

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 6, 1970

The SPEAKER (Hon. R. E. Hurst) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

### QUESTIONS

#### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Mr. HALL: It has been reported to me that the Minister of Roads and Transport has stated that Cabinet will act to prevent the operation of free bus services to and from commercial centres such as the shopping complexes around Adelaide, and that, by Cabinet directive, these will not be allowed to continue. If this is so, it would constitute a direct attempt to organize and implement on the commercial activities of this State regulations not appreciated by many citizens of the State, because it would line up with the other activities of reducing trading hours in the butchering and baking trades and the as yet unknown results of the Government study on trading hours in general. Will the Minister allay the fears of the House and of the community by saying directly that the Government will not tamper with the free operation of these buses operated by commercial interests associated with shopping centres?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Leader would well know that this is a question of policy: as such, it will be dealt with at the appropriate time.

Mr. SIMMONS: There have been many reports in the press recently from Tokyo, New York and Sydney regarding the polluting effects of automobile exhaust emissions, which indicate the obvious need to reduce the use of private cars by the provision of a satisfactory system of public transport. This would require both an improvement in the current level of service and a reduction in fares. Will the Minister of Roads and Transport therefore consider asking for a survey to be conducted to ascertain the cost to the South Australian Railways and the Municipal Tramways Trust of providing on existing routes a frequent service with a standard fare of, first, 10c and secondly, 20c, and the resultant revenue expected from such a service?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The honourable member's suggestion certainly has sufficient merit to justify a full examination of it. I shall be pleased to have such an examination undertaken.

#### ROADWORKS

Mr. RYAN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 28 regarding the digging up of new roads soon after they have been completed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Public Utilities Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, which has been in existence for many years in the metropolitan area, comprises representatives of all public utilities and local government authorities. The committee has no statutory powers, but develops the framework within which co-ordination is carried out between the individual authorities. Similar committees exist on a regional basis throughout the State. Successful co-ordination depends to a large extent on the free exchange of information between all authorities concerned and a willingness on the part of some authorities to defer, or advance, some works to co-ordinate with the works of other authorities. This is difficult to achieve in practice, as all authorities have different parameters for priority and differing restrictions imposed by works programmes or by the needs of the community. However, despite these limitations, some worthwhile results have been achieved in co-ordination. The public generally is not aware of successful co-ordination, and unfortunately tends to judge the situation by what it sees as the work of a public utility on a newly constructed road. Some of this work is the result of co-ordination, and other work is the necessary alteration to a public utility to conform to new road levels. No authority takes any pleasure in digging up a new road but, while the limitations described above still apply and while road reserves continue to be used by a large number of public utilities, it is inevitable that roads will continue to be dug up. All authorities, however, are taking steps to reduce these occurrences to a minimum.

#### WATER SUPPLY

Mr. CUMBE: The major trunk main now being built from Murray Bridge to near Hahndorf to feed into the Onkaparinga system to supplement the water supply to metropolitan Adelaide is well on the way to completion and, of course, will take some of the load off and assist the existing Mannum main. Will the Minister of Works assure the House that the Government will in no way defer or delay the scheduled programme of completion of this urgent work?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not quite follow the implications of the honourable

member's question. Neither the Government nor I have done anything to delay or defer any work on this main. I will check to see whether the work is up to schedule, but I assure the honourable member that we have no intention of delaying this work.

#### FOSTER ROAD

Mr. WELLS: Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to my question of July 16 concerning the lighting along Foster Road, in the District of Florey?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Foster Road is a district road under the care, control and management of the Enfield council, and this also applies to the provision of lighting. Although it does seem that this road is not well lit, I understand that the provision of improved lighting is subject to the availability of council finance. If the honourable member approaches the Enfield council on the matter, he may be able to speed up the provision of this lighting.

#### FILM CLASSIFICATION

Mrs. STEELE: My question refers to the classification of films and the desirability of South Australia's being in line with the Commonwealth. I understand that the Commonwealth Minister for Customs and Excise has said he favours a restricted classification of films by the issue of an R or X certificate. This would mean that people under a specified age should not be admitted to theatres showing films classified as restricted to adult audiences. Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether the Government has considered this matter and, if it has, what action, perhaps legislative, it intends to take?

The Hon. L. J. KING: When a question on this topic was asked by another member opposite earlier this session, I said (and this is still the position) that the Commonwealth Government had written to each State, stating that the Commonwealth Government desired to hold a conference of Ministers from the various States, with the Commonwealth Minister, to consider the desirability of introducing the X and R classifications. South Australia has replied that it is willing to attend a conference to discuss the matter, and the conduct of the matter is in the hands of the Commonwealth Government. At the most recent conference of Attorneys-General I asked the Commonwealth Attorney-General when the conference was likely to take place, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter and said that he would take it up with the Minister

for Customs and Excise, who is in charge of this matter. We are awaiting an intimation from the Commonwealth Government about the date for the conference and, when the conference has been held, the South Australian Cabinet will consider the matter.

#### POLICE PENSIONS FUND

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Premier and Treasurer a reply to my question about the Police Pensions Fund?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have a report from the Public Actuary, which states:

It is quite correct that the Police Pensions Fund is increasing in amount, but these increases are needed to provide for the future liabilities that will emerge in the way of lump sums and pensions in the future. A valuation made in 1967 disclosed that the fund was in a deficit position. In other words, the accumulation of the fund, with future contributions that may be expected to be paid, was slightly insufficient to meet the future liabilities. This state of affairs came about because of very considerable increases in pension benefits in the past for which a commensurate increase in contributions was not charged. At the present moment, because of recent variations in salaries, the pension benefits obtainable from this fund do not bear a reasonable relationship to current salaries. A review is in progress to ameliorate this position, but it will most certainly result in an increase in contributions by members. The present contributions by members are a very low proportion of their salaries; far lower than, for example, obtains in the State Public Service fund, and for benefits to be increased there is no alternative other than an increase in contributions.

#### APPRENTICES

Mr. HARRISON: Can the Minister of Labour and Industry state the present position regarding the full-time training of apprentices in daylight hours in South Australia and, if the system of day-time training of apprentices has not been fully implemented, can he say when this will be done?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Because the honourable member was good enough to tell me yesterday that he was interested in this matter and because I know of his deep interest in the whole subject of apprentices, I have a reply for him. When Parliament amended the Apprentices Act in 1966, provision was made that apprentices during the first two years of their apprenticeship should attend, during working hours, a technical college or trade school for eight hours each week during the school year and four hours each week during the third year. It was recognized that it would not be possible to

introduce immediately this new procedure (known as full day-time training) because additional accommodation and facilities had to be provided in the technical colleges and trade schools. Therefore, the date of introduction of full day-time training had to vary from trade to trade.

Although the Act was amended in 1966, it was not possible to implement full day-time training in any trade until 1968, at the beginning of which year it was applied to apprentices in the building and furnishing trades, who attend the Marleston Technical College. In 1969 it was also applied to apprentices in the automotive trades, who attend the Croydon Park Technical College. At the beginning of this year similar arrangements were introduced for all trades taught at the schools of plumbing and of dental mechanics (both of which are part of the Adelaide Technical College) and the schools of electronics and electrical technology (both at the Kilkenny Technical College). In the metropolitan area it will not be possible to implement full day-time training for other apprentices until new technical colleges are built. Work has commenced on the new Elizabeth Technical College. The Public Works Committee has approved the new O'Halloran Hill Technical College, and it is expected that tenders for this will be called shortly. That committee has also approved new schools of graphic arts and hairdressing being built at Croydon Park, and working drawings are now being prepared prior to calling tenders for these buildings. Major extensions are proposed to the Panorama Technical College. Evidence has been given on this matter to the Public Works Committee, but the committee has not yet reported on the proposal. These extensions are the key to the introduction of full-time training for apprentices in the engineering trades, as until they have been completed it will not be possible to introduce full day-time training for fitters and turners, in which trades the largest number of apprentices is employed.

Accommodation is available in the technical colleges at Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Whyalla to enable full day-time training to be introduced for all apprentices who attend those colleges. Under the present legislation it is not possible to introduce full day-time training in country technical colleges to trades in respect of which full day-time training cannot be introduced within the metropolitan area. One of the amendments to the Apprentices Act that will be included in a Bill to amend that Act which I propose to introduce during this session will permit full day-time

training being introduced into all four country technical colleges. When that is passed, there appears to be no reason why full day-time training cannot be introduced at the beginning of 1971 for all first-year apprentices who will attend technical colleges at Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Whyalla.

#### LOCHABER ELECTRICITY

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about the extension of electricity supplies in the Lochaber district?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: During November and December, 1969, the Electricity Trust made a survey of the Lochaber district to obtain information on power requirements for use in planning electricity extensions in the district. The information obtained during that survey was sufficient. No further surveys are required for the time being. The Lochaber extensions are planned to be built during the 1971-72 financial year, and will follow the Naracoorte extensions, which are expected to be finished by October, 1971.

#### LINWOOD QUARRIES

Mr. HOPGOOD: Some years ago the Linwood quarries at Marino caused considerable discomfort to surrounding residents because of their blasting operations. As a result of representations from the residents and from the former member for the area, the present member for Brighton, much of the trouble was remedied. However, at 11 a.m. today there was what has been described as a tremendous blast from the Linwood quarries. Houses shook, children cried, and at least one child had to be given tranquillizing medicine. Will the Minister of Mines therefore make inquiries through his department to ensure that this is not the first blast by the Linwood quarries in an attempt to return to its former ways?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will certainly have an inquiry made by the Mines Department inspectors. I hope this blast was not a comment by the Linwood quarries on the measure introduced in this House yesterday.

#### PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

Mr. VENNING: For some time private contractors have been used to assist in the construction of roadworks in this State. Will the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether this policy is to continue, or whether it is this Government's policy to withdraw private contractors as soon as possible?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The present position is the same as it has been: that, in the main, local government bodies in country areas do Highways Department work wherever practicable. Council gangs are usually supplemented where necessary by private contractors, again wherever practicable. This policy is continuing.

#### SALINITY

Mr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of July 30 about the maximum salinity of water that his department will reticulate?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The water distribution system operated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department is primarily intended to be a stock and domestic one. The quality of the water distributed is, therefore, suitable for stock or domestic use. The first consideration at all times is that it should be safe from any injurious contaminants, whether these be chemical or bacteriological. To ensure this, samples of water being distributed are regularly taken and analysed, and supplies, where necessary, are chlorinated to make them safe for domestic use. There can be a wide variation in the salinity of the water distributed by the department in various parts of the State, depending upon the source of the water and the time of the year. Some underground waters, which are used to supply, say, towns in the Murray Mallee, may be quite saline. The bore at Karoonda, for instance, has 2,167 parts per million total dissolved solids, and the average salinity of the water in the Tod River reservoir between 1957 and 1966 was 2,295 parts per million. Compared with these, the average salinity of the water distributed from the metropolitan Adelaide reservoirs is about 350 parts per million.

Although water having more than 1,400 parts a million is not very attractive for human consumption, cattle and sheep are able to live and thrive on water that is much more saline. Poultry will tolerate 3,000 p.p.m., dairy cattle 7,000 p.p.m., beef cattle 10,000 p.p.m. and sheep up to 13,000 p.p.m. Before the department undertakes to reticulate a water supply, the quality of which is significantly different from a normally acceptable one, the wishes of the people to be supplied are sought and the quality of the water is made known to them. An instance of this occurred where a bore supply was considered for the townships of Manoora and Waterloo. However, the quality was unacceptable to the local people, as the salinity was 1,750 p.p.m.

While no rigid maximum salinity standard for a domestic water supply is laid down, the usual request to the Mines Department is to try to locate a supply having a maximum salinity limit of 1,400 parts a million. Unfortunately, in South Australia it is extremely difficult to achieve this standard, and many bores have been drilled, harnessed, and used in departmental supply systems when salinities greater than this have been measured.

#### SOLOMONTOWN OVER-PASS

Mr. McKEE: The Minister of Roads and Transport will recall that, when he visited Port Pirie recently to open the Solomontown over-pass, the head teacher and the Chairman of the school committee of the Solomontown Primary School asked him to consider erecting a safety rail to protect children using the over-pass when going to and coming from this school. Has the Minister considered this request?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The matter is being considered but a decision has not yet been made. When it has been I will tell the honourable member and give him a reply to this request.

#### CHAIN OF PONDS JUNCTION

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my request of July 30 for improvements to be made at the junction of the Kersbrook and Gumeracha roads at Chain of Ponds?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Investigations are in hand to increase the safety of this intersection by installing safety bars and providing additional line marking, and it is expected that the work will be carried out within three months.

#### SPENCER GULF BRIDGE

Mr. KENEALLY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the construction of the bridge across Spencer Gulf at Port Augusta?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I confirm that the bridge has been considered in two separate stages but it is not intended that there will be any significant time lag between the implementation of the first and second stages. Design work for the second stage is well advanced and it is intended that this work will be carried out concurrently with the first stage. It is, therefore, not expected that there will be any undue traffic hazards other than those which may arise from necessary temporary arrangements while the construction work is in progress. The honourable member may be assured

that every consideration will be given to the safety and convenience of traffic while this project is under construction.

#### NUMBER PLATES

Mr. BECKER: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to the question I asked on July 28 about number plates?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: When the change to the *alpha-numero* system of registration was introduced in January, 1967, other changes designed to promote efficiency were also adopted. In taking advantage of these new methods, which included the principle of identifying a vehicle by the same number for its life, it was necessary to cease the practice of allowing people to obtain or retain special numbers. I do not think that those numbers referred to by the honourable member can be classified as special numbers. They were available for issue in the normal way on the days the vehicles concerned were registered. Each day, the counter and mail officers at the department are supplied with blocks of numbers for new registrations. Issues are strictly confined to those numbers. Naturally, the officers try to extend courtesy to any member of the public as far as numbers on the lists for the day will allow. It would not be possible to arrange for the issue and retention of special numbers without reverting to the old system, and this would be a retrograde step. Clearly, there is no purpose in upsetting a very satisfactory system merely to emulate New South Wales or to sell gimmicks.

#### UNLEY HOUSING

Mr. LANGLEY: In last Tuesday's *Advertiser*, a housing plan was announced for the District of Norwood at a cost of \$8,000,000 and the Premier was reported as saying, "This seems to be the first major private redevelopment project in Adelaide's inner-suburban area." Naturally, redevelopment on a scale such as this is beneficial to the community and, although the initial outlay is heavy, the scheme eventually becomes fruitful. As I hope that there will soon be opportunities for this type of development in other inner-suburban areas, I refer to the area in the Unley District that is now partially used by Chrysler Australia Limited, which area has a frontage to Anzac Highway, Leader Street and Maple Avenue, Forestville. As this is an ideal area for any type of housing development, I ask the Premier, as Minister in charge of housing, whether his department, redevelopers and the Housing Trust

will, by co-operating with each other, consider using this site for a housing project similar to the one announced for Norwood.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In 1965, when I was Minister in charge of the Town Planning Office in South Australia, I asked all councils in inner-suburban areas to prepare plans for redevelopment proposals which the Government could then evaluate through the projected State Planning Authority and from which an overall and co-ordinated programme would be developed. I do not know at this stage (perhaps my colleague might be able to tell me) whether we have received any submissions from the council concerned that the Chrysler-Kelvinator area of Keswick, to which the honourable member has referred, should be proposed for redevelopment purposes. I do not remember a submission of this kind, though one may have come to the planning office after I was Minister. So far as I am aware, the areas that have been considered for redevelopment are areas that were put before the special statutory subcommittee of the State Planning Authority appointed by the last Labor Government, which investigated as a first project the Hackney redevelopment programme.

Whether additional areas such as the one mentioned by the honourable member have been submitted to that committee I do not know, but I will certainly obtain a report from him. We are interested in developing an overall programme for inner suburban redevelopment, but this would depend upon the submissions made to us by local government and on the report of the subcommittee of the State Planning Authority.

#### PARINGA PARK SCHOOL

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Education say whether there are any immediate plans for the rebuilding of the Paringa Park Primary School? I know the Minister is familiar with the problems of this school, so I will not go into the details.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Whether or not the rebuilding of the Paringa Park Primary School should be placed on the department's design list is being considered at present. I have also to take up the matter that was raised with the Education Department by the Brighton council for the joint development of the playing areas for the new school prior to the actual building of the school. If this can be done, it will mean that we shall have playing areas available not only to the school but also for use by

local residents and organizations. Part of the land was made available on a six months' lease granted in March of this year to the Engineering and Water Supply Department. That lease terminates within the next two months. I hope that the finance I expect the Commonwealth will have to make available to the State for school buildings will enable us to go ahead with the planning of a new school at Paringa Park. However, at this stage it is dependent upon other priorities and the finance likely to be available.

#### MODBURY SCHOOL ROAD

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works an answer to a question I asked him recently about the sealing of the road between Modbury High School and Modbury South Primary School?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A letter of acceptance of tender is currently being forwarded to Messrs. E. M. & E. G. Havers, of 39 Emile Street, Sefton Park, for civil works at the Modbury High School. The contract period is 10 weeks. The sealing of the roadway between the high school and the primary school is included in the contract.

#### DUTTON WATER SUPPLY

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to a question I asked recently about a water supply for Dutton?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: In 1966 the then Minister of Works received a petition from landholders in the Dutton area requesting a reticulated water supply. A scheme to supply these petitioners was prepared and was estimated to cost \$45,000. The petition bore 38 signatures, and the properties of these petitioners were in two main groups—the first surrounding the Dutton township and the second being on the eastern side of the hundred of Dutton, near the boundary of the hundred of Anna. A revenue statement was prepared and, in accordance with departmental practice, the 18 landholders who would be affected by the scheme were approached by the departmental regional engineer. Although 16 of the 18 landholders affected had been petitioners, only eight were in favour of the scheme when they were interviewed and two of these were, in fact, householders only. Only four landholders claimed that their production would increase if the main was laid. The general impression gained by the regional engineer was that, with an average rainfall of about 19in., there is adequate water in the

area for farming purposes, and the position on most properties could be improved by the development of more surface catchments. Some landholders expressed interest in having water for domestic purposes only. Of the original petitioners, only five potentially large users were still interested in a water supply when the departmental survey was taken.

#### INTEREST RATES

Mr. CARNIE: At the United Farmers and Graziers conference held the week before last, one of the delegates from my electoral district stated he had purchased his property with the assistance of the Rural Advances Guarantee Act. He had just received notification that his interest rate as from July 31 would be increased by 1½ per cent, a very large increase. I understand that the Land Settlement Committee is required to give approval to loans under this Act, and I assume that it would make its assessment of the applicant's ability to repay the loan at interest rates and expenses applying to that time. This particular loan was granted in 1965 and since that time, as the Treasurer and all honourable members know, expenses on rural holdings have increased and returns have dropped. Will the Treasurer look into this matter of interest rates for grants made under the Rural Advances Guarantee Act and see that interest rates applied to contracts already in existence will not be increased, as this could become a heavy burden on the primary producer concerned, especially at this present time?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A similar question has been asked in another place. I saw a reply, which I approved this morning. I do not think I am legally in a position to do what the honourable member asks, but I will get a full reply for him explaining the matter.

#### GRANTS FOR TOURISM

Mr. CURREN: Applications have been made recently by three district councils in my district for Government subsidies to establish and improve tourist facilities. Can the Treasurer tell me whether the subsidies applied for have been approved?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government has made a number of grants and subsidies to local government authorities to assist in the development of tourist facilities. In the specific areas which would concern the honourable member, the following subsidies on a one for one basis have been approved:

(1) A subsidy of up to \$1,000 to assist the district council of Barmera in the cost of clearing snags and trees from Chambers Creek and signposting this waterway, which connects Lake Bonney with the River Murray. This will make Chambers Creek navigable for many more boating enthusiasts in an area which in the future can expect a great interest in tourist and boating activities. (2) A subsidy of up to \$2,500 to assist the District Council of Berri with the construction of a proposed 50ft. wharf opposite the Berri Hotel. The proposed wharf will provide excellent berthing facilities for house boats and other river-touring craft as well as providing added beautification to the riverfront area. (3) A subsidy of up to \$900 to assist the Moorook Progress Association in the erection of a public toilet block on the Moorook riverfront reserve.

#### PORNOGRAPHY

Mr. EVANS: My question relates to a circular that has been sent through the post in this State. I have a personal objection to it, as I believe many other citizens have. I should like to read only a part of this circular. It states:

Fantastic Sale. We are clearing all stocks at huge discounts—giant savings on all books—reductions up to 90 per cent off! We will accept offers for the complete set of stock for fifty dollars (\$50) and even then we will throw in some free unnamed and strictly confidential books which we do not want lying around.

Then some names are given—*Lesbianism* and *Oral Love*. The name of the firm concerned is advertised, but I do not wish to advertise that. Although bearing the name of a Sydney-based firm, the circular was posted from Fortitude Valley, Queensland. Without advertising the name of the book, I will read two other small extracts from a pamphlet, as follows:

Read this fantastic book—if you dare. But we must warn you it forces you to see yourself as you really are and not as you fancy yourself to be. If you expect the "hogwash" dished out by so-called "marriage manuals" stop reading this right now. You're not ready for the shocking facts revealed in "Sex . . .".

Then it names the book. The pamphlet further states:

This is the biggest collection on unthinkable sex methods put together—manuals that contain intimate details on all the positions, all the techniques, all the candidly frank deviations, plus over 100 photo studies of the positions of sex. Originally worth over \$60, yours for \$25 the lot.

I have another pamphlet that advertises a new book on sex. It states:

Not sold in book stores.

I hope it is not given away in them. Will the Attorney-General take up this matter with the Commonwealth Minister concerned to see whether this would be pornographic literature that is being distributed through the post and obtain a report for the House?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will look into the matter if the honourable member will supply me with the literature he has in his possession. The thought crossed my mind, on listening to him, that this might be a good case in favour of the Government's proposed legislation against misleading advertising.

#### HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. BROWN: Recently, the Commonwealth Government saw fit to pass a Bill called the Handicapped Children's Assistance Act. However, the Act fails to provide the necessary Commonwealth assistance to organizations conducted by the Education Department. Whyalla has a handicapped children's centre that caters for children from all over Eyre Peninsula. It is being conducted by the Education Department which, under this Act, will not be eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance. Will the Minister of Education take up with the Commonwealth Minister for Social Services the obviously deliberate refusal of the Commonwealth Government to face up to its humane responsibilities? There are thousands of handicapped children in this State who demand that adequate amendments be initiated immediately to provide properly, on a Commonwealth basis, equality of assistance to these schools, whether State-controlled or not.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: This matter has been causing me concern because it is a repetition of the position that applied regarding the provision of pensioner cottages, namely, subsidies available to private organizations or to local government but not to a State Government. However, in this particular area it is even more serious, because the provision of education facilities for children who have some kind of handicap is provided proportionately to a far greater extent by the South Australian Government than by any Government in the Eastern States. A consequence of the Commonwealth Government's legislation is that many voluntary organizations are subsidized in the Eastern States, but very little is made available to South Australia. I think the South Australian Oral School is probably the only

organization here that would qualify for a subsidy under this Act, and I think the member for Davenport would probably confirm that this is the position. The Education Department's schools at Townsend House and Minda Home, the hard-of-hearing centres in the various primary and secondary schools, and the various occupation centres run by the Education Department are not receiving any subsidy under this Act. Many of these activities undertaken at the Government level in South Australia are undertaken by private organizations in the other States; so this is a straight-out case of discrimination. I will certainly take up the matter with the Commonwealth authorities to see whether we can get across to them the merits of the argument that these subsidies should be extended to Government schools as well as to private organizations and, when I have the result of my representations, I will inform the honourable member and other honourable members.

#### NURSE TRAINING

Dr. TONKIN: Any trained nurse may maintain her registration by the payment of a fee, which I understand is \$1, regardless of whether or not she is actually practising but, if she omits to pay the annual fee, her registration lapses and it is necessary for her to undergo a further course of training at an appropriate hospital before re-registration. However, there are many nurses who, although not practising, are still registered because they have paid the annual fee, and they could find themselves at a serious disadvantage if and when they returned to nursing. Will the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Health, inquire whether steps are being taken by the Nurses Board or by the Government to encourage and assist registered nurses who are not practising, as well as those nurses whose registration has lapsed, to keep themselves abreast of modern developments in nursing?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will ask the Minister of Health and bring down a reply for the honourable member.

Dr. TONKIN: I understand that in South Australia the required standard of education for admittance to nursing training is still the Intermediate certificate, while the standard in other States is the Leaving certificate or its equivalent. Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether it is intended that the standard for entry in South Australia will be raised to bring it into line with that of other States?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall obtain a reply from my colleague and let the honourable member have it.

#### PAROLE

Mr. WELLS: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my question of July 21, concerning the non-availability of parole to certain prisoners at the Yatala Labour Prison?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The Chief Secretary states that for some years the Commonwealth Government has been interested in using State parole systems, and attempts have been made to devise reciprocal legislation in which all States and the Commonwealth could take part. In the meantime, all applications for release on parole, licence, discharge in certain States, or any other matters affecting Commonwealth prisoners are forwarded to the Commonwealth Attorney-General. The results of decisions on individuals come from his office, and, if requested, South Australia would undertake supervision of a released prisoner in exactly the same way as we presently do for other States. However, it is emphasized that this is unofficial, being by understanding rather than agreement. The same situation applies in New South Wales, and this has been confirmed with the Comptroller General of Correctional Services in that State.

With this preamble, the following three relevant factors are involved:

- (1) Extremely few Northern Territory prisoners are South Australians; therefore, there is little desire evinced to be released here under supervision. The reciprocal legislation would make parole arrangements easier if they could be released under the jurisdiction of the South Australian Parole Board, then officially transferred to their own State.
- (2) As no prison exists in the Australian Capital Territory, all committed offenders go to New South Wales. On the other hand, there is a prison in Darwin and the prisoners sent to South Australia are either long term or of the recidivist or problem type.
- (3) The Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act operates on an Australia-wide basis for all Commonwealth prisoners, and there is no distinction between the States. So far as I am aware, there are not yet any provisions under Commonwealth Acts for release on

parole, and the only conditional release mechanism involves a licence approved by the Governor-General. This matter has been discussed several times at meetings of the Attorneys-General, but to date no resolvement has been found to difficulties foreseen by one or two States.

#### POLDA SUBSTATION

Mr. GUNN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question about when the Polda substation will be constructed?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Construction of the electricity substation at Polda Basin is scheduled to begin in February, 1971, and to be completed in June, 1971.

#### DRIVER'S LICENCE

Mr. CLARK: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the difficulties that migrants who speak English inadequately have in obtaining a driver's licence?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The honourable member was kind enough to give me the correspondence to which he referred in his question last week and I now have the information that he desires. To gain a current South Australian driver's licence, all applicants must first pass a test on the rules of the road, either written or oral. It is not necessary that the applicant's English be fluent, but he must be able to make himself understood. It is not possible for an interpreter to be present. Following a satisfactory result in his understanding of the rules of the road in South Australia, it is then necessary for the applicant to undergo a practical test, again without an interpreter. In the case in question, it is clear that the practical test would not present any problem to the applicant, as he has already driven in South Australia for two years without a South Australian licence, and as he has now lived in Australia for two years no doubt he has made some attempt to learn the language and should be able to at least make himself understood.

The position goes a little further than that. The point raised by the honourable member highlights what may be described as an anomaly. By a decision of the Geneva Convention, a document known as an international driving permit (it is not a licence) may be issued to a visitor who holds a current driver's licence in his home country. These permits may be issued to enable a person to drive anywhere in the world.

Mr. Nankivell: They're issued by the automobile associations.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That is the other important point: these permits are issued not by a licensing authority but by the automobile association operating in the country the person is visiting. To bring the matter right home, if a visitor to this country satisfied the Royal Automobile Association in South Australia that he was a holder of a current driver's licence, he could be issued with an international driving permit, and such a person could drive a motor car in New York or Paris on the wrong side of the road, or in London, or anywhere else. The important point is that these permits may be issued only to visitors and, if the honourable member's constituent has migrated to this country, I suggest that he may well have been driving illegally in South Australia while he has been here.

#### PROSPECT INTERSECTION

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about effecting improvements at the intersection of Main North Road and Regency Road, Prospect?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Although adequate land is now available to widen the remaining corners at this intersection, negotiations are still proceeding for the acquisition of land from the Northern Hotel property on the south-eastern corner. It is not known if or when these negotiations will be brought to a successful conclusion, but the widening of the whole intersection will proceed as soon as practicable thereafter.

#### SOCIAL WORKER

Mr. CURREN: Has the Attorney-General a reply to the question I asked last week about the need to appoint a welfare officer in the Upper Murray area?

The Hon. L. J. KING: A position of resident welfare officer to be stationed in the Upper Murray area was approved towards the end of 1969. Applications were called on two separate occasions without satisfactory results. Following further consideration, the new position was altered to District Officer, with a higher salary classification. Applications were called on April 29, 1970. The position was re-advertised and the new closing date for applications is August 12, 1970.

#### WESTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE

Mrs. STEELE: As the Minister of Education knows, I am well aware of the difficulties and frustrations that have followed the desire of

the Education Department to acquire a suitable area of land for the erection of the new Western Teachers College. I know that the acquisition proceedings have been difficult for many reasons, including the death, during the course of proceedings, of the solicitor who was negotiating with the Education Department on behalf of the vendors. Can the Minister say whether these acquisition proceedings have now been completed or, if they have not, when it is expected that they will be completed? Further, can he say what plans his Government has for proceeding immediately with the building of Western Teachers College, having regard to the fact that the funds for the building of a teachers college in the present triennium would not be supported by the Commonwealth Government? This is an extremely important college, and, if I may say so, difficulties have dogged the desire of the previous Government and this Government to have it erected.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Compulsory acquisition procedures are still in process, but that is not delaying construction of the college, because we can move on to the land at any stage to commence building operations, even though the process of acquisition has not been completed. I will find out whether I can get an estimate of when the acquisition is likely to be completed. The honourable member may be aware that the general question of Western Teachers College was one of the matters that I took up with the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Science (Mr. Bowen) in Sydney recently. I told the Commonwealth Minister that the present provision of \$3,600,000 for the triennium from July 1, 1970, to June 30, 1970, would be sufficient to build the teachers college at Murray Park, to acquire the land for Western Teachers College, but to undertake only the initial planning and design work for the latter college. Therefore, it is clear that, unless we get additional assistance or use other funds, the building of Western Teachers College cannot commence before the latter half of 1973, in the next triennium. That would mean that the new Western Teachers College could not be available for use before 1975 at the very earliest. I took up with the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Science (Mr. Bowen) the possibility of using State funds for this purpose. I said to him, "If you will not give us additional funds for this purpose in this triennium, will you agree that, if we use State funds before the end of the triennium for financing the construction of Western Teachers College, we will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth

Government in the following triennium?" He promised to consider that proposition. I have heard nothing further from him on that point or in general reply to the submissions we made in relation to Western Teachers College.

I must say that he showed a general unwillingness to provide additional money in this triennium for the purpose of constructing teachers colleges; the ground for his unwillingness was that, if he opened up the Act to provide more for South Australia, he would have to do it for every State. However, the second course (namely, that our funds be used in part prior to the end of the triennium and reimbursed by the Commonwealth in the next triennium) is still a possibility. I point out to the honourable member (and I am sure she appreciates this) that, if we went ahead and provided funds for constructing the new Western Teachers College prior to the end of the triennium without any guarantee of reimbursement, we would be taking away money, which could have been used for school buildings, to construct the new Western Teachers College and then we might find in the following triennium that we had used money that we would have got from the Commonwealth Government anyway. We might find that, because we had already spent part of it, the amount provided by the Commonwealth Government was reduced. Consequently, less construction of school buildings might take place. I hope that it will be possible to make a general statement on the position at Western Teachers College. We are proceeding with the preliminary planning of the new Western Teachers College, and the schedule of requirements has already been sent to the Public Buildings Department. The process of tailoring these requirements to a proposition that is within reasonable bounds of cost is currently proceeding, all in the hope that we can make an early start. However, as yet there is no guarantee that this will happen.

#### SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS

Mrs. BYRNE: The Minister of Education will be aware that last week the Commonwealth scholarship examinations were held. Since then I have been approached by a parent of a secondary school student who was unable to sit for the examination because the student had influenza, which is now very prevalent in this State. On making inquiries, the parent was told that there was no provision for supplementary examinations, and I

have since had this confirmed. Can the Minister say whether that is standard practice and, if it is, whether he will approach the Commonwealth authorities concerning this matter?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As the honourable member will know, the Commonwealth secondary scholarship examinations are conducted for third-year students by the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science. The local office of that department has stated that supplementary examinations have never been conducted in connection with that examination. However, in view of the situation described by the honourable member (that students have been unable to attend the examination because of the influenza epidemic) I will take up with the Commonwealth Minister the possibility of some form of later supplementary examination. I suspect that we may not get a positive answer, because of the nature of the examination set by the Commonwealth department. It is a different form of examination from the usual school examinations and Public Examinations Board examinations. Consequently, there would be difficult problems of comparability between those students who sat for the normal exam and those who might sit—

The SPEAKER: Order! The Minister must address the Chair.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I was addressing the Chair, Mr. Speaker, even though I was facing in the wrong direction. The honourable member would appreciate (and no doubt you, Mr. Speaker, would appreciate, too) that the Commonwealth department would want to ensure that there was full comparability between the students sitting for examinations at different times; otherwise, there would be charges that the determination of the scholarship results was not fully above board and completely divorced from any possible criticism. The possibility of supplementary examinations will be taken up with the Commonwealth department.

#### TOURIST BUREAU

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The proposal to build a new Tourist Bureau building has been reported against by the Public Works Committee, mainly on account of legal problems. The proposal was to have a building either with or without windows on the side of Fowler's Lane depending on the resolution of certain legal problems. The committee decided that the legal problems were too complex; consequently, it decided not to recommend that the proposal be implemented. It was hoped that the

Tourist Bureau building could be financed in the programme over the next few years by being wedged into the building programme at about the time originally planned. I am concerned that, having been reported against, the building will lose its priority and may not be built for many years. Does the Premier, as Minister of Development, agree that the Tourist Bureau building is required (and required soon) and, consequently, will he pursue the resolution of the difficulties that have arisen to get this building on the programme as quickly as possible?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I agree that the construction of the building is urgent, and it will proceed. The legal difficulties have all been resolved. The Government has right of way in the area, and the light rights have been waived. The building will be built with the windows, as planned.

#### GLENELG FOOTPATH

Mr. MATHWIN: The footpath in front of the Glenelg Primary School and the Glenelg Infants School is in a state of disrepair, following the reinstatement of services by the various utilities. This matter is causing great concern to the teachers, students and parents. Can the Minister of Roads and Transport supply any information on the resurfacing of the footpath?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am not sure what point the honourable member is raising. He referred to sealing of a footpath, which normally is the responsibility not of the Highways Department but of the local council. If, as the Minister of Education informs me, road widening is involved in the honourable member's question, some light would be thrown on the matter. On that basis, I will certainly obtain some information from the department for him.

#### COVE ROAD

Mr. HOPGOOD: Cove Road, which runs from Marino to Hallett Cove, has for some years been in an unsatisfactory condition and has proved a great nuisance to the local people. In summer it is a dust bowl, as a result of which dust seeps into the houses, and in the winter it is a mud patch and a traffic nuisance. Little has been done about it because the matter has been tossed to and fro between the Highways Department and the Marion council, each of whom has excellent reasons for bucking the issue: the council regards it as an arterial road, and the Highways Department considers that it will eventually be part of an arterial road through to Lonsdale, alongside the railway line, and

that any money spent on remaking it now would be wasted. Will the Minister of Roads and Transport therefore consider laying a B-class surface on this road (that is, a surface without a water table but using hot-mix seal) so that the wishes of the residents can be met, without too much money being wasted on a project that will eventually have to be redone?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I have heard of this road for about two years. I remember the member for Brighton, in whose area this was previously, raising this matter on numerous occasions, apparently with little success. I do not know whether the honourable member has been invited to the inspection by the Marion council next Saturday. I hope he has, and that he will be there. I shall certainly be there, as will the Highways Commissioner, and this might be an opportune time to do a little lobbying. I will certainly take up the matter now that the honourable member has raised it.

#### SCHOOL RESIDENCES

Mr. VENNING: I was pleased to read in the press yesterday and again this morning that the Government intends to build at 27 centres throughout the State about 34 houses for country schoolteachers. The Minister of Education will know that the headmaster's residence at Koolunga, which was condemned some years ago, has been temporarily renovated. The department has tried to negotiate the purchase of another residence there but, to some extent because of dilly-dallying, it has been unable to obtain it. Will the Minister therefore tell the House where it is intended to construct these houses and whether Koolunga is one of those places?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Koolunga is one of the places at which a house is to be constructed. Indeed, this house has been of some concern to the department because of the recent mice plague: vermin exterminators had to be called in to deal with the problem until a new house was available. I asked, thinking of the previous member for Eyre, whether any "mousetologists" were available, but, as everyone looked extremely puzzled, I had to explain the basis of my question. The honourable member asked not just about Koolunga but for the full list of places at which these houses are to be erected. As I have not that full list with me at present, I will obtain it for the honourable member and let him have it next week.

Mr. McANANEY: As the Echunga school does not have a school residence, the headmaster of the school has to drive there from Aldgate through all weather. Will the Minister of Education therefore ascertain why Echunga does not qualify for a schoolhouse and whether it could be given early priority?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be happy to investigate the matter for the honourable member. However, he will realize that some teachers may prefer not to live on the school site, and that may be the position in this instance.

Mr. EASTICK: I, like other members, am particularly interested to hear the announcement about these houses to be built in country areas, and I await the Minister's reply to previous questions about where these houses will be built. I seek information about the rental charge that will apply, particularly as the cost of building in the country is often higher than it is in the city, and higher the farther the house is from the depot of the builder. Can the Minister of Education say whether these houses will be let at a fixed rental or whether the rental will be varied according to the cost of construction?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Some of the houses will be partly furnished but, in each case, the rental charge will depend on the recommendation made by the Housing Trust. The policy will be to use the normal trust method of determining rentals for houses as a guide to determine what rental will be charged for the teachers' houses.

Mr. ALLEN: I am worried about the time that it takes to complete houses being erected in the country for schoolteachers. In the case of a house inspected by the member for Davenport when she visited Clare in September, 1968, as Minister of Education, it was exactly 12 months from the time this house was commenced until it was occupied. In another case, the foundations of a head teacher's house in Jamestown were laid in July, 1969, and a fortnight ago that house was not occupied as it still was not completed. I understand that these houses are being built under contract to the Housing Trust. Will the Minister of Education take steps to expedite the construction of houses for country schoolteachers?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member having raised an important matter, I will certainly look into it and see what can be done.

**DERNANCOURT FORD**

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to the question I asked on July 29 regarding the Dernancourt ford?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The maintenance of this ford is the joint responsibility of the Corporation of the City of Tea Tree Gully and the Corporation of the City of Campbelltown.

**RECEIPTS TAX**

Mr. RODDA: I have been approached by a constituent, whom I consider to be an exclusive constituent, he being of the same profession as that of the Treasurer. Apparently a statement appeared in this week's *Chronicle* arising from the conference of the United Farmers and Graziers Association, at which the Chief Secretary said that primary producers need not pay receipts tax if money is received for goods produced from the land. My constituent, who is engaged in the preparation of taxation returns, tells me that much confusion exists as a result of the Chief Secretary's statement to which I have already referred. Will the Premier therefore say what is the situation regarding the payment of receipts tax?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know that I can give a much clearer statement than the one given by the Chief Secretary. It was aimed at giving as clear a statement about the present position as we could give. However, I will ask the Treasury officers whether this matter can be further clarified.

**RUN-OFFS**

Mr. EVANS: I commend the former Minister of Roads and Transport and his department for beginning the building of the two emergency run-offs on the South-Eastern Freeway and also the present Minister and his staff for developing them. Although inclement weather has slowed down progress the men have worked on every possible occasion. As the construction of these run-offs is almost completed, can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether special legislation is necessary to prevent people parking on them or on the road near their entrances, or do the present laws cover this situation? Tourists may either stop their cars or park them at the entrance to or on these run-offs, thus preventing the driver of a vehicle that is perhaps out of control from using the run-offs.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will obtain that information for the honourable member.

**MURRAY RIVER BRIDGES**

Mr. WARDLE: The Minister of Roads and Transport is aware that a bridge is being constructed at Kingston and that plans have been made to build a bridge at Swanport, south of Murray Bridge. I believe that the idea of building a bridge at Berri has also been investigated. Can the Minister say what the Government's attitude is toward building more bridges over the Murray River and whether any planning has been done for a bridge at Mannum?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I do not think anyone would oppose the suggestion that we should have bridges wherever they are required over the Murray River and wherever the volume of traffic justifies the expenditure. However, having that as a desire and giving effect to it are often two different things. This year three major bridges are being constructed (at Port Augusta, Kingston, and Noarlunga), so that the financial resources of the department are being stretched to their absolute limit. However, planning is always proceeding and is usually well in advance of the construction work. It is possible that plans for a bridge at Mannum have been considered, but I will have to ascertain from the planning division whether that is so. I shall be pleased to do that and obtain a report for the honourable member.

**HOSPITAL CRECHES**

Dr. TONKIN: In recent years it has been common practice to set up a creche so that the babies of young working mothers can be cared for. Although I believe that this practice is considered undesirable by many authorities because of the mother's vital role in the formative years, perhaps it can be modified to apply to kindergartens. Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary to investigate the advantages to be gained by providing kindergarten facilities at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for children of those married nurses whose services might not otherwise be available to these hospitals?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall obtain a report from my colleague for the honourable member.

**STUDENT ALLOWANCES**

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Education consider paying boarding and travelling allowances in cases where children attend boarding schools because certain courses are not available at their local schools?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will obtain a detailed report for the honourable member.

#### AIR TRAVEL

Mr. ALLEN: On July 28, members received a circular about air travel that stated that each member of either House was to be entitled to six single journeys a year between any two centres in the State. Also, it stated that, depending on the selected journeys, this should ensure that each member would have the opportunity of one trip to each country centre served by air. I understand that "served by air" means served by a commercial flight. In the District of Frome only two centres are served by commercial flights, namely, Leigh Creek and Oodnadatta. For me to fly to Leigh Creek I must travel 100 miles to Adelaide and then fly to Leigh Creek, so that it would be better for me to travel there by road. The electoral allowance for my district allows for two flights to Oodnadatta a year. I do not desire to fly to other parts of South Australia, but I should like to be able to fly to certain parts of my district, such as William Creek and Marree. Several special functions are held at these places during the year and, unless the member for the district attends them, he has little chance of meeting his electors. Can the Premier say whether it would be possible, particularly in the case of the member for Frome, for a member to charter light aircraft instead of using commercial flights?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A charter aircraft is a much more expensive proposition than what has been agreed to for members so far. Although I want to provide every possible facility for members so that they can service their districts, I doubt very much that we could arrange for charter flights. From my experience these can prove extremely expensive. However, I will ask the Public Service Board to consider this request.

#### WATER FILTERS

Mr. BECKER: During the election campaign, part of the Liberal and Country League platform related to a promise to filter the Adelaide water supply. However, the Premier, as the then Leader of the Opposition, countered this by promising to provide water filters in each house in the metropolitan area. As residents in my district have recently complained bitterly to me about the dirty mains water they are receiving, I ask the Minister of Works whether the Government will honour its election promise and provide householders with water filters.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member surprises me: I thought he was far more discerning than he obviously is. I refer him to the Labor Party's policy speech, in which he will see that the only comment made by the Premier on the promise made by the Leader of the Opposition (as the then Premier) was that to supply every household (I think it involved about 300,000 houses) with an independent filter would cost only so much. However, the present Premier did not at any stage say that he would do this. If the honourable member reads the speech properly I think he will find that my statement is perfectly correct. Therefore, there is no promise to fulfil in this direction, and we certainly do not have to adhere to the policy enunciated by the honourable member's Party.

#### SUCCESSION DUTIES

Mr. NANKIVELL: My question relates to the interpretation by the Commissioner of Taxes of section 51 of the Succession Duties Act. Members are generally aware of the difficult circumstances regarding rural production and farmers' meeting capital taxes on land. One of the difficulties in this regard is, first, to find and, secondly, to repay the sum necessary to meet estate and probate duties. Under the Act, the Commissioner has power to defer the period over which interest may be charged; in other words, there is power under the Act for the Commissioner to extend the period over which the succession duties must be paid. Will the Premier consider this matter with a view to issuing a direction, where cases of hardship are established regarding the payment of these duties, to the effect that the Commissioner will defer repayment and accept the duties as a debt at interest?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am by no means certain that I have any power to direct the Commissioner in that way. I think the Auditor-General would have some fairly terse things to say to me if I tried any such thing. However, I will get a report for the honourable member.

#### ALBERT BRIDGE

Mr. COUNBE: My question concerns bridges (one in particular) over an important river in this State, namely, the Torrens River. Because of its geographical situation, the District of Torrens is served by an extraordinary number of bridges: the Hindmarsh bridge, the Victoria bridge (the continuation of Morphett Street), the King William Road bridge, the Hackney bridge, the Tennyson bridge at

Walkerville, two footbridges and, in addition, the Albert bridge, near the Zoological Gardens, which is the continuation of Frome Road and the one to which I now refer. Members will realize that, because of the awkward angle on which this bridge is situated and because of the many accidents that occur there, this bridge should be rebuilt and resited. Bearing in mind that this work might have to be undertaken in conjunction with the Adelaide City Council, I ask the Minister of Roads and Transport whether his department has any immediate plans to rebuild and/or resite this bridge. If it has not, will the Minister undertake to have an investigation made to overcome the serious situation that arises at this bridge, particularly in the morning and evening, when Frome Road traffic, converging with university traffic, is extremely heavy?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I shall be happy to inquire whether the department is currently involved in any investigations into this matter. Although I do not think that it would be proper for me to ask my department to initiate any investigations, I believe that it would be quite proper (and I undertake) to ask the Adelaide City Council, which is the authority concerned with this area, what it is doing about the matter. In the light of that inquiry, I will bring down a report for the honourable member.

#### GLADSTONE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. VENNING: The Minister of Education having visited Gladstone recently and inspected the high school there, can he say whether sketch plans for the new high school are yet completed and when it is intended that these plans will be referred to the Public Works Committee?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The position concerning the Gladstone High School is unchanged, so far as I am aware. It is hoped that the documentation for the school project will be ready early next year, although I am not sure just when it is planned that the project should be ready for reference to the Public Works Committee for approval. I will get this information for the honourable member and let him have it in due course.

#### WATER STORAGEES

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Works obtain for me details relating to the storagees in Lake Victoria and the Hume reservoir as at April 30 in each of the last 10 years and to the flow of the Mitta Mitta River for each of the last 10 years?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

#### BURNSIDE INTERSECTION

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about work in progress at the intersection of Greenhill and Portrush Roads, Burnside?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The major reason for the period of time involved in this work is the necessity to ensure traffic flow and access to property and business at all times. To this end, 12 separate construction phases are needed. The installation of traffic signals and the extensive alteration of public utilities and services required at the intersection are also contributory factors. The complete project has already been scheduled for minimal delay and inconvenience. The only way in which the construction time could be significantly reduced would be to close the whole intersection to traffic. This would cause far greater overall disruption and inconvenience than that occurring under the present programme.

#### TUMBY BAY JETTY

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Minister of Marine a reply to a question I asked recently about the Tumbay Bay jetty?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have been informed by the Director of Marine and Harbors that the Tumbay Bay jetty is totally unsuitable for the commercial export of minerals.

#### KIMBA MAIN

Mr. GUNN: No doubt the Minister of Works is aware that the slow progress on the Kimba-Polda main is caused mainly by the limestone, which the trenching machines are having difficulty in digging; in fact, in some cases they cannot dig at all. Will the Minister consider having the main laid on top of the ground so that the project can be speeded up?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I cannot say whether this is right or wrong, but I will have the matter examined.

#### STATE MUSEUM

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Education say whether it would be possible to incorporate within the State Museum a special exhibition room in which blind visitors could run their fingers over the objects on display and explanations and descriptions of those objects could be given in Braille? This idea has been a recent addition (the only one in Europe, incidentally) to the West Berlin museum.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member will appreciate that the State Museum is under the control of a director and a board. I shall be happy to pass on to Dr. Inglis the honourable member's request and ask him to consider what would be involved and whether or not the board would be able to undertake such a project here.

#### BREAD

Mr. McANANEY: I understand the Government intends to introduce legislation to restrict the hours of baking. Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether any limitations are to be placed on deliveries to country areas and, if they are, what they will be?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I am still having discussions with the metropolitan and the country sections of the baking industry and, until negotiations have been completed and proposals made, I cannot answer the question specifically.

#### ABATTOIRS

Mr. VENNING: Yesterday, I tried to bring before the House the serious situation of primary producers as regards stock numbers and the slaughtering of stock for export markets. Unfortunately, I did not quite get over the message I wanted to yesterday, so I ask this question today. Would the Premier, being the leader of the Government in this House at present, instruct or ask his officers to go to the Adelaide abattoirs next Wednesday (or perhaps he could go himself) to see just what the present situation is there? Having inspected those works, would he instruct the Minister of Agriculture to confer with officials of the Department of Primary Industry with the idea of consulting with the American ambassador in order that the situation at the Adelaide abattoirs can be clarified and with a view to having the present embargo there lifted? This week, it was announced in the press that the American ambassador had approved the lifting of restrictions at the Shepparton abattoirs on the export of meat to America. Because of the seriousness of the situation, will the Premier see what he can do in this regard as soon as possible?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not give instructions to the Minister of Agriculture but I will certainly consult with him and ask him to discuss the matter urgently with the Chairman of the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board to see what can be done.

#### DENTAL CLINICS

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Health to my recent question about a dental clinic at Port Lincoln?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague has reported that Cabinet approval was given earlier this year for the erection of four additional static dental clinics, one of which will be located at Port Lincoln. A site has been selected in the grounds of the Port Lincoln Infants School, and arrangements for the erection and supply of equipment are being made by the Public Buildings Department. It is expected that the clinic will be available early in 1971.

#### TOD RIVER TRUNK MAIN

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Tod River Trunk Main between Minnipa and Thevenard (Replacement and Enlargement).

Ordered that report be printed.

#### LOAN ESTIMATES

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of the revenue and other moneys of the State as were required for all the purposes set out in the Loan Estimates for the financial year 1970-71 and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1970.

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, 1971, as set out in Parliamentary Paper No. 11.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: At the outset, I pay a tribute to the employees of the Government Printing Office. They were working under great difficulties yesterday and the day before after there had been a minor conflagration at the Government Printing Office. It is only because they have done much work on a tight schedule and worked long hours of overtime that the material relating to the Loan Estimates is here for us today. I think we should express our thanks to the Government Printing Office and its employees for what they have done for us on this occasion.

It is customary for the Government to outline its detailed financial policy when presenting the Revenue Budget to Parliament each year, normally in the first week in September, and to refrain from such detailed comment in presenting the capital programme outlined in the Loan Estimates. Nevertheless, members will be aware that there is a relationship between the flow of funds through each of the major accounts, Revenue and Loan, and the extent of the programme which can be financed from each. Accordingly, I intend in this statement to touch very briefly on the recent and possible future overall movement in each account.

At the beginning of 1969-70, Loan Account recorded a balance of unspent funds of \$12,477,000. The previous Government introduced into Parliament a capital programme of \$101,716,000 for works and \$22,950,000 for housing, which would have used fully the \$103,920,000 of new borrowings approved by the Australian Loan Council, together with all repayments and recoveries of previous Loan advances and expenditures, and was planned to give a current deficit of \$546,000. This, if achieved, would have reduced the balance of Loan funds on hand to \$11,931,000. The housing programme was carried out and funds spent virtually as planned but, in the financial programme for works set out in the Loan Estimates, two things happened to give a small current surplus of \$555,000, in lieu of the planned deficit. Payments at \$101,589,000 fell \$127,000 short of the estimate, while repayments and recoveries in total exceeded the original estimate by \$974,000. As a result, the balance of unspent Loan funds held at June 30, 1970, was increased by a small margin to \$13,032,000.

The small net underspending of \$127,000 as compared with estimate was the net result of several larger variations. For the Public Buildings Department work flowed very smoothly with few of the normal holdups and as a result final payments were almost \$3,000,000 more than the first estimate. A little more than half of the excess was in school buildings, with the remainder in hospital and other Government buildings. Other larger excesses above estimate were in advances to the Highways Fund to cover a temporary shortage of funds for roads purposes and in advances to the State Bank to offset a heavier than expected usage of funds. On the other hand, payments on account of the south-western suburbs drainage scheme, the Railways, Marine and Harbors, and Engineering and

Water Supply Departments and the Automatic Data Processing Authority of the Public Service Board all fell below estimate because of delays in their capital programmes. The consequent carry-over of commitment into 1970-71 because of this has been taken into account in the allocations of funds for this year. The main reason for the improvement in repayments and recoveries was the better financial position of the forestry undertaking as timber sales improved and its resultant ability to repay more of the funds previously invested.

The Revenue Budget proposals for 1969-70 were for a current deficit of \$2,240,000, which would have taken the balance of unrecouped deficits to \$10,145,000. As a result of a special recoup of \$406,000 from the West Lakes accounting rearrangement during the year and a current surplus of \$2,920,000, the balance of outstanding deficits was reduced to \$4,579,000 at June 30, 1970. The current surplus arose from a combination of receipts on account of past years' activities, improved Commonwealth grants, and increased grain traffic quite out of line with recent experience in other States. The detail of these matters will be dealt with fully in the explanation of the Revenue Budget next month. For the moment I simply report to members the factual position at June 30, 1970, to which I intend to refer again shortly.

I now turn to the volume of funds expected to be available towards financing a capital programme in 1970-71. At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council in June last the Commonwealth agreed to give its support to a total programme of \$823,000,000 for State works and housing. This is an increase of \$65,000,000, or about 8½ per cent above the 1969-70 total of \$758,000,000. South Australia's share of the total determined is \$112,420,000, which is \$8,500,000 more than the allocation of \$103,920,000 for 1969-70. I should add here that I put forward at Loan Council as strongly as I was able to the case for a special allocation of \$3,000,000 to South Australia in 1970-71 to enable this State to make a real contribution to replace the existing unsatisfactory timber classrooms. I made it clear that the submission was being put in a situation in which the Commonwealth had allowed the level of its own public works in South Australia to fall to the lowest point in years, only about 5 per cent of the total outlay throughout Australia, and in which the leaders of the local building and construction industry had expressed their concern about recent trends and affirmed their ability, indeed

their need, to handle more work. In these circumstances, the use of such a minor part of the Commonwealth Government's Budget surplus of \$500,000,000 could not seriously be considered inflationary in the South Australian economy. I believe that, in this submission, I had the backing of all other States for something over and above the total we were to share in accordance with recent proportionate allocations, but the Commonwealth remained adamant that it would not offer South Australia the necessary additional funds.

The amount that has been nominated for housing to be taken under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement is \$24,000,000, so that \$88,420,000 of new funds will become available for the general works programme. Under the new arrangements for Commonwealth-State sharing of financial resources worked out for the coming five years the Commonwealth has agreed to take over a proportion of existing State debt, and to make available a part of the funds for future capital programmes as grants free of interest and repayment instead of as loans subject to interest and sinking fund requirements. The real effect of these measures will be as relief to the Revenue Budget, and I will explain them more fully in my statement next month. However, at this stage, members will no doubt be interested to know that \$27,420,000 of the new funds for capital works to be received in 1970-71 will be grants. These particular funds will be regarded primarily as contributing toward those expenditures that do not result in any asset (including any advance) owned by the Government, as occurs with building grants to community hospitals, universities and the like, and toward those expenditures that result in non-reproductive assets such as schools and hospitals. However, the total capital funds, including borrowed moneys and the new grants, will be handled through the Loan Fund Account as previously and expenditure voted therefrom as formerly. As the Public Finance Act when enacted did not contemplate the use of grant moneys as well as borrowed moneys for financing capital works, it will be necessary to secure an amendment to that Act to authorize payment of the special grant moneys into the Loan Fund Account.

Repayments and recoveries of advances and expenditures from Loan Account are expected to reach about \$20,500,000, which would be a little more than \$1,000,000 above last year's recoveries. These recoveries will be partly in

respect of earlier years' expenditures and partly corresponding to current expenditures. An example of the latter is the Commonwealth contribution towards buildings at tertiary educational institutions for which it shares the cost equally with the States. Arising directly from an increase of over \$4,000,000 in gross grants for tertiary education buildings this year is an increase of over \$2,000,000 in the recovery from the Commonwealth. This increase of over \$2,000,000 is expected to be offset in part by several fairly large falls in other repayments to give the net increase of about \$1,000,000 that I have mentioned. The falls include lesser recoveries from the Commonwealth towards mental hospital buildings and the non-repetition of special items such as sale of Cellulose Australia Limited shares and West Lakes recoveries.

The new funds totalling \$88,420,000 to be advanced to the State by way of loan and grant for the general works programme, and the recoveries expected to reach \$20,500,000, will together give an aggregate of \$108,920,000 becoming available during the course of the year. For the purposes of the 1970-71 works programme, this will be supplemented by a further \$4,300,000 from the balance carried over in the Loan Account at June 30, 1970, so that the total programme is \$113,220,000. The balance at June 30, was \$13,032,000, but against this the Consolidated Revenue Account was in deficit by \$4,579,000, and the Government feels for a variety of reasons that it should hold some substantial figure at least temporarily in reserve after offsetting the revenue deficit. In the first place, the 1970-71 outlook for the Revenue Budget is by no means clear. We must bring our standards of social services up to the levels operative in other States and more nearly to those standards properly demanded by the people. An application has been lodged with the Commonwealth Grants Commission for supplementary finance to help in this, but at least in the first place any advance grant recommended by the commission is most unlikely to cover the whole prospective revenue deficit. Thus, if practicable, some Loan balances must be held against such a deficit.

Secondly, the programme now proposed is for payments for general works aggregating almost 11½ per cent more than in 1969-70. The housing programme proposes an increase of about 13 per cent, and works and housing together more than 11½ per cent. If we were to consider only the present needs of the

community we would be justified in using more of the funds held at June 30 last and in planning an increase this year greater than that now set before you. However, we must have regard to the commitments that will automatically flow into 1971-72 and endeavour to hold some funds on hand to supplement new funds likely to be available in that year, and so to achieve a smooth increase from year to year in our capital programme.

Thirdly, I believe that the building and construction industry and the other areas of private enterprise that supply equipment and other materials for our needs can cope without any strain with the programme now proposed, and could probably handle comfortably some further addition. However, here again there are good grounds for holding some small balance of funds in reserve. The Government is most concerned with the great degree of reliance of the South Australian community on the health of the motor vehicle and home appliance industries. We are also most concerned about how easily output and employment in those areas can be affected by the market climate throughout Australia. The Commonwealth's action late in 1969-70 to raise interest rates and tighten credit has already had some adverse effect on these industries. Should this adverse effect grow, it may be expected to have repercussions in the building trade and elsewhere, and it may be necessary for the Government to stand prepared to speed up its capital programme at short notice to counteract any threatening influences. A reserve of funds would be desirable against this contingency.

May I repeat that the Government is planning a moderate current deficit on Loan Account which would use about \$4,300,000 of the accumulated balance. This is against the background of an inevitable Revenue Budget deficit if the South Australian community is to receive educational, health, law and other services at the level it requires. Every State Government is likely to be in deficit this year, and the two standard States, New South Wales and Victoria, will be in considerable deficit indeed. In fact, last year Victoria finished the financial year with a revenue deficit of about \$25,000,000. In these circumstances, the outlook for Revenue Budgets in every State in the Commonwealth is not as good as we should like, and we must hold some reserve of funds against this situation. The Government has made a strong case to the Commonwealth Grants Commission in support of its application for a special grant, and, given a reasonable

response by the Commonwealth by way of supplementary funds to cover all or a large part of that prospective revenue deficit, it may be practicable later in the year to authorize the use of more funds in areas of our Loan programme, such as school buildings.

I have mentioned that the State has nominated \$24,000,000 of new funds for housing under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that the programme this year will be up by 13 per cent. Last year the allocation of new funds of \$21,250,000 was supplemented by net recoveries of interest and repayments of previous advances of \$1,693,000 within the Home Builders' Account to give a total of \$22,943,000 available for housing. This year the new funds of \$24,000,000 are expected to be supplemented by about \$1,900,000 of recoveries so that \$25,900,000 is proposed to be distributed. The Government proposes that the Housing Trust should get increased support with low interest moneys for its rental and low deposit housing this year and has allocated \$10,750,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above advances to the trust in 1969-70. Of the \$15,150,000 to be used for financing home ownership, \$13,250,000 is proposed to be advanced through the State Bank and \$1,900,000 through building societies. Thus, the support of individual borrowers through the bank and societies is to be at a level about \$1,950,000 above last year. The increased allocation to the bank and the societies will enable them to finance the approved increase in the maximum loan to an individual borrower from \$8,000 to \$9,000, and provide some increase in the number of loans approved.

The programme of semi-governmental borrowing approved by the Australian Loan Council in June totalled \$399,582,000, comprising \$397,000,000 for normal annual purposes and \$2,582,000 for special requirements. The latter figure includes \$582,000 for the South Australian natural gas pipeline, being the balance remaining of \$20,000,000 specially approved in 1967. South Australia's share of the normal annual programme is \$20,520,000 and of this \$10,000,000 is to be allocated to the Electricity Trust, \$4,750,000 to the Housing Trust, \$290,000 to the pipelines authority, and the balance of \$5,480,000 to the larger local government borrowers. For local government and statutory authorities wishing to borrow individually not in excess of \$300,000 a year there has been, for some years now, no aggregate limit. These arrangements apply again in 1970-71 and under them the State Bank will

probably borrow, as in earlier years, to assist in financing the loans to producers scheme.

The Electricity Trust and the Housing Trust will be able, as in recent years, to supplement their capital provisions with internal funds such as surpluses, capital recoveries and their normal maintenance and depreciation provisions, though the operations of the pipelines authority have not yet reached the stage where it is able to make any significant contribution out of its own internal funds. The main details of the proposed departmental programmes are as follows:

**ADVANCES FOR HOMES, \$50,000**—The State Bank handled a very large volume of funds for housing loans through the advances for homes scheme, financed out of the State's Loan Account before South Australia became a participant in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement arrangements in 1953-54. Since 1953-54 the volume of funds through the advances for homes scheme has declined and the volume of housing agreement funds, borrowed at concessional rates of interest, has increased, and in 1969-70 only \$459,000 was made available from the Advances for Homes Account whereas the housing agreement funds allocated to the bank through the Home Builders' Account reached \$11,473,000. In recent years the advances for homes funds were largely restricted to financing the purchase of Housing Trust houses. This was in accordance with an earlier request by the Commonwealth aimed at ensuring that concessional interest funds were not used twice in respect of the one house; that is to say, at the construction stage by the trust and at the financing stage by the bank. In fact, the trust uses housing agreement funds only for rental and low-deposit housing and not for sale housing. This has now been recognized by the Commonwealth Minister, who has agreed that in future the special low interest agreement funds may be used by the bank for loans to purchase trust houses in just the same way as for other dwellings. The \$50,000 of advances for homes provision is required now only for minor extensions to previous loans already made under the scheme, as for construction of additional bedrooms required as families increase, and also for some re-advances when houses are sold subject to mortgage. The allocation of about \$13,250,000 of housing agreement funds to the bank this year, an increase of almost \$1,800,000, will offset the reduction of advances for homes funds, permit the rate of lending to be maintained, and enable the bank to increase the maximum individual loan for new houses from

\$8,000 to \$9,000. Recently about four borrowers out of five have found it necessary to arrange second mortgage finance, normally at higher rates, to supplement the first mortgage finance from the bank. The increase in the maximum loan from the bank, by reducing the dependence on costly second mortgage finance, will mean that for such borrowers the effect of recent rises in interest rates will be completely offset.

**LOANS TO PRODUCERS, \$1,400,000**—An amount of \$1,701,000 was advanced by the State Bank under the Loans to Producers Act in 1969-70. This amount was made up of \$1,404,000 to distilleries, fruit canning and fruit packing houses and other processors of fruit, \$212,000 to processors of dairy products, and \$85,000 to fish handling co-operatives. An amount of \$1,640,000 of the total was provided from Loan Account and an amount of \$61,000 from semi-government borrowing. Thus, of the amount of \$230,000 borrowed by the bank as semi-government loans in 1969-70, \$169,000 remained unspent at June 30 last, and is available to meet payments in 1970-71 on account of commitments already made. To enable the bank to continue to assist in financing capital extensions by co-operative enterprises of this nature a somewhat greater volume of funds will be available this year. The sum of \$169,000 has been carried forward from last year, \$1,400,000 is to be provided from Loan Account, and it is proposed that up to \$300,000 will be raised by way of new semi-government loans, so that, if required, a total of \$1,869,000 is expected to be available.

**ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, \$1,000,000**—This advance is required primarily because of the capital programme of the Municipal Tramways Trust, to which I shall refer later in this statement. Before calling on State Loan funds for direct advances later in the year the trust will utilize its cash balances built up and held temporarily at the State Bank pending their use in the bus re-equipment programme. It is desirable that this unusual withdrawal of funds from the bank should be offset by further advances from Loan Account so that the bank may continue to operate and, where necessary, expand its general banking functions, particularly in the rural sector and for producer co-operatives.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES, \$1,000,000**—The Government has already announced its intention of providing a ferry link between Cape Jervis and Penneshaw, on Kangaroo Island. The

details of how the ferry will be operated are still being worked out and the Government will present further information to Parliament as soon as possible. In the meantime it seems clear that additional expenditures will need to be incurred by the Highways Department this year in providing approach roads and ancillary services, and possibly in up-grading some roads. These expenditures cannot yet be calculated accurately but will be beyond those previously planned by the department in the normal course. Accordingly, it is desirable that a provision be made for advances to the department sufficient to meet at least part of the probable additional costs.

**SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, \$1,750,000**—In 1959 the Public Works Committee submitted a report on a scheme for the drainage of floodwaters in the south-western suburbs of the metropolitan area and recommended the construction of Stage I of the scheme which at that time was estimated to cost \$4,317,000. The committee then considered that it would be in a better position upon the completion of this stage to examine the further works that would be necessary. Legislation authorizing the works recommended by the committee was assented to late in 1959 and work was commenced in 1959-60. The legislation provided that all of the funds required be provided by the Government in the first instance with half of the cost to be recovered subsequently by instalments over a period of 53 years from the local authorities whose areas will benefit. Because of much more rapid building development than expected in the Marion and Brighton council areas, the construction of a drain along Seacombe Road, Brighton Road and Young Street, Seacliff, became an urgent necessity, and in 1965 the committee recommended the construction of Drain 10 along this route, at an estimated cost of \$420,000. Authority for the construction of Drain 10 is contained in the South-Western Suburbs (Supplementary) Drainage Act, 1966, which provides that the cost shall be shared on the same basis as with the other works being constructed.

In 1967 the committee submitted a further report recommending a number of minor modifications to the drainage works and Patawalonga Basin and major improvements to the Sturt River channel. A revised estimated total cost of Stage I, including the construction of Drain 10 and improvements to the river channel, was then almost \$8,400,000. During the past two years substantially increased allocations have been provided to enable the

scheme to be completed as quickly as possible. Drain 10 and all of the drains discharging to the sea under the revised Stage I have been completed, and all of the major drains discharging to the Sturt River, under the revised scheme, either have been completed or are in course of construction. The committee has recently reported in favour of Stage II of the drainage scheme, and the overall estimated cost of the total scheme is now \$10,906,000. A provision of \$1,750,000 is proposed this year, \$950,000 being set aside for improvements to the river channel, and \$800,000 for the construction of various drains. Amending legislation will be introduced in due course to authorize work not included in the present Act and to vary the provisions relating to the sharing of contributions and to the repayments required of the local authorities benefiting under the scheme.

**OTHER URBAN DRAINAGE, \$1,000,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$567,000. Under this scheme the Government provides dollar-for-dollar subsidies for approved works to assist councils in the problem of disposal of floodwaters. Councils are responsible for finding their share of one-half of the funds required and for carrying out the actual construction of the drains. Work was carried out last year on approved schemes in the eastern suburbs to which the Burnside, East Torrens, Kensington and Norwood, Payneham, and St. Peters councils are contributing; in the north-western suburbs involving the Enfield, Hindmarsh and Prospect councils; and in the Brighton, Gawler, Mitcham, Port Lincoln, Salisbury, Unley and Walkerville council areas. An amount of \$1,000,000 is provided in 1970-71 for work on the eastern suburbs drainage scheme, for approved schemes in the Enfield, Gawler, Mitcham, Murat Bay, Noarlunga, Port Lincoln, and Salisbury council areas, and for such new schemes as may be approved during the year.

**PUBLIC PARKS, \$300,000**—Under previously existing arrangements expenditure from this provision has been limited to the purchase of land for public parks and recreation areas and for grants to local government authorities to assist them in the purchase of open areas to be used for those purposes. In assisting local authorities in this manner the normal policy has been to provide a grant equal to one-half of the Land Board's valuation of the open area being purchased. To further assist councils and to help the growth of the tourist industry in this State, the Government now proposes, in addition, to provide subsidies

towards the development of land purchased since July 1, 1970, in accordance with these arrangements. Development proposals received from councils will be examined by the Director, Tourist Bureau, before being approved for subsidy purposes. Subsidies will be granted on the basis of up to one-half of the actual expenditure on development, having regard to the type of development and the needs of the council area involved. It has been the practice in recent years to transfer to a deposit account any amount remaining unspent from these annual provisions so that it is available subsequently to be used for the prescribed purposes. The amount available in the deposit account at June 30, 1970, and carried forward to this year was \$475,000. Subsidies which have been approved but which had not been claimed by councils at the end of June last amounted to \$197,000.

**LANDS DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., \$400,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$342,000, a large part of which was required for the purchase of specialist machinery for the Mapping Branch of the Lands Department. The branch is to be installed in the new Government Printing Office building to be constructed at Netley. An amount of \$270,000 is provided this year for the purchase of further machinery for the branch, and \$130,000 for various other items of plant and equipment and for other minor works.

**IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, \$788,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$372,000, and works completed during the year included a new overhead storage tank at Barmera, a new pumping station at Cadell, and mains at Berri, Barmera and Waikerie. The amount proposed for 1970-71 has been increased substantially to provide for the urgently needed replacement with pipe main of a number of old channels which, in recent years, have required increasing amounts of uneconomic maintenance expenditure to keep them operating. The more important provisions in the Estimates for these purposes are as follows: \$100,000 is required to replace the existing rising main at Mypolonga which is in very poor condition; \$40,000 is provided for the construction of a new overhead storage tank at Cadell to improve supplies in this area; and \$351,000 is proposed for reconstruction and replacement of various old channels with pipe main (of this amount, \$225,000 is required for the main supply channel at Cooltong, and \$50,000 for channels at Berri). Of the \$150,000 proposed for drainage this year, \$130,000 is to replace

portion of the main drains at Cadell. Funds are also provided for various pipelines, buildings, plant and other minor works.

**RENMARK IRRIGATION TRUST, \$400,000**—The Renmark Irrigation Trust Act provides for the Government to finance the cost of constructing a new pumping station at Renmark together with rising mains and ancillary works up to a total amount of \$1,120,000. Two-sevenths of the amount provided is to be by way of grant and the remainder by way of loan repayable by instalments by the trust. The Act also provides for Government grants not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total to be paid to the trust towards the cost of rehabilitation of the irrigation works and the provision of additional drainage. Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$235,000, of which \$85,000 was for work on the pumping station and associated works and \$150,000 as an annual payment towards rehabilitation of the irrigation works and for additional drainage. The sum of \$200,000 is provided this year to continue work on the pumping station and rising mains, and \$200,000 towards channel rehabilitation and drainage.

**AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, \$2,900,000**—Actual payments on the forestry undertaking in 1969-70 were \$2,785,000, of which \$2,485,000 was provided from Loan Account and \$300,000 from special advances from the Commonwealth Government under the terms of the Softwood Forestry Agreements Act. The main items of expenditure were:

	\$
Purchase of land . . . . .	678,000
Maintenance of existing forests .	436,000
Preparation of land and planting	722,000
Log debarking and chipping equipment, Mount Gambier . .	75,000
Regional office, Mount Gambier . .	44,000
Control of Sirex wasp . . . . .	52,000
Purchase and erection of houses and other buildings . . . . .	23,000
Purchase and installation of plant and equipment at mills and forest areas . . . . .	298,000
Administration . . . . .	457,000
	\$2,785,000

For 1970-71 a total amount of \$3,300,000 is proposed. Of this, \$2,900,000 is to be provided from Loan Account and \$400,000 from Commonwealth advances under the Softwood Forestry Agreement. The major provisions are: \$460,000 is proposed to meet the cost of recurring expenses involved in forest establishment and development; and \$850,000 is provided for preparation of land and planting, and it is proposed that about 6,000 acres will be

planted during 1970-71. After allowing for clear felling the total area of State pine plantations will be about 190,000 acres at the end of June next. The sum of \$500,000 is set aside for the purchase of land suitable for forestry as it becomes available. The sum of \$105,000 is provided to complete the construction of a new regional office at Mount Gambier, and \$305,000 is proposed for log debarking and chipping equipment, also at Mount Gambier. Three items (\$2,395,000 for felling and hauling mill logs, \$3,429,000 for sawmill working expenses, and \$796,000 for administrative expenses applicable to sawmill working) will be charged against a working account and subsequently recovered out of receipts from timber sales. The last item (\$498,000 for administrative expenses applicable to forest establishment) will remain a charge against Loan Account.

**RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, \$7,800,000—** Actual payments from Loan Account on railway capital works in 1969-70 were \$6,810,000. The major works completed for the Rolling Stock Branch were the construction of 12 cement waggons, 11 steel brake vans, 22 open waggons, 17 hopper waggons, the conversion of six diesel electric locomotives from 3ft. 6in. gauge to 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and improvements to freight vehicles. The sum of \$3,093,000 is provided this year for the Way and Works Branch, and the detailed proposals are as follows: \$1,940,000 is required for sundry works such as track relaying, bridges and culverts, signalling and safety devices, minor buildings and improvements to yards; and \$10,000 is set aside as final payments for land compensation in connection with the new railway from Ceduna to Kevin. The estimated total cost of the railway is \$1,490,000 of which \$1,480,000 had been spent to the end of June last. The sum of \$250,000 is provided for houses for employees and \$500,000 for plant and sundries. The sum of \$393,000 is proposed towards the approved special programme of betterment of main lines. The estimated total cost of the programme is \$5,200,000 and \$550,000 was spent last year.

The sum of \$4,707,000 is proposed for the Rolling Stock Branch in 1970-71, the more important provisions being: \$827,000 is required for progress payments for three diesel-electric locomotives, \$302,000 to complete three suburban railcars, and \$290,000 for work on four joint stock sleeping cars; \$164,000 is provided for the completion of three joint stock club cars, \$344,000 for work on 62 flat waggons, and \$630,000 for the construction of 100

freight waggons; and \$446,000 is set aside to continue the programme of modifications and improvements to freight vehicles and \$627,000 for sundry rolling stock items. Work is proceeding towards satisfactory completion of the standardization works between Port Pirie and Broken Hill, and the main line was opened to traffic in January of this year. The estimated total cost of work being carried out by the South Australian Railways undertaking is approximately \$45,000,000. Expenditure of \$7,695,000 last year carried the cumulative total of expenditure on the project to \$41,900,000 at June 30 last. As it is nearing completion, a reduced provision of \$3,000,000 will suffice for work to be carried out this year. The funds are being provided initially by the Commonwealth with the State accepting responsibility for repaying three-tenths of the cost over a period of 50 years. The sum of \$341,000 is provided from Loan Account for progress payments for nine diesel-electric locomotives for 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and for sundry items of rolling stock.

**HARBORS ACCOMMODATION, \$4,500,000—** Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$4,412,000. I will comment on the progress made last year when dealing with the more important provisions for this year, which are as follows: During 1969-70 the provision of berthing facilities for interstate container and roll-on-roll-off traffic was physically completed. The scheme consists primarily of a wharf for a vehicular container ship, dredging, paving and associated works, and will be used principally by ships of the Australian National Line. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$1,673,000, of which \$182,000 is being provided by the Australian National Line and \$1,491,000 from Loan Account. The sum of \$1,461,000 had been spent to the end of June last, including expenditures of \$690,000 in 1969-70, and \$30,000 is required for final payments this year. The sum of \$1,100,000 is proposed to continue work on widening and deepening the river channel between the Outer and Inner Harbours. The scheme includes extending the Outer Harbour swinging basin, providing beacons in new positions, and reclaiming low-lying land. The estimated total cost is \$6,845,000 of which \$4,390,000 had been spent to the end of June last, including \$743,000 during 1969-70.

The sum of \$400,000 is provided for work on the construction of the new passenger terminal to improve the passenger handling facilities at Outer Harbour. The scheme provides for a modern two-storey building with convenient

road access and is estimated to cost \$1,640,000, of which \$430,000 had been spent to the end of June last. It is proposed that the new terminal will be completed within two years. The sum of \$50,000 is required to complete work on the provision of bulk loading facilities at Port Giles. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$2,346,000, of which \$2,279,000 had been spent to the end of June last, including \$1,066,000 in 1969-70. The sum of \$1,650,000 is proposed for further work on dredging and other port improvements at Thevenard to enable larger vessels to engage in the export of grain and gypsum. The estimated cost of the scheme is \$2,967,000, of which \$571,000 had been spent to the end of June last, including \$533,000 in 1969-70.

**FISHING HAVENS AND FORESHORE IMPROVEMENTS, \$225,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$153,000. The sum of \$225,000 is proposed this year for work on a number of projects to provide improved facilities, the more important being \$48,000 to complete jetty extensions and channel dredging at Franklin Harbour, and \$50,000 to commence work on a new fishing jetty at Wallaroo.

**WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, \$32,680,000**—Payments from Loan Account for water and sewer works in 1969-70 were \$30,070,000. During the year the construction of the Kangaroo Creek reservoir was completed at a cost of \$5,280,000. The trunk main between Tea Tree Gully and Salisbury, water supply schemes at Bordertown and Naracoorte, and the construction of several large storage tanks to improve supplies and distribution in the metropolitan area were also completed last year. Sewerage schemes were completed during the year at Royal Park, Salisbury Downs, and Reynella West. Further progress was made on several large projects which were still under way at the end of June, 1970, and I shall comment on these as I deal with the provisions for 1970-71. The total sum proposed to be spent on water and sewer works this year is \$32,680,000.

**Metropolitan Waterworks, \$10,418,000**—The sum of \$332,000 is provided for the virtual completion of work on the provision of additional pumping plant for the Mannum-Adelaide main. The scheme is necessary to meet the increasing demand for water in the metropolitan area and will enable the maximum annual capacity of the main to be increased from 21,500,000,000 gallons to 26,000,000,000 gallons. The work is estimated to cost \$2,014,000, and \$1,552,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

The sum of \$5,470,000 is proposed to continue work on the Murray Bridge to Onkaparinga main. This major scheme will augment the metropolitan water supply by pumping water from the Murray River for discharge into the Onkaparinga River. It involves the laying of 30 miles of main and the construction of three pumping stations and four storages. A total of nine miles of pipe main has been laid, and construction of the three pumping stations has commenced. It is proposed to lay a further nine miles of main during 1970-71, and to continue work on the pumping stations and storage tanks. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$25,250,000, and \$4,177,000 was spent last year. Funds are also provided for extensions and improvements to the water supply at Braeview, Elizabeth, Modbury, Torrens Island and Gilman areas, and West Lakes.

**Country Waterworks, \$7,931,000**—The sum of \$575,000 is provided for further work on the construction of a main to connect the Tod trunk main near Lock with Kimba. The main will provide an assured water supply to the township of Kimba and to extensive areas of farming and grazing lands. The scheme is estimated to cost \$2,867,000, and \$818,000 had been spent to the end of June last. A submission has been made to the Commonwealth Government for financial assistance towards this scheme under the National Water Resources Development Programme. The sum of \$166,000 is required to complete work on the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main; \$1,426,000 was spent last year and total expenditure on the scheme to the end of June, 1970, was \$30,391,000. Permanent boosting plant will be installed subsequently as the demand increases.

The sum of \$1,134,000 is proposed to continue work connected with the construction of a main from Swan Reach to Stockwell. All main work and the construction of storages has been completed. Expenditure this year will enable work on the three permanent pumping stations and the installation of pumping plant to be completed. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$7,550,000, and \$6,327,000 had been spent to the end of June last. An amount of \$2,133,000 is provided for further work on the construction of a main from Tailem Bend to Keith. The estimated cost of the scheme, including the construction of about 500 miles of branch mains, is \$14,000,000, and \$7,897,000 had been spent to the end of June last. A special grant of

\$6,000,000 is being provided by the Commonwealth under the National Water Resources Development Programme to assist with the scheme, and \$1,500,000 of Commonwealth funds were advanced towards the project last year. The proposed expenditure in 1970-71 includes a further Commonwealth contribution of about \$1,500,000, and this amount is included as a repayment in the Loan Estimates.

The sum of \$1,007,000 is provided to continue the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main. The scheme originally provided for the enlargement and replacement of a section of 84 miles of the trunk main between Knotts Hill and Minnipa, and was estimated to cost \$6,500,000. Approval has recently been given for the scheme to be extended to cover most of the 240 miles of main, and the estimated total cost is now \$15,761,000. A submission for financial assistance towards this scheme under the National Water Resources Development Programme is being prepared and will be forwarded to the Commonwealth Government in the near future. Funds are also provided for water supply schemes at many other country areas as detailed in the Loan Estimates.

Metropolitan Sewerage, \$7,018,000—The sum of \$294,000 is provided for final payments to complete work on the Bolivar sewage treatment works. Expenditure on this major scheme to the end of June last was \$24,400,000, including \$600,000 spent during last year. During 1969-70 all contract work on civil structures and machinery installations was completed, and the final stage of the project, including the generation of electric power utilizing sewage gas, was commissioned towards the end of the year. These works will provide complete sewage treatment for a contributing population of 600,000 persons from the Adelaide-Elizabeth drainage areas. Also, \$964,000 is proposed to continue work on the Christies Beach sewage treatment works. The construction of civil works, including tanks and galleries, is well advanced and it is proposed that installation of machinery should commence this year. The scheme is estimated to cost \$2,525,000, of which \$937,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

The sum of \$750,000 is provided to commence the construction of major extensions at the Glenelg sewage treatment works. The existing treatment works are becoming overloaded and the proposed extensions will increase the capacity of the plant by about 40 per cent. The scheme is estimated to cost \$3,200,000, and is planned

to be carried out in two stages. Tenders have been called for all mechanical and electrical equipment. The sum of \$840,000 is proposed for reconstruction of sewers during 1970-71. Included in this amount is \$500,000 to continue the reconstruction of the south-western suburbs drainage area to cope with increasing outflows and to provide for the sewerage of the Blackwood and Belair area, \$200,000 for the reorganization of sewerage facilities in the south-eastern suburbs, and \$140,000 for the reconstruction and replacement of a number of old trunk sewers in the western suburbs. Funds are also provided for sewerage of many new housing areas, including Christies Beach and Noarlunga, Blackwood and Belair, and West Lakes.

Country Sewerage, \$2,526,000—The sum of \$500,000 is proposed to continue work on the extension of sewerage facilities to Gawler. The approach trunk sewer was constructed last year and reticulation works within the town are in progress. The scheme is estimated to cost \$3,620,000, of which \$681,000 had been spent to the end of June, 1970. Also, \$210,000 is required to complete the provision of sewerage facilities at Millicent. This scheme is necessary to protect underground water supplies and to meet the demands of rapidly developing housing and industrial areas. The estimated total cost is \$1,510,000, and \$1,300,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

The sum of \$416,000 is provided for further work on the sewerage scheme at Murray Bridge which will provide sewerage facilities to the town and prevent pollution of the Murray River. Construction of the treatment works was completed last year, and sewerage facilities are progressively being installed. The scheme is estimated to cost \$1,778,000 and \$600,000 was spent during 1969-70. An amount of \$700,000 is proposed for work on the sewerage scheme at Port Pirie, the estimated total cost of which is \$3,860,000. The preliminary work, including camp establishment, is nearing completion and sewers are being constructed. A contract for the treatment works has been approved and is scheduled for completion in late 1971. Expenditure on the scheme last year was \$200,000.

Other Works—Included in the appropriation for waterworks and sewers is a provision of \$1,000,000 towards the development costs of that portion of the old Islington sewage farm area which is to be sold for industrial use. The development involves the provision of

heavy duty roads, stormwater drainage, water supply, and sewerage facilities.

**MURRAY RIVER WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS ETC., \$400,000**—Provision has been made for a State contribution of \$400,000 towards the cost of capital works being undertaken in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement.

**GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LAND AND SERVICES, \$33,000,000.**

**Hospital Buildings, \$11,100,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$11,074,000. The major works completed during the year included the staff block at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, a new wing for the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, a linen service building at the Hillcrest Hospital, and a new nurses training school at the Glenside Hospital. The main proposals for 1970-71 are:

**Royal Adelaide Hospital**—The sum of \$300,000 is provided for further work on the rebuilding scheme for the hospital which is now nearing completion. Excluding the new wing for the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science and the staff block at the hospital, which were completed last year as a separate contract at a cost of \$4,603,000, the rebuilding scheme is estimated to cost \$19,700,000 and \$19,000,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

**The Queen Elizabeth Hospital**—The sum of \$2,500,000 is proposed to continue work on major additions at the hospital involving a new north wing, an additional floor over the existing ward block, a new pharmacy, and extensions to the outpatients department. The estimated total cost of these additions is \$7,500,000 and \$1,550,000 was spent last year.

**Strathmont Centre**—The sum of \$1,350,000 is required to complete the new training centre for the intellectually retarded. The scheme is estimated to cost \$6,500,000 and \$5,150,000 had been spent to the end of June last.

**Modbury Hospital**—The sum of \$3,500,000 is provided for the first stage of the new hospital at Modbury comprising the main hospital building, a nurses home, accommodation for resident medical staff, a boiler house and workshops. Work occurred last year on the main hospital building. This will be stepped up during 1970-71 and also it is proposed to commence the construction of the nurses home, quarters for the resident medical staff, and workshops. The first stage is estimated to cost \$11,000,000, of which \$837,000 had been spent to the end of June last. Stage II, planned to commence in 1978, is estimated to cost

\$3,300,000, and involves a new ward wing and additional wings for the nurses home and the resident medical staff building.

**Port Augusta Hospital**—The sum of \$700,000 is proposed for further work on the redevelopment of the Port Augusta Hospital to provide modern accommodation for patients, a new kitchen and dining room, nurses home, boiler house, and laundry. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$3,625,000 and \$154,000 was spent last year.

**Port Pirie Hospital**—The sum of \$250,000 is provided to commence work on the redevelopment of the Port Pirie Hospital, which is to be carried out as two separate projects. The first project is estimated to cost \$1,350,000 and comprises a children's and maternity ward complex, nurses training centre, administration accommodation, bulk store and mortuary. The second project comprises a geriatric ward of 60 beds, physiotherapy unit, and a new nurses home, and is estimated to cost about \$1,500,000. An amount of \$12,000 is also provided this year to complete work on cooling and re-roofing the hospital kitchen.

**School Buildings, \$16,500,000**—During 1969-70 actual payments from Loan Account totalled \$15,500,000, which was made up as follows:

	\$
The completion of 20 projects with a total value of \$6,436,000 for new schools or major additions to schools	2,616,000
Work under 30 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, a technical college, teachers colleges and adult education centres, with a total value of \$13,880,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1970	6,257,000
Minor new buildings	1,308,000
Library buildings	41,000
Prefabricated buildings and transportable units	1,291,000
Flexible units	169,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	700,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, subsidized works, and preliminary investigations and design	3,118,000
	\$15,500,000

As honourable members will have seen from an earlier part of the statement, that considerably exceeded the actual sum that was budgeted in regard to Loan expenditure on school buildings last year. Work to the extent of \$2,750,000 for science laboratories, technical training projects,

teachers colleges and secondary school libraries, included in this summary, was supported by specific purpose Commonwealth grants. For 1970-71, the proposals for school buildings and associated works total \$16,500,000, and it is intended that these funds will be applied as follows:

	\$
Work under 30 projects with a total value of \$13,880,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, a technical college, teachers colleges, and adult education centres, which were in progress at June 30, 1970	5,712,000
The commencement of 21 projects with a total value of \$11,877,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges, Murray Park Teachers College, and an adult education centre ..	3,258,000
Minor new buildings .. . . .	621,000
Library buildings .. . . .	1,293,000
Prefabricated buildings and transportable units .. . . .	666,000
Flexible units .. . . .	150,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	1,350,000
Minor works, including grading and paving of school yards, fencing, roadways, toilets and facilities, furniture and equipment, subsidized works, additional Samcon schools and preliminary investigations and design .. . . .	3,450,000
	<u>\$16,500,000</u>

Included in the proposed expenditures are science laboratories, technical colleges, teachers colleges and libraries projects towards which the Commonwealth will continue to contribute unmatched grants in accordance with its legislation. The extent of Commonwealth support in 1970-71 for these purposes is estimated at about \$2,600,000. A table listing school works completed in 1969-70, works under construction at June 30, 1970, and works to be commenced or designed in 1970-71 appears as Appendix I. The Government considers the record provision for school buildings to be most important in the Loan Estimates now before members, even though the increased provision is still seriously inadequate. I would point out that, subject to the reservations concerning revenue prospects made earlier, the Government would hope to exceed this programme.

Police and Courthouse Buildings, \$1,500,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$667,000, and the construction of a new police station at Snowtown was completed. The sum of \$330,000 is proposed this year to continue the development

scheme for the Police Training Academy at Fort Largs. Of this, \$320,000 is required to complete the third stage consisting of two additional dormitory units to provide sleeping accommodation for 100 cadets, and \$10,000 to commence the fourth stage involving a gymnasium, swimming pool and change rooms. The sum of \$245,000 is provided for work on new police stations at Blanchetown, Burra, Ceduna, Elliston, Gladstone, Lameroo, Maitland, Meningie, Para Hills, and Port Wakefield. The sum of \$50,000 is proposed to commence construction of divisional headquarters at Whyalla, the estimated total cost of which is \$250,000. The sum of \$65,000 is required for alterations to the old police headquarters building, and \$300,000 for accommodation for the local and district criminal courts.

Other Government Buildings, \$3,900,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$3,537,000. Works completed during the year included the women's rehabilitation centre at Northfield, dental clinics at six country centres, additions at the junior boys training school at Lochiel Park, and dormitory accommodation and an exercise yard at Windana Remand Home. The more important provisions for 1970-71 are:

Agriculture College Department—A sum of \$200,000 is required to complete remodelling of the wine cellars at the college to provide improved facilities for oenology students. As this scheme commenced prior to January 1, 1970, the date from which the college was accepted by the Commonwealth as a college of advanced education, the work is being financed by Commonwealth grants under technical training arrangements. The sum of \$150,000 is proposed to commence work on the first stage of a scheme for major extensions at the college. The work comprises a new dormitory block for 70 students, additional kitchen and dining-room facilities, and a laundry and stores building. The first stage is estimated to cost \$670,000. The cost will be shared equally with the Commonwealth from grants provided under special legislation providing financial support for colleges of advanced education.

Agriculture Department—The sum of \$90,000 is provided to complete extensions and improvements at Northfield Research Centre, and \$35,000 to commence a laboratory at Turretfield Research Centre to provide facilities for soil and plant research and experimentation.

Department of Public Health—the scheme for the establishment of dental clinics at various country and metropolitan schools is proceeding satisfactorily, and \$190,000 is provided this year for work on a further 10 clinics, eight of which will be in country centres and two in the metropolitan area.

Department of the Public Service Board—The sum of \$255,000 is proposed for work on additions to the Automatic Data Processing Centre which are required to provide accommodation for additional computing equipment to be delivered during the year.

Government Printing Department—The sum of \$150,000 is provided to commence construction of a new printing office and mapping branch at Netley. The project is estimated to cost \$4,500,000, and incorporates a mapping branch building comprising photogrammetry and cartography production areas together with ancillary training facilities.

Prisons Department—The sum of \$280,000 is proposed to commence work on a new gaol at Port Augusta, the estimated total cost of which is \$800,000. The rebuilding scheme provides that women prisoners will be accommodated in the existing gaol and \$40,000 is set aside to enable the necessary conversions to be carried out.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—It is not proposed to provide for direct advances to the Housing Trust from Loan Account in 1970-71. As has been the practice for some years, the greater part of the trust's new money will be provided from funds borrowed under the provisions of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at a concessional interest rate. For this year the allocation proposed is \$10,750,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the \$9,750,000 made available last year. The trust will also borrow part of its requirement of new money direct from lending institutions, and \$4,750,000 of semi-governmental borrowing authority has been set aside for this purpose. Balances on hand, internal funds, surpluses on operation, and moneys recovered from the sale of houses are also available to the trust so that from all sources it is expected that it will have funds capable of financing a capital programme (and a record one) of \$25,300,000.

During 1969-70 the trust completed 1,712 housing units compared with 1,898 in 1968-69. Dwellings for sale numbered 601, including 65 cottage flats, those for rental 711, including 45 flats, and those under the rental-purchase scheme 400. The total of 1,712 comprised 36 in the Elizabeth and Smithfield Plains area, 235 in the Christie Downs and O'Sullivan

Beach area, 648 in other parts of the metropolitan area, and 793 in other country areas. At June 30, 1970, there were 1,796 houses or flats under construction, of which 212 were in the Elizabeth area, 299 in the Christie Downs area, 505 in other localities in the metropolitan area, and 780 in other country areas. The trust expects to commence work on 2,349 houses or flats during 1970-71, including 979 in the country. The total number of dwellings on which work will be carried out—that is, the total of those now under construction and those to be commenced—is thus 4,145, and this is the figure shown in the details of the Loan Estimates.

I would point out to members that the section of the estimates setting out the main financial items in the trust's capital programme is rather less detailed than in recent years. Previously, an attempt was made to estimate the number of housing units likely to be sold with normal bank finance, the number to be sold on low deposit known as rental-purchase, and the number to be rented. It has been found in practice that the eventual method of finance has often differed widely from the early estimate due to changes in circumstances and preferences of individuals. It is more the method of finance than the type of house which determines the dissection between sale, rental-purchase and rental, this being particularly so in the country. The estimates at the beginning of a year have, therefore, not been reliable and may even have been misleading. The Government considers that it is more meaningful to refer to the concentration by the trust of "low cost" housing and to leave with the trust, operating under general Ministerial policy direction, the necessary flexibility to sell houses on normal terms, to arrange for low deposits, or to approve rental arrangements according to the needs of each locality and of individual applicants.

The allocation of an increased volume of low interest Housing Agreement money this year is the most effective way for the Government to encourage the construction of more "low cost" housing. The eventual distribution of that housing between sale, rental-purchase and rental, will be known at the end of the year and will be available to members. The trust also expects to carry out a somewhat greater programme of factory construction this year and accordingly the allocation of the semi-government borrowing authority has been increased from \$4,050,000 to \$4,750,000 to assist in financing this expanded activity.

**ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—LOAN TO, \$6,000,000**—During 1969-70 the trust spent \$22,530,000 on the capital works programme of the electricity undertaking. The conventional steam power station at section "A" Torrens Island, is nearing completion with the fourth 120,000-kilowatt unit due for commissioning near the close of 1970. Section "B", on an adjacent site at Torrens Island, which is also to be a conventional steam station, is in the early stages of development, as the first 200,000-kilowatt unit is not due for commissioning until 1975. Following the commissioning of the fourth unit of section "A", the trust proposes to meet increases in system load until 1975 by the installation of gas turbine generating units. A firm order has been placed for three units, each with a capacity of 52,000 kilowatts, with an option for a fourth unit of similar size. Present plans involve the erection of at least two of the units in a power station to be established at Dry Creek, which is favourably sited for connection to the main natural gas pipeline for fuel supply, and also for connection to the electrical transmission system. Gas turbine units are compact machines having lower capital costs than steam plant, although running costs are considerably higher, hence they are suitable for supplying the peak loads which are of relatively short duration.

Development of the metropolitan 275,000-volt transmission system will continue with a start being made on an additional circuit linking Para and Magill substations. A contract has been placed to build a second transmission line to the South-East. This involves a 275,000-volt line from Para to Taillem Bend and a second 132,000-volt line between Taillem Bend and Mount Gambier. Construction should commence on the 132,000-volt section of the line later this financial year. Work will continue on supply to the Murray Bridge-Hahndorf pumping stations and the Kanmantoo copper mines from the new 132,000-volt line from Cherry Gardens via Mount Barker to Mobilong, near Murray Bridge. Substantial progress is planned for the scheme to supply mid-Eyre Peninsula from the 132,000-volt line to Port Lincoln. Supply is primarily for the Engineering and Water Supply Department pumping stations being established for the Lock-Polda-Kimba water supply scheme but will also give supply to other consumers and prospective consumers in the area.

The trust proposes to spend \$24,570,000 on capital works during 1970-71, \$6,000,000 to be provided from State Loan funds, \$10,000,000

to be raised by the trust from financial institutions and the public, with the balance of \$8,570,000 to be met from the trust's internal funds. The main proposals set out in the Loan Estimates to implement the general programme I have outlined are: \$6,200,000 to continue work on the Torrens Island power station; \$2,560,000 to commence the construction of the gas turbine power station at Dry Creek (of this, \$1,980,000 is required for progress payments on turbo-generators and associated equipment, and \$580,000 for civil works, including main building, roads, drainage, and electrical equipment); \$430,000 for further development of the 275,000-volt system, \$730,000 for work on the 132,000-volt system to Mobilong, \$870,000 for progress on the scheme to extend supply on Eyre Peninsula and \$1,100,000 for commencement of the second 132,000-volt transmission line between Taillem Bend and Mount Gambier on a route via Keith and Penola; \$2,500,000 for new transmission lines and substations and additions to existing installations in both metropolitan and country areas; \$2,100,000 for the purchase of large transformers, circuit-breakers and other major items of equipment; \$2,930,000 for extensions and improvements to the medium and low voltage sections of the general distribution system; \$1,200,000 for extensions to rural consumers; and \$850,000 for the purchase of transformers for the general distribution system and rural supply, and \$850,000 for the purchase of meters and control equipment. Funds are also provided for miscellaneous items, for vehicles, and for the purchase of various items of plant and equipment.

**LEIGH CREEK COALFIELD**—Capital expenditure of \$994,000 in 1969-70 was met entirely from internal funds. A programme of \$821,000, proposed in 1970-71, will also be provided from internal resources; \$594,000 is required for progress payments on a new drag-line excavator, and \$227,000 for plant, machinery, vehicles and minor works.

**MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS TRUST—LOAN TO, \$1,000,000**—For some years prior to 1957-58 the Municipal Tramways Trust was allocated annual sums in the State's Loan programme to assist it in the rehabilitation of the undertaking and the purchase of a diesel bus fleet. From 1958-59 until 1969-70 the trust was able to meet its relatively small capital programme without a further call on Loan funds. The trust now has in progress a major re-equipment programme to replace the older diesel bus fleet with new diesel vehicles especially

designed for one-man operation. The backbone of this programme is the purchase and assembly of 262 A.E.C. Swift chassis and the manufacture locally of bodies and component parts. In 1969-70 as the re-equipment programme got under way the trust began to run down cash balances it had accumulated at the State Bank, built up from its depreciation provisions in anticipation of the current replacement requirements. As the programme reaches its peak in the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, it will be necessary for the trust to absorb the remainder of its funds held at the State Bank and to arrange new loans aggregating about \$3,000,000 from the Treasury. The Government proposes to spread these advances as evenly as practicable over the three years and accordingly proposes that \$1,000,000 be made available to the trust this year.

**STATE PLANNING AUTHORITY—LOAN TO, \$250,000**—Under the planning regulations which deal with land acquisition for recreation purposes, the State Planning Authority has been undertaking a programme of purchasing land as it has been offered. At June 30, 1970, the authority had purchased 560 acres of land for recreation purposes at a cost of \$490,000. The finance for such purposes has come from reserve contributions of \$290,000 by land-owners as a result of subdivisions and from semi-government loans of \$550,000 raised under guarantee by the Government. After meeting certain other costs, such as interest on loans, the authority had, at June 30 last, about \$320,000 available for future acquisitions. Land for reserve purposes now on offer to the authority and currently under negotiation is valued at about \$1,300,000. It is expected that settlement for much of this land will be made in 1970-71. The finance presently available to the authority towards purchase comprises the cash balance of \$320,000 held at June 30 last and the proceeds of a further semi-government loan of \$300,000 arranged in June to be taken up this year. In addition, it is likely that reserve contributions of a further \$150,000 or so will become available following subdivisions during the year. It may be practicable to arrange a further semi-government loan of up to \$300,000 in 1970-71, but this is not assured. To ensure that the authority has sufficient funds to meet settlements as they fall due, it seems desirable to also provide an appropriation of \$250,000 from Loan Account.

**FESTIVAL HALL, \$900,000**—The construction of a festival hall at Elder Park is a joint venture between the State Government and the Council of the City of Adelaide. The

council is the constructing authority for the project while the bulk of the cost is to be shared between the Government and the council, with the Government accepting the major responsibility. The present broad proposals for finance are that a total cost of about \$5,250,000 will be borne as to \$300,000 from Commonwealth and public contributions, approximately \$3,370,000 from State Government grants, and \$1,580,000 from contributions by the council. The Government has also taken responsibility for substantial indirect costs in supporting the festival hall proposal. The Railways Department will incur expenditures in the removal of buildings from the hall site and their replacement elsewhere while the Public Buildings Department is also involved in expenditures for site clearance. The council has arranged tenders for earthworks, which are now completed, and for piling, which is now under way. Some of the major subcontracts have been nominated for inclusion with the main building tenders, which are due for return this week.

To spread the impact on Loan Account, a Government contribution of \$700,000 was set aside in a special account in 1968-69 and a further contribution of \$900,000 was made last year. An amount of \$900,000 is proposed this year for advances to the council and for certain small payments by Public Buildings Department. The cost incurred by the Railways Department will be met from Loan provisions appropriated for that department. Before advances can be made to the council from the special account or from the Loan provision, it will be necessary for Parliament to amend the Festival Hall (City of Adelaide) Act. The proposed amendments will be placed before honourable members shortly.

**UNIVERSITY AND ADVANCED EDUCATION BUILDINGS, \$9,400,000**—Actual payments in 1969-70 amounted to \$5,063,000, as grants were made to the major tertiary institutions to complete the 1967-69 approved building programme and to commence projects under the 1970-72 programme. The 1970-72 capital programme recommended by the Australian Universities Commission and the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education and accepted by the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments is for a total expenditure of \$20,062,000 made up of:

	\$
University of Adelaide . . . . .	6,352,000
Flinders University of S.A. . . . .	4,460,000
S.A. Institute of Technology . . . . .	9,000,000
Residential colleges . . . . .	250,000

The programme is peaked rather sharply in the present financial year and as a result State and Commonwealth grants of much more than one-third of the three year commitment are included in the Loan Estimates now before you. The Commonwealth contributions, equal to one-half of the cost of progress work under the approved programme, are credited to Loan Account as received quarterly and are included in the estimate of Loan repayments.

**NON-GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION BUILDINGS, \$2,750,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$2,327,000. The major building projects at non-government hospitals and institutions for which grants are proposed this year are as follows:

**Ashford Community Hospital**—The Government is providing \$2 for each \$1 raised by the hospital towards extensive alterations being undertaken to provide accommodation for an additional 119 beds increasing the total bed capacity to 206 beds. The work is estimated to cost \$1,300,000 and a grant of \$500,000 is provided this year for completion of the project.

**Burnside War Memorial Hospital**—The Government is providing \$2 for each \$1 raised by the hospital towards a 29-bed expansion. The estimated total cost is \$725,000, and a grant of \$240,000 is proposed so that the project may be completed this year.

**Lyell McEwin Hospital**—A major scheme of additions and improvements, including extensions to the Radiology Department, are being carried out at the hospital, and the Government has agreed to meet the full cost; \$100,000 is provided this year to complete the project. The Government is also meeting the cost of a 19-bed extension at the hospital, the estimated total cost of which is \$236,000; \$100,000 is provided so that construction may commence this year.

**Maitland Hospital**—The hospital is being rebuilt at an estimated cost of \$400,000, towards which the Government is providing \$2 for each \$1 raised locally. A grant of \$200,000 is proposed this year to complete the project.

**Murray Bridge Hospital**—Alterations to the existing hospital to increase the bed capacity by 15 beds and the construction of a new nurses home are being carried out at Murray Bridge and the Government is providing \$2 for each \$1 raised by the hospital. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$685,000, and \$100,000 is required this year for its completion.

**Western Districts Hospital**—A new hospital to replace the existing Henley and Grange Community Hospital is to be built providing accommodation for 60 beds. The Government has agreed to provide \$2 for each \$1 raised locally. The new hospital is estimated to cost \$825,000, and a grant of \$100,000 is proposed this year.

**MINES DEPARTMENT, \$325,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$391,000, of which \$150,000 was for the purchase and installation of water meters in the north Adelaide Plains. A sum of \$325,000 is provided this year for capital items to be used in the programme of exploration and development of the State's mineral resources; \$40,000 is required for the construction of new administration and workshop buildings at the Naracoorte depot, \$30,000 for water meters and \$255,000 for new and replacement vehicles, minor additions to buildings, and for the purchase of replacement and additional plant and equipment.

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—School Buses, \$380,000**—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1969-70 were \$325,000; \$380,000 is proposed this year for the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of school children in country areas.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, \$1,040,000**—The Automatic Data Processing Centre has been set up to process commercial type work and to perform calculations of an engineering and scientific nature. The centre came into operation in 1965 and the present equipment is now engaged almost to its capacity. The purchase of new equipment has been arranged to enable development in data processing to continue and to permit the eventual phasing out of the original equipment at the end of its economic life. Provision for this purpose was included in the 1969-70 Loan Estimates but, due to the necessity to reconstruct the building accommodating the existing computer complex, the installation of the new equipment was delayed somewhat; \$1,040,000 is now provided for payment for the additional equipment in 1970-71.

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

Leave granted.

APPENDIX I  
SCHOOL BUILDINGS

*Major Completed Works, 1969-70*

Locality	Final Cost	Type of Construction
<b>Primary and Infants Schools—</b>		
<b>New Schools—</b>		
Holden Hill Primary . . . . .	230,000	Samcon
Kadina Primary . . . . .	80,000	Samcon
McDonald Park Primary . . . . .	235,000	Mount Gambier stone
Port Lincoln South Primary . . . . .	230,000	Samcon
Ridgehaven Primary . . . . .	226,000	Brick
Stanvac Primary . . . . .	200,000	Samcon
Thorndon Park Primary . . . . .	205,000	Samcon
Warradale (Experimental Unit) . . . . .	19,000	Samcon
Whyalla (Long Street) Primary . . . . .	255,000	Samcon
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Carlton Primary . . . . .	62,000	Brick
Glennelg. Primary . . . . .	331,000	Brick
Whyalla (McRitchie Crescent) Primary . . . . .	59,000	Brick
<b>High Schools—</b>		
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Mount Gambier . . . . .	826,000	Mount Gambier stone
Plympton—New Wing . . . . .	190,000	Precast concrete
Port Augusta . . . . .	558,000	Brick
<b>Technical High Schools—</b>		
<b>New Schools—</b>		
Campbelltown—Stage I . . . . .	545,000	Modular masonry
Salisbury North . . . . .	863,000	Modular masonry
Smithfield Plains . . . . .	868,000	Modular masonry
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Eyre—Additions . . . . .	151,000	Brick
<b>Area Schools—</b>		
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Karoonda . . . . .	303,000	Brick

*Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1970*

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
<b>Primary and Infants Schools—</b>		
<b>New Schools—</b>		
Athelstone Infants . . . . .	144,000	Brick
Ingle Farm Central Primary and Infants . . . . .	370,000	Brick
Ingle Farm East Primary and Infants . . . . .	357,000	Brick
Marion Primary . . . . .	225,000	Brick
Modbury West Primary . . . . .	235,000	Brick
Morphett Vale Town Infants . . . . .	142,000	Brick
Para Hills East Primary and Infants . . . . .	333,000	Brick
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Bordertown Primary . . . . .	344,000	Samcon
East Marden Primary . . . . .	47,000	Samcon
Findon Infants . . . . .	135,000	Brick
Grange Primary . . . . .	219,000	Brick
Madison Park Primary . . . . .	49,000	Samcon
Nangwarry Primary . . . . .	195,000	Samcon
Mount Barker Primary . . . . .	26,000	Samcon
Newton Infants . . . . .	132,000	Brick
Salisbury Primary . . . . .	314,000	Samcon
South Downs Primary . . . . .	49,000	Samcon
<b>High Schools—</b>		
<b>New Schools—</b>		
Marden . . . . .	825,000	Modular masonry
Smithfield . . . . .	700,000	Modular masonry
Royal Park . . . . .	880,000	Modular masonry
<b>Major Additions—</b>		
Clare . . . . .	922,000	Brick
Northfield . . . . .	157,000	Modular masonry
Urrbrae . . . . .	480,000	Brick
<b>Technical High Schools—</b>		
<b>New School—</b>		
Christies Beach . . . . .	880,000	Brick

*Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1970—continued*

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
Technical High Schools— <i>continued</i>	\$	
Major Additions—		
Goodwood Boys . . . . .	68,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
New College—		
Elizabeth . . . . .	1,150,000	Brick
Teachers Colleges—		
New College—		
Salisbury . . . . .	2,875,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Bedford Park—Stage II . . . . .	1,400,000	Modular masonry
General—		
Adult Education Centres—		
Adelaide . . . . .	60,000	Brick and stone
Upper Murray (Renmark) . . . . .	167,000	Brick

*Major Works to be Commenced During 1970-71*

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—	\$	
New Schools—		
Airdale Infants . . . . .	165,000	Brick
Christies East Primary—Stage I . . . . .	160,000	Samcon
Highbury Primary . . . . .	261,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Blackwood Primary . . . . .	72,000	Brick
Marree Primary . . . . .	149,000	Samcon
Mitchell Park Primary and Infants—		
Experimental . . . . .	20,000	Samcon
Salisbury North West Primary . . . . .	73,000	Brick
Stradbroke Primary . . . . .	80,000	Brick
Thebarton Primary . . . . .	330,000	Brick
Whyalla (Nicolson Avenue) Primary . . . . .	60,000	Brick
High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Henley . . . . .	275,000	Precast concrete
Mount Barker . . . . .	675,000	Brick
Murray Bridge . . . . .	1,200,000	Modular masonry
Technical High Schools—		
New School—		
Gepps Cross Boys . . . . .	760,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Campbelltown—Stage II . . . . .	590,000	Modular masonry
Technical Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Croydon Park—School of Graphic Arts and School of Hairdressing . . . . .	1,275,000	Brick
O'Halloran Hill . . . . .	1,712,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Lameroo . . . . .	690,000	Brick
Geranium . . . . .	130,000	Brick
Teachers Colleges—		
New College—		
Murray Park . . . . .	3,100,000	Off-form concrete and modular masonry
General—		
Adult Education Centre—		
Upper Murray (Renmark) . . . . .	100,000	Brick
Library Buildings—		
Brighton High . . . . .	120,000	Brick
Campbelltown High . . . . .	122,000	Brick
Christies Beach High . . . . .	121,000	Brick
Elizabeth Boys Technical High . . . . .	120,000	Brick
Findon High . . . . .	120,000	Brick
Gilles Plains High . . . . .	120,000	Brick
Glengowrie High . . . . .	115,000	Brick
Mitchell Park Boys Technical High . . . . .	122,000	Brick
Mount Gambier High . . . . .	150,000	Mount Gambier stone
Northfield High . . . . .	122,000	Brick
Plympton High . . . . .	120,000	Brick

*Major Works for Which Planning and Design is Proposed During 1970-71*

Primary and Infants Schools—  
 Ascot Park Primary  
 Augusta Park Primary (Port Augusta)  
 Christies East Primary—Stage II  
 Enfield Primary and Infants  
 Fulham North Primary  
 Loxton Primary  
 Magill Primary  
 Murray Bridge Primary  
 Murray Bridge South Primary  
 Naracoorte Primary  
 North Ingle Primary  
 Northfield Infants  
 Parafield Primary  
 Port Augusta West Primary  
 Taperoo Primary  
 Tea Tree Gully Primary  
 Willsden Primary (Port Augusta)

High Schools—  
 Adelaide Co-educational  
 Daws Road  
 Gladstone  
 Moonta  
 Norwood  
 Para Vista  
 Port Lincoln  
 Seacombe  
 Yorketown  
 Technical High Schools—  
 Nailsworth Co-educational  
 Whyalla—Third School  
 Area Schools—  
 Andamooka  
 Coober Pedy  
 Karcultaby  
 Streaky Bay  
 Swan Reach  
 Tumby Bay  
 Technical Colleges—  
 Kilburn  
 Mount Gambier  
 Panorama  
 General—  
 Adult Education Centre—Murray Bridge

APPENDIX II

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—COUNTRY AREAS

*Being Localities Outside the Metropolitan Planning Area*

Locality	Houses completed, 1969-70	Under construction, June 30, 1970	To be commenced, 1970-71	Locality	Houses completed, 1969-70	Under construction, June 30, 1970	To be commenced, 1970-71
Balaklava . . . . .	—	1	—	Iron Knob . . . . .	1	3	8
Baramera . . . . .	4	5	8	Jamestown . . . . .	—	1	4
Berri . . . . .	11	16	30	Kadina . . . . .	3	10	6
Bordertown . . . . .	13	8	5	Kalangadoo . . . . .	1	—	—
Bruce . . . . .	3	—	—	Karkoo . . . . .	—	1	—
Burra . . . . .	—	—	30	Keith . . . . .	3	6	8
Cadell . . . . .	—	8	—	Kimba . . . . .	—	1	7
Carrieton . . . . .	—	4	—	Kingscote . . . . .	5	3	2
Ceduna . . . . .	30	5	16	Kingston . . . . .	—	2	4
Clare . . . . .	3	1	5	Koonibba . . . . .	1	—	—
Cleve . . . . .	9	2	6	Kulpara . . . . .	—	1	—
Colona . . . . .	1	—	—	Lameroo . . . . .	4	—	—
Comaum . . . . .	1	—	—	Lobethal . . . . .	1	5	10
Coober Pedy . . . . .	1	—	—	Lock . . . . .	2	4	2
Coomandook . . . . .	1	—	—	Loxton . . . . .	2	7	6
Coonalynp . . . . .	3	—	2	Lyrup . . . . .	—	4	—
Coorabie . . . . .	1	—	—	Macclesfield . . . . .	—	1	—
Cowell . . . . .	—	1	3	Maitland . . . . .	1	1	—
Crystal Brook . . . . .	2	—	4	Mallala . . . . .	—	1	—
Cummins . . . . .	3	—	4	Mannum . . . . .	4	1	—
Darke Peak . . . . .	—	1	—	Meningie . . . . .	2	1	4
Echunga . . . . .	—	—	2	Millicent . . . . .	18	1	60
Gawler . . . . .	6	12	45	Minlaton . . . . .	1	—	—
Gerrard . . . . .	2	—	—	Moorook . . . . .	—	—	2
Gladstone . . . . .	—	6	—	Mount Barker . . . . .	4	8	30
Glencoe . . . . .	—	1	—	Mount Gambier . . . . .	37	36	30
Hawker . . . . .	2	—	—	Murray Bridge . . . . .	9	31	40
Iron Baron . . . . .	—	1	—	Musgrave Range . . . . .	2	—	—



APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION AUTHORITIES FOR ACTUAL PAYMENTS FROM THE LOAN FUND, 1969-70

Loan Undertaking	Appropriation Authorities				Pursuant to Section 32b, Public Finance Act	Total Appropriation Authorities	Actual Payments	
	Pursuant to the Act	Pursuant to the Public Purposes Loan Act, 1969		Total				
		Variations Made Pursuant to Section 5 (3) of the Act	Increase					Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	as Varied	\$	\$		
State Bank	Advances for Homes	650,000	—	150,000	500,000	—	500,000	459,491
	Loans to Producers	1,400,000	300,000	—	1,700,000	—	1,700,000	1,639,945
	Advances to Settlers	120,000	80,000	—	200,000	—	200,000	134,366
	Loans for Fencing and Water Piping	15,000	—	—	15,000	—	15,000	10,188
	Loans for Vermin Proof Fencing	55,000	—	—	55,000	—	55,000	27,500
	Advances to State Bank	600,000	—	—	600,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Student Hostels Advances	300,000	—	230,000	70,000	—	70,000	7,096
Highways and Local Government	Roads and Bridges	200,000	—	—	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	South-Western Suburbs Drainage	2,600,000	—	150,000	2,450,000	—	2,450,000	2,060,259
	Other Urban Drainage	750,000	—	100,000	650,000	—	650,000	566,703
	Public Parks	300,000	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	300,000
Lands, Irrigation and Drainage	Lands Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	440,000	—	—	440,000	—	440,000	342,020
	Irrigation and Reclamation of Swamp Lands	430,000	—	—	430,000	—	430,000	371,657
	South-Eastern Drainage	300,000	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	151,205
	Renmark Irrigation Trust	250,000	—	—	250,000	—	250,000	235,221
	National Reserves	150,000	140,000	—	290,000	—	290,000	289,999
Woods and Forests	Afforestation and Timber Milling	2,450,000	250,000	—	2,700,000	—	2,700,000	2,485,043
Railways	Railway Accommodation	7,700,000	—	350,000	7,350,000	—	7,350,000	6,810,168
Marine and Harbors	Harbors Accommodation	4,725,000	—	150,000	4,575,000	—	4,575,000	4,411,730
	West Lakes Development	1,061,000	—	—	1,061,000	—	1,061,000	1,061,000
	Fishing Havens and Foreshore Improvements	225,000	—	—	225,000	—	225,000	153,016
Engineering and Water Supply	Waterworks and Sewers	30,965,000	350,000	—	31,315,000	—	31,315,000	30,070,456
	River Murray Weirs, Dams, Locks, etc.	400,000	—	100,000	300,000	—	300,000	250,600
Public Buildings	Government Buildings, Land and Services	27,800,000	—	—	27,800,000	3,000,000	30,800,000	30,776,773
Other Capital Grants and Advances	Electricity Trust of South Australia—Loan to	6,000,000	—	—	6,000,000	—	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Natural Gas Pipelines Authority of South Australia—Loan to	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board—Loan to	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	—
	Festival Hall	700,000	200,000	—	900,000	—	900,000	900,000
	University and Advanced Education Buildings	5,000,000	100,000	—	5,100,000	—	5,100,000	5,063,300
	Non-Government Hospital and Institution Buildings	2,400,000	—	—	2,400,000	—	2,400,000	2,326,602
Miscellaneous	Expenses and Discounts of Floating Conversion and Public Loans	400,000	—	—	400,000	—	400,000	217,030
	Mines Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	300,000	150,000	—	450,000	—	450,000	391,146
	Government Printing Department—Plant, Machinery, Stores, etc.	80,000	50,000	—	130,000	—	130,000	124,072
	Produce Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	120,000	—	—	120,000	—	120,000	119,873
	Education Department—School Buses	330,000	—	—	330,000	—	330,000	325,376
	Department of the Public Service Board—Data Processing Equipment	900,000	—	290,000	610,000	—	610,000	7,628
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101,716,000</b>	<b>1,620,000</b>	<b>1,620,000</b>	<b>101,716,000</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>105,916,000</b>	<b>101,589,463*</b>

\* Includes \$147,792 discount on loan raisings.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move the adoption of the first line.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

### PUBLIC FINANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

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

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Finance Act, 1936-1964. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It has become necessary for three main reasons. First, the Commonwealth Government has agreed to make available to this State grants exceeding \$27,000,000 a year for capital purposes in lieu of loans and to arrange to assume responsibility for existing State indebtedness at the rate of about \$27,000,000 a year. The decision of the Commonwealth Government calls for machinery amendments in the principal Act. Secondly, the extent of authority for "excess" expenditure from Consolidated Revenue which is presently fixed at a maximum of \$1,200,000 a year has increasingly proved inadequate in recent years as the volume of expenditure has increased, and it is desirable to extend that authority. Thirdly, there are several sections and provisions in the Act which relate to procedures long since outdated, and it would seem wise and desirable to repeal them. The recommendations upon which the Bill has been based were made by the Under Treasurer, after detailed consultation with the Auditor-General.

Clause 1 of the Bill is formal. Clause 2 inserts in section 2 of the principal Act a definition of "borrowed money" and "borrowings," which embraces all State Government borrowings and is not restricted to those made by formal issue of securities in accordance with the Financial Agreement. It also removes several definitions of matters no longer relevant and extends the definition of "public debt" to one which is more meaningful in present circumstances. Clause 3 repeals section 16 of the principal Act, which at present requires the tabling in Parliament of a complex return relating to public securities which no longer requires either legislative or administrative action. All dealing with such securities is now done by the Commonwealth in accord-

ance with decisions of the Australian Loan Council and pursuant to the Financial Agreement. All relevant information is in any case available to members in the annual financial statement of the Treasurer.

Clause 4 repeals Part IV of the principal Act as that Part deals with procedures now entirely superseded by the operation of the Financial Agreement and the functioning of the National Debt Commission. Clause 5 repeals and re-enacts Part V of the principal Act which relates to reserves, depreciation of wasting assets, and sinking funds. These are very largely accounting matters which now must be adjusted in consequence of the arrangement for the Commonwealth to assume responsibility for a proportion of the existing State debt. The general provision is in new section 27 authorizing the Treasurer, after considering any advice given by either of the two senior advisers on finance, the Under Treasurer and the Auditor-General, to apportion reserves arising from debt redemption and recoveries against Treasury records of expenditure of borrowed moneys.

The authority of the Treasurer to make a final determination in all circumstances is limited in proposed new section 27a in essentially the same manner as it is limited in the existing provisions. This section obliges the Treasurer to allocate appropriate credits arising from net provisions for sinking fund to accounts representing expenditure upon wasting assets so as to cover adequate depreciation as certified by the Auditor-General. Section 27a (2) provides against the contingency, which seems most unlikely to occur at least in the near future, where the reserves arising from net sinking fund provisions are inadequate to cover the full depreciation considered desirable. Clause 6 repeals Part VI of the principal Act. This Part relates to a variety of financial and accounting transactions long since completed.

Clause 7 relates to the provision of authority for "excess" expenditures from Consolidated Revenue beyond the amounts specifically appropriated by Parliament. Traditionally the authority for "excess" expenditure without prior reference to Parliament has been much more severely limited and circumscribed in this State than in most other States and countries. It has been our custom to adopt the procedure of securing Supplementary Estimates as an alternative, usually late in the financial year. There is no intention to alter the tradition or the procedure. However, the present provision for "excess", which is limited to

\$1,200,000 in all, of which not more than \$400,000 may be for "new lines", has latterly proved unreasonably restrictive. This I believe was particularly so during the last few months of the previous Government, and continued to be so during the remainder of the last financial year.

The amendment made to the Act in 1949 set the limit at \$800,000, which then represented about  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the amount provided by Parliament in the annual Appropriation Act. By 1964 the fixed figure represented only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the amount of the Parliamentary appropriation, and an amendment increased it to \$1,200,000 or about  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the Parliamentary appropriation. It has now fallen again to less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The proposed amendment abandons a fixed figure of "excess" authority and puts it as 1 per cent of the amount provided in the annual Appropriation Act. For new lines the previous proportion of one-third of the total excess is retained. It is expected that this proportionate provision will obviate or at least defer much longer the necessity for a subsequent amendment.

Clause 8 makes an amendment to section 32b of the principal Act rendered necessary because in future it is proposed that the Loan Fund Account will include moneys other than Loan moneys which are intended for expenditure on capital works. Clause 9 is a provision that is most immediately necessary, and without which the annual Loan works programme cannot be implemented. It authorizes the Treasurer to pay into the Loan Fund Account for expenditure upon capital works those newly arranged capital grants from the Commonwealth which this year will amount to some \$27,400,000. Clause 10 converts an amount of money expressed in the old currency to its equivalent in decimal currency.

Mr. HALL secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### STATUTES AMENDMENT (PUBLIC SALARIES) BILL

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

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Agent-General Act, 1901-1969; the Audit Act, 1921-1969; the Industrial Code, 1967-1969; the Licensing Act, 1967-1969; the Police Regulation Act, 1952-

1969; the Public Service Act, 1967-1969; the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1968-1969, and the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969, and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It is mainly designed to provide for the 3 per cent 1969 national wage increase to flow to those officers of the Crown whose salaries are fixed by statute. Previously, the small increases in the living wage, which have flowed on to public servants, including permanent heads, have not been granted to these Crown officers but, in this case, it seems reasonable to increase their salaries by amounts equivalent to those already granted in the Public Service.

The Bill is divided into nine Parts. Part I, which consists of clauses 1 and 2, deals with the formal parts of the Bill: clause 1 sets out the short title and arrangements of the Bill, and clause 2 provides that the Bill, except Part IX (which amends the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969), is to come into force upon the Governor's assent thereto, while Part IX is to come into force on the day on which the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969, is to come into force.

Part II, which consists of clauses 3 and 4, amends the Agent-General Act. Clause 3 is a formal enactment, and clause 4 amends the Agent-General Act so as to increase the expenses allowance of the Agent-General as from January 1, 1970, from £3,240 sterling a year to £3,375 sterling a year. The Government considers that the 3 per cent component of the Agent-General's salary should be added to his allowance component, as the break-up of his total emoluments is rather less favourable to the allowance component than in other States.

Part III, which consists of clauses 5 and 6, amends the Audit Act. Clause 5 is a formal enactment, and clause 6 increases the Auditor-General's salary as from January 1, 1970, from \$16,500 a year to \$16,995 a year.

Part IV, which consists of clauses 7 and 8, amends the Industrial Code. Clause 7 is a formal enactment, and clause 8 amends the Industrial Code so as to increase the salary of the President as from January 1, 1970, until the Bill becomes law, from \$16,500 a year to \$16,995 a year, and the salary of the Deputy President from \$14,000 a year to \$14,420 a year; but, on and after the date the Bill becomes law, the President is to receive a salary at the rate of \$18,000 a year while the Deputy President is to receive a salary at the rate of \$16,500 a year.

I should here explain that the 3 per cent increase in the salary of the President and the Senior Judge of the Local and District Criminal Courts would bring it up to \$16,995 a year, whereas the 3 per cent increase in the salary of the Deputy President, the Chairman of the Licensing Court and the judges of the Local and District Criminal Courts would bring it up to \$14,420, but the Government considers that the salary of those judicial officers should, as from the passing of this Bill, be further increased to \$18,000 in the case of the President and Senior Judge, and to \$16,500 in the case of the others, in order to attract suitable persons to those levels of the judiciary, and because a comparison of the salaries of those judicial officers and officers exercising similar jurisdictions elsewhere in the Commonwealth reveals that the present salary structure is less favourable to the judicial officers in this State.

Part V, which consists of clauses 9 and 10, amends the Licensing Act. Clause 9 is a formal enactment, and clause 10 amends the Licensing Act so as to increase the salary of the Chairman, as from January 1, 1970, from \$14,000 a year to \$14,420 a year and from the passing of this Bill to \$16,500 a year. As I said earlier, the Chairman is one of the judicial officers whose salary is being increased to \$16,500 a year.

Part VI, which consists of clauses 11 and 12, amends the Police Regulation Act. Clause 11 is a formal enactment. Clause 12 amends the Police Regulation Act so as to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Police, as from January 1, 1970, from \$15,200 a year to \$15,656 a year. Part VII, which consists of clauses 13 and 14, amends the Public Service Act. Clause 13 is a formal enactment.

Clause 14 amends the Public Service Act so as to increase the salary of the Chairman of the Public Service Board, as from January 1, 1970, from \$16,500 a year to \$16,995 a year and the salary of each of the other Commissioners, as from that date, from \$14,000 a year to \$14,420 a year. Part VIII, which consists of clauses 15 and 16, amends the Public Service Arbitration Act. Clause 15 is a formal enactment.

Clause 16 amends the Public Service Arbitration Act so as to increase the salary of the Arbitrator, as from January 1, 1970, from \$14,000 a year to \$14,420 a year. Part IX, which consists of clauses 17 and 18, amends the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969. Clause 17 is a formal enactment. Clause 18 amends the Local Courts Act

Amendment Act, 1969, so as to increase the salary of the Senior Judge from \$16,500 a year to \$16,995 a year and to increase the salary of each judge appointed and performing duties for the purposes of the relevant part of the Local Courts Act from \$14,000 a year to \$14,420 a year until the Bill becomes law, and thereafter the salary of the Senior Judge is to be \$18,000 a year and that of a judge is to be \$16,500 a year. For the reasons I have outlined earlier, the salaries of these judges also are being increased under this Bill by more than 3 per cent. Although the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969, is not yet in operation, the provisions of clause 18 will have retroactive effect when that Act comes into operation. I commend the Bill to honourable members.

Mr. HALL secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION BILL

Read a third time and passed.

#### COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Companies Act, 1962-1968. Read a first time.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It amends the Companies Act in two respects. First, it enables a no-liability company to convert to a public company limited by shares. Sections 25 and 26 of the Companies Act at present provide for the conversion of an unlimited company into a limited company and the conversion of a public company or a private company into a proprietary company. From time to time, the Government has received requests from no-liability companies that they be given a similar right to convert into public companies. The constitution of a company as a no-liability company is, under section 14 of the principal Act, peculiar to mining companies. A mining company is defined in section 5 as a company whose sole objects are mining purposes. Not infrequently, a company which has begun its life as a no-liability company seeks to diversify its activity and enter fields that are not comprehended within the somewhat narrow definition of mining purposes.

This Bill will enable a no-liability company whose issued shares are fully paid-up to convert to a public company limited by shares

and thus to disburden itself of the statutory restrictions upon the nature of its activity. Secondly, the Bill extends the provisions of section 274 of the principal Act which prohibit the hawking of company shares. The Government feels some apprehension that the public may soon be subjected to high-pressure hawking of shares in industrial and provident societies, and consequently the application of section 274 is extended to cover such activity.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 enacts new section 26a of the principal Act. New subsection (1) provides that a no-liability company whose issued shares are fully paid up may convert to a public company limited by shares by lodging with the Registrar a copy of a special resolution making appropriate alterations to the memorandum and articles of the company. The resolution does not become operative until the Registrar issues an appropriately amended certificate of incorporation in respect of the company. The Registrar is required to issue such a certificate if he is satisfied that the resolution makes appropriate alterations to the name and otherwise to the memorandum and articles of the company. The change in the nature of the company does not invalidate any legal proceedings by or against the company.

New subsections (6) to (11) import, with appropriate modifications, the provisions of section 28 into the new section. A dissentient shareholder is empowered to apply to the court for cancellation of the proposed conversion of the company or for cancellation of any modification to the objects of the company. The court is empowered to order any such cancellation upon consideration of the interests of the various classes of shareholders and debenture holders. New subsection (13) continues the operation of sections 331 and 332 to a company converted under the new section. These sections establish the order of priority in which the assets of a no-liability company will be distributed among shareholders on a winding-up of the company. The shareholders of a no-liability company are thus prevented from converting the company to a public company merely to avoid the operation of these provisions upon the company being wound up. Clause 3 amends section 274 of the principal Act. The provisions of this section prohibiting the hawking of company shares are extended to cover shares in an industrial and provident society.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

## SUPREME COURT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1935-1969. Read a first time.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It makes for greater flexibility in the constitution of the Land and Valuation Court. The original intention that the court should be constituted of a specialist judge who devoted himself to land and valuation matters has not substantially altered. However, it now seems expedient that it should at least be possible for the jurisdiction of the court to be conferred on any judge of the Supreme Court, at the discretion of the Governor. This will enable relief to be given to a judge who may perhaps have had a surfeit of highly technical valuation matters.

The clauses of the Bill are as follows: Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends section 62c of the principal Act. Subsection (3), which requires that the jurisdiction of the Land and Valuation Court be conferred upon a judge by the instrument of his appointment, is removed. New subsections are enacted that permit the Governor to divest any judge of the jurisdiction of the court and confer it upon any other judge. An amendment is made to subsection (4) in view of the fact that jurisdiction is now to be conferred by proclamation rather than by notice in the *Gazette*.

Clause 3 amends section 62h of the principal Act. This provision enables the judge of the Land and Valuation Court, by Rules of Court, to confer any necessary jurisdiction upon the Master of the Supreme Court. There is some slight doubt about the right of appeal from a decision of the Master made in the exercise of this jurisdiction. The amendment makes clear that the rules may provide for an appeal from a decision of the Master to a judge upon whom the jurisdiction of the court has been conferred.

Mr. NANKIVELL secured the adjournment of the debate.

## KINGSWOOD RECREATION GROUND (VESTING) BILL

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to vest in the Corporation of the City of Mitcham certain land vested in the Minister of Education and for purposes incidental thereto. Read a first time.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

This measure is intended to vest the Kingswood recreation ground (which is also known as the Kyre Oval) in the Corporation of the City of Mitcham. Somewhat more than 50 years ago a group of public spirited citizens joined with the Government of the day in purchasing the land adjoining what is now known as the Mitcham Girls Technical High School. The area purchased, called the Kingswood recreation ground, was vested in the Minister of Education upon trust to permit the ground to be used as a school recreation ground and also for public recreation.

The administration of the ground was vested in a committee of management. However, for some years past there have been difficulties in securing sufficient finance to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the area since, of their nature, grounds of this type do not usually generate sufficient revenue for these purposes. The Corporation of the City of Mitcham has expressed a willingness to take over the ground and conduct it as a recreation reserve and it is clear that this would be a desirable arrangement.

Clause 1 is formal, and clause 2 provides for certain necessary definitions. Clause 3 permits the Minister of Education to fix a day on which the vesting shall take effect. The Minister is not to fix such a day until he is satisfied that suitable arrangements have been made to protect the interests of existing users of the ground. Clause 4 formally effects the vesting, and clause 5 passes the committee's property to the council.

Clause 6 makes formal provision for winding up the committee and the preservation of any actions by or against the committee in its capacity as such. Clause 7 enables the Registrar-General to give effect to the vesting by appropriate entry in his records. This measure is a hybrid Bill within the meaning of the relevant standing order and upon its second reading it must be referred to a select committee of this House.

Mr. CUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 5.37 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 11, at 2 p.m.