for building purposes for tertiary education and for non-Government hospitals. The provisions for these purposes aggregate \$7,000,000 in 1967-68 compared with a peak requirement of \$8,802,000 in 1966-67. The overall programme, which has been framed after a careful consideration of the relative needs of all departments and authorities, proposes total expenditures of \$82,560,000, an increase of \$4,751,000, or about 6 per cent, beyond the actual payments of \$77,809,000 in 1966-67. Honourable members will see that there is in fact an increase here of more than

the proportionate increase in our Commonwealth Loan funds. In summary, the funds expected to be available and the expenditure proposals for this year are:

	\$	\$
Balance in the Loan Fund at June 30, 1967—deficit . . .		1,206,000
New borrowings, being South Australia's share of a total programme of \$677,000,000 . . .	92,820,000	
Less diversion for housing under the terms of the Commonwealth - State Housing Agreement	21,000,000	
	<u>71,820,000</u>	
Repayments of previous advances and expenditures		11,950,000
		<u>82,564,000</u>
Available funds		82,564,000
Programme as set out in the Loan Estimates		<u>82,560,000</u>
Estimated balance in the Loan Fund at June 30, 1968—surplus		4,000

The programme as set down would mean an improvement in Loan balances of \$1,210,000—that is, from a commencing deficit of \$1,206,000 to a closing balance in hand of a nominal \$4,000. The Estimates have been prepared and presented assuming the passage of the Morphett Street Bridge Act Amendment Bill. This amendment is designed to permit the whole of the provisions for the bridge to be met out of the Highways Fund, instead of being made half from the Highways Fund and half from Loan Account. Accordingly the only provision made for that bridge in the 1967-68 Estimates now presented is \$120,000 to cover possible requirements before the passing of and assent to the amendment. Provision is made in the estimated repayments for the subsequent recovery from the Highways Fund of this amount and an anticipated further recovery of earlier loan expenditures upon the bridge of \$130,000. These two recoveries, plus the anticipated further expenditure from the Highways Fund upon the bridge subsequent to the amendment, would aggregate \$760,000.

The State Loan funds to be made available to the State Bank for loans to producers, to the Electricity Trust and to the Housing Trust, will be supported by semi-Government borrowings, by funds already in hand, and by internal funds such as surpluses and depreciation and maintenance provisions. The proposals for Woods and Forests, Railways, and

Public Buildings Departments, are to be supported by special Commonwealth contributions. These are set out in detail in the Loan Estimates or later in this explanation. The main details of the proposed programme are:

ADVANCES FOR HOMES, \$700,000—Of this provision \$200,000 is set aside for financing the purchase of existing homes, whilst the remainder is used in smaller part for financing necessary additions to homes already owned by persons who have received their original loans under the Advances for Homes Act, and in greater part in financing the purchase of homes constructed in country areas by the Housing Trust. Because of the arrangements with the Commonwealth it is not convenient to finance these latter homes out of the Home Builders' Account established under the housing agreement.

As well as administering the Advances for Homes Act on behalf of the Government the State Bank conducts the detailed allocation of a large part of the moneys which the State borrows at a concessional rate under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and which it makes available through the Home Builders' Account to finance the erection or purchase of new homes. The proportion of State Bank advances financed from housing agreement moneys has been increased greatly in recent years, so that normal State Loan funds now form only a small part of the bank's lending programme.

The bank is likely to have available for lending in 1967-68, housing agreement moneys, State Loan funds, carryover funds from June, 1967, and repayments of previous advances, which together will be sufficient to carry out a lending programme of about \$13,300,000, or about \$500,000 more than in 1966-67.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, \$750,000—During 1966-67 the bank advanced \$969,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This total comprised \$819,000 advanced to distilleries, fruit canning and fruit packing houses, cool stores and other processors of fruit, \$83,000 to fish handling co-operatives, \$38,000 to processors of dairy products, and \$29,000 to assist an egg marketing co-operative; \$829,000 was provided from State Loan funds and \$140,000 from semi-government borrowings and funds on hand from the previous year. Of the \$200,000 borrowed as semi-government loans in 1966-67, \$100,000 remained unspent at June 30 last and will be available to meet payments in 1967-68 on account of commitments already made.

It is expected that about \$1,150,000 will be required in 1967-68 so that the bank may continue to assist in financing capital extensions by co-operative enterprises of this kind. For these purposes \$100,000 has been carried forward from last year, \$750,000 is to be provided from Loan Account, and \$300,000 will be raised by way of new semi-government loans. Honourable members will doubtless be aware that at the last Loan Council meeting it was agreed to raise the limit of non-approved semi-government loans from \$200,000 to \$300,000, which allows a considerable increase in various areas of semi-government borrowings. This is something that will be of considerable facility to the semi-government borrowing programmes.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, \$180,000—Under the Advances to Settlers Act the bank advanced \$133,000 during 1966-67. This amount comprised \$106,000 for farm buildings, mainly houses, \$16,000 for land clearing and pasture development, and \$11,000 for improvements in farm water supply. It is proposed that \$180,000 be provided for these purposes in 1967-68, as there are considerable commitments in hand.

STUDENT HOSTELS, \$100,000—Last year the bank advanced \$31,000 under the Student Hostels (Advances) Act. This amount was considerably less than the original estimate as several institutions which had given notice of intention to apply for loans have taken much longer than expected to bring their plans to maturity. It is still most difficult to forecast how rapidly they will now proceed and what new projects may be submitted, but it is estimated that the call upon funds can be covered by an appropriation of \$100,000. The purpose of the loans is to assist in the financing of accommodation to cater principally for the needs of country students at various metropolitan educational institutions. These loans are made on a long term basis and on conditions comparable with loans for housing purposes.

MORPHETT STREET BRIDGE, \$120,000—The arrangement between the Government and the Corporation of the City of Adelaide for the reconstruction of the Morphett Street bridge and associated works provides that the works will be carried out by the council but that the Government will provide the finance in the first instance. The council will then repay half the cost with interest over a period of 30 years.

The estimated total cost of the complete scheme is about \$3,400,000. To the end of June last, payments by the Treasurer had amounted to \$2,140,000, of which the non-repayable half had been provided from the Highways Fund and the repayable half from Loan Account. To enable the works to be completed this financial year further advances by the Treasurer of about \$1,260,000 will be required. Under the provisions of the Morphett Street Bridge Act, as enacted in 1964, half of this amount would be provided from the Highways Fund and half from Loan Account. However, as I explained recently in introducing the amendment to this Act, the Government intends that the whole of the finance shall be provided from the Highways Fund, with repayments by the council going back to that fund. The proposed Loan provision of \$120,000 is intended to cover payments this year prior to the assent to the amendment.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, \$920,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$501,000. The drainage scheme to carry floodwaters from the south-western suburbs was commenced in 1960-61 and the first stage was originally estimated to cost about \$4,400,000. All of the approved drains rising west of the Sturt River and discharging directly to the sea have been completed and a flood control dam has been constructed on the upper reaches of the river to control the discharge of stormwaters from the hills section of the catchment. Because of the ability of the present winding channel of the Sturt River to convey only relatively small flows, it has been necessary to defer the construction of most of the drains rising east of the river and discharging into it until the channel has been improved.

Approval has now been given to an extension of the drainage scheme to provide for the realigning, deepening, widening and concrete lining of sections of the Sturt River. A current re-estimate of the total cost of the entire scheme is almost \$8,000,000. Members will be aware that the Government is making available a special unmatched contribution of \$1,000,000 towards the added and unforeseen costs associated with the work in the lower reaches of the Sturt River. All of the funds required are being provided by the Government in the first instance and half of the cost of the scheme, apart from the special \$1,000,000, will be recovered subsequently from the local authorities whose areas will benefit. Expenditure in 1966-67 was mainly

for the construction of Drain 10 west of the Sturt River and for land purchases in connection with the widening and realigning of the river channel. A sum of \$920,000 is provided this year for the construction of earthworks on the Sturt River and drains east of the river.

WOODVILLE, HENLEY AND GRANGE DRAINAGE, \$260,000—In terms of the Metropolitan Area (Woodville, Henley and Grange) Drainage Act the Government has made an arrangement with the two councils concerned for the construction of drains and associated works to drain floodwaters from Fulham Gardens and Henley Beach. The work, estimated originally to cost \$773,000, is being carried out by the councils but the Government has agreed to provide the whole finance up to the figure of \$773,000 in the first instance. Half the cost with interest will be repaid by the councils over a period of 53 years.

The work is being undertaken in two stages and expenditure on Stage I to the end of June last was \$513,000. During last year it became apparent that the cost of completing the scheme would be considerably in excess of the amount provided in the Act, and accordingly the Government referred the matter back to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for further investigation and report. No construction work was carried out on the scheme during 1966-67 pending this investigation. The latest estimate for the completion of Stage I is \$1,221,000, and the recommendation from the committee is that the Government should not be involved in any expenditure beyond the \$773,000 originally agreed upon. The \$260,000 proposed this year is the remaining balance of the provision authorized under the Act.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE—OTHER, \$200,000—The Government has received a number of submissions from local government bodies in the metropolitan area for financial assistance with projects to dispose of floodwaters. The two main problems involved are to fit proposals for particular areas into an effective overall pattern and to find the funds required to carry out all the desirable works. The Government has considered a number of alternative approaches and has decided that the best procedure would be to subsidize councils to assist them to construct approved projects for main drains. Submissions from councils will be examined fully by officers of the Highways Department to see whether the proposals are technically sound and whether

they fit into an effective overall scheme for the suburbs. If proposals are expected to cost more than \$200,000 they may be submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for report and recommendation.

Suitable proposals will then be considered by the Government for subsidy on the basis of one dollar for each dollar provided by a council up to an approved limit. Councils will be responsible for finding their quota of one-half of the funds required and for carrying out the actual work. The Government will make every effort to set aside funds to assist councils in this problem of drainage of floodwaters. Naturally the amount to be provided and its allocation each year must have regard to the relative urgency of drainage proposals and to the demands on limited Loan funds for all other purposes. A sum of \$200,000 is provided this year to assist councils in schemes that may be approved.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, \$425,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$350,000. Works completed during the year include the replacement of various lengths of channel at Berri, Chaffey (Ral Ral), and Waikerie with pipeline, and the construction of concrete bridges at Mobilong and Cobdogla. Expenditure in 1967-68 is proposed as follows: \$70,000 is provided to commence the construction of a new pumping station at Cadell, the estimated total cost of which is about \$90,000; \$60,000 is required to construct a new overhead storage tank at Barmera to replace the existing tank, which is no longer capable of meeting the requirements of the expanding town; and \$10,000 is proposed for the purchase of materials for the replacement of the existing stock and domestic water supply at Jervois. The scheme is estimated to cost about \$110,000 and it is expected that the laying of mains will be commenced in 1968-69. A sum of \$28,000 is provided to complete work on a stock and domestic water supply at Mypolonga. The laying of mains was completed last year and expenditure in 1967-68 will complete the construction of an overhead tank and the installation of pumping plant. A sum of \$107,000 is proposed to complete the enlarging and resiting of the town water supply mains to North Berri in order to improve pressure on the higher levels. Funds are also provided for various channels, pipelines, buildings, plant and other minor works.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE, \$520,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$523,000. During the year the remaining subsidiary drains in the Western Division were completed and it is not expected that any further work will be necessary in this division. Total expenditure therein to the end of June last was \$2,355,000. The Eastern Division scheme provides for the drainage of 727,000 acres of land between Kalangadoo and Naracoorte and is being carried out in two stages. Stage I, involving the construction of a main outlet drain from Mosquito Creek at Struan, via Bool Lagoon, and an enlarged Drain M to the sea at Beachport, is almost completed. The main outlet drain has been completed and satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the stopbanks on the northern and western sides of Bool Lagoon and on the inlet channel to lead the floodwaters of Mosquito Creek into the lagoon. To June 30 last \$4,476,000 had been spent on the first stage: \$195,000 is provided to enable work on the stopbanks and on improvements to the Mosquito Creek channel to be completed during 1967-68.

Stage II of the Eastern Division scheme involves the enlargement and extension of Drain C, the enlargement of the Baker Range drain, and the construction of a new Killanoola drain. The work is estimated to cost about \$880,000, and \$254,000 was spent in 1966-67 on improvements to Drain C. A sum of \$291,000 is proposed in 1967-68 to continue this work and to commence operations on the Baker Range drain and the new Killanoola drain.

REMARK IRRIGATION TRUST—LOAN TO, \$250,000—In accordance with the provisions of the Renmark Irrigation Trust Act the Government has undertaken to finance, in the first instance, the cost of constructing a pumping station at Renmark and rising mains and ancillary works up to an amount of \$1,120,000. Two-sevenths of this amount is to be provided by way of grant from revenue and the remainder by way of loan repayable by the Renmark Irrigation Trust. The trust expects that an amount of \$350,000 will be required during 1967-68 for the purchase of pipes in connection with the rising main from the new pumping station and the laying of some of these pipes. A sum of \$250,000 has therefore been provided from Loan Account this year for these purposes and \$100,000 will be provided from Revenue Account. Revenue Account

will also provide funds to subsidize expenditure by the trust on channel rehabilitation and drainage.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, \$2,000,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$1,900,000 the main items of expenditure being:

	\$
Purchase of land	267,000
Maintenance of existing forests	387,000
Preparation of land and planting	576,000
Log debarking and chipping equipment, Mount Burr	18,000
Main mill building and bandline, Mount Burr	69,000
Control of siren wasp	58,000
Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings	74,000
Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and forest areas	118,000
Administration	333,000
	\$1,900,000

The more important provisions for 1967-68 are as follows: \$360,000 is proposed to meet the cost of recurring maintenance services involved in forest establishment and development; and \$650,000 is provided for preparation of land and planting. About 6,000 acres will be planted during 1967-68 and, after allowing for clear felling and for fire losses, the total area of State pine plantations will be about 175,000 acres at the end of June next. A sum of \$380,000 is proposed for the purchase of land suitable for forestry as it becomes available; \$58,000 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 siren wasp; and \$217,000 is required to complete the purchase and installation of log debarking, chipping and bandline equipment at the Mount Burr sawmill.

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—\$1,620,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, \$2,750,000 for sawmill working expenses, and \$730,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working—will be charged against a working account and recovered out of receipts from timber sales. The last item—\$375,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment—will remain a charge against Loan Account. The total amount required for forestry development and associated mill works in 1967-68 is

\$2,300,000, but, as \$300,000 is expected to be made available by the Commonwealth Government under special legislation to encourage forestry, \$2,000,000 is the probable requirement of Loan funds. The Commonwealth legislation provides for advances to each of the six States in the period of five years to June 30, 1971. The advances are to be made to meet a proportion of the cost of new forestry development provided that the total acreage planted in any year exceeds a specified base figure—in the case of South Australia a base figure of 4,500 acres. The States will not be liable for interest and repayment instalments until the expiration of 10 years from the making of each advance.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, \$5,800,000—Expenditure from Loan Account on railway capital works in 1966-67 amounted to \$4,815,000. The major works completed for the Rolling Stock Branch were the construction of 15 diesel-electric locomotives, seven steel brake vans, three workmen's sleeping vans, 13 motor body transport waggons and improvements to freight vehicles. After allowing for \$200,000 of material to be supplied from stock on hand, a net \$2,110,000 is required this year for the Way and Works Branch to finance works to the value of \$2,310,000. The detailed proposals are as follows: \$1,896,000 is proposed to meet the cost of sundry works, such as track relaying, bridges and culverts, signalling and safety devices, minor buildings and improvements to yards, as they are required; and \$40,000 is provided for the completion of ballasting and fencing as required for the new railway from Ceduna to Kevin. The railway is estimated to cost \$1,500,000, and \$1,460,000 had been spent to June 30. A sum of \$104,000 is set aside for the purchase or construction of houses for employees and \$270,000 for plant and sundries.

A sum of \$3,690,000 is proposed for the Rolling Stock Branch in 1967-68, the more important provisions being: \$805,000 is provided for progress payments under contracts for the construction of 21 diesel-electric locomotives and spares. Already 15 of these locomotives are in service. A sum of \$1,456,000 is proposed to continue the construction of 20 suburban railcars, and \$98,000 is provided for the construction of five workmen's sleeping vans; and \$363,000 is proposed to continue the programme of modifications and improvements to freight vehicles.

The conversion to 4ft. 8½in. gauge of the existing narrow gauge railway from Port Pirie to 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. The estimated total cost is about \$36,000,000, and 235 miles of track is involved. A sum of \$6,727,000 was spent last year for earthworks, bridges and ballasting, the laying of 38 miles of track, the establishment of stockyards and platforms, and the manufacture of sundry items of rolling stock. This carried the total expenditure to over \$19,600,000. Further progress involving an expenditure of about \$9,600,000 from Commonwealth Loan funds is proposed during 1967-68. A sum of \$288,000 is provided from Loan Account for the conversion of 12 diesel-electric locomotives and 100 waggons from 3ft 6in. gauge to 4ft. 8½in. gauge.

HARBOURS ACCOMMODATION, \$2,055,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$2,046,000, and progress was made on a number of projects. Expenditure in 1967-68 provides for the following works: \$665,000 is proposed to continue work on widening and deepening the river channel between the outer and inner harbours. This major scheme, which is necessary to cater for the larger ocean-going cargo ships now in general use, includes extending the Outer Harbour swinging basin, providing beacons in new positions and reclaiming low lying land. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$6,600,000, and \$2,039,000 had been spent to the end of June. A sum of \$600,000 is provided to commence work on the provision of bulk loading facilities at Giles Point on southern Yorke Peninsula. The scheme is designed to provide a berth depth of 32ft. and a 400-ton-an-hour loading rate. Investigations reveal that these facilities are adequate for present needs but can be readily adapted to a 38ft. depth and an 800-ton-an-hour loading rate at a relatively minor additional cost should future developments prove this necessary. The scheme is estimated to cost \$2,200,000. A sum of \$90,000 is required to complete the reconstruction of smelters wharf at Port Pirie with 1,310ft. of steel sheet-piled wharf; 850ft. of new wharf has been completed and is available for use. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$1,400,000, and \$383,000 was spent last year.

FISHING HAVENS, \$80,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$20,000.

Expenditure this year is proposed as follows: \$28,000 is required to complete additions to the jetty at Kingston (South-East); \$30,000 is provided to commence work on the extension of the jetty at Southend; and \$22,000 is set aside for various minor works.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, \$27,000,000— Payments from Loan Account for water and sewer works during 1966-67 totalled \$24,064,000. During the year the contour drain at Hope Valley was completed in time to divert winter run-off waters as a protection against pollution. The expenditure on this work amounted to \$193,000. The work on the Strathalbyn-Milang water supply was virtually completed and the scheme was put into commission during the year. The cost to the end of June was \$657,000. The suction pipeline is still under construction. During the year the trunk main between Sandy Creek and Gawler and the water supply schemes at Angaston, South Hummocks and Burra were completed. The Mansfield Park sewerage scheme, which provides sewerage facilities for a large area at Mansfield Park, Athol Park, Woodville North and Wingfield, was completed and put into operation in 1967 at a cost of \$1,407,000. Another sewerage scheme completed was the Darlington and Bedford Park scheme at a cost of \$187,000. The total amount proposed to be spent on water and sewer works in 1967-68 is \$27,000,000, and I shall comment on the recent progress of many large projects designed to serve both the country and the metropolitan area as I deal with the provisions for 1967-68.

Morgan-Whyalla and Iron Knob Water Supply, \$2,072,000—A sum of \$2,047,000 is provided to continue work on the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main, the estimated cost of which is about \$30,000,000. Laying of the main is complete and work is in progress on the new pumping station at Morgan, on surface tanks, and on a 20,000,000-gallon storage at Hanson. Expenditure on this scheme to the end of June was \$24,627,000.

Adelaide Water District, \$6,260,000—An amount of \$637,000 is provided for additional pumping plant for the Mannum-Adelaide main. This work, required to meet the increasing demand for water in the metropolitan area, will provide for the optimum capacity of the main. The estimated cost is \$2,083,000. Provision of \$150,000 is made in 1967-68 for a start on the Murray Bridge to Hahndorf main. The scheme will augment the metropolitan

water supply by pumping water from the Murray River at Murray Bridge and lifting it through three pumping lifts over the Mount Lofty Ranges for discharge into the Onkaparinga River. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$25,250,000. A sum of \$92,000 is provided for works at Happy Valley reservoir. Of this, \$62,000 is to complete the work on the inlet and outlet tunnels, which were advanced sufficiently to be put into operation during 1966-67. The expenditure to the end of June on this major work amounted to \$6,564,000.

A sum of \$1,410,000 is provided for further work on the Kangaroo Creek reservoir, which will have a capacity of about 6,000,000,000 gallons and will augment the supply of water to the metropolitan area. Total cost of the scheme is estimated at \$5,750,000, and expenditure to the end of June for preliminary work was \$789,000. During 1967-68 a contract for the dam will be let and construction on the actual dam will commence. A sum of \$100,000 is provided to continue work on the construction of a main from Chandler Hill to Heathfield that will improve the water supply in the Stirling-Crafers area. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$600,000. Funds are also provided for extensions and improvements to the water supply at Elizabeth, Lynton, Salisbury, Stirling, Crafers, and Yatala Vale.

Warren Water District, \$196,000—A sum of \$26,000 is provided to commence work on the Watervale water supply. The total estimated cost of the scheme is \$180,000.

Country Water Districts, \$4,882,000—The sum of \$395,000 is required to complete the work on the Middle River scheme, Kangaroo Island. Construction of the storage tank was completed during the year and work on the concrete dam is in progress. The scheme is estimated to cost \$1,607,000, and the expenditure to the end of June last was \$1,212,000. The sum of \$3,067,000 is provided to continue work on the construction of a pipeline from the Murray River at Swan Reach to Stockwell. The scheme is estimated to cost \$8,000,000, and expenditure to the end of June last was \$1,198,000. Provision of \$448,000 is made to continue work on a pumping station at Tailem Bend to serve the first section of the trunk water main from Tailem Bend to Keith. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at \$8,000,000, and the expenditure to June 30 last was \$2,627,000. Main laying has ceased

temporarily so that available funds may be used for more urgent works. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at Beachport, Bordertown, Burra, Encounter Bay, Jamestown and Booleroo Centre, Kingston, Milang, Strathalbyn, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, Narrung, Point McLeay, Parndana, Penola, Peterborough, Streaky Bay and Whyalla.

Tod River Water District, \$1,386,000—The sum of \$870,000 is provided for further work on the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main. The scheme involves the laying of 84 miles of large trunk main and is estimated to cost a total of \$8,196,000. To the end of June last, 44 miles had been completed at a cost of \$4,181,000. Funds are also provided for extensions of mains and other works in various sections of the Tod River district and for the construction of a storage tank at Pimbaacla to serve Ceduna and the surrounding farm lands.

Beetaloo, Bundaleer and Baroota Water District, \$467,000—An amount of \$60,000 is provided to improve the water supply at Port Pirie to cater for development by Broken Hill Associated Smelters and for additional housing. The sum of \$157,000 is provided to continue work on the enlargement and extension of the Yorke Peninsula water supply system. This scheme involves the laying of subsidiary mains, duplication of part of the existing main between Minlaton and Yorketown, and construction of storage tanks. The estimated total cost is \$952,000. Main laying is about 85 per cent complete and construction of tanks has been started. Expenditure to the end of June last was \$535,000.

Adelaide Sewers, \$9,182,000—The work on the Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works will continue during 1967-68, and \$3,200,000 is provided for this purpose. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$22,140,000, and \$18,000,000 had been spent to the end of June last. Work on Stages I and II of the scheme, consisting of the purchase of land, the Salisbury-Elizabeth trunk sewer, the administrative building, the main sewage pumping station, tanks, lagoons and associated ancillary works, has been completed. The Adelaide to Bolivar main trunk sewer has also been completed and is now operating. During 1966-67 progress was made on Stage III, which includes additional tanks and lagoons, a powerhouse and plant. Contract work on Stage III is programmed to be completed during September,

1968. The sum of \$614,000 is proposed for reconstruction of sewers in 1967-68. Of this amount, \$274,000 is proposed to continue work on the reconstruction of the south-western suburbs drainage area. The scheme is designed to cope with the increasing outflows in these suburbs and to provide relief from annual flooding in the St. Mary's area. The estimated total cost is \$2,600,000, and the amount spent to the end of June last was \$245,000. Funds are also provided for other reconstruction works, for sewerage of many new housing areas, and for treatment works, pumping stations, etc.

Country Sewers, \$1,552,000—The sum of \$370,000 is provided to commence work on the Mannum sewerage scheme, which is necessary to prevent the possible pollution of Murray River water. The estimated total cost is \$765,000. The sum of \$500,000 is provided for further work on the sewerage scheme at Whyalla, the estimated total cost of which is \$4,650,000. The amount spent to June 30 last was \$1,563,000.

MURRAY RIVER WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., \$2,800,000—Provision is made for a State contribution of \$2,800,000 towards the cost of capital works being undertaken in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement. The cost of such works is shared equally by the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The major part of the costs in 1966-67 and in prospect for the future are, of course, associated with the Chowilla dam. The total cost incurred last year in respect of the dam was almost \$1,500,000, the major payments being for a railway from Paringa to the dam site to carry stone. Work also progressed on field investigations and in the establishment of a camp at Paringa. The tenders received for the construction of the dam wall and associated works have proved to be higher than the estimate, and arising from this the River Murray Commission decided to re-examine the benefits expected to result from the scheme. The commission has asked the Engineering and Water Supply Department as constructing agent to explore any possible modification of the scheme that may lead to reductions in cost. As soon as possible after receiving a recommendation from the commission, the Government will again consider the whole matter and will keep members informed of probable developments. The Government remains confident that the current examination will show the great advantages of Chowilla and that the other States and the Commonwealth will give the project

their full support. In the expectation of an early decision to proceed, the Government is providing in these Estimates for a contribution of \$2,500,000 towards work estimated to cost \$10,000,000 this financial year. The sum of \$300,000 is provided to meet the State's share of the cost of other Murray River capital works.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LAND AND SERVICES, \$23,650,000.

Hospital Buildings, \$9,060,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$6,572,000. Several minor works were completed during the year, including the provision of an emergency power plant at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, the conversion of the laundry building at Enfield Receiving Home to provide a self-service restaurant for the use of patients, and the first stage of the installation of steam heating in various wards at Glenside Hospital. I will comment on major works in progress at the end of June last when giving details of this years' provisions. The main proposals for 1967-68 are:

Royal Adelaide Hospital—The sum of \$5,915,000 is provided for further work on the rebuilding scheme for the Royal Adelaide Hospital. The complete scheme is estimated to cost almost \$24,000,000 and involves the erection of an administration and kitchen block, an outpatients block, a theatre block, a ward block of 550 beds, a boilerhouse and a new nurses' home. Expenditure to the end of June last was \$11,673,000, of which \$4,106,000 was spent in 1966-67. During the year the construction of the boilerhouse was completed and satisfactory progress was made on the outpatients, theatre and ward blocks. Work on these blocks will continue in 1967-68 and construction of the new nurses' home will be commenced. It is also proposed to commence the conversion of the old outpatients building for use as a nurses' training school. The sum of \$800,000 is provided to continue work on the construction of a new seven-storey building to provide additional accommodation at the Dental Hospital. The scheme is estimated to cost \$3,000,000, and \$1,893,000 had been spent to the end of June, 1967.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital—An amount of \$100,000 is provided to commence the construction of major additions at the hospital, involving a new nine-storey ward wing with specialist wards and laboratories, an additional floor over the existing ward block, extensions to the outpatients block and the theatre suite,

a new pharmacy, and additions to the medical officers' accommodation and the nurses' home. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$8,600,000.

Glenside Hospital—The sum of \$200,000 is proposed to commence the construction of a new kitchen at the hospital to replace the existing kitchen, which is completely outmoded and which is unsuitable for a satisfactory rehabilitation scheme. The old kitchen will eventually be used to provide bulk storage accommodation. The new building, including the provision of modern facilities, is estimated to cost about \$500,000.

Strathmont Hospital—The sum of \$130,000 is provided to commence the construction of the new Strathmont Hospital to provide a training centre for the intellectually retarded. The hospital and training centre is based on the concept of a village community and will comprise groups of single-storey buildings consisting of administration and community centre, diagnostic treatment buildings, villas, staff accommodation, nursery and service buildings. The hospital is estimated to cost about \$6,400,000.

Port Pirie Hospital—An amount of \$100,000 is proposed to commence work on a number of improvements at the Port Pirie Hospital, including alterations to the children's ward and dispensary and the provision of new roadways.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science—The sum of \$400,000 is proposed to commence work on the construction of a new wing at the institute to provide additional and improved accommodation to enable the institute to carry out its work efficiently and meet the increasing demands being made upon it. The new wing will be adjacent to, and linked with, the existing building, and will comprise three floors, a basement and sub-basement, with foundations that will permit the addition of a further five upper floors at some future time. The building is estimated to cost about \$2,500,000 and will contain animal holding facilities, laboratories, lecture rooms and workshops. An amount of \$60,000 is provided to commence the construction of a laboratory building at the Berri Hospital to provide pathological services for the Murray River areas.

School Buildings, \$10,650,000—During 1966-67 actual payments from Loan Account were \$10,757,000, made up as follows:

	\$
The completion of 25 projects with a total value of \$7,688,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, and technical colleges	3,586,000
Work under 19 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges and Bedford Park Teachers College, with a total value of \$9,636,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1967	3,250,000
Work on craftwork centres, change rooms and typing rooms	369,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	1,395,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	1,182,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, subsidized works, and preliminary investigations and design	1,881,000
	<u>\$11,663,000</u>
Less provided from special Commonwealth grant towards science laboratories and technical training	906,000
	<u>\$10,757,000</u>

For 1967-68 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total \$12,450,000, and the ways in which the funds are to be used are as follows:

	\$
Work under 19 projects with a total value of \$9,636,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges, and Bedford Park Teachers College, which were in progress at June 30, 1967	4,158,000
The commencement of 17 projects with a total value of \$6,813,000 for new schools or major additions to schools and Raywood Training Centre	3,263,000
Work on craftwork centres, change rooms and typing rooms	179,000
Prefabricated classrooms or classroom equivalents	1,700,000
Samcon school units and components	100,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	1,000,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of schoolyards, fencing, roadways, toilets, and facilities, furniture and equipment, subsidized works, and preliminary investigations and design	2,050,000
	<u>\$12,450,000</u>

Included in the proposed expenditures are science laboratories and technical colleges towards which I expect Commonwealth contributions of about \$1,800,000, so that the net requirement of Loan funds is \$10,650,000. A table listing school works completed in 1966-67, works under construction at June 30, 1967, and works to be commenced or designed in 1967-68 appears as Appendix I.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, \$600,000— Payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$923,000. During the year a combined police station and courthouse at Tanunda was completed at a cost of \$59,000. An amount of \$150,000 is provided to commence work on the second stage of new and improved accommodation at Fort Largs to make it suitable for use as a police training academy. This stage comprises the construction of classrooms, group discussion rooms, library, staff rooms, typing rooms and store rooms, and is estimated to cost \$245,000. The first stage, involving the construction of dormitory blocks, mess and recreation block, alterations to existing buildings, and extensive site works, was completed last year. An amount of \$30,000 is proposed to commence the erection of a new police station at Snowtown, the estimated total cost of which is \$40,000. An amount of \$34,000 is required for alterations to the Adelaide Juvenile Court to provide improved facilities.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, \$3,340,000 —Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$5,751,000. Major works completed during the year were the new State Library at a cost of \$2,885,000, additional accommodation at the training school at Magill at a cost of \$1,320,000, the first stage of a new gaol at Port Lincoln at a cost of \$270,000, and the new Government Motor Garage at a cost of \$175,000. The major proposals for 1967-68 are:

Agricultural College Department: An amount of \$361,000 is provided to complete construction of a new agricultural engineering centre, science laboratory and plant breeding centre, which will enable the college to provide modern teaching facilities of a much higher standard than formerly. The estimated total cost of the new buildings is \$620,000, and \$259,000 had been spent to June 30 last. The Commonwealth Government is making grants to the State under technical training arrangements that are being applied towards this project.

Agriculture Department—An amount of \$40,000 is proposed to commence construction of a laboratory and offices at Kybybolite Research Centre, the estimated cost being \$57,000. An amount of \$37,000 is required to complete construction of a new dairy shed at Northfield which will permit additional research development.

Department of Social Welfare—The amount of \$30,000 is provided to commence work on extensions to the dormitory and classroom wing at Brookway Park. The work is estimated to cost \$70,000 and will enable the number of boys accommodated to be increased from 40 to 60. This institution has been overloaded since its inception. At present, 63 boys are occupying accommodation originally designed for 40 boys. While we are able to accommodate them, they are not accommodated in desirable circumstances and it is necessary to expand the institution immediately. The original plan envisaged that this expansion would not take place for some years. However, given the commitments we have had, we have found immediate expansion to be necessary. An amount of \$30,000 is required to commence additions at the junior boys training school at Lochiel Park, \$7,000 to complete improvements at Davenport House, Millswood, and \$30,000 for additions at Windana Remand Home, Glandore, to provide further sleeping accommodation.

Prisons Department—An amount of \$143,000 is required to complete construction of a new building at Cadell Training Centre to provide improved dormitory accommodation, messing and recreational facilities. The sum of \$117,000 is required to complete the provision of improved accommodation at Yatala Labour Prison.

Public Buildings Department—With the object of providing a more efficient service the department proposes to provide district offices and workshops at various centres in the metropolitan area and in country districts. An amount of \$240,000 is proposed this year to establish depots at eight country and five metropolitan centres.

New Office Building, Victoria Square—The sum of \$1,435,000 is provided for further work on the construction of a multi-storey building in Victoria Square to provide central office accommodation for approximately 1,600 public servants. The estimated total cost of the new building, including the purchase of modern

furniture and equipment, is \$6,200,000, of which \$4,286,000 had been spent to the end of June last. It is expected that the construction of the building will be completed by the end of 1967 and that the planned occupation will commence early in 1968 as the necessary internal fittings are installed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—As in recent years, it is not proposed to make provision for direct advances to the Housing Trust from Loan Account during 1967-68. The greater part of the trust's new money will be from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at a concessional interest rate of 1 per cent below the current long-term bond rate. For this year the allocation proposed is \$10,150,000. The trust will continue the practice of borrowing part of its requirement of new money direct from lending institutions and \$4,100,000 of semi-governmental borrowing authority has been set aside for this purpose. The trust also has the use of funds recovered from the sale of houses and certain internal funds such as maintenance and depreciation provisions as well as its surplus on current operations. From all sources it is expected that it will have funds capable of financing a capital programme of \$27,620,000. During 1966-67 the trust completed 3,228 housing units compared with 3,250 in 1965-66. The total of 3,228 comprised 898 in the metropolitan area, 1,159 at Elizabeth, Salisbury and adjacent areas, 116 in the Christies Beach and O'Sullivan's Beach area, and 1,055 in other localities outside the metropolitan area. Dwellings for sale numbered 904, including 97 cottage flats; those for rental 1,221, including 91 cottage flats and 26 units for physically handicapped tenants; and those under the rental-purchase scheme, 1,103. At June 30, 1967, there were 2,062 houses under construction of which 488 were in the metropolitan area, 593 in the Elizabeth area, 115 in the Christies Beach and O'Sullivan's Beach area, and 866 in other country areas.

A special feature of the trust's programme in 1966-67 was the emphasis given to the erection of houses in country areas, with particular attention being given to rental accommodation. The number of houses completed in country areas in 1966-67 exceeded country completions in 1965-66 by about 25 per cent. The major part of the trust's construction in country areas is at Whyalla to meet the needs arising from industrial growth there. During 1966-67, 637 dwellings were completed at

Whyalla and 641 were under construction at June 30 last. These figures compare with 493 completed in 1965-66 and 698 under construction at the end of June, 1966. Legislation was passed last year whereby the Government agreed to make available to the trust an amount of \$50,000 per annum for a period of five years for the purpose of building cottage flats to be let to persons in necessitous circumstances. The offer is conditional upon the trust's contributing an equivalent \$50,000 per annum from its surpluses. A cottage flat project at Elizabeth has been selected by the trust as the initial group coming within these arrangements. Altogether there are three groups of pensioner cottages numbering 45 cottages, on which work will be carried out this year.

The Government proposes that the trust should henceforth concentrate its activities more in the provision of relatively low-cost housing, particularly in the rental field. The provision of houses for sale to people who want and are prepared to pay for housing somewhat above the basic standard can be handled quite satisfactorily by private enterprise. This re-arrangement of the responsibilities of the trust should produce a more effective overall housing programme by using a greater proportion of funds provided by private operators and at the same time by directing more Government funds to the kind of housing which private enterprise is not in a position to build. However, it is inevitable that a greater concentration on rental housing, with funds committed for longer periods, will ultimately mean some reduction in the number of new units built each year by the trust. The general dissection of the trust's capital programme of \$27,620,000 planned for 1967-68 is \$7,500,000 for rental housing, \$6,640,000 for rental-purchase housing, \$10,755,000 for houses for sale, \$1,000,000 for flats, \$1,250,000 for shops and industrial premises and \$475,000 for miscellaneous items. Appendix II gives further details of the trust's recent and proposed activities.

ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—LOAN TO, \$6,700,000—During 1966-67 the trust spent almost \$33,000,000 on the capital works programme of the electricity undertaking, and about 16,000 new consumers were connected to the trust's mains. Work continued last year on the Torrens Island power station and the first turbo-generator was brought into service. The operation of this 120,000-kilowatt machine, which is twice the size of the

next largest turbo-generator in South Australia, was the highlight of the 1966-67 construction programme, and represents an appreciable advance in generating efficiency. This is the first of four similar machines to be installed at the Torrens Island power station and during the early period of construction a large amount of expenditure was necessary on works common to the four units. Expenditure on the Torrens Island project to the end of June 1967, exceeded \$30,000,000 against the estimated total cost of the complete four-unit station of about \$60,000,000.

In June, 1967, the 132,000-volt transmission line from Whyalla to Port Lincoln was placed in service. This 180-mile line now brings Lower Eyre Peninsula into the main transmission network and provides a firm source of power for general increase in electricity demand and extensions of supply in that area. Only retention payments on this line remain to be met in 1967-68. The duplicate 132,000-volt line from Port Augusta to Whyalla is almost completed. This will provide for the increasing needs of the city of Whyalla and for the steelworks there. During 1966-67 work continued on the 275,000-volt transmission network around the metropolitan area. Two high capacity lines from Torrens Island to Para substation, east of Elizabeth, were almost finished. Construction was started on the 275,000-volt line from Magill substation to Happy Valley via Cherry Gardens. This will augment power supply to the southern part of the metropolitan area and will eventually become the power source for all southern areas as far away as Mount Gambier.

In 1967-68 a new 132,000-volt transmission line will be built from Bungama (east of Port Pirie) into Port Pirie. This will supply the heavy power demands of the new electrolytic zinc works being established by Broken Hill Associated Smelters. In order to avoid the town area this line will make a high-level crossing of the shipping basin. A nominal amount is provided for the purchase of the Penola electricity undertaking in terms of recent Parliamentary legislation. **The actual sum has not yet been determined.** Power supply in the town has been made available from the trust's main transmission system. The trust intends to spend \$29,600,000 on capital works during 1967-68: \$6,700,000 is to be provided from State Loan funds, \$9,300,000 to be raised by the trust from financial institutions and the public, with the balance of \$13,600,000 to be met

from the trust's internal funds. Although this programme is smaller than the record programme of last year due to reduced requirements for Torrens Island power station and non-recurring major items of expenditure such as the construction of the 275,000-volt lines out of Torrens Island and the Whyalla to Port Lincoln transmission line, it does not represent a reduction in general development work throughout the State.

The main proposals included in the programme are: \$11,990,000 is provided to continue work in the Torrens Island power station. Of this, \$5,650,000 is for Stage I comprising the first two 120,000-kilowatt turbo-generators with associated boilers and ancillary equipment, the second of which is scheduled for operation in March, 1968; \$6,340,000 is for work on Stage II of the station which will accommodate a further two 120,000-kilowatt units required for service in 1969 and 1971; \$1,700,000 is proposed for further work on the 275,000-volt transmission system connecting the Torrens Island power station to the existing transmission system and providing supply to the southern metropolitan area and southern country districts; \$40,000 is required for final payments on the transmission line from Whyalla to Port Lincoln and \$60,000 for the transmission line from Port Augusta to Whyalla; \$410,000 is provided for construction of a 132,000-volt transmission line and associated substation equipment to supply the new electrolytic zinc plant and associated loads at Port Pirie; \$110,000 is set aside for final work on the construction of a new 132,000-volt transmission line from Waterloo to Morgan; \$87,000 is provided for a transmission line from Naracoorte to Frances; \$100,000 is set aside for the purchase of the Penola electricity undertaking. The final amount has not been determined.

The sum of \$2,953,000 is provided for miscellaneous transmission lines and associated work to augment and improve supply throughout the State; \$3,720,000 is proposed for the purchase of large transformers, circuit breakers and other major items of equipment; \$3,160,000 is required for extensions and improvements to the medium and low-voltage sections of the general distribution system throughout the State; \$1,000,000 is provided for rural extensions; \$820,000 is proposed for the purchase of transformers required for the general distribution system, and for rural supply; and \$1,480,000 is required for metering and control

equipment. Funds are also provided for miscellaneous items, for vehicles, and for the purchase of general items of plant and equipment.

LEIGH CREEK COALFIELD—Capital expenditure in 1966-67 of \$493,000 was met entirely from internal funds. The \$362,000 proposed in 1967-68 will also be met wholly from internal funds: \$345,000 is required for the replacement of plant, machinery and vehicles, and \$17,000 for buildings and miscellaneous services. The Leigh Creek coalfield has reached its designed output capacity of 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. Capital expenditure will therefore be of a routine nature until a new major dragline is required in two or three years' time.

UNIVERSITY AND ADVANCED EDUCATION BUILDINGS, \$4,000,000—This provision is for grants towards new buildings, site development, and major items of furniture and equipment for the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University of South Australia, and the South Australian Institute of Technology. All of the projects for which grants are proposed are within special arrangements set out in Commonwealth legislation, the general policy being that the Commonwealth provides one dollar for each dollar provided by the State towards approved projects. The individual works involved have been investigated and recommended by the Australian Universities Commission in the case of the two universities and by the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education in the case of the Institute of Technology. Each body makes its recommendations for three-year periods, the present triennium comprising the calendar years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

In 1966-67 grants aggregating \$3,800,000 were made from Loan Account to complete projects covered by the legislation effective for the three years ended on December 31 last, and to commence projects included in the new Commonwealth legislation for 1967-69. A review of the probable progress on approved works at the three institutions indicates that \$4,000,000 will be required in 1967-68. The \$4,000,000 is a gross figure and, as the Commonwealth contribution of \$2,000,000 will be taken in as a Loan repayment when received, the net impact on the Loan Account of these particular works is expected to be \$2,000,000.

NON-GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, \$3,000,000—The major building projects at non-Government hospitals for which the Government intends to make grants out of Loan Account this year are as follows:

Adelaide Children's Hospital—The Government has agreed to contribute \$2 for each \$1 provided by the hospital itself to assist in the building of a new home designed for 151 nurses and estimated to cost \$1,750,000. A grant of \$600,000 is proposed this year towards the project, which is expected to be completed in 1968-69.

Home for Incurables—The Government is meeting the full cost of a new home, the estimated cost of which is approximately \$3,300,000. In addition, the Government has agreed to contribute \$2 for each \$1 provided by the home itself towards furnishings and fittings estimated to cost about \$300,000. Work on the building has been completed, the \$500,000 provided this year being for ancillary services and towards furnishings and fittings.

Queen Victoria Maternity Hospital—The Government is meeting the full cost of a new 150-bed hospital building and major alterations to the existing building, the estimated cost of the work being about \$3,500,000. A grant of \$160,000 is proposed this year for work which will complete the project. The new building is already in use while renovation work continues on the old building.

Whyalla Hospital—At Whyalla, a new 150-bed hospital building was completed early in 1967, and a grant of \$80,000 is proposed this year to cover final payments. The total cost will be in excess of \$2,000,000.

Funds are also provided for grants towards capital expenditure at a number of other non-Government hospitals.

EXPENSES AND DISCOUNTS OF FLOATING CONVERSION AND PUBLIC LOANS, \$200,000—The terms and conditions of issue of conversion and new cash loans will determine expenditure under this heading during 1967-68. As the sum required can vary markedly from one year to the next, an accurate assessment of the provision necessary is not possible. However, bearing in mind that the requirement in the past two years has been \$192,000 and \$185,000, it is considered that the \$200,000 proposed should give reasonable cover.

MINES DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., \$220,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$162,000. The sum

of \$220,000 is provided this year for capital items to be used in the programme of exploration and development of the State's mineral resources; \$16,000 is provided for the purchase of land for depot extensions; and the balance of \$204,000 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., \$100,000—Actual payments from Loan Account last year were \$100,000. A similar amount of \$100,000 is provided this year and expenditure is proposed as follows: \$60,000 is set aside for Port Lincoln Freezing Works, \$20,000 being for the completion of alterations to enable the works to meet treatment requirements for the export of meat to the United States of America, \$20,000 being for the rehabilitation of the bacon factory and \$20,000 for other improvements. A sum of \$6,000 is provided to commence modifications to the cold store at Light Square to improve bulk handling facilities, and \$34,000 is required for various small works.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SCHOOL BUSES, \$270,000—Expenditure from Loan Account for this purpose in 1966-67 was \$283,000. The sum of \$270,000 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, \$70,000.—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1966-67 were \$69,000. The Automatic Data Processing Centre has been set up to process commercial type work and also ultimately to perform calculations of an engineering and scientific nature. Quarterly water and sewer rate accounts, teachers' salaries, and agriculture herd statistics are being processed. Preparatory work is continuing for the processing of motor vehicle registrations and associated records, and preliminary planning has commenced for the processing of land tax records. A sum of \$70,000 is provided for the purchase of additional equipment.

I ask leave to have the accompanying appendices incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

APPENDIX I

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Major Completed Works, 1966-67

Locality	Final cost \$	Type of construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Carlton (Port Augusta) Primary	315,000	Brick
Kidman Park Primary	283,000	Brick
Largs North Primary	275,000	Brick
Millicent South Primary	302,000	Mount Gambier stone
Modbury South Primary	260,000	Brick
Whyalla (Scott Street) Primary and Infants	420,000	Samcon
Major Additions—		
Darlington Infants	149,000	Mount Gambier stone
Hillcrest Primary	237,000	Brick
Modbury Infants	120,000	Mount Gambier stone
Mount Gambier Infants	176,000	Mount Gambier stone
Solomontown Primary	46,000	Samcon
South Road Primary and Infants	322,000	Brick
Stradbroke Infants	154,000	Precast concrete
Upper Sturt Primary	48,000	Samcon
Whyalla (Fisk Street) Infants	152,000	Brick
Whyalla (McRitchie Crescent) Infants	152,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Christies Beach	617,000	Precast concrete
Elizabeth West	815,000	Precast concrete
Salisbury East	663,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New School—		
Brighton Boys	533,000	Precast concrete
Area Schools—		
New Schools—		
Agincourt Bore	210,000	Timber with solid spine
Brown's Well	180,000	Timber with solid spine
Major Additions—		
Maitland	601,000	Brick
Craft Centres—		
Glossop High—Boys Craft	86,000	Brick
Kadina High—Girls Craft	66,000	Precast concrete
Loxton High—Boys Craft	86,000	Brick
Mount Gambier Technical High—Boys Craft	74,000	Precast concrete
Unley High—Girls Craft	50,000	Precast concrete
Urrbrae Agricultural High—Workshop	66,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
Major Additions—		
Kilkenny	615,000	Concrete block
Mount Gambier	43,000	Precast concrete

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1967

Locality	Estimated cost \$	Type of construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
East Marden Primary	275,000	Samcon
Ingle Farm Primary and Infants	300,000	Brick
Madison Park Primary	280,000	Samcon
Millicent North Primary	268,000	Samcon
Para Hills Primary	288,000	Brick
Para Hills West Primary and Infants	470,000	Precast concrete
Para Vista Primary and Infants	414,000	Precast concrete
Reynella South Primary and Infants	330,000	Brick
Smithfield Plains Primary and Infants	335,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Morphett Vale Primary	220,000	Brick
Stirling East	167,000	Samcon

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1967—continued

Locality	Estimated cost \$	Type of construction
High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Campbelltown	180,000	Precast concrete
Technical High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Eyre	850,000	Modular masonry
Kensington Girls	452,000	Precast concrete
Major Additions—		
Port Adelaide Girls	265,000	Brick
Thebarton Boys	427,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
New School—		
Laurel Park	1,080,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Port Pirie	35,000	Steel-frame
General—		
Bedford Park Teachers College	3,000,000	Brick
Western Teachers College—Change Rooms	63,000	Brick

Major Works to be Commenced During 1967-68

Locality	Estimated cost \$	Type of construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Christies Beach North Primary	290,000	Brick
MacDonald Park (Mount Gambier) Primary	330,000	Mount Gambier stone
Musgrave Park Primary	95,000	Light framed portable
West Beach Primary	280,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Glenelg Primary	352,000	Brick
Renmark Primary	340,000	Brick
Salisbury Infants	160,000	Samcon
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Glengowrie	820,000	Masonry
Northfield	670,000	Masonry
Major Additions—		
Mount Gambier	1,100,000	Mount Gambier stone
Port Augusta	520,000	Brick
Technical High Schools—		
New School—		
Campbelltown Boys	630,000	Precast concrete
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Mannum	290,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
New School—		
Whyalla	450,000	Masonry
Major Additions—		
Panorama	50,000	Light steel frame
Port Augusta	330,000	Masonry veneer
General—		
Elizabeth Boys Technical High—Craft Centre	105,000	Precast concrete
Raywood Training Centre	106,000	Brick

Major Works for Which Planning and Design is Proposed During 1967-68

Primary and Infants Schools—	Technical High Schools—
Berri Primary	Elizabeth Field
Le Fevre Peninsula Primary	Salisbury
Seaview Downs Primary	
Surrey Downs Primary	General—
High Schools—	Northern Teachers College
Christies Beach—new wing	
Marden	
Salisbury—new wing	
Salisbury East—new wing	

APPENDIX II

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—COUNTRY AREAS

Localities Outside the Metropolitan, Elizabeth-Salisbury and Christies Beach Areas

Locality	Houses completed, 1966-67	Under construction, June 30, 1967	To be commenced, 1967-68	Locality	Houses completed, 1966-67	Under construction, June 30, 1967	To be commenced, 1967-68
Ardrossan	1	—	2	Stuarts Creek	3	—	—
Balaklava	—	—	5	Tarpeena	2	—	2
Balhannah	1	—	—	Thevenard	1	—	4
Barmera	10	2	10	Tintinara	1	—	4
Beachport	2	—	—	Tod River	—	2	—
Berri	22	5	25	Tumby Bay	5	3	2
Blyth	1	—	—	Turretfield	1	—	—
Bordertown	11	6	10	Victor Harbour	—	—	2
Ceduna	2	1	5	Waikerie	19	2	5
Clare	13	4	8	Wallaroo	8	—	—
Cleve	2	1	8	Wellington	—	1	—
Cowell	—	2	8	Whyalla	637	641	600
Crystal Brook	1	1	2	Willunga	1	—	—
Cummins	—	6	5	Wirrabara	1	—	—
Echunga	2	—	—	Woodside	2	—	—
Eudunda	—	—	2	Wudinna	3	4	4
Forest Range	1	—	—	Yalata	1	1	—
Gladstone	1	—	—	Yorketown	—	1	2
Goolwa	1	—	—				
Hawker	2	—	—		1,055	866	1,146
Houghton	1	—	—				
Kadina	3	1	10				
Kapunda	1	1	—				
Karoonda	1	—	—				
Keith	14	5	8				
Kimba	—	—	3				
Kingscote	1	—	2				
Kingston	2	2	8				
Koonibba	—	2	—				
Lameroo	2	3	5				
Lobethal	—	3	—				
Lock	1	1	—				
Loxton	30	1	2				
Lucindale	1	—	3				
Lyndoch	—	1	—				
Maitland	2	1	2				
Mannum	11	15	16				
Meningie	8	2	8				
Millicent	42	19	80				
Moorook	5	1	—				
Morphett Vale	1	—	—				
Mount Gambier	23	15	75				
Murray Bridge	39	31	50				
Naracoorte	11	9	30				
Nuriootpa	1	5	10				
Padthaway	1	—	—				
Paringa	2	—	—				
Peake	1	—	—				
Peterborough	—	—	2				
Pinnaroo	—	—	2				
Point Pearce	1	1	—				
Port Augusta	27	20	35				
Port Lincoln	17	7	15				
Port Pirie	23	29	25				
Port Vincent	2	—	—				
Port Wakefield	4	—	—				
Quorn	1	—	—				
Renmark	11	2	30				
Riverton	—	1	—				
Saddleworth	—	—	2				
Spalding	1	—	—				
Streaky Bay	5	5	8				
Struan	1	—	—				

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I should like to pay a tribute to the staff of the Treasury for the sterling work it has done in the preparation of the Loan Estimates. I have had the utmost co-operation from that staff. In the past two months I have had regularly to work the staff of the Premier's Department and the staff of the Treasury at weekends. Much time at the weekends, including Sunday afternoons, has been spent by my staff and Treasury officials on work for the benefit of the State. I appreciate the considerable sacrifices made by the staff of the Premier's Department and by our valued Under Treasurer, Mr. Seaman, and his staff in the preparation of these Loan Estimates. They have all worked long hours and have done a sterling job.

I should like also to pay a tribute to the Government Printer and his staff, who have worked overtime under considerable pressure in preparing the Loan Estimates and associated documents that honourable members have today. I appreciate the considerable sacrifices they made in printing these documents for Parliament. I move the adoption of the first line.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT

At 4.35 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 8, at 2 p.m.