

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 3, 1972

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

PETITION: ABORTION LEGISLATION

The Hon. D. H. McKEE presented a petition signed by 399 persons who, as members and supporters of the Right to Life Association (South Australian Division), sought to promote its policy on abortion. The petitioners prayed that the present abortion laws be repealed and that legislation be introduced by which the right to life of the unborn child and of the mother would be safeguarded.

Petition received.

PETITION: PATAWALONGA BRIDGE

Mr. BECKER presented a petition signed by 200 persons, stating that, because of the great inconvenience that would be caused during the reconstruction of the King Street bridge, Glenelg North, and the erection of three regulator gates at the mouth of the Patawalonga Lake, a footbridge should be constructed across the lake, south of King Street bridge and north of the last boat mooring; and that, on the reopening of the King Street bridge, the footbridge be removed in the centre and the remainder used as a boat marina.

Petition received and read.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: PETROL SHORTAGE

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: After consulting with representatives of the oil industry, I announce to the House that the restriction on the sale of automotive distillate will be lifted this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Some restraint may be exercised by the oil industry itself regarding priorities of distribution, in an endeavour to satisfy immediately the areas of greatest need and to provide distillate in order to maintain employment and services. However, after consulting with those concerned, I believe that there is no further need for any restriction by the Government under the Act in relation to sales of automotive distillate.

QUESTIONS**MURRAY RIVER SALINITY**

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Minister of Works obtain a report on the present rate of flow of the Murray River, particularly in relation to

its effect on present salinity levels, and can he say what is being done to alleviate what I believe is a serious salinity problem in Chambers Creek, which flows between the Murray and Lake Bonney at Barmera? I understand that the months from August to November-December are the months when we can expect the greatest flows down the Murray, resulting from winter rains upstream and more particularly from the melting of snow as warmer weather comes around October, November. By this reckoning, the past few months have been the months of minimum flow down the river, and of course it is when the river slows down that salinity becomes a problem.

This is already the case in the Cobdogla area, where the level of salinity in Chambers Creek is seriously high. I understand that many growers in the area are irrigating because of the dry season experienced in the River districts, and are facing this problem of high salinity. I am informed that the level of salinity in Chambers Creek, for instance, has been about 1,400 parts per million for the last three months. This, of course, is far above the level of total dissolved solids set as a maximum for safe irrigation in the Murray Valley salinity report by Gutteridge, Haskins and Davey.

The growers in the area say the quality of water in Chambers Creek can be improved by raising and lowering the level in the Murray River at lock 3 by 2in. or 3in. each month, causing a slight inflow and outflow in the creek. This would enable growers to irrigate on the inflow, but I understand that the Minister and his department have not been prepared to do this recently, even though in the past it has been done unofficially. I ask the Minister, therefore, whether he will bring to the House details of present river flows, particularly in relation to this salinity problem being experienced in Chambers Creek, and I also ask him to take action to ease the present problem for irrigators in that area.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This question is not new to me, as the member for Chaffey has often raised it and, indeed, I have received at least two deputations from growers on Chambers Creek. The salinity in Chambers Creek was said to be 1,400 p.p.m. at present, but it has often been higher than that.

Dr. Eastick: It's still pretty high.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am not suggesting it is not. We know that, and the Leader would be aware also that growers in this area are private irrigators. The solution to the problem, of course, has often been

pointed out to growers in this area—a pipeline direct from the river. However, that is the responsibility of the private irrigators. They know that as well as I do, and I am sure the Leader knows it, too. That would be the long-term and, I believe, the most successful solution to the problem. However, I will examine the points the Leader has raised and bring down a report.

PHILIPS INDUSTRIES

Mr. JENNINGS: I ask the Premier whether his attention has been drawn to an article in this morning's press in which Mr. Alan Johnston (Factory Manager of Philips Industries Ltd.) is reported as saying:

I deny any idea of Philips Industries Ltd. closing its Hendon works.

Does the Premier realize that this statement completely controverts the allegation made in this House the other day by the member for Gouger, who was described yesterday by Mr. Jessop as Labor's greatest benefactor? Further, has the Premier anything more to say about this subject?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The suggestion that Philips intends to close its Hendon works and leave South Australia has, as far as can be discovered by the State Government, no basis in fact. Philips has concentrated on developing new technologies including the integrated circuitry, which is the basis of the Australian industry for the production of colour television. The South Australian Government made representations to the Commonwealth Government on behalf of Philips, at the behest of Mr. Hyer (Managing Director), about the need to make an early decision on colour television, because Philips has, at Hendon, the most sophisticated group of people assembled anywhere in the world working on this project. The announcement that colour television will have a specific date of entry to Australia has enabled the retention at Hendon of this facility, which has been established there and is continuing to be profitable. In fact, Hendon is a profitable part of the Philips undertaking.

The rationalization of certain work of Philips that occurred last year arose not from any difficulty about the Hendon works but because Philips had taken over several companies elsewhere in Australia and, in its total operation, in consequence of losses made elsewhere had shown a loss. Consequently, the company decided that it needed to rationalize all its undertakings, and this required the removal to certain existing plant in Victoria of some activity here, as the company was

placing all its activities of one kind under the one roof. However, that does not indicate any difficulty about retaining Hendon. I have been assured by Philips that the company not only intends to retain Hendon but also to develop it further. The kind of rumour that has been propounded by the honourable member is the sort of thing that has emanated from his office for a considerable time, alleging that there is a difficulty about developing industries in South Australia and that industries are leaving or threatening to leave this State. The Rubery Owen organization was cited in one of the honourable member's press releases, but I attended an expansion of the plant of Rubery Owen only a week ago, and the Leader of the Opposition was also present. At this moment the State is spending twice as much each year as any previous Government spent in providing new factories for South Australia, not only in the metropolitan area but also in country areas, as the member for Mount Gambier can testify.

Mr. Burdon: That's right.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It does grave harm to this State to have continued suggestions made, for political purposes, that factories are finding difficulty in developing here or that existing industries are having difficulty regarding developing. Indeed, we are having a marked expansion of existing industries as well as a marked inflow of additional industries. The Levi Strauss organization, which made a study of development in South Australia, was able to show that this was by far the most profitable place for that company to establish the centre of its Australasian operations, and that that was so with the kind of assistance that is now being provided industrially in South Australia. That assistance is far greater than that provided to industry ever before. It shows the sort of thing that can develop here, and it is vitally important to us that everyone in public life in South Australia acts responsibly in making statements about the development of industry here.

ROADSIDE VEGETATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. KENEALLY: As the Roadside Vegetation Subcommittee ceased to exist on July 3, when the National Parks and Wildlife Act came into operation, is the Minister of Environment and Conservation considering the establishment of a similar committee? As this subcommittee performed a useful service for the community, can the Minister say whether similar work is to be carried out by another committee?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: True, the Roadside Vegetation Subcommittee did cease to exist from the time of the coming into operation of the National Parks and Wildlife Act early in July. This subcommittee had been performing a worthwhile service in advocating the retention of natural growth along the roadsides throughout the State. Its object of encouraging such retention served a useful purpose, from the point of view of reducing the risk of bushfires, preventing the spread of noxious plants, and relieving the monotony of driving along barren country roads. I therefore decided to re-form this subcommittee, as closely as possible preserving the previous membership, to report to me on the sort of activities previously undertaken because it is clear that this subcommittee, in fulfilling its specific function, did work that could not possibly be done by any other committee. The fact that the committee, consisting of representatives of the State Government and the Commonwealth Government, acted as a liaison body to perform the sort of work required in all States and in the Commonwealth sphere impels me to reorganize this group of people and to see that it continues its operations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: CONTRA-
CEPTIVE LITERATURE

Mr. MATHWIN: I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. MATHWIN: Yesterday, I took exception to a statement made by the Minister of Education, by interjection, that I was spreading rumours. I was quoting from a letter from a female constituent written on July 25, 1972, in which she indicated that from the *This Day Tonight* television programme of July 24 it could be inferred that the Minister of Education had given verbal approval for the distribution of detailed contraceptive literature and instructions for their purchase to suburban high schools. She sought from me, as is her right, knowledge of whether this had been a decision made by the Minister. The Minister of Education said yesterday that he had received a letter from Mr. Richardson, dated July 10, which was acknowledged on July 17 but was not to be formally answered until tomorrow (that is, today, August 3). This means that Mr. Richardson's inquiries have taken a considerable time to be processed. This is not relevant—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot use his time on a personal explanation to discuss the relevancy or other-

wise of the matter involved: he must confine himself to his personal explanation.

Mr. MATHWIN: Neither I nor, to my knowledge, any other member was aware that such a communication was proceeding. To have introduced such detail in justification of a claim that I was spreading rumours does nothing to substantiate the Minister's false accusation against me. I repeat that I was not engaged in spreading rumours: I was indicating the basis on which my constituent made her request. As a result of the Minister's attitude, display of intolerance, and intemperate manner, I withdraw the offer I made to him—

The SPEAKER: Order! In making a personal explanation, the honourable member must not debate matters that were dealt with yesterday. The honourable member can explain the position, but he is going far beyond the bounds of a personal explanation.

Mr. MATHWIN: I withdraw the offer I made yesterday to make this letter available to the Minister of Education. I am withdrawing my offer for an obvious reason: the statement by the Minister that I was rumour-mongering and that this was a complete rumour was to me an absolute, damned lie.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I point out that the honourable member has said that a certain statement of mine was a damned lie. I ask for a withdrawal of that, on the ground that it is unparliamentary.

The SPEAKER: The Minister of Education has asked the honourable member for Glenelg to withdraw his statement that what the Minister had said was a damned lie. Is the honourable member for Glenelg willing to withdraw?

Mr. MATHWIN: No, Mr. Speaker. I did not say that the Minister was a liar: I said it was a damned lie, and it was.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I take a point of order, Mr. Speaker, that the statement "It was a damned lie" involves the use of unparliamentary language.

The SPEAKER: As I understand the matter, the statement made by the honourable member for Glenelg was that another member of the House said "a damned lie"; the statement of the member for Glenelg is unparliamentary and not permitted under the Standing Orders. That is the situation and I should be pleased if the honourable member for Glenelg would withdraw his statement.

Mr. MATHWIN: With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, I point out that I said that

to me it was a damned lie, and I still maintain that to me it was a damned lie.

The SPEAKER: I must insist that the honourable member withdraw his remark. Is the honourable member for Glenelg willing to withdraw it?

Mr. MATHWIN: No, Sir, I am not. The Minister of Education would not withdraw his remark about me yesterday.

The SPEAKER: Order! Again I request the honourable member for Glenelg to withdraw the remark, which I consider to be unparliamentary. Is the honourable member prepared to withdraw the remark? I refer the attention of the House to Standing Order 169, which provides:

If any member persistently or wilfully—
 (a) obstructs the business of the House,
 or
 (b) refuses to conform to any Standing Order of the House, or to regard the authority of the Chair;

or if any member, having used objectionable words, refuses either to explain the same to the satisfaction of the Speaker, or to withdraw them and apologize for their use; the Speaker shall name such member and report his offence to the House.

Is the honourable member for Glenelg prepared to withdraw his remark?

Dr. EASTICK: Mr. Speaker, what was the Standing Order you quoted?

The SPEAKER: Standing Order 169. Again I ask the honourable member for Glenelg whether he is prepared to withdraw his remark?

Mr. MATHWIN: I will not withdraw my remark, Mr. Speaker. Why did you not ask the Minister to withdraw the remark he made yesterday?

The SPEAKER: Order! I have no alternative but to name the honourable member for Glenelg.

Mr. Venning: Shocking!

The SPEAKER: Does the honourable member for Glenelg wish to explain?

Mr. MATHWIN: If I may, Mr. Speaker. The position is obvious to most members; if they looked on it in the same vein as I do, I think that they would agree with me. There was no cause for the Minister to accuse me of spreading rumours around the House. Although you, Mr. Speaker, asked the Minister to withdraw his remark, he flatly refused to do so, although I suggest that he knew full well that it was untrue. As I have not spread rumours around the House (nor can anyone claim that I have done so), and as a matter of principle is involved, I cannot withdraw my remark, if

the Minister continues in the way he did yesterday.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition) moved:

That the honourable member's explanation be accepted.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (16)—Messrs. Allen, Becker, Carnie, Eastick (teller), Evans, Ferguson, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Hall, Mathwin, McAnaney, and Rodda, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Tonkin, Venning, and Wardle.

Noes (26)—Messrs. Broomhill, Brown, and Burdon, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Clark, Corcoran, Crimes, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, King, Langley, McKee, McRae, Payne, Ryan, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, and Wright.

Majority of 10 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

The SPEAKER: As the honourable member's explanation has not been accepted by the House, I must request that he withdraw from the Chamber.

Mr. MATHWIN: Will you allow me a few minutes to get my things together?

Mr. HALL: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I understand that no motion has been passed expelling the member for Glenelg from the House.

The SPEAKER: I refer the honourable member for Gouger to Standing Order 171, which provides:

Whenever any such member shall have been named by the Speaker or by the Chairman of Committees, such member shall have the right to be heard in explanation or apology, and shall, unless such explanation or apology be accepted by the House, then withdraw from the Chamber.

That is the Standing Order under which I am asking the honourable member to withdraw from the Chamber.

The honourable member for Glenelg having withdrawn from the Chamber:

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) moved:

That the honourable member for Glenelg be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of today's sitting.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (26)—Messrs. Broomhill, Brown, and Burdon, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Clark, Corcoran, Crimes, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, King, Langley, McKee, McRae, Payne, Ryan, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, and Wright.

Noes (16)—Messrs. Allen, Becker, Brookman, Carnie, Eastick (teller), Evans, Ferguson, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Hall, McAnaney, and Rodda, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Tonkin, Venning, and Wardle.

Majority of 10 for the Ayes.
Motion thus carried.

PAYMENT TO PRISONERS

Mr. WELLS: Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary seriously to consider approaching the responsible authorities to have increased the payment made to what are known as short-term prisoners at Yatala Labour Prison? At present a prisoner serving six months imprisonment is paid at the rate of 10c a day, 5c of which is paid into an amenity fund. The prisoner receives money at the expiration of his sentence and leaves the prison with \$1.60. A prisoner sentenced to a longer term receives a payment of 25c, 35c, or 40c a day depending on the work that he is required to do. I see many of the prisoners who are released—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must not comment. He may explain his question, but he was commenting.

Mr. WELLS: I will try to explain. Some prisoners are permitted to spend 40c weekly at the canteen and others are allowed to spend 90c weekly. The prisoners work side by side, doing similar work, and what is happening is an injustice. I have been told that it is causing grave unrest among the prisoners, to the detriment of the extremely capable officers working in the prison.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall refer the matter to the Chief Secretary and ask him to examine it.

KNITTING WOOL

Mr. RODDA: Will the Premier, as Minister in charge of prices, examine an allegation made by one of my constituents about the purchase price of knitting wool consequent on conversion to the metric system? I have been told that 1oz. of knitting wool cost 33c under the avoirdupois system. Now, with the conversion to the metric system, a skein of wool contains the equivalent of only seven-eighths of an ounce but still costs 33c, and four additional skeins of wool are required to knit a cardigan, the additional cost being \$1.32. It seems that an anomaly has arisen with the conversion to the metric system, and I should be pleased if the Premier would investigate this matter.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will refer the matter to the Prices Commissioner.

CHAFFEY HOUSING

Mr. CURREN: Has the Premier a reply to a question I asked on July 20 about housing in the Chaffey District?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The information required is as follows:

Town	Current number of applicants	Houses to be commenced 1972-73	Approximate waiting time (months)
Barmera	13	7	15
Berri	64	27	9
Renmark	47	18	18
Waikerie	39	22	6

ABORTION

Mr. EVANS: Has the Premier a reply to the recent question asked by the member for Mitcham about abortion statistics?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Regarding the issues raised by the member for Mitcham, it is expected that the report to the Government will be available shortly. As this is a matter of special interest to members of this House because this matter is currently being debated, I intend to release the statistics now and to release the report of the committee as soon as that report comes to hand. I ask leave to have a table of statistics incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

ABORTION STATISTICS

Period January 1, 1972, to June 30, 1972

Age:

Age in Years	No.	Per cent
13-15	40	3.16
16-19	307	24.16
20-24	323	25.41
25-29	200	15.74
30-34	164	12.90
35-39	144	11.33
40-44	74	5.82
45 and over	10	0.79
Not stated	9	0.71

Total 1,271

Marital Status:	No.	Per cent
Single	621	48.86
Married	500	39.34
Widowed	13	1.04
Divorced/separated	137	10.78
Not stated	0	0.00

Total 1,271

Reason for Abortion:	No.	Per cent
Specified medical disorders	94	7.40
Potential damage to foetus	33	2.60
Specified psychiatric disorders	1,135	89.30
Assault on person	9	0.71
Insufficient information	0	0.00

1,271

Status of Doctor Performing Abortion:			
	No. of Doc- tors	No. Per- formed	Per cent Per- formed
Registered specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology	40	775	60.98
Other medical prac- titioners	71	496	39.02
Total	111	1,271	

Type of Termination:			
	No.	Per cent	
Dilation and curettage	678	53.34	
Hysterotomy—abdominal	90	7.08	
Hysterotomy—vaginal	2	0.16	
Hysterectomy	13	1.02	
Vacuum aspiration	474	37.29	
Other	12	0.94	
Not stated	2	0.16	
Total	1,271		

Post-operative Complications:			
	No.	Per cent	
None	1,149	90.40	
Sepsis	20	1.57	
Haemorrhage	28	2.20	
Death	0	0.00	
Other	23	1.81	
Not stated	51	4.01	
Total	1,271		

Residence of Patient:			
	No.	Per cent	
City	1,061	83.48	
Country	200	15.74	
Other	10	0.79	
Total	1,271		

Hospital where Abortion Performed:			
	No.	Per cent	
Metropolitan—public	511	40.20	
Metropolitan—private	683	53.74	
Country	77	6.06	
Total	1,271		

Number of Abortions Performed per Month: 1972			
Month	No.	Per cent	
January	197	15.8	
February	203	16.3	
March	246	19.8	
April	186	15.0	
May	192	15.4	
June	220	17.7	
Total	1,244		

Abortions notified for the period January 1, 1972, to June 30, 1972, totalled 1,271. Of this number 27 terminations were performed in the period January 7, 1971, to December 31, 1971. The correct number of abortions performed in the first six months of 1972 is therefore 1,244 and 2,546 in 1971.

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Premier say when the report, prepared for the Government by

Dr. Ian Furler, on abortion legislation in other countries will be available to this House?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I expect it to be available on Tuesday.

DERNANCOURT ROADS

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 20 regarding Dernancourt roads?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Balmoral Road is a minor connecting street between Lyons Road and Lower North-East Road, and as such is under the care, control and responsibility of the City of Tea Tree Gully. Lyons Road is under the jurisdiction of the Cities of Enfield and Tea Tree Gully but, as this road is sub-arterial in nature, the Highways Department is involved in planning its future development. Preconstruction activities associated with the reconstruction of Lyons Road are in hand and, provided these are completed on time and funds are available, work on the City of Enfield section should commence in 1973-74. The section in the Tea Tree Gully area is expected to start the following year.

JON PRODUCTS

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Premier a reply to the recent question asked by the member for Mallee about Jon Products? I am sure that the House will be pleased to know that the honourable member's health is improving.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Early this year, the Government made certain advances to the Jon co-operative to permit that undertaking to complete payments for fruit delivered during the previous season. This advance was made on the assurance of repayment in four instalments, which by now should have been completed. However, only one instalment has been received and, because of the very slow rate of sales, combined with a heavy carry-over of the previous season's stocks, the Government has agreed to a deferment of the other instalments for 12 months. I understand that it is presently not possible for the co-operative to pay the suppliers of fruit for the current season's pack, and that in any case a first claim on the net proceeds of early sales is the meeting of pressing commercial obligations for other supplies. I cannot say when any payments will be available to suppliers of fruit, nor can the management or board of the co-operative, for no-one can forecast the future rate of clearing of stocks, which presently is very slow indeed.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Mr. HOPGOOD: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport do all he can to ensure that the various utilities under his control make their services so attractive during the present fuel crisis that, when the restrictions are ended, many of the extra customers they have attracted during this time will continue to use those services? It has been put to me that the Railways Department and the Municipal Tramways Trust have a perfect opportunity now to attract back customers who in the past have used private motor cars, but that the present situation is somewhat a two-edged sword in that, as these facilities are under pressure, they are not being and cannot be shown off to the best advantage. For example, if a person has to hang on to a strap from, say, the Hove station to Adelaide, he may say, "Blow this. As soon as I can, I'll go back to my motor car."

Some of these travellers, who see surplus "red hens" when they come through the railway yards, wonder why this extra rolling stock is not being used. Although there may well be good reasons why the Railways Department cannot use this extra rolling stock to alleviate the present overcrowding on trains, I think it would be worth while if the utilities considered the position of their surplus stock.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: At the commencement of this week, I spoke to Railways Department officers on this subject, because at that stage I had had one or two reports indicating that the department was not providing sufficient rolling stock to carry passengers in reasonable comfort. The department promised me that it would consider this problem and immediately take whatever action was possible. The problem facing the department, of course, is the sudden influx of passengers and the lack of sufficient rolling stock to cope with this rather unusual situation. As far as I am aware, the matter has been rectified to the extent that is possible, but I do not think the Railways Department can revive any of the really old stock, because I do not think it would provide a very comfortable ride for the general public.

All in all, I hope that, as a result of having been forced to use public transport in this past week, many people will realize its value and appreciate its comfort and that, as a result of this unfortunate episode, there will be a return to public transport. I suppose one can say that, no matter what are the circumstances, something good can usually be salvaged, and I hope that this will be the case concerning public transport. Finally, I

think that the officers and employees, from top to bottom, of the Railways Department, the Tramways Trust and private transport companies have done a magnificent job in the past week in an endeavour to cope with the situation. Although I do not know the details concerning the railways, I know that many Tramways Trust employees, having had their days off cancelled, have worked on those days; in other words, although they were to have time off, they have been willing to work in an endeavour to meet the need of the general public, and I think they have earned the gratitude and appreciation of the people of the whole State. They have certainly earned the gratitude and appreciation of the Government.

TORRENS RIVER DROWNING

Mr. PAYNE: Will the Attorney-General say whether he has been able to reach a decision concerning the request of Mr. E. S. Craill, of Mitchell Park, for an inquest into the death of his son, Wayne, whose body was found in the Torrens River late in 1971? I point out that the degree of public interest in this matter is considerable.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I have directed that an inquest be held.

PETROL SHORTAGE

Mr. GUNN: Has the Premier a reply to a question I asked yesterday about a petrol supply for outback power plants?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I take it that this is in relation to Andamooka.

Mr. Gunn: Yes.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The petrol industry agent at Andamooka telephoned an officer of the Department of the Premier and of Development on Wednesday and asked whether the local police officer could be authorized to issue petroleum products for power purposes. He was told that this would be quite in order and that if the police officer had any doubts about the matter he could ring either his sergeant at Woomera or the Department of the Premier and of Development for confirmation. As nothing further has been heard, it is presumed that the matter has now been settled satisfactorily.

Mr. CLARK: Can the Minister of Works say whether more employees have been stood down by the Engineering and Water Supply Department as a result of the petrol crisis?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No more men have been stood down, and I am pleased to inform the honourable member that all those

who had been stood down previously will return to work first thing tomorrow morning.

CAMPBELLTOWN CROSSING

Mr. SLATER: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, I ask the Minister of Environment and Conservation whether he has a reply to my recent question about a pedestrian crossing on the Lower North-East Road at Campbelltown.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The Road Traffic Board has approved the provision of a pedestrian-actuated crossing on the Lower North-East Road near Ann Street, adjacent to the Campbelltown shopping centre. The Corporation of the City of Campbelltown is currently arranging for tenders to be called for the installation of the crossing.

BALED HAY

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Works a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to the question I asked recently about the cost of loading baled hay on to ships at Port Adelaide?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The cost of loading the last six vessels with baled lucerne hay has varied between \$23 a ton (60c a bale) and \$43.67 a ton (\$1.15 a bale), a ton consisting of about 38 bales.

WHYALLA POLICE STATION

Mr. BROWN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I recently asked about the Whyalla police station?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Recommendations for alterations to the Whyalla police sta-

tion, including accommodation for industrial hearings, have been referred to the Police Department, the Local and District Criminal Courts Department and the Department of Labour and Industry, for their concurrence. Subject to early acceptance of the recommendations by the departments concerned, it is expected that tenders could be called in October and the work completed by mid-1973.

NORTH GLENELG BRIDGE

Mr. BECKER: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my question of July 19 regarding the North Glenelg bridge?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Detailed investigation will be made into ways and means of maintaining pedestrian access to and from the Glenelg North peninsula during reconstruction of the Patawalonga Basin. The provision of continuous access during the reconstruction period would be both costly and difficult. For these reasons some inconvenience will occur and pedestrians may have to use the alternative routes *via* Anderson Avenue bridge or the temporary access road adjacent to the West Beach Trust reserve.

BUDGET INCREASE

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Premier a reply to my question about the increase in the Budget Estimates in certain matters?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The following schedule gives a more detailed analysis of the figures to which reference was made:

	Budget Estimate \$'000	Actual Payment \$'000	Increase \$'000
Parliamentary salaries and allowances ..	697	824	127 (18%)
Carrick Hill Estates—duties	120	194	74 (62%)

The honourable member will appreciate that some bills came in in this connection which we have had to meet and which created a demand decidedly greater than was originally expected.

The Legislature	1,015	1,100	85 (8½%)
Government Insurance Fund—includes provision for school fires	120	270	150 (125%)
Environment and conservation	1,217	1,268	51 (4%)
Public buildings, maintenance, etc., other than schools, hospitals, police and court- house, etc.	5,804	6,139	335 (6%)
All other	9,349	9,611	262 (2.8%)
	18,322	19,406	1,084

The "all other" covers expenditure of a very wide range of administrative departments concerned other than in public undertakings, debt services, social services, pensions, etc., wherein the net increase above estimate was barely 3 per cent and arose very largely from increases in salaries and wages awarded after the Budget was presented. Full details according to individual votes will be available when the financial papers are completed and presented to Parliament with the 1972-73 Budget.

MOUNT TORRENS ROAD JUNCTION

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to the question I asked recently regarding the Mount Torrens Road junction?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The junction of the Lobethal to Mount Torrens road and the Charleston to Mount Torrens road is being designed at present. It is expected that construction will commence early in 1973 and take about two months to complete.

TRAVEL COMPANY

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question regarding Travel House of Australia?

The Hon. L. J. KING: Since the Leader asked his question in the House on July 19, 1972, the affairs in this State of Travel House of Australia, a business name firm registered in South Australia (a similar named company is incorporated in Victoria) and an associated company, Bluebird Express Proprietary Limited, incorporated in South Australia (owned in the same interests as Travel House of Australia Proprietary Limited) have received considerable publicity. I am informed by the Senior Inspector of the Companies Investigation Section that inquiries have shown in South Australia that the operations of both Travel House of Australia and Bluebird Express Proprietary Limited have originally been that of arranging for travel with members of the public and the forwarding of moneys received on account of fares to Travel House of Australia Proprietary Limited in Melbourne for the purpose of that company arranging both sea and air travel and accommodation and forwarding the necessary tickets back to South Australia.

The matter is still being investigated by the Companies Investigation Section and the C.I.B. fraud squad but, as the activities of Travel House of Australia were concentrated in Victoria, where the principals resided, the main part of the inquiry is being conducted by the Victorian authorities, who are being given assistance from South Australia in relation to

the South Australian activities of the group. I am aware of the many problems associated with the present situation. However, I draw attention to the statement I made in this House on March 30, 1971, in reply to a question asked by the honourable member for Unley wherein I stated:

I cannot stress too strongly however the importance of the members of the public protecting themselves by dealing with responsible well established organizations.

As previously announced elsewhere, it is this Government's intention to introduce legislation to control the activities of travel agents.

Mr. SIMMONS: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question on this matter?

The Hon. L. J. KING: Travel House of Australia Proprietary Limited is a company incorporated in Victoria. It has an authorized capital of \$10,000 and an issued and paid-up capital of \$4,000.

ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question regarding road maintenance tax?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In general terms the exemption provided under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act covers items which are perishable or items where the Government considered a special incentive or consideration was warranted, as in the case of "carriage of livestock to and from agricultural shows or exhibitions or from farm to farm". In principle, the Act applied the same rules to a commercial vehicle, irrespective of whether owned by a farmer or a haulier, and to all goods carried with the exception of those mentioned above. No further extension of the present exemption can be made.

NAZI PARTY

Mr. WELLS: Will the Premier say whether he has seen a statement appearing in this afternoon's press in which it is reported that Sir Thomas Eastick, President of the Returned Services League, has drawn attention to the establishment of a Nazi or National Socialist Party camp at Gawler, where young men will be trained in commando tactics, the use of firearms, and other subversive activities? Will the Premier say whether the State Government has any jurisdiction over this matter; and, if it has, what action he intends to take?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I saw the article, and also an earlier statement purporting to emanate from some official of the so-called Nazi Party to the effect that it was intended to set up a training camp here.

because gun laws were less restrictive in South Australia than those in Victoria. Whether or not that is an accurate statement from that individual, I can only say that on this subject the Nazi Party seems to be as much misinformed as it is on other matters. The attempt to set up such a training camp in South Australia will lead to considerable difficulties under our law. I cannot say that I am wildly alarmed about it, given my experience of this particular organization in Australia. Judging by the gangly and pimply stormtroopers who picketed my meeting in Brisbane wearing Nazi armbands, I should think they would be more effective at shooting themselves than anything else.

HILLS SEWERAGE

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about Hills sewerage?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Preliminary surveys, plans, and estimates have been made for a comprehensive sewerage scheme for the Stirling-Aldgate-Bridgewater area. However, because of the limitation in Loan funds available to the Engineering and Water Supply Department, it has not been possible to make a tentative provision for expenditure on the scheme until the 1973-74 financial year. It is expected that, so long as provision can be made when Loan funds are being considered for 1973-74, the scheme will be submitted for consideration by the Public Works Standing Committee in about mid-1973.

PROSPECT INTERSECTION

Mr. JENNINGS: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to the question I asked last week about installing lights at the intersection of Prospect Road and Regency Road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: This intersection was investigated by officers of the Road Traffic Board because of the high accident rate occurring during the operation of two-phase traffic signals. The transition to three-phase operation was introduced to remedy the accident problem caused by motorists failing to stand. Delays to traffic can be expected to occur during peak traffic periods, because the intersection is operating at its maximum traffic capacity. The situation is aggravated by the uphill approach on the western side that causes slow acceleration of vehicles. Because of these circumstances, it is inevitable that some motorists will be unable to pass through the intersection during one cycle of the signals. The delays are increased by kerbside parking in the vicinity during peak periods, and the

proposed extension of the clearway system will assist in reducing delays by increasing the capacity of the carriageways.

ABATTOIRS REPORT

Mr. VENNING: Will the Premier consider submitting in the House next week a statement from either the Minister of Agriculture or the Government concerning the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board? Already several questions have been asked this session about the abattoir. The Minister has employed Mr. Ian Gray to compile a report (although I understand the report was to be a verbal one to the Minister) concerning abattoirs in this State, but we have heard nothing about Mr. Gray's findings. As recently as yesterday another stop-work meeting was held at the Gepps Cross abattoir—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot debate the issue.

Mr. VENNING: I am explaining the question.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member is debating it.

Mr. VENNING: No, I am not.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Mr. Gray will submit a report following his investigations of some of the problems at the abattoir, and proposals arising from that report will be placed before the House soon during this session.

PORT AUGUSTA JUNCTION

Mr. KENEALLY: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport arrange for an investigation of the safety of the junction of Highway No. 1 and the Stirling North to Quorn road to enable suitable road traffic signs to be erected? Many approaches have been made to various authorities about safety at this junction, which has been the scene of many accidents. It would be simple to install suitable road traffic signs.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I shall be pleased to have this matter investigated.

LUCINDALE SCHOOL

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the Lucindale Area School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Lucindale Area School has a current primary enrolment of 228, and that is not a rumour. It is expected that this number will not increase, but could decline steadily (and that is not a rumour, either). These enrolments would, therefore, be sufficient for seven primary teachers, so that two four-teacher units, which could accommodate up to 280 children, would

be in excess of requirements. Four and six-teacher units are being provided at schools (1) to upgrade existing accommodation, and (2) to make open-space teaching facilities available to as many schools as possible. If two four-teacher units were provided at Lucindale some other school would have to wait longer for one of these units.

If a six-teacher unit is provided, all the primary children now enrolled could be accommodated, with the exception of one class, and adequate and suitable accommodation is available for that. The 117 secondary students have sufficient accommodation. It is intended, eventually, to completely upgrade the school. The six-teacher unit will be the first stage in that upgrading. Also, it is intended to transfer this project to the schools design programme as soon as possible so that design work may begin.

It is recognized that conditions at this school are not all that they should be, and we are concerned to find a solution to the problems as soon as possible—and that is the truth.

GRENFELL ROAD

Mrs. BYRNE: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether Grenfell Road between Hancock Road and the foothills at Banksia Park is under the jurisdiction of the Highways Department or the District Council of Tea Tree Gully? If the Minister cannot reply immediately, will he obtain the information for me?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes.

UNION DUES

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Gouger.

Mr. McANANEY: I have been here all the afternoon, and he hasn't.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Gouger has the call.

Mr. Venning: Why not sit on the other side of the Chamber?

Mr. HALL: Because then I would be looking at you.

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Rocky River is trying to usurp the authority of the Speaker, but he is exceeding his authority. I remind him that the Speaker is responsible for the seating in this Chamber. I ask the member for Gouger to disregard the remark completely, as the member for Rocky River has no authority on this matter.

Mr. HALL: I am pleased to receive your assurance, Mr. Speaker. Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether union dues can be collected from a minor? I was

approached this morning by a gentleman on behalf of his son, who is still under the age of 18. The son joined a union when he was 16½ years of age under some (as he termed it) pressure when he did not particularly want to join, but he did so because of fairly strong representations that were made to him. He has since been asked to pay union dues that he has not paid; I believe he has been presented with a bill for something under \$30. The father is concerned that his son is a minor, still under the age of 18, and he has asked me to find out whether his son must pay. Can the Minister tell me whether union dues can be collected from a minor when the only record of his joining a union is his signature whilst a minor?

The SPEAKER: I point out that under Standing Orders the Minister is not required to answer that question; he need not reply. The Minister of Labour and Industry.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I desire to reply briefly. The honourable member has not given the House much detail but, if he will supply me with further details, I shall be prepared to examine the situation for him.

PORT PIRIE HARBOUR

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Marine give me the reply that he has indicated he has to a question I asked a few days ago about Port Pirie harbour?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This project has already been referred to the Public Works Committee but the department is unable to prepare the necessary evidence until a proper estimate of cost is prepared, and this in turn must await the result of trial borings along the whole length of the channel (some nine miles) which will determine the type of material to be dredged—ooze, sand, hard clay or rock. As the dredging costs of these materials are about 50c, 75c, \$1.50 and \$20 a cubic yard, it will be realized how important it is to ascertain what proportions of these materials will be encountered in the estimated 10,000,000 cubic yards that must be dredged. These borings cannot be made until the finer weather of spring and summer, so it is not expected that the evidence will be completed until March, 1973. However, no harm is done by this delay as financial considerations dictate that there cannot be a start to the project until the 1974-75 financial year. In my reply to the honourable member on July 27, I did say "1973-74"; it should have been "1974-75". I want it to be clearly understood that it was a mistake on my part. Of course, it is still hoped to be able to improve

on the 1974-75 start, if at all possible. I gave that undertaking previously that I would, if I could, start it earlier. The project involves deepening the channel and harbour floor to 28ft. low water from the existing 21ft. low water.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the purchase of a mower by the Mount Pleasant Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: In view of further information that is now available, the matter of financial assistance towards the purchase of the mower by the Mount Pleasant Primary School has been reconsidered. It has now been decided that further aid to the extent of half the cost of the purchase of the mower will be granted.

PUMP CLOCKS

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about pump clocks?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Electricity Trust did not alter time clocks during daylight saving last year because the large number of clocks involved made it impracticable to do so. Special settings could not be made for individuals or small groups of consumers because the trust is obliged to treat consumers alike. If daylight saving is practised again this year, the same situation will apply.

CONCESSION FARES

Mr. BECKER: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport recommend to the Municipal Tramways Trust an extension of concession fares to all students over 19 years of age? One of my constituents informs me that his son is at present attending university. He travels to and from the university on M.T.T. transport and his student concession fare costs him \$3 a month. In September, when he reaches 19 years of age, he will not be able to obtain a student concession fare and the cost of his fare to and from the university will be \$16.10 a month. In view of the arrangement made with the South Australian Railways whereby student concession fares are one-third of normal fares up to the age of 18 years and one-half from then on, will the Minister be prepared to recommend similar arrangements to the M.T.T.?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As usual, the member for Hanson is a long way behind the times. This matter was referred to the M.T.T. for investigation a considerable time

ago. It has been a matter for consultation between the Minister of Education and myself for some time and I expect the Government will soon be making an announcement on it.

POLICE COMMISSIONER

Mr. HALL: Has the Premier a reply to my question of July 19 about superannuation arrangements for the Commissioner of Police?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not correct to suggest that Mr. Salisbury will at the age of 65 qualify for a greater entitlement upon retirement than the previous Commissioner did. The previous Commissioner ceased contributions at the age of 60 and served to the age of 65, and received, in accordance with the Police Pensions Act, after 16½ years service entitlements to pension and lump sum together equal in present value to rather more than four times his retiring annual salary. The present Commissioner will by special arrangement continue contributions until the age of 65 and upon retirement after barely eight years may expect to receive pension and lump sum together equal in present value to almost twice his retiring salary. The relevant considerations relating to the special arrangement are set out in my minute. If the honourable member likes, I will cite the minute to him; it will probably be easier than reading it in full. If the honourable member would like to inspect a copy of the agreement made with the new Police Commissioner, I can allow him to see it confidentially.

WILD DOGS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Deputy Premier a reply from the Minister of Lands to a question I asked recently about the advisability of reducing the wild dog bounty?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague states that a substantial reduction has been made in the wild dog rate for the year ending June 30, 1973, compared with the previous year. The overall reduction in wild dog bounty claims was taken into account and a wild dog rate of 7½c a square mile has been declared for the year ending June 30, 1973. The previous year a rate of 15c a square mile was declared. The declaration was published in the *Government Gazette* on July 20, 1972.

RAILWAY TRUCKS

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about railway trucks?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The current Loan Estimates provide for the fitting of bogies and

draft gear from narrow gauge waggons redundant from the Peterborough Division to 29 FRN (flat) waggons and 54 OGN (open) waggons. The YX class waggons referred to by the honourable member were originally built in the 1909-11 period, whereas the FRN and the OGN were constructed in 1949 and 1947 respectively.

KIMBA MAIN

Mr. GUNN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about branch mains from the Kimba main?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The present approval includes the trunk main between Lock and Kimba, two branch mains into the hundred of Darke, and branches connecting to the existing Caralue and Atora tanks. Modifications or additions that have been referred to the Public Works Standing Committee are as follows:

1. The first seven miles of main north of the Darke Range tank to be laid in 15in. asbestos cement in lieu of 12in. asbestos cement.

2. The connecting branch to Caralue to be 12in. asbestos cement in lieu of 3in. asbestos cement.

3. The connecting branch to Atora to be 4in. asbestos cement in lieu of 3in. asbestos cement.

4. The addition of a small pumping station and a 4in. asbestos cement branch extending from Atora tank to Malgra tank.

5. The addition of a branch main to Pinkawillinie tank. This main to leave the trunk main just west of Balumbah siding and to be laid in 8in., 6in. and 4in. asbestos cement pipe. A balancing tank to be located near section 69, hundred of Pinkawillinie.

6. The addition of a branch main northerly from Kimba to connect up to Moseley water district system and to extend northward to the Mootra tank.

7. The availability of electrical power has made it desirable to change the approved diesel pumping stations over to electric, and No. 2 pumping station has been relocated near the existing Smeaton tank instead of north of section 49, hundred of Smeaton.

In general, all proposed works are proportioned to meet the total anticipated demand from the complete system of branch mains proposed in the submission to the Commonwealth Government.

VOTING RIGHTS

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question about advertising

in connection with voting rights for 18-year-olds?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The amount spent on advertising so far is \$4,966.92. The *Advertiser*, the *News* and the *Sunday Mail* are the only newspapers that have been used. The details of the expenditure are:

	\$
Press	2,896.40
Radio	1,834.00
Agency service fee	236.52
	4,966.92
Total	4,966.92

DUKES HIGHWAY

Mr. RODDA: On behalf of the member for Mallee, I ask the Minister of Roads and Transport whether he has a reply to a recent question about the Dukes Highway.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Detailed plans for the relocation of the Dukes Highway between Tailern Bend and Coomandook are now being prepared. The new road will over-pass the Adelaide-Melbourne railway line near the present level crossing south of Tailern Bend and then proceed adjacent to the eastern side of the railway line, except for a deviation around Cooke Plains, to rejoin the existing road at Coomandook. I have a plan of the proposal with me which I would be happy to show to the honourable member. Construction is currently scheduled to commence in July, 1974.

FOSTER CHILDREN

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister of Community Welfare a reply to my recent question about foster children?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The department is responsible for 862 children in foster homes.

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister a reply to my question of July 27 about foster children?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I am happy to give the honourable member a second reply on fostering. At present, there are three committees formed under the Community Welfare Act, 1972, to study:

(1) The movement of Aboriginal people to Adelaide and major South Australian cities; statistical trends and needs of people particularly as they relate to housing, hostels, employment and welfare services.

(2) Residential child care in South Australia—co-ordination of services and standards for children's homes.

(3) Child care centres and regulations. These committees require considerable support from the department in accomplishing their task and it is not possible to set up another

committee on foster care at present. The foster care report by the Social Welfare Advisory Council is still applicable and its recommendations have been, and are being, used by the Community Welfare Department. Many areas of community welfare have not had the advantage of study in detail by such a committee and, once the work of one of these committees has been completed, there will be an appointment of another committee on an urgent welfare issue. The submissions in relation to a further committee on foster care will be considered at that time.

FIRE-FIGHTING VICTIMS

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question regarding insurance for fire-fighting victims?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A significant proportion of volunteer fire fighters are already covered by insurance for injuries sustained whilst fire-fighting. Section 36 of the Bush Fires Act provides that every fire control officer and every member of a crew shall be insured by the relevant district council under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and in these cases the procedure would presumably be routine. Volunteer fire fighters who are not otherwise covered by insurance and who sustain injury in the course of fire-fighting operations may claim on the Volunteer Fire Fighters Fund for compensation. This fund is administered by three trustees, one of whom is a senior stipendiary magistrate, one an insurance company manager representing the insurance companies, and the third a farmer who has had long experience as an executive officer of volunteer fire-fighting organizations. The trustees have at all times been willing and indeed anxious to meet and deal with claims on the fund and, following the outbreak at Norton Summit early this year, they met and considered urgent claims which had been received, and payments were made. A further meeting was held this week, when subsequent claims were dealt with. My colleague the Minister of Agriculture assures me that the Volunteer Fire Fighters Fund trustees are anxious to settle *bona fide* claims as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Works ask his colleague to find out when claims were made to the Volunteer Fire Fighters Fund, and how long it was before the claims were met? I know of a case involving this fund in which a man was out of work for six months, yet it appears that in a period of five months the trustees met

only twice to satisfy claims. For the satisfaction of everyone, I think we should be told when claims were made, and when they were paid. Although the trustees may have acted correctly, it appears that something was seriously missing on the occasion to which I have referred.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will do as the honourable member requests.

VAUGHAN HOUSE

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Community Welfare say whether it is true that he authorized boys from the McNally Training Centre to attend a dance on July 21 with the girls of Vaughan House? Does that represent Government policy, and were there any untoward incidents at the dance?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I did not authorize the function to which the honourable member has referred in the sense that it was a Ministerial authorization. I believe, however, from the Director-General of my department that there was an occasion, and no doubt it was the one referred to by the honourable member, when a dance was arranged for the girls of Vaughan House. There was some difficulty about the initial arrangements for the attendance of boys for the purpose of the dance, and the officers of my department decided to allow some of the boys from the McNally Training Centre to attend the dance. My information is that the dance was well supervised and a very happy occasion, and there were no untoward incidents. There is no policy in relation to the matter. It is not intended to make this a regular feature, but in saying that I do not intend to say that it will never recur in the future. If it can be managed in a proper way and if it gives enjoyment to the young people involved and assists them in their social relations, it seems to me to be a very good idea. It was something that arose because of a breakdown in arrangements on this occasion, and no thought has been given as to whether the experiment should be repeated in the future.

RURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about rural secondary scholarships?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As many as 416 applications for rural secondary scholarships were received in 1972. Of these, 226 scholarships were awarded. Fourteen applications were rejected by the means test; the applications were rejected because the people involved received more than the upper limits

of income. In addition to the means of publicizing the scholarship detailed in my reply to the honourable member when he asked his question, notices were published in the November and December editions of the *Education Gazette*, and circulars concerning the scholarships were sent to heads of schools. The number of applications rejected by the means test does not indicate the number who, because of the means test, may have received less than the upper limit of scholarship benefits that could be received.

TRAMWAYS TRUST BUSES

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 25 about Municipal Tramways Trust buses?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: To date, 111 Leyland Royal Tiger Mark II buses have been taken out of service; of these, nine have been sold and the remainder are awaiting sale. Forty-two of these buses were taken out of service last Sunday, July 30, 1972, following the conversion of the Blair Athol to Mitcham/Torrens Park and Gepps Cross to Panorama routes to one-man operation.

SCHOOL FIRES

Mr. SIMMONS: Will the Minister of Education consider the installation of a Computergard system for the protection of schools against theft and arson. A report in today's *Advertiser* states:

Thieves who broke into the Daws Road High School, Pasadena, early yesterday attempted to set fire to the school, police said last night. Fires were set against two doors but failed to take hold. A \$50 radio and art equipment valued at \$35 were stolen. The school is the tenth broken into since the weekend.

In one month last year two schools in my district had serious fires in the Headmaster's office, namely, at the Hindmarsh Primary School and the Thebarton Boys Technical High School. A few weeks ago thieves entered the Headmaster's office at the Flinders Park Primary School and broke into filing cabinets. The Computergard system was developed by a company in which the Totalizator Agency Board has a substantial interest. The system is used to protect its agencies against theft. It would seem to be a suitable way—

Mr. Venning: You're commenting.

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Rocky River is out of order in interjecting while a member is on his feet asking a question. The member for Rocky River must not repeat it.

Mr. SIMMONS: As it would be a suitable way of protecting schools out of school hours, will the Minister consider my suggestion?

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is commenting.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be pleased to consider the suggestion. True, we have been suffering a rash of thefts in various schools and, over a period, fires of one kind or another have been lit. However, the problem we have struck so far regarding any kind of protective device has been the inordinate cost of installation in the something like 700 schools throughout the State. I think the honourable member will appreciate the magnitude of the problem. However, I shall be pleased to consider the suggestion to see whether it would provide a solution to our problems.

LONSDALE ROAD

Mr. HOPGOOD: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 27 regarding Lonsdale Road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: On present indications it is expected that the design work for 2.8 miles of Lonsdale Road (stage 1), commencing at Majors Road, will be completed by the end of 1972 and right-of-entry will be available then. Construction will commence immediately following receipt of final plans. At this stage, it is not possible to forecast accurately the time that will be taken in construction.

SCHOOL RESIDENCES

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Education reconsider departmental policy of not building staff or headmasters' residences adjacent to schools? This matter was raised at Crystal Brook, my home town, in relation to the building of a new headmaster's residence. I believe it is departmental policy not to build residences adjacent to schools because the headmaster should not be considered the caretaker of the school. As so many fires have occurred in schools throughout the State, would it not be good policy to consider whether my suggestion would have a deterrent effect on people who might set alight to a school?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Most of the schools in which this trouble arises are situated in the metropolitan area, not in country districts. The department does not provide residences for teachers at metropolitan schools. I also point out that headmasters might object even more if they were required to carry out duties as, say, security men on the school property at night. In addition, the willingness of headmasters' wives to accompany their

husbands to country districts might be reduced as a consequence of the kind of task the honourable member would give them.

Mr. Venning: It's the psychological effect.

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Rocky River is out of order. He has asked this question, and he is now getting his reply.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will ask my officers to examine the suggestion, but I do not think it is the appropriate answer. It seems to me that the traditional view that the headmaster's residence at a country school should be inside the schoolgrounds (which resulted in the headmaster and his family being part of the school all day and every day, without any relief) is no longer appropriate. In order to deal with the kind of difficulties we are experiencing, much more with respect to burglaries than to fires, some other answer must be found.

VETERINARY FACULTY

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked on March 28 about the veterinary faculty in Western Australia?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is understood that the Murdoch University has not yet appointed a dean or professor in charge of the veterinary school, proposed to be established in that university and to receive its first intake of students in 1975. In these circumstances, no definition of the nature and duration of the proposed course and its curriculum has yet been promulgated. Assuming that the course, when specified, will meet the requirements of professional veterinary training for practice in this State, it would seem desirable to initiate an approach to the Western Australian Government, seeking suitable arrangements for matriculated or otherwise qualified South Australians to gain admission to the new faculty. The desirability of such a move is increased by recent informal advice that the existing veterinary science faculties in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria may be open in future only to residents of their respective States. I am not aware of any discussions having been initiated by any South Australian Government department with a view to establishing places for South Australian students in the Western Australian veterinary school. As soon as a dean is appointed, discussions will take place.

DARTMOUTH DAM

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked last week about the Dartmouth dam?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The only significant contractual arrangement so far undertaken by the Victorian constructing authority on the Dartmouth dam project is an agreement with the Snowy Mountains engineering project for designs and specifications for the dam. This covers a sum of \$1,520,000, about half of which is to be expended by June, 1973. The constructing authority estimates that it will expend \$5,000,000 on the project in the 1972-73 year, and this will involve preliminary contracts and day-labour activities as well as purchasing design services. Work on the major contract for the main dam will not be commenced during this financial year.

ADOPTIONS

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question about adoption procedures?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The department's adoptions officer retired at the end of May this year. Applications to fill the position have been called, and they closed on August 2, 1972. It is hoped that an appointment to the position can be made shortly. As a result of the retirement of the adoptions officer, there has been an increase in the period between the home interview by a social worker and the time when the adoption applicants are interviewed in the adoptions branch. Steps are being taken to improve this situation, and a former welfare officer will be temporarily transferred to the adoptions branch on August 7 to assist with the work. Placement of children for adoption has not been affected by this temporary staffing difficulty.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Mr. SIMMONS: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport consider fixing lower registration fees for electrically-driven motor vehicles, as an inducement (even though it would be a small inducement) towards reducing both pollution by and dependence on petrol? With your permission, Mr. Speaker, and with the concurrence of the member for Rocky River, I should like to make a short explanation. Although there are limitations to the speed and range of electrically-powered road vehicles, I believe that there are some applications for which they are becoming more competitive. One such application could well be milk delivery.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is commenting.

Mr. SIMMONS: It is difficult to explain any question without making some comment.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member sought leave to explain his question, and he may do that so that the Minister can understand it.

Mr. SIMMONS: I need only say a little more to explain it properly. As this is in the interests of dairy producers, I think it may be useful. One application for these vehicles could be milk delivery, which has been included in the list of most essential uses of petrol in the current crisis. Apart from eliminating air and noise pollution, the use of electrically-powered vehicles for purposes such as that would reduce dependence on supplies of petrol, over which we do not have full control. Any Government assistance to bring this about would be appreciated.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will examine the matter.

GAWLER BY-PASS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the Gawler by-pass?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: A current review of the Gawler by-pass and other associated road systems will take about six months to complete. Until investigations are final, it cannot be stated with any certainty that the by-pass will be duplicated. Regardless of the final form adopted, proper provision for the safe and expedient movement of traffic may be assumed.

SAND REMOVAL

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether provision can be made in the Estimates for the regular removal of sand south of the breakwater at Glenelg to be used to replenish beaches north of the Patawalonga outlet? I understand that a prompt allocation of money would allow the regular removal of sand south of the breakwater. If this were done, the sand bar and island, which are forming at the mouth of the Patawalonga outlet, would be starved of sand.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: As I have informed the honourable member, we have decided that we will provide funds to enable work to be done to protect and rehabilitate our beaches and to supply quantities of sand in future. The area to which the honourable member refers is being considered by the new beach protection authority. I will ask the authority whether it can indicate what it intends to recommend in relation to this area.

CATTLE TESTS

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about tuberculosis testing of cattle?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Agriculture Department in South Australia has spent several hundred thousand dollars of State and Commonwealth money in testing herds for tuberculosis. Where infection has been found at the initial test, retesting at departmental expense has continued until the herd has been freed of infection. As the Agriculture Department has no register of cattle owners, it is not possible to state accurately the percentage of herds which has been tested and which is free of tuberculosis, but it is estimated that between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the State's herds has been tested.

Regulations under the Stock Diseases Act control the entry of cattle from other States and also movement from north to south of a line running east and west through Port Augusta, unless such cattle are certified as coming from clean herds or having been tested for tuberculosis before movement. Therefore, there are adequate sources of tuberculosis-free cattle from which owners of clean herds may purchase stores, breeders or replacements. Press statements have been issued in the past, advising owners to purchase only tested cattle or stock from clean herds, or to isolate purchases until tested. These warnings have been heeded by most owners who have accepted the costs of testing introduced cattle where necessary.

In recent weeks, carcasses with tuberculosis have been traced back to at least two owners of herds tested at departmental expense, but they have introduced cattle without taking any precautions in respect of tuberculosis. Regulation 14 of the Stock Diseases Act provides the powers for ordering the treatment and eradication of disease, and regulation 15 authorizes the Chief Inspector of Stock to require the owner to pay all expenses incurred.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION BILLS

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) moved:

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

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

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

That the Premier (Hon. D. A. Dunstan), the Attorney-General (Hon. L. J. King) and Mr. Millhouse be representatives of the Assembly on the said committee.

Motion carried.

PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL

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 1972-73 and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1972.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to authorize the Treasurer to borrow and expend money for public purposes, and to enact other provisions incidental thereto. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Once again, I pay a tribute to the Treasury officers of South Australia, and particularly to Mr. Gilbert Seaman (Under Treasurer of the State). All South Australians are greatly in his debt. No officer of any Treasury in Australia is as widely and as deservedly well regarded as Mr. Seaman, whose work in this respect has, as ever, been untiring and effective.

It is my pleasure to explain the proposals in the Loan Estimates which accompany the Bill, and which set out in more detail the appropriations listed in the first schedule to the Bill. The expenditure proposals aggregate \$159,560,000 and are expected to result in a nominal deficit on Loan Account in the year 1972-73. Before dealing with the detailed capital programme for this year, however, it is desirable that I comment briefly on the actual Loan transactions of 1971-72 and on the present situation and prospects for Revenue Account. Twelve months ago I reported to the House that the allocation of new moneys determined for South Australia by the Australian Loan Council was \$117,900,000, that repayments and recoveries of expenditures becoming available for re-spending in 1971-72 were expected to amount to about \$23,500,000, that a capital expenditure programme of \$142,940,000 was proposed, and that accord-

ingly it would be necessary to use about \$1,540,000 of the Loan balances held at July 1, 1971. In the first half of the year the progress was generally in line with that programme.

In February, 1972, at a Premiers' Conference and meeting of the Australian Loan Council, the Commonwealth Government indicated that it was prepared to support some addition to previously approved levels of grants and advances to enable the States to expand the rate of activity in works and services and to play some part in reducing unemployment and in reducing the back-lag of urgently required works. Under these arrangements, South Australia secured additional new funds on Loan Account of \$4,390,000, and the Government immediately authorized a stepping up of the rate of progress in capital programmes. Repayments and recoveries at \$22,441,000 were somewhat below the original expectation. An unexpected contribution of \$910,000 from the Commonwealth towards school building programmes arranged in December, 1971, was more than offset by deferment of a repayment from the Natural Gas Pipelines Authority and by capital recoveries below estimate from the water supply and sewerage and the forestry undertakings.

Actual payments at \$149,440,000 were \$6,500,000 in excess of the original estimate put to Parliament. The greatest emphasis on employment-producing works was by the Public Buildings Department, and for this reason, together with the effect of a long period of dry weather favourable to construction in the autumn and early winter, the department's actual total of payments in respect of schools, hospitals, and other Government buildings was more than \$8,000,000 above the original appropriation. There were a number of other variations above and below estimate, the net effect of which was to offset in part the very large excess for the Public Buildings Department. The final effect of all these movements in new funds, in recoveries and in payments, was to increase the planned deficit on Loan Account for the year 1971-72 and, instead of the forecast of \$1,540,000 deficit made 12 months ago, the actual deficit was \$4,429,000. Accordingly, the balance of funds on Loan Account of \$14,811,000 held at June 30, 1971, was reduced to \$10,382,000 at June 30, 1972.

As to Revenue Account, I intend to follow the normal practice of giving a full explanation of recent movements, of the current situation and of future prospects, when presenting the Revenue Budget for 1972-73 at the end of this

month. At the moment my comments relate only to the main points relevant to a consideration of Loan programmes. At the beginning of 1971-72, the State had accumulated revenue deficits of \$4,558,000, and during 1971-72 recorded a further deficit of \$1,066,000, thus taking the aggregate of outstanding deficits on Revenue Account to \$5,624,000. We have now learned that the Commonwealth Grants Commission has recommended a supplementary or completion grant of \$7,500,000 in respect of the period to June 30, 1971, and, when received, this will suffice to eliminate the whole of our outstanding deficits and still leave a small balance available to offset any future revenue deficit. For 1972-73 it seems that, if we plan on a continued expansion of services at recent rates, and at the same time make reasonable allowance for the cost of wage and salary awards that may become effective during the course of the year, the Government will still be faced with the prospect of a considerable revenue deficit in the year, even after taking into account a special grant of \$13,500,000 as recommended by the commission. In attempting to look further forward into 1973-74 and beyond, we must conclude that, while such special grants may be expected to increase steadily from year to year, we cannot expect them to continue to increase at the recent rate. South Australia is now approaching the situation of having caught up to the standard of the larger Eastern States in its overall budget provisions, and a maintenance of the recent rate of improvement of social services beyond 1972-73 will carry with it the virtual certainty of revenue deficits. The relevance of this to consideration of the Loan programme is that the Government believes it would be prudent where practicable to continue to hold some measure of funds in reserve against an uncertain future beyond the current year. However, the knowledge that the State's past revenue deficits are to be covered by a completion grant has influenced the Government to a decision not to attempt at this stage to build up Loan balances further. In our judgment, it is reasonable now to plan to use on capital projects the whole of the funds, both new funds and recoveries, expected to become available in 1972-73.

At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council held in June last, the Commonwealth agreed to support a total programme of \$982,000,000 for all State works and services, including housing. This figure is an increase of \$90,000,000, or about 10 per cent, above the 1971-72 total of \$892,000,000, which was made up of

\$860,000,000, arranged in June, 1971, and a supplementary \$32,000,000 arranged in February, 1972. The increase of 10 per cent is the most liberal increase supported by the Commonwealth for many years. Having regard to the continuing demands on State Governments to provide more and improved facilities for the community, to the ready availability of physical resources, to the need to generate employment, and accordingly to the necessity to try to sustain the higher level of activity in State Government capital works reached in the latter part of 1971-72, such an increase is no more than the minimum justified. South Australia's share of the total determined is \$134,628,000, which is \$12,338,000 above the final allocation of \$122,290,000 for 1971-72. The latter aggregate was made up of the \$117,900,000 initially approved and reported to the House 12 months ago, and the supplementary \$4,390,000 arranged in February. The total new funds of \$134,628,000 to be advanced in 1972-73 are to comprise \$100,554,000 by way of loan, subject to payment of interest and sinking fund, and \$34,074,000 by way of grant, free of interest and repayment. In addition to the new funds amounting to \$134,628,000 known to be available to finance the programme, the Government expects to receive repayments and recoveries of about \$24,600,000. Certain discounts and premiums on loan issues and redemptions, which form part of our loan programme and are expected to amount to some \$300,000, will not have to be paid by us in cash as further loans will be arranged through Loan Council to cover them. Therefore, the Government expects to have a total of about \$159,528,000 becoming available during the course of the year. These figures and a comparison with the transactions of 1971-72 are set out in a table on page 4 of the Loan Estimates. The table is presented this year for the first time.

I point out that the expectation of \$24,600,000 for repayments and recoveries is about \$2,000,000 in excess of comparable recoveries last year. The larger increases estimated are in respect of school buildings due to greater Commonwealth contributions, for hospital buildings because of a recovery from Flinders University on account of the construction of the new university medical school being built by the Public Buildings Department as part of the Flinders Medical Centre, and for tertiary education buildings as the Commonwealth half-share recovered to the State will increase with

higher gross payments. The total of payments proposed is \$159,560,000 and, as may be seen from the table on page 4 of the Loan Estimates, this would result in a nominal deficit of \$32,000 for the year 1972-73. This is virtually a balance proposed for the year and is in line with the Government's judgment that it would be reasonable to disburse all funds becoming available currently. The programme of semi-governmental borrowing approved by the Australian Loan Council in June last for all States totalled \$488,000,000, an increase of about \$49,000,000 above the total allocations for 1971-72. Excluding special allocations, the increase in the basic programme was from \$432,000,000 to \$466,000,000—that is, by \$34,000,000, or about 8 per cent. In line with that programme South Australia has an allocation of \$23,696,000 of borrowing authority, an increase of \$1,729,000 above last year. Because of a slowing in the rate of increase in demand for electric power, probably temporary, it is practicable this year to reduce the semi-governmental borrowing allocation to the Electricity Trust of South Australia from almost \$9,000,000 to \$6,000,000. This will enable the Government to increase the allocation of the Housing Trust from just over \$8,000,000 to \$8,746,000, to meet the requirements of the larger local government bodies, and to allocate borrowing authority of \$3,000,000 to the newly-formed Adelaide Festival Centre Trust. I intend to comment on this matter later when dealing with the Loan provision for the festival theatre.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, \$1,750,000—During 1971-72 the State Bank advanced \$2,251,000 under the Loans to Producers Act. This total comprised \$975,000 to distilleries, \$760,000 to fruit canning and fruit packing houses and other processors of fruit, \$266,000 to fish handling co-operatives, \$147,000 to processors of dairy products, and \$103,000 to an egg marketing co-operative. Approvals were somewhat below the level of the previous year due entirely to a decline in advances to distilleries and fruit processors. Of the amount advanced, \$2,050,000 was provided from State Loan funds and the balance was derived from borrowings under the semi-governmental programme. It is proposed to make available a total of about \$2,450,000 in 1972-73. Loan Account will provide \$1,750,000, new semi-governmental borrowing \$400,000, and funds in hand from earlier borrowings some \$300,000.

ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, \$1,000,000—Advances of State Loan funds are required by the bank from time to time to provide additional capital for its expanding trading bank activities. A further advance of \$1,000,000 is proposed this year to assist the bank to meet the requirements of its existing customers in rural areas, in secondary industry, and in commerce. This provision is entirely apart from funds made available through the bank specifically for housing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, \$800,000—It is estimated that there remains about \$7,500,000 of work to complete the sealing of the Eyre Highway in South Australia and, as in normal circumstances it would not be possible to set aside from the Highways Fund more than about \$600,000 a year towards this project, the indications are that it could be 12 to 15 years before completion could be expected. A two-thirds special contribution from the Commonwealth would have made it possible to complete the project, which is unquestionably of national importance, in about four years, but, as members may be aware, repeated requests for this assistance by various South Australian Administrations have not yet been successful. The Government regards the alternative of a 12 to 15 years wait as quite unacceptable and some months ago approached the Commonwealth with a proposal which, although it would place a heavy burden on State resources, would ensure that the highway is sealed in the minimum time that is physically practicable.

Under this proposal, the Commonwealth Government would provide a grant of \$2,500,000 over the four years to June, 1976, the Highways Fund would provide a similar amount from roads moneys, and there would be a temporary diversion of a further \$2,500,000 of developmental funds from the Electricity Trust of South Australia to the Highways Department. Some portion of the trust's semi-governmental funds would be deposited with the Treasurer in each of the four years to June, 1976, at the rate of interest actually being paid by the trust, and the Treasurer would lend corresponding amounts at the same interest rate to the Highways Fund to finance the deficiency in its cash funds caused by the accelerated rate of progress on the Eyre Highway. In the subsequent four years the fund should be able to repay these advances to the Treasurer, who would in turn repay the Electricity Trust, and the effect would be to seal the highway in four years by setting aside roads funds to the extent of

\$5,000,000 over eight years. As yet no reply has been received from the Commonwealth, but the Government has determined to push ahead with the work in the hope that that Government will appreciate the importance of this vital link with the west and agree to assist in its construction. Accordingly, a provision of \$800,000 has been made in the Loan Estimates for a transfer to the Highways Fund, which will supplement \$600,000 to be provided for the Eyre Highway out of current moneys of the fund.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, \$1,300,000—A further \$886,000 was expended on this project from Loan Account in 1971-72, taking the total to \$9,274,000, and \$1,300,000 is proposed for 1972-73. Stage IV of the River Sturt realignment between Oaklands Road and Sturt Road is now complete except for minor items of fencing and clearing up, and Stage V at Sturt Road is nearing completion. Much of the preparatory work at the Patawalonga Basin has been carried out and the widening of the basin itself will proceed this year. The sum of \$870,000 is provided for these purposes. An amount of \$430,000 is proposed for the continuation of work on drains in various stages of progress and for the commencement of construction work on certain other drains.

OTHER URBAN DRAINAGE, \$1,500,000—Payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 by way of \$1 for \$1 subsidies to assist councils in the disposal of floodwaters amounted to \$586,000. This was considerably less than estimated at the beginning of last year, but, as councils are responsible for the construction of the drains and for submitting requests for subsidy, the rate at which these funds are used is very much in their hands. Work was carried out on the eastern suburbs drainage scheme and on other schemes in 11 different areas in 1971-72. An appropriation of \$1,350,000 is provided this year so that work may continue on schemes already approved and for such new schemes as may be accepted for subsidy during the year. The sum of \$150,000 is also provided for subsidies for effluent drainage schemes as may be recommended by a special committee and approved by the Government.

PUBLIC PARKS, \$300,000—Members will recall that the Land Tax Amendment Act of 1970 imposed a surcharge of 1c for every \$20 of unimproved value of all metropolitan land in order that funds of about \$600,000 a year should be available to assist in the provision

of parks, reserves, and open-space areas. Last year \$300,000 was transferred from Revenue Account to the Planning and Development Fund to be used for acquisition of open-space areas while a further \$300,000 of revenue moneys was appropriated for grants to councils towards the cost of public parks. At the end of 1971-72 the unspent balance in the Public Parks Deposit Account was reduced to \$78,000, while subsidies approved and payable from the account but not yet claimed by councils amounted to \$333,000. Since the Government introduced, in 1970-71, subsidies for the development of land purchased after July 1, 1970, in addition to the long-standing subsidies on the purchase of land, the value of approvals has considerably exceeded the volume of new funds becoming available and it is now apparent that that portion of the land tax surcharge which it has been recent practice to allocate to public parks will not by itself be sufficient to finance the present unusually high level of activity in this field. Accordingly, the Government has decided to make available \$300,000 of Loan funds this year which, together with a further allocation from the Revenue Budget, should ensure that the present peak in requirements is financed and the provision of public parks continues at a satisfactory rate.

LANDS DEPARTMENT, BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., \$400,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 were \$287,000. Of the \$400,000 proposed for this year, half is for special machinery for the Mapping Branch and half for the purchase of motor vehicles, plant and equipment, for the construction of residences in country towns, and for minor works.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, \$1,800,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 amounted to \$1,034,000 with work continuing on a scheme for the replacement with pipe main of a number of old channels. Emphasis will again be on this programme in 1972-73 but other projects will be undertaken, including the final stage of the provision of domestic water supplies direct from the river at Cobdogla and Barmera.

REMARK IRRIGATION TRUST, \$540,000—The Remark Irrigation Trust Act provides for the Government to finance, partly by grant and partly by loan, the cost of constructing a new pumping station and ancillary works at Remark up to a total of \$1,675,000. The Act also provides for Government grants not

exceeding \$1,000,000 in total towards the cost of rehabilitation of the irrigation works and the provision of additional drainage. An amount of \$793,000 was spent on these works last year. For 1972-73, \$165,000 is proposed for work on the pumping station and \$375,000 for channel rehabilitation and drainage. This further allocation of \$165,000 will bring the total expended on the pumping station up to the maximum provided in the Act, while expenditure of \$375,000 on channel rehabilitation will take the total for this type of work over the presently specified limit. The Government has agreed to finance the extra work, however, and proposes to introduce amending legislation shortly.

NATIONAL RESERVES, \$400,000—Last year the Government spent \$363,000 on the acquisition of land for reserves and for improvements and this year it is proposed to provide \$400,000 for these purposes. The Government has been assisted in the programme of land acquisition by a gift of \$190,000 from the Australian Conservation Foundation, of which \$23,000 was spent in 1970-71, \$101,000 was included in last year's expenditures, and the balance of \$66,000 is included in this year's proposals.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, \$3,200,000—In addition to the amount of \$2,741,000 debited against Loan Account in 1971-72, the forestry undertaking utilized \$300,000 of special advances from the Commonwealth under the terms of the Softwood Forestry Agreement, so total payments for the year were \$3,041,000. For 1972-73 a total allocation of \$3,400,000 is proposed, of which \$200,000 is expected to be provided by the Commonwealth and the balance is to come from State Loan funds. An amount of \$575,000 is provided to enable established forests to be protected and maintained, while \$860,000 will be required for clearing, burning and otherwise preparing land for planting, for the establishment of new plantations, and for improvements to existing plantations. Some \$390,000 is to be made available for the purchase of land suitable for afforestation as and when it is offered to the department. The first two stages of the debarking and chipping installations at Mount Gambier have been completed, and \$30,000 is provided so that work may continue on the third stage. It is expected that the equipment will be ready to operate by the end of 1972. Work has commenced on the reorganization of the wood preservation plant at Mount Gambier, and the \$100,000 pro-

posed this year should be sufficient to complete the project. In addition to expenditure from new Loan funds, an estimated \$7,790,000 for the felling and hauling of logs, and for sawmill working expenses, will be charged against a working account and will be wholly recovered out of receipts from timber sales.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, \$7,900,000—Actual payments from Loan Account for railway purposes in 1971-72 were \$8,121,000. Major projects on which expenditure was incurred included the construction of six diesel-electric locomotives and the construction and conversion of a large number of freight waggons. For 1972-73 the Way and Works Branch is provided with \$3,640,000, of which just over half, \$1,881,000, is for such standard items as track re-laying, bridges and culverts, signalling and safety devices, and minor buildings and improvements. Of the balance, \$496,000 is for work on the railway from Port Stanvac to Christie Downs, which was authorized by Act of Parliament last year, \$210,000 is to provide housing for employees, \$500,000 is for continuation of a special programme of upgrading main lines, and \$553,000 is for plant and sundries. A sum of \$4,260,000 is proposed for the Rolling Stock Branch, including \$1,970,000 for new freight vehicles, \$676,000 for improvements to existing freight vehicles, \$700,000 for new passenger vehicles, and \$74,000 to complete payments on six diesel-electric locomotives. During 1971-72 the standardization works between Cockburn and Broken Hill were virtually completed and all that now remains to be done is to tidy up certain minor items. The funds are, of course, being provided initially by the Commonwealth, with the State accepting the obligation to repay 30 per cent of the cost over a 50-year period.

HARBOURS ACCOMMODATION, \$5,375,000—Expenditure by the Marine and Harbors Department from Loan Account totalled \$4,788,000 in 1971-72. The deepening and realigning of the approach channel at Thevenard and the reconstruction of the shipping pier were completed, thus enabling larger vessels to engage in the export of gypsum, grain and salt from that port, while considerable progress was made on the project to widen and deepen the navigation channel of the Port River and also on the project to extend the shipping pier at Port Lincoln. An amount of \$1,300,000 is provided this year so that work may continue on the navigation channel between the Inner and Outer Harbours at Port Adelaide. The deepening programme has

been completed and this provision is now required to widen the river to a minimum width of 500ft. and to reclaim adjacent low-lying areas. For the entire project the estimated total cost is \$10,595,000, of which \$7,345,000 had been spent to June 30 last. An amount of \$800,000 is included in the Estimates for the passenger terminal at Outer Harbour. The terminal is estimated to cost \$2,137,000, and \$900,000 had been spent to the end of June last. Expenditure of \$700,000 is proposed this year for work on the roll-on-roll-off berthing facility at Port Adelaide, which is designed for the interstate steel traffic. The estimated total cost of the project is \$1,507,000, and \$569,000 had been spent to the end of last year. A further \$1,500,000 is provided for work on the Port Lincoln bulk loading facility and associated development. The existing shipping pier will be extended by about 1,950ft. to provide, in deep water, an inner berth for unloading phosphate rock and two outer berths for the loading of grain ships. Estimated total cost of the project is \$7,050,000, of which \$1,050,000 has been spent to the end of June last.

FISHING HAVENS AND FORESHORE IMPROVEMENTS, \$200,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 were \$200,000. This year a further \$200,000 is proposed for work on the Wallaroo jetty, the Port Wakefield wharf, the slipway at Beachport, and a number of other minor projects. It is expected that the facilities at Port Wakefield and Beachport will be completed during the course of the year.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, \$31,925,000—Actual payments from Loan Account for water and sewer works last year were \$31,776,000. Projects completed during the year included the provision of additional pumping capacity for the Mannum-Adelaide main, a new foundry at Ottoway to replace the obsolete building at Glanville, and the augmentation of the water supply at Mount Gambier. In addition, the Christies Beach sewage treatment works was brought into commission and is now serving the extensive housing development in the surrounding areas. Total expenditure of \$31,925,000 is planned for 1972-73.

Metropolitan Waterworks, \$10,140,000—The Murray Bridge to Onkaparinga main is about three-quarters complete, with the majority of the main laid, the three pumping stations well advanced, and parts of the storage capacity completed. For 1972-73 the sum of \$3,440,000 is provided and it is proposed to lay the final stages of the main, complete the

storage facilities at the summit of the Mount Lofty Ranges, install pumps and motors in all pumping stations, and build the control centre. The total cost of the scheme is now estimated to be \$22,080,000, of which \$17,125,000 had been spent to the end of June last, including \$5,531,000 in 1971-72. A major new trunk water main is being laid from Darlington, south of Adelaide, to Port Adelaide in the north in order to balance the supply of water with demand for it and to supply the proposed West Lakes Scheme. During 1972-73 the laying of mains will continue and a 500,000 gall. reinforced concrete tank will be constructed at Seacliff. This requires the provision of \$2,082,000, which is part of the total provision in the Estimates of \$2,432,000 for mains. The sum of \$254,000 is provided for the purchase of land in catchment areas at Chain of Ponds, Hope Valley, and Mount Bold, in order to protect metropolitan water supplies from possible pollution.

Country Waterworks, \$8,359,000—The sum of \$675,000 is proposed for continuation of work on the construction of a pipeline to connect the Tod trunk main near Lock with Kimba in order to provide a water supply for the township of Kimba and grazing lands en route. The scheme is estimated to cost \$5,530,000, and to June 30 last a total of \$2,208,000 had been spent. A further \$463,000 is provided for improvements to the water supply at Murray Bridge at an estimated total cost of \$1,208,000, of which expenditure of \$710,000 had been incurred to the end of June, 1972. This year it is intended to make a start on the new mains, complete the pumping station buildings, install the pumping plant and complete the 2,000,000 gallon tank. The sum of \$837,000 is required for the completion of the Tailm Bend to Keith main. Construction of the main, pumping stations and storage is now complete, and it is expected that the laying of 500 miles of branch mains will be completed in 1972. These mains will serve farmlands and townships within the proposed water reticulation area, which covers about 2,000,000 acres. A Commonwealth grant of two-thirds of the cost of this project incurred after February 26, 1969, subject to a maximum of \$6,000,000, is available under the National Water Resources Development Programme, but it now appears that the full amount will not be claimed, as the cost has been kept within the original estimate. The most recent estimate is for a total cost of \$13,293,000 and a Commonwealth grant of \$5,541,000. A total of \$2,805,000 is included

in the Loan Estimates for the continuation of work on the enlargement and replacement of the old Tod trunk main, which has now deteriorated to the stage where considerable expenditure must be incurred annually for maintenance. The section from Knotts Hill to Minnipa should be completed during 1972-73 and further mains be replaced in the Minnipa to Thevenard section.

Metropolitan Sewerage, \$6,697,000—The sum of \$1,172,000 is provided for further work on the scheme to increase the capacity of the Glenelg sewage treatment works. These changes are planned to increase the capacity of the existing works by 75,000 to 250,000 persons and are estimated to cost in the vicinity of \$2,950,000. For the reconstruction of existing sewers an amount of \$1,336,000 is proposed. The major projects involved are in the south-western suburbs where the scheme is designed to provide relief from flooding and to provide an outlet for the Blackwood-Belair area; and in the north-eastern suburbs where a scheme is designed to eliminate flooding of private property and overflows into the Torrens River. The sum of \$1,308,000 is provided for the sewerage of new areas. One of the projects included in this provision is the Christies Beach and Noarlunga district sewerage scheme, which is estimated to cost \$1,490,000 and on which \$880,000 had been spent to the end of June last. The Morphet Vale and West Reynella areas have been completed and work will continue at Christies Beach and Port Noarlunga.

Country Sewerage, \$2,167,000—Work will continue on the comprehensive sewerage scheme for Gawler where approach sewers have been laid and works in the Gawler West area completed. A sum of \$300,000 is proposed for this project, which is estimated to cost in all \$3,260,000. The sum of \$760,000 is provided for further work on the Port Pirie sewerage scheme. The estimated total cost of the scheme is \$3,967,000 and areas completed include Risdon, Solomontown Beach, and the main business and shopping centre. During 1971-1972 work commenced on a comprehensive sewerage scheme at Victor Harbour. The treatment works is largely completed and the \$502,000 included in these Estimates will enable further progress to be made in sewerage the town, the hospital, and high school.

Other works—An appropriation of \$800,000 is required for work on the provision of roads, stormwater drainage, water supply and sewerage facilities in that portion of the old

Islington sewerage farm area which is being developed for industrial use.

MURRAY RIVER WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., \$725,000—It is estimated that a South Australian contribution of \$725,000 will be required towards the cost of capital works, principally in connection with the Dartmouth reservoir, to be undertaken under the terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement. The River Murray Commission has advised the Government that South Australia's contribution towards the cost of construction of the Dartmouth reservoir this year is expected to be \$1,250,000. In accordance with the agreement under which this project is proceeding the Commonwealth will advance to the State one-half of the contribution and the State must find the balance from its own funds. Each advance from the Commonwealth is repayable by the State in 30 equal half-yearly instalments with the first instalment due 10 years after the advance has been made.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LAND AND SERVICES, \$48,675,000.

Hospital Buildings, \$14,000,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 totalled \$13,911,000. Some of the major proposals for 1972-73 are:

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science—The sum of \$550,000 is included for work to continue on the construction of an additional floor to the new wing at the institute. The work comprises a computer room, office accommodation, several laboratories, a covered walkway from the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and the installation of a conveyor system for specimens. Expenditure incurred on the project to June 30, 1972, was \$157,000. Other works at the institute require \$315,000.

Flinders Medical Centre—The sum of \$3,650,000 is included for work to commence on the construction of stages IA and IB at Flinders Medical Centre. Stage IA provides for a six-storey building with two adjacent wings to house lecture theatres, library and services. The main block will provide accommodation for the pre-clinical medical school and laboratory, workshops, lecture theatres, seminar rooms, a library, nurse training facilities and service area. Stage IB provides for residential accommodation in the form of domestic three-bedroom flats, the construction of a boilerhouse, and maintenance workshops in a wing attached to the boilerhouse. The estimated cost of the whole project is \$36,000,000.

Glenside Hospital—The sum of \$550,000 is provided for work on the construction of a new psychogeriatric ward to replace the existing accommodation at the Glenside Hospital. The proposed unit is designed to cater for 40 inpatients and 40 outpatients who attend the hospital for therapeutic services. The estimated cost of the proposed work is \$740,000.

Modbury Hospital—The sum of \$2,300,000 is provided for work on stage I of the new Modbury Hospital which is programmed for completion in the current financial year. The work comprises the nine-storey main hospital building, the nine-storey nurses' home designed to accommodate 225 nursing staff, the resident medical officers' block, a workshop block and general siteworks. Expenditure on the scheme to the end of June, 1972, was \$9,598,000.

Mount Gambier Hospital—The sum of \$500,000 is proposed for work to commence on extensions to the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science laboratories, an additional wing to the existing staff block, and a new nurses' training school. The estimated total cost of the project is \$1,960,000.

Port Pirie Hospital—The sum of \$800,000 is proposed for work on stages I and II of the redevelopment of Port Pirie Hospital. The work comprises a children's and maternity ward complex, administration accommodation, nurses' training centre, resident medical officers' quarters, bulk store and mortuary. Expenditure to the end of June last was \$364,000.

School Buildings, \$23,300,000—During 1971-1972 actual payments from Loan Account totalled \$22,315,000, made up as follows:

	\$
The completion of 47 projects with a total value of \$10,761,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, two technical colleges and a teachers college	5,317,000
Work under 68 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges, a teachers college and an adult education centre, with a total value of \$25,412,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1972	7,228,000
Minor new buildings	600,000
Prefabricated classrooms and transportable units	2,216,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	2,490,000
Minor alterations, furniture and equipment, subsidized works and preliminary investigations and design	4,464,000
	<u>\$22,315,000</u>

This expenditure of \$22,315,000 was financed to the extent of about \$3,100,000 by grants from the Commonwealth towards science laboratories, technical training projects, teachers colleges and secondary school libraries, and to the extent of \$910,000 by Commonwealth grants for general school buildings. For 1972-1973 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total \$23,300,000, and it is intended that these funds will be applied as follows:

	\$
Work under 68 projects with a total value of \$25,412,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges, a teachers college and an adult education centre which were in progress at June 30, 1972	14,138,000
The commencement of 27 projects with a total value of 10,591,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, and technical colleges	906,000
Minor new buildings	526,000
Prefabricated classrooms and transportable units	1,930,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes	950,000
Minor alterations, furniture and equipment, subsidized works and preliminary investigations and design	4,850,000
	<u>\$23,300,000</u>

Commonwealth grants of \$1,830,000 towards general school buildings and about \$4,000,000 towards specific projects are anticipated this year and the proposed expenditures include progress payments for works financed from these special funds.

Other Government Buildings, \$11,375,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 totalled \$8,992,000. Works completed during the year included the remodelling of St. Anthony's Hospital for the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board, a new gaol at Port Augusta, a new police divisional headquarters at Whyalla, and police stations at Burra, Lameroo and Para Hills. Some of the more important or interesting provisions for 1972-73 are:

Agricultural College Department—The sum \$40,000 is provided to finalize the first stage of a scheme for major extensions at the college. The work comprises a new dormitory block for 70 students, kitchen and dining-room facilities, a laundry and a stores building. Expenditure on the project to the end of June, 1972, was \$652,000. The cost is being shared equally with the Commonwealth in terms of

special Commonwealth legislation providing financial support for colleges of advanced education. A provision of \$15,000 has been made for preliminary work on the second stage of the development at the college. The work comprises a library, a teaching block, a biochemistry wing and the upgrading of existing residential accommodation; \$455,000 is the estimated cost of the project and it is expected that this also will be shared equally with the Commonwealth.

Department for Community Welfare—The sum of \$500,000 is included for an expanded programme of housing and other capital projects for Aborigines.

Department of Public Health—The sum of \$350,000 is required to commence construction of a new chest clinic building in North Terrace. The work includes the chest clinic itself, a special clinic, staff amenities and plant rooms. The Commonwealth has agreed that the project will be subsidized under the Commonwealth-State Tuberculosis Agreement with the Commonwealth meeting most of the cost. The estimated cost of the work is \$920,000.

Department of the Premier and of Development.

Ayers House—The sum of \$250,000 is proposed for work to commence on alterations to Ayers House which is being developed as a headquarters for the National Trust. There will, in addition, be provision for National Trust museums and for two restaurants in the colonial style to match the general concept of the development. The project is estimated to cost \$275,000.

Windy Point—The sum of \$40,000 is required to commence construction of a new first-class restaurant at Windy Point. The restaurant itself will provide seating for 100 people, and included in the work will be a barbecue, snack bar and kiosk area to seat 200 in a completely enclosed area and 100 in a partly enclosed extension, a central kitchen and associated storage areas. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$295,000.

Government Printing Department—The sum of \$2,500,000 is proposed for work on the new printing office and mapping branch at Netley. The project incorporates a mapping branch building comprising photogrammetry and cartography production areas together with ancillary training facilities. Expenditure on the project to the end of June last was \$1,107,000.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSING, \$29,500,000—Members will recall that last year, following the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, new arrangements were made for the provision of State Loan funds for housing. Where previously these funds had been made available by the Commonwealth at concessional interest rates and handled through special accounts, they were now to be made available as part of the normal Loan programme and handled through Loan Account with Commonwealth grants replacing the direct concession in interest rates. The one unchanged procedure was to be in respect of funds advanced from the Home Builders Account and financed from repayments of previous borrowings made from that account by the State Bank and the building societies.

It was originally proposed that a total of about \$28,600,000 would be provided for housing in 1971-72 with \$26,500,000 coming from Loan Account and the balance from recoveries to Home Builders Account. However, as the year progressed, it became apparent that pressure was building up on housing funds and the Government decided to make available a further \$1,200,000 of Loan moneys, thus bringing the total allocations to \$14,600,000 for the State Bank through the Home Builders Account and \$13,100,000 for the South Australian Housing Trust. Together with \$2,100,000 of advances to building societies from recoveries into the Home Builders Account this meant that a total of \$29,800,000 was made available for housing purposes last year.

In 1972-73 the Government intends to allocate \$29,500,000 of new Loan funds to housing with \$15,500,000 going to the Home Builders Account No. 2 and \$14,000,000 to the Housing Trust. The Home Builders Accounts will also have available recoveries and balances in hand sufficient to permit total advances of about \$16,800,000 to the State Bank and about \$2,250,000 to the building societies. When to these figures the lending institutions add their own net recoveries, a total lending programme approaching \$23,500,000 is anticipated. These figures exclude the relatively small volume of lending under the Advances for Homes Scheme administered by the State Bank for the Government on an agency basis. Last year \$17,000 was expended in this way and a further provision of \$20,000 is included this year to provide for minor extensions and additions to homes previously financed under the scheme.

South Australian Housing Trust—In 1971-72 the trust used \$13,100,000 of State Loan funds, \$8,025,000 of semi-governmental borrowing and \$9,175,000 of internal funds to finance a capital programme of \$30,300,000. House construction, including land and site development, accounted for \$24,900,000, industrial and commercial building for \$4,900,000, and plant and equipment for \$500,000. The trust completed 2,201 housing units during the year compared with 2,213 in 1970-71, and of these 488 were for sale, including 26 cottage flats; 1,237 were for rental, including 68 flats and 213 cottage flats; and 476 were constructed under the rental-purchase scheme. Classified into areas the total comprised 292 in the expanding suburbs to the north of Adelaide, 299 in the developing areas to the south, 645 in other parts of the metropolitan area, and 965 in country areas. At June 30 last a further 1,606 dwellings were under construction, of which 142 were in the Elizabeth area, 215 in the Christies Beach area, 620 in other parts of the metropolitan area, and 629 in other country areas. Proposals for 1972-73 involve a total capital programme of \$34,200,000, comprising \$14,000,000 from Loan Account, \$8,746,000 of semi-governmental borrowing, and \$11,454,000 from internal funds. Finance from these sources will permit work to continue on the units at present under construction and should enable the trust to commence a further 2,161 houses and flats so that progress will be made on a total of 3,767 dwellings during the year. It should also enable the expanded industrial and commercial programme to be continued at about the same rate as last year.

ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—LOAN TO, \$3,000,000—The capital works programme of the trust in 1971-72 amounted to \$21,236,000 and is expected to be \$29,650,000, or \$8,414,000 greater in 1972-73. This increase in expenditure relates mainly to progress payments for the first stage of section "B" of the Torrens Island power station and for the Dry Creek power station. At Dry Creek it is expected that two gas turbines will be installed during the year and substantial payments made in respect of a third, while at Torrens Island large payments are expected on boilers and turbo-generators. A total of nearly \$16,000,000 will be spent on these two power stations. Apart from power stations the anticipated expenditure in 1972-73 is much the same as actual expenditure in the year just past. Development of the 275,000-volt metro-

politan transmission system will continue with the construction of an additional circuit between Para and Magill substations, and work associated with the turning into Para substation of the 132,000-volt transmission line running between Northfield and Waterloo will proceed. Work will also proceed on a 132,000-volt transmission line from Hummocks substation to a terminal station to be built at Ardrossan.

There will be further progress in respect of the reinforcement of supply to the South-East and Yorke Peninsula and extensions will be made to the Keith, Tailem Bend and Mount Gambier substations. A 275,000-volt transmission line will be built between Para and Tailem Bend substations. Most of the areas of the State which it is feasible to supply economically have been or are being reticulated with the exception of some pockets in the South-East, where work will be concentrated in 1972-73. In the metropolitan area the steady expansion of the distribution system is expected to continue as new housing areas are developed. Of the trust's total programme of \$29,650,000, only \$3,000,000 is to be provided from State Loan funds, a further \$6,000,000 is to be raised by borrowings from financial institutions and the public, and the balance of \$20,650,000 is to be met from the trust's internal funds.

MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS TRUST—LOAN TO, \$400,000—It was earlier intended to advance \$3,000,000 over three years to the trust to finance the replacement of its older diesel bus fleet with modern diesel vehicles designed for one-man operation. Sums of \$1,000,000 were advanced in each of the last two years but a recent review of the trust's capital programme and cash flows indicates that \$400,000 will probably suffice for 1972-73. Further advances will need to be made in 1973-74, by which time the trust's programme and cash situation will have been reviewed again.

STATE PLANNING AUTHORITY—LOAN TO, \$500,000—This provision is a broad estimate of the amount which may be required in 1972-73 to finance acquisitions for the Hackney Redevelopment Scheme and Murray New Town. The former project is designed to replace existing substandard dwellings with a mixed density housing development while the latter is being planned carefully by the Government to provide an attractive alternative to the continued rapid expansion of Adelaide with all the problems associated with such growth.

FESTIVAL THEATRE, \$880,000—Under arrangements with the Adelaide City Council the Government is responsible for a contribution of about \$4,280,000 towards the festival theatre estimated to cost \$6,250,000. To June 30 last a total of \$3,400,000 had been set aside in a special account and advances made to the council from that account for progress payments to the constructing authority. The provision of \$880,000 included in the Loan Estimates this year is the amount estimated to be required to complete the Government's contribution and it will be paid into the account in the normal way. Payments from the account to the end of June totalled \$2,140,000, and it is likely that the balance of a further \$2,140,000 will be paid to the council this year. The cultural complex associated with the festival theatre, and comprising a drama theatre, an experimental theatre, an amphitheatre, office accommodation and a restaurant, is being financed by loans mainly from banks and life insurance companies to the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust under semi-government borrowing arrangements this year. To date the response from these finance houses has been excellent and the Government is grateful for the co-operation which is likely to provide about \$3,000,000 this year. It is hoped that a similar amount will be forthcoming in 1973-74.

TRANSPORT RESEARCH, \$500,000—A contribution of \$500,000 is proposed in 1972-73 towards a programme of research and development relating to public passenger transport. The types of research to be undertaken include feasibility studies into new modes of public transport, operational studies into methods of improving existing services, a review of the transport implications of a number of current projects, investigations into possible new policy initiatives in the field of public transport, analysis of the effects of technological change, and examination of environmental factors associated with the transport of people and goods. Certain preliminary work was done last year when \$33,000 was expended.

FORESHORE PROTECTION, \$450,000—The sum of \$450,000 is proposed for work on protective measures along the foreshore. It may be of assistance to members if I emphasize that this amount is for work of a true betterment nature designed to prevent damage from future heavy winds and tides, and that costs of repair and restoration of past damage are to be a charge against Revenue Account. Actual payments from Loan Account in 1971-72 were \$104,000,

and comprised mainly a survey of offshore sand sources, improvements at North Glenelg, and sand replenishment at Henley Beach. About \$250,000 of the provision for 1972-73 is for work arising from the 1971 storm at North Glenelg and Brighton, and for a study into the best method of replenishing sand on metropolitan beaches. The balance is for an extended programme largely consequential upon the heavy tides at the end of June last, and for which details have not yet been finalized. A Coast Protection Board was set up early last month, and it is likely that when that body has formulated long-term recommendations the finance for protective measures will be channelled through a Coast Protection Fund. For the time being, however, work being carried out by Government departments is being charged directly to this line.

UNIVERSITY AND ADVANCED EDUCATION BUILDINGS, \$7,500,000—A capital programme of \$20,062,000 was agreed to by the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments for the two universities and the South Australian Institute of Technology in the 1970-72 triennium. Of this total, \$20,000,000 is being provided by way of State and Commonwealth grants with \$62,000 being provided by residential colleges from their own resources. To June 30, 1972, a total of \$19,037,000 had been paid as grants to these institutions and the balance of \$963,000 is included in the 1972-73 provision. Recommendations made by the Australian Universities Commission and the Commonwealth Commission on Advanced Education for the 1973-75 period have not yet been published, but the Government has been given advance notice of them and so has been able to make some assessment of the volume of work likely to take place in the first six months of 1973. Progress in this initial period is difficult to estimate, but provision is included for work on projects of high priority, including the purchase of land for the new Torrens College of Advanced Education which is planned to incorporate Western Teachers College and the School of Art from the beginning of 1973. In accordance with established practice, the gross amount of grants will be appropriated, and the Commonwealth contribution of half the approved cost will be credited to Loan Account as received.

NON-GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION BUILDINGS, \$6,000,000—Actual payments from Loan Account for 1971-72 were \$4,996,000. The major building projects for non-government hospitals and institutions for

which grants are proposed this year are as follows.:

Barmera Hospital—The sum of \$100,000 is required in 1972-73 to complete this 44-bed hospital and nurses quarters which are to replace the existing Government hospital at Barmera. The Government is meeting the capital cost of this project in full, and to June 30, 1972, had paid about \$1,120,000.

Home for Incurables—Construction commenced in 1971-72 on an expansion programme estimated to cost \$11,000,000. It is planned that the existing accommodation of 400 beds will be doubled, and the cost is to be met in full by the Government. The \$1,400,000 provided in 1972-73 will permit the continuation of Stage II of the project.

Karoonda Hospital—This new 14-bed hospital is currently under construction and, of the \$330,000 Government subsidy approved, \$226,000 is required in 1972-73 to complete the project.

Lyell McEwin Hospital—The Government is meeting the full cost of extensions to provide additional bed accommodation, facilities for nurse training, and minor upgrading. An amount of \$300,000 is proposed to continue this project in 1972-73.

Naracoorte Hospital—Extensions to provide increased bed accommodation, a new maternity section, and a nursing home section are expected to attract a Government subsidy of \$400,000. It is intended to provide \$270,000 of this amount in 1972-73.

North-Eastern Community Hospital—Government subsidy of \$1,053,000 is being provided towards the cost of this complex, which is to provide a 40-bed general hospital, a 44-bed nursing home and domiciliary services, and \$800,000 is being provided in 1972-73.

Pinnaroo Hospital—Proposed extensions and alterations estimated to attract subsidy of \$270,000 have been approved, and \$240,000 is set aside in 1972-73 for this work.

Western Community Hospital—Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a new 56-bed hospital estimated to cost the Government about \$900,000 by way of subsidy: of this amount \$800,000 is proposed for 1972-73.

MINES DEPARTMENT, \$350,000—Actual payments from Loan Account last year were \$287,000. This year provision has been made for the completion of administration and workshop buildings at the Naracoorte Depot, \$22,000, and for replacement and extension of workshop buildings at Thebarton, \$32,000. A sum of \$296,000 is proposed to cover the replacement of equipment and vehicles which have reached the end of their useful life, and to purchase new equipment which will permit the use of more efficient techniques in research and measurement.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—SCHOOL BUSES, \$450,000—The sum of \$392,000 was expended from Loan Account in 1971-72 on the purchase of additional and replacement buses for the transport of schoolchildren in country areas. It is intended to make available \$450,000 for this purpose in 1972-73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, \$1,050,000—Development of the Automatic Data Processing Centre will continue with the purchase of new equipment and the phasing out of the original equipment at the end of its economic life. The sum of \$205,000 was provided for these purposes from Loan Account last year, and the considerably larger sum of \$1,050,000 is proposed for this year.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES—BOATS AND EQUIPMENT, \$50,000—The Government intends to purchase a patrol vessel so that the department may better carry out its responsibilities of controlling and developing the State's resources of sea food.

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

Leave granted.

APPENDIX I

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Major Completed Works, 1971-72

Locality	Final Cost	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Christies East Primary—Stage I	105,000	Samcon
Highbury Primary	268,000	Brick
Marion Primary	240,000	Brick
Port Pirie (Airdale) Infants	218,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Allenby Gardens Primary	80,000	Brick
Andamooka Special Rural	360,000	Samcon
Angaston Primary	104,000	Brick
Blackwood Primary	97,000	Brick
Brighton Primary	80,000	Brick
Brompton Primary	89,000	Brick
Burnside Demonstration	83,000	Brick
Campbelltown Primary	119,000	Brick
Christies Beach Primary	150,000	Brick
Colonel Light Gardens Primary	77,000	Brick
Coober Pedy Special Rural	330,000	Samcon
East Marden Primary	68,000	Samcon
Elizabeth Grove Primary	90,000	Brick
Evanston Primary	86,000	Brick
Ferryden Park Primary	81,000	Brick
Flinders Park Primary	130,000	Brick
Fulham Primary	109,000	Brick
Fulham Gardens Primary	81,000	Brick
Grange Primary	240,000	Brick
Henley Beach Primary	113,000	Brick
Holden Hill Primary	52,000	Samcon
Lockleys Demonstration	133,000	Brick
Madison Park Primary	116,000	Samcon
Millicent North Primary	99,000	Samcon
Mount Gambier North Primary	103,000	Brick
Murray Bridge South Primary	158,000	Concrete block
Netley Demonstration	78,000	Brick
One Tree Hill Primary	89,000	Brick
Parafield Gardens East Primary	54,000	Samcon
Port Augusta—Augusta Park Primary	262,000	Samcon
Port Augusta West Primary	265,000	Samcon
Port Pirie Primary	107,000	Brick
Salisbury Primary	20,000	Samcon
Salisbury North West Primary	95,000	Brick
Stradbroke Primary	97,000	Brick
Tailem Bend Primary	93,000	Brick
Virginia Primary	220,000	Samcon
Whyalla Town Primary	106,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Swan Reach	275,000	Samcon
High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Henley	251,000	Precast concrete
Technical Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Elizabeth	1,217,000	Brick
O'Halloran Hill	1,960,000	Brick
Teachers Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Bedford Park—Stage II	1,513,000	Modular masonry

APPENDIX I—continued

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1972

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
	\$	
Fulham North Primary	290,000	Brick
Glencoe Central Primary	192,000	Samcon
Hackham East Primary	370,000	Samcon
Morphett Vale East Primary	385,000	Samcon
North Ingle Primary	570,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Ascot Park Primary	605,000	Brick
Balaklava Primary	170,000	Brick
Brahma Primary	132,000	Brick
Christies East Primary—Stage II	478,000	Samcon
Dover Gardens Primary	142,000	Brick
Elizabeth Downs Primary	140,000	Brick
Elizabeth Field Primary	130,000	Brick
Elizabeth North Primary	85,000	Brick
Elizabeth Park Primary	132,000	Brick
Elizabeth Vale Primary	130,000	Brick
Elizabeth West Primary	130,000	Brick
Enfield Primary and Infants	594,000	Brick
Ethelton Primary	135,000	Brick
Hampstead Primary	120,000	Brick
Klemzig Primary	125,000	Brick
Linden Park Demonstration	122,000	Brick
Mansfield Park Primary	130,000	Brick
Modbury Primary	143,000	Brick
Mount Gambier East Primary	170,000	Brick
Oodnadatta Primary	220,000	Samcon
Padthaway Primary	145,000	Samcon
Para Hills East Primary	130,000	Brick
Para Hills Primary	135,000	Brick
Payneham Demonstration	118,000	Brick
Penola Primary	182,000	Brick
Port Augusta Primary	115,000	Brick
Port Lincoln Primary	170,000	Brick
Port Noarlunga Primary	145,000	Brick
Renmark North Primary	195,000	Brick
Reynella Primary	140,000	Brick
Ridley Grove Primary	130,000	Brick
St. Morris Primary	132,000	Brick
Strathmont Primary	135,000	Brick
Tanunda Primary	100,000	Brick
Tea Tree Gully Primary	415,000	Brick
Thebarton Primary	385,000	Brick
Trinity Gardens Primary	90,000	Brick
West Beach Primary	95,000	Brick
Whyalla (Hincks Avenue) Primary	175,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Geranium	138,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Para Hills—Stages I and II	1,620,000	Brick
Para Vista—Stages I and II	1,620,000	Brick
Whyalla-Stuart	1,670,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Balaklava	110,000	Brick
Birdwood	136,000	Brick
Booleeroo Centre	115,000	Brick
Bordertown	125,000	Brick
Daws Road	255,000	Brick
Gladstone	670,000	Samcon
Millicent	115,000	Brick
Mount Barker	665,000	Brick
Murray Bridge	1,250,000	Modular masonry
Norwood	370,000	Brick

APPENDIX I—continued

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued

Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1972—continued

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
High Schools— <i>continued</i>		
Major Additions— <i>continued</i>	\$	
Peterborough	116,000	Brick
Seacombe	460,000	Brick
Strathalbyn	115,000	Brick
Technical High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Campbelltown	590,000	Modular masonry
Goodwood Boys	135,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Croydon Park—School of Graphic Arts and School of Hairdressing	1,490,000	Brick
Port Pirie—Motor Mechanics Building	155,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Panorama	650,000	Modular masonry
Teachers Colleges—		
New College—		
Murray Park	3,600,000	Off form concrete and modular masonry
General—		
Adult Education Centre—		
Murray Bridge	270,000	Brick

Major Works to be Commenced During 1972-73

Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction
Primary, Infants and Pre-schools—		
New Schools—	\$	
Indulkana Pre-School	35,000	Elmcon
Oodnadatta Pre-School	34,000	Elmcon
O'Sullivan Beach Infants	250,000	Brick
Salisbury Park Primary	370,000	Samcon
Yalata Pre-School	34,000	Elmcon
Major Additions—		
Gilles Plains Primary	140,000	Brick
Holden Hill Primary	150,000	Samcon
Iron Baron Primary	106,000	Samcon
Iron Knob Primary	110,000	Samcon
Loxton Primary	545,000	Brick
Mount Burr Primary	235,000	Elmcon
Paskeville Primary	200,000	Samcon
Ridgehaven Infants	250,000	Brick
Renmark West Primary	130,000	Samcon
Surrey Downs Primary	57,000	Samcon
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Lameroo	750,000	Brick
Tumby Bay	615,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Morphett Vale	1,560,000	Brick
Tea Tree Gully	1,600,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Blackwood	170,000	Brick
Elizabeth	165,000	Brick
Gawler	180,000	Brick
Nuriootpa	205,000	Brick
Port Lincoln—Stage I	1,200,000	Brick
Taperoo	170,000	Brick
Technical High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Mitchell Park Co-ed Stage I	30,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
Major Additions—		
Mount Gambier	1,300,000	Brick

APPENDIX I—continued

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued

Major Works for which Planning and Design is Proposed During 1972-73

Primary, Demonstration and Infants Schools—	High and Technical High Schools—
Belair Primary	Adelaide Co-ed
Black Forest Demonstration	Angle Park Co-ed
Blackwood Infants	Blackwood High
Blair Athol Primary	Burra High
Braeview Primary	Croydon Co-ed
Burra Primary	Enfield High
Campbelltown Infants	Glossop High
Clare Primary	Grant High
Coromandel Valley Primary	Ingle Farm High—Stages I and II
Cowandilla Demonstration—Stage I	Kadina High
Crafers Primary	Mitcham Girls Technical High
Crystal Brook Primary	Mitchell Park Co-ed—Stage II
Darlington Primary	Modbury High
Elizabeth Downs East Primary	Morphett Vale High—Stage II
Elizabeth East Primary	Nailsworth Co-ed
Ernabella Primary	Naracoorte High
Flagstaff Hill Primary	Norwood Boys Technical High (Con-
Gawler East Primary	versions)
Glen Osmond Primary	Nuriootpa High
Goodwood Primary	Peterborough High
Hackham East Primary	Port Augusta Second High
Hectorville Primary	Port Pirie High
Hillcrest Primary	Renmark High
Kilkenny Primary	Rostrevor High
Lockleys North Primary	Salisbury East High
Magill Primary	Strathmont Co-ed
Mitcham Demonstration	Sturt High
Mitchell Park Primary	Taperoo High
Morphettville Park Primary	Tea Tree Gully High—Stage II
Murray Bridge Primary	Unley High
Naracoorte Primary	Whyalla High
Northfield Infants	Woodville High
Nuriootpa Primary	Yorke town High
Oaklands Primary	Area Schools—
Para Heights Primary	Brinkworth
Parafield Gardens Primary	Ceduna
Parafield-Keller Road Primary	Hawker
Paringa Park Primary	Karcultaby
Parkside Primary	Kingston
Peterborough Primary	Miltaburra
Pimpala Primary	Snowtown
Pooraka Infants	Streaky Bay
Prospect Demonstration	Technical Colleges—
Port Noarlunga Primary	Kilburn (Food/Mech, Engineering
Risdon Park Primary	Schools)
Salisbury Downs Primary	Kilkenny
Salisbury North Primary	Port Augusta—Stage II
Seaton Park Primary	General
St. Leonards Primary	Adult Education Centre Hall—Renmark
Taperoo Primary	Arbury Park Camp School
West Lakes Primary No. 1	Coobowie Camp School—Stage I
Whyalla West Primary	Elizabeth Special School
Woodville Primary	Gepps Cross Special School—Stage I
	Hillcrest Special School
	S.A. School for Deaf and Blind

APPENDIX II
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST—COUNTRY AREAS
Being Localities Outside the Metropolitan Planning Area

Locality	Houses completed, 1971-72	Under construction, June 30, 1972	To be commenced, 1972-73	Locality	Houses completed, 1971-72	Under construction, June 30, 1972	To be commenced, 1972-73
Amata (Musgrave Range)	1	—	—	Mannum	—	1	2
Ambleside	2	—	—	Marree	3	—	—
Ardrossan	—	1	—	Meribah	1	—	—
Baramera	6	4	7	Millicent	28	22	40
Berri	24	8	27	Minlaton	3	—	1
Birdwood	1	—	—	Minnipa	4	1	—
Bordertown	10	2	9	Moorook	2	—	—
Borrika	1	—	—	Mount Barker	21	10	25
Burra	6	1	—	Mount Compass	1	—	—
Cadell	1	—	—	Mount Gambier	23	37	125
Ceduna	11	2	7	Murray Bridge	54	32	60
Clare	4	3	4	Nairne	6	1	—
Cleve	1	—	—	Naracoorte	15	9	12
Cooper Pedy	1	2	—	Nuriootpa	2	1	—
Coonalpyn	3	1	—	Oodnadatta	2	—	—
Cowell	1	—	—	Padthaway	4	—	—
Crystal Brook	9	—	—	Paringa	1	—	—
Cummins	5	1	—	Penola	6	—	6
East Murray	1	—	—	Port Augusta	136	62	50
Gawler	45	8	30	Port Lincoln	51	11	25
Gladstone	3	—	—	Port Pirie	38	54	5
Haslam	1	—	—	Port Wakefield	—	1	—
Hawker	1	1	—	Quorn	1	—	—
Iron Knob	13	2	12	Redhill	—	1	—
Jervois	—	2	—	Renmark	3	14	18
Kadina	6	1	6	Roseworthy	3	—	—
Kalangadoo	—	1	—	Rudall	—	4	—
Kapunda	—	1	—	Saddleworth	1	—	—
Karoonda	2	—	—	Strathalbyn	5	—	2
Keith	6	—	—	Streaky Bay	4	1	3
Kimba	2	—	2	Tanunda	2	2	4
Kingston (South-East)	5	—	—	Thevenard	1	—	—
Koolunga	1	—	—	Tintinara	2	1	—
Lameroo	1	1	—	Turretfield	—	4	—
Lenswood	—	1	—	Victor Harbour	—	2	—
Lobethal	9	—	—	Waikerie	20	22	22
Lock	4	—	—	Whyalla	315	288	300
Locks (River Murray)	4	—	—	Wirrulla	2	3	—
Loxton	4	5	8	Woodside	2	1	2
Lyrup	6	—	5	Wudinna	2	2	2
Maitland	—	1	—	Yankalilla	—	1	—
					965	637	821

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION AUTHORITIES FOR ACTUAL PAYMENTS FROM THE LOAN ACCOUNT, 1971-72

Loan Undertaking	Appropriation Authorities				Pursuant to Section 32b, Public Finance Act	Total Appropriation Authorities	Actual Payments	
	Pursuant to the Public Purposes Loan Act, 1971	Variations Made Pursuant to Section 5 (3) of the Act		Total Appropriation Authorities as Varied				
		Schedule to the Act	Increase					Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
State Bank	Advances for Homes	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	17,121
	Loans to Producers	1,800,000	250,000	—	2,050,000	—	2,050,000	2,050,000
	Advances to Settlers	150,000	—	—	150,000	—	150,000	83,219
	Loans for Fencing and Water Piping	13,000	—	—	13,000	—	13,000	1,295
	Loans for Vermin Proof Fencing	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	2,000	—
	Advances to State Bank	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Student Hostels	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	—
Highways and Local Government	South-Western Suburbs Drainage	1,500,000	—	250,000	1,250,000	—	1,250,000	885,912
	Other Urban Drainage	1,400,000	—	250,000	1,150,000	—	1,150,000	586,148
Lands, Irrigation and Drainage	Lands Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	300,000	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	286,729
	Irrigation and Reclamation of Swamp Lands	1,100,000	—	—	1,100,000	—	1,100,000	1,033,873
	South-Eastern Drainage	120,000	—	—	120,000	—	120,000	65,422
	Renmark Irrigation Trust	800,000	—	—	800,000	—	800,000	792,866
	National Reserves	470,000	—	—	470,000	—	470,000	362,536
Woods and Forests	Afforestation and Timber Milling	3,000,000	—	—	3,000,000	—	3,000,000	2,740,826
Railways	Railway Accommodation	7,900,000	500,000	—	8,400,000	—	8,400,000	8,121,475
Marine and Harbours	Harbours Accommodation	3,700,000	1,100,000	—	4,800,000	—	4,800,000	4,788,335
	West Lakes Development	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	10,000	—
	Fishing Havens and Foreshore Improvements	225,000	—	—	225,000	—	225,000	200,027
Engineering and Water Supply	Waterworks and Sewers	32,850,000	—	700,000	32,150,000	—	32,150,000	31,775,642
	River Murray Weirs, Dams, Locks, etc.	500,000	—	300,000	200,000	—	200,000	119,000
Public Buildings	Government Buildings, Land and Services	36,950,000	—	—	36,950,000	8,500,000	45,450,000	45,218,249
Advances for Housing	Home Builders Account No. 2	14,250,000	—	—	14,250,000	350,000	14,600,000	14,600,000
	South Australian Housing Trust—Loan to	12,250,000	—	—	12,250,000	850,000	13,100,000	13,100,000
Other Capital Advances and Provisions	Electricity Trust of South Australia—Loan to	4,500,000	—	—	4,500,000	—	4,500,000	4,500,000
	Municipal Tramways Trust—Loan to	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board—Loan to	300,000	300,000	—	600,000	—	600,000	600,000
	State Planning Authority—Loan to	—	—	—	—	400,000	400,000	350,000
	State Government Insurance Commission—Loan to	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
	Industries Assistance Corporation—Loan to	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	—	—
	Festival Theatre and Associated Cultural Facilities	1,700,000	—	800,000	900,000	—	900,000	900,000
	Transport Research	500,000	—	250,000	250,000	—	250,000	32,570
	Foreshore Protection	250,000	—	—	250,000	—	250,000	104,307
	Kangaroo Island Ferry Service	900,000	300,000	—	1,200,000	—	1,200,000	1,110,413
	University and Advanced Education Buildings	6,600,000	—	—	6,600,000	—	6,600,000	6,319,000
	Non-Government Hospital and Institution Buildings	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—	5,000,000	4,996,229
Miscellaneous	Expenses and Discounts of Floating Conversion and Public Loans	400,000	110,000	—	510,000	—	510,000	435,501
	Mines Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	325,000	—	—	325,000	—	325,000	286,953
	Government Printing Department—Plant, Machinery, Stores, etc.	80,000	40,000	—	120,000	—	120,000	102,056
	Produce Department—Buildings, Plant, etc.	120,000	—	—	120,000	—	120,000	102,922
	Supply and Tender Board—Stores	—	—	—	—	125,000	125,000	125,000
	Education Department—School Buses	395,000	—	—	395,000	—	395,000	391,627
	Department of the Public Service Board—Data Processing Equipment	380,000	—	—	380,000	—	380,000	204,889
Total		142,940,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	142,940,000	10,225,000	153,165,000	149,440,142*

* Includes \$280,242 discount on loan raisings.

Before dealing with the clauses of the Bill in order, I should like to point out to members some variations from the words and form of presentation used last year. The variations arise from four factors, which are:

- (1) the new procedures of the House;
- (2) suggestions by the Parliamentary Counsel for improved wording and better presentation;
- (3) the necessity to validate certain borrowings in 1971-72, and to cover this matter if similar circumstances should arise in future; and
- (4) the elimination of certain provisions which follow from action under point (3).

The variation caused by the new procedures of the House is quite simple. It is merely the presentation of the financial provisions in the first schedule in two columns, instead of one, with subtotals of groups of lines extended into the second column of figures, to correspond with the subtotals shown in the Loan Estimates and thereby to facilitate discussion in Committee.

As to improvements suggested last year by Mr. Ludovici, the previous Parliamentary Counsel, and now adopted, members will note that the clause dealing with the date of operation, which was clause 13 last year, has been brought forward to be clause 2 in this Bill, while the limitation in time expressed in clause 11 last year has now been incorporated into the opening words of clauses 5 and 6 in this Bill. Whereas previously the words "purpose", "work or purpose" and "undertaking" had been used in various places to describe what is essentially the same thing, the single word "purpose" has now been adopted throughout this Bill.

As to the validation of certain borrowings in 1971-72 for which clause 8 has been inserted in this Bill, members may recall that in February last there was a special Premiers' Conference and meeting of the Australian Loan Council. As in some recent years, the States secured supplementary grants to assist in meeting their Revenue budget problems. In addition, for the first time for many years, they were successful in securing Commonwealth support for supplements to their capital programmes arranged under the procedures of the Australian Loan Council. South Australia secured an additional \$4,390,000, of which \$3,120,000 was by way of further borrowings and \$1,270,000 by way of capital grant.

The Government took immediate action to utilize the additional funds, and the necessary appropriation was arranged in accordance with the provisions of section 32b of the Public Finance Act. The latter provisions require that Parliament be informed of transactions in the next Public Purposes Loan Bill, and the Government is complying with this provision in the Bill before you by virtue of clause 7 and the second schedule, both in the normal form. However, while the Public Finance Act and clause 7 of this Bill refer to borrowing as well as to advances for the purpose of making expenditures, the wording is somewhat obscure. Governments have invariably taken the view that the borrowing referred to is to be in the year following the special expenditures and is to form part of the authorized borrowing programme for that following year. Therefore, clause 8 has been included in this Bill specially to validate the additional borrowing of \$3,120,000 arranged in February last and actually undertaken during the financial year 1971-1972.

To avoid a repetition of this problem in future years if similar circumstances should recur, the Government proposes that each annual Public Purposes Loan Bill should authorize the borrowing of the specified amount of Loan moneys approved by the Australian Loan Council for South Australia at the beginning of each financial year and, in addition, "such other sums as may be approved by the Australian Loan Council". Clause 5 of this Bill has been extended accordingly. In recent years a clause has been included to authorize the borrowing and payment of an unspecified sum in respect of the costs of discounts, charges and expenses that might occur during the course of the year. Last year clause 7 gave that authority. With the special addition to clause 5 of this Bill to give authority for borrowing "such other sums as may be approved by the Australian Loan Council", a clause such as clause 7 in last year's Bill becomes redundant and will no longer appear. The payments in respect of the discounts are covered by the first schedule and clause 6. All of the variations I have mentioned are incorporated in this Bill and have been discussed fully between the Under Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the acting Parliamentary Counsel, and the Clerk of the House.

The explanations of the clauses in order are as follows: Clause 1 gives the short title in the usual way. Clause 2, specifying the operative date of the Bill, appears earlier than in previous Bills. Clause 3 gives definitions as in the

past. Clause 4 sets out in the normal way the moneys that make up the Loan Fund. Clause 5 provides for the borrowing of South Australia's known allocation for 1972-73 of \$100,554,000 and now has the additional authority in general terms, as I have explained, to cover a possible supplementary allocation and also any increased indebtedness because of discounts.

Clause 6 provides for the expenditure of \$159,560,000 on the purposes set out in the first schedule. Clause 7 authorizes those advances made during 1971-72 by way of warrant pursuant to section 32b of the Public Finance Act. Clause 8, as I have explained, validates the additional borrowings made last year. Clause 9 makes the usual provision for temporary finance, if required. On present expectations, this authority will not be called on in 1972-73. Clause 10 gives the normal authority for borrowing and expenditure of Loan moneys in the early months of 1973-74. Clause 11 gives the normal authority for the Treasurer to borrow against the issue of Treasury bills or by bank overdraft, if necessary. Clause 12, unchanged from that of previous Bills, directs that all moneys received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act shall be credited to a special account to be paid out as required for the purposes of that Act.

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

POLICE PENSIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Police Pensions Act, 1971. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Section 29 (5) of the former Police Pensions Act provided that a pension payable to a widow ceased on her remarriage. The present Police Pensions Act enacted into law last year provides that where a widow who remarries again becomes a widow her pension becomes payable. However, in its terms the present Act applies only to widows who remarry after its commencement.

In the Government's view there is a case for extending the application of the provision at present in force to widows who remarried before the commencement of the present Act. There are, in fact, two distinct cases that should be dealt with under this proposal: (a) the widow who again became a widow before the commencement of this Act (in her case her pension will be back-dated to com-

mence on the day the present Act commenced); and (b) the widow who again becomes a widow after that commencement (in her case her pension will again become payable when she again becomes a widow).

This, then, is the substance of this short Bill. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 provides for the matters referred to above and makes other consequential amendments to section 27 of the principal Act. In addition, it is made clear that the pension, when it becomes payable, will be paid at the rate at which it would have been paid had payment not been interrupted.

Mr. McANANEY secured the adjournment of the debate.

POLICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Police Offences Act, 1953-1972. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It makes a small number of law revision amendments to the principal Act (the Police Offences Act, 1953, as amended) and in addition provides for two other amendments of somewhat greater significance. Clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill are formal. Clause 3 is a law revision amendment and is consequential on the repeal of the Licensing Act of 1932 and its replacement by the 1967 Act. Clause 4 repeals and re-enacts section 11 of the principal Act for the same reason.

Clause 5 is an amendment to section 26 of the principal Act that has been requested by the Commonwealth Government to enable it to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others. Section 26 of the principal Act makes it an offence for a male person to live on the earnings of prostitution. The effect of the amendment will be to extend the application of this section to female persons who live on the earnings of prostitution.

Clause 6 amends section 59 of the principal Act which deals with control of crowds. Members will recall that this provision was dealt with by this House last session. Some time ago the then Chief Special Magistrate suggested that a suitable evidentiary provision would be of assistance in proceedings in connection with an offence for a contravention of this section and, although his suggestion related to the provision in its old form, there seems merit

in its application, with modifications, to the section as it now stands. Accordingly, an appropriate evidentiary provision is proposed to be inserted in section 59 by this clause. Clauses 7 and 8 are again law revision amendments and do not effect any alterations of principle.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1934-1971.

Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill, which is, in terms, self-explanatory, seeks to change the form of the oath, prescribed by section 42 of the Constitution Act, 1934, as amended, to a somewhat shorter and less archaic one. A report of the House of Assembly Standing Orders Committee, 1970-72, dealing with the present form of oath stated:

The oath has been in the same form since the first House of Assembly met in 1857 and appears to be an adaptation of the House of Commons oath of the 1850's; it reflected the storm and stress in religious and political thought and sought to safeguard the throne against the machinations of its suspected foes. Its historical background has no relevance to the South Australian House of Assembly of 1972.

In the Government's view, this oath, which is to be sworn by members of both Houses, has, in the words of the report, "no relevance" to either House of Parliament in 1972. The form of oath recommended by the Standing Orders Committee and approved of by the House of Assembly and now proposed is essentially the same in nature and length as the oath now taken by members of the House of Commons and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth; in fact, it is the usual oath of allegiance provided for by section 8 of the Oaths Act, 1936-1969. Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides for the fixing of a day as the day on which the amending Act shall come into operation. It is the Government's intention that a day that occurs after the expiration of the term of the present Parliament should be so fixed. Clause 3 inserts two new subsections in section 42 of the principal Act, as follows: (a) the first provides for the taking of the oath in its new form by members elected on or after the day of commencement of the amending Act; and (b) the second should ensure that those honourable members of the Legislative Council whose term of office continues beyond the life of the present Parliament will not be obliged to take the oath in its new form with respect to the balance of their term of office.

Mrs. STEELE secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.13 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 8, at 2 p.m.