

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Thursday, August 9, 1973

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

**ADDRESS IN REPLY**

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor will be prepared to receive honourable members for the presentation of the Address in Reply at 2.10 p.m. today. I ask the mover and seconder, and such other members as desire to do so, to accompany me to Government House.

At 2.4 p.m. the Speaker and members proceeded to Government House. They returned at 2.20 p.m.

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that, accompanied by the mover and seconder of the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech and other honourable members, I proceeded to Government House and there presented to His Excellency the Address adopted by this House on August 8, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

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

**QUESTIONS****INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE**

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Premier say whether he supports in principle the announced intention of the Miscellaneous Workers Union to launch a two-month campaign for a \$12 a week increase for cleaners, to bring the South Australian wage into line with a new contract cleaning agreement in New South Wales? This intention was announced in this morning's press by the Secretary of the union (Mr. Cavanagh), who said that the campaign would commence on August 27. Union campaigns for wage increases are certainly not rarities at present, but in this instance the claim enters an entirely new area, involving a very important principle relating to all South Australian salary earners—the matter of parity with the Eastern States. For many years South Australia was able to point proudly to the fact that its cost of living was lower than that in the Eastern States, though the quality of living here was at least equal. This situation has recently changed considerably. I ask the Premier whether the principle involved in this arrangement is to be supported by the Government, particularly in view of the fact that, regarding the other end of what I might term the social scale, the medical profession, the Premier has frequently said that South Australian doctors may not enjoy parity with their medical colleagues in other States.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Appropriate wage-fixing tribunals will in due course undoubtedly deal with the claims of the Miscellaneous Workers Union for wage changes. It would be inappropriate for the Government to intervene or to state its support of or opposition to a proposition of this kind in the industrial sphere which will be dealt with by the appropriate authority. I cannot imagine that the Leader would think it appropriate for me to intrude into various counterclaims by employer organizations in this area. I do not imagine that he would willingly accept a question from me on whether he accepted the principles enunciated by some employer in the matter. It would be inappropriate in this House, as it has nothing to do with it.

**FIRE BRIGADE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether he is aware that many suburban councils are concerned at the greatly increased charges levied on them for contributions to the Fire Brigades Board, as these councils consider that the extra charges are having a crippling effect on their finances? Under the Act contributions are made on the basis of underwriters contributing four-ninths, councils two-ninths, and the Government two-ninths, the latter being an upper limit but with *ex gratia* payments being made. Recently many councils have contended that the present system of payments on a zone basis has led to inequalities. Therefore, I am asking the Government to consider treating all the metropolitan area as one area, for fire rating purposes, on an assessed annual value basis in order to spread the burden of finance (although I realize that the Adelaide and Port Adelaide councils may have to receive special consideration because of their special needs). On behalf of councils, I request that this matter be considered seriously.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall refer the matter to my colleague.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL**

Mr. HARRISON: Has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my question of August 1 concerning the prevention of atmospheric pollution from the boiler house at Queen Elizabeth Hospital?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The honourable member has asked about progress being made with the reduction in smoke and soot fall-out from the boiler house at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Since an inquiry last year, it has been agreed with the Director-General of Medical Services that the coal fired boilers should be replaced by two new natural gas fired boilers each of 25 000lb. (11 350 kg) an hour steam output each rather than converting the existing coal fired boilers to natural gas. While the proposal to convert the existing coal fired boilers to natural gas requires the least initial capital outlay, it barely meets the present maximum steam demand of the hospital and would provide no spare capacity for any future steam requirements.

Further, this proposal would have required the complete shut-down of the plant: this would be difficult to arrange, and then only possible at different times for a short duration. The present proposal is to purchase two natural gas fired boilers providing extra capacity and allowing room for the installation of a further boiler to meet future expansion. The estimated total cost of this project is \$138,000, and it is intended to call tenders during this month with possible completion of the project in July, 1974.

**HEYSEN DISTRICT SCHOOLS**

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 31 about the Norton Summit school and the Oakbank Area School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Plans for upgrading the primary section of Oakbank Area School have been submitted to the Public Buildings Department. The plans include opening up and modification of the existing solid-construction building and the erection of a four-teacher open unit to replace the wooden rooms now used by the primary section. No date can be given at present for the completion of this work. At the Norton Summit school a site adjoining the Ashton Oval was suggested to replace the present school. Officers of the Public Buildings and Education Departments agree that without the use of the

Ashton Oval the site would not be feasible. A letter has therefore been sent to the East Torrens District Council seeking information regarding the conditions under which the oval might be used by the school. No reply has yet been received.

#### RAILWAY MATERIALS

Mr. NANKIVELL: In the absence of the Minister of Transport, can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether the Government intends to introduce legislation to enable the materials in the Wanbi-Yinkanie railway line to be reclaimed by the Railways Department and sold? As the Minister is no doubt aware, that line was closed about two years ago. At this stage it is unusable in any circumstances, because all the signalling devices and telephone communications have been removed, but the line itself is on top of the ground and will continue to be there until an Act of Parliament is passed to enable the Railways Department to dispose of it. I ask my question because no action has been taken.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to establish my colleague's intentions in this regard and to inform the honourable member.

#### SCHOOL SWIMMING POOLS

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 31 about school swimming pools?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Swinburn type of swimming pool that was erected at Meadows last year was accepted as an experiment, as the life of such pools had not been established. The Meadows pool was unusual in that the local committee did much of the construction work, so the cost was below what it would have been if a contractor had done all of the work. As several applications for a Swinburn type pool have been made by schools, the Public Buildings Department is now investigating all factors connected with the various types of pool which schools have requested.

#### ROAD SIGNS

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Premier, as Minister in charge of tourism, consider taking action to have main roads in the Adelaide metropolitan area marked to assist overseas tourists and visitors from other States, as well as local travellers? In other Australian capital cities it is common practice to mark the main roads with numbers, thus making it much easier for travellers, particularly strangers, to find their way into and out of them. As the Premier is aware, this practice is also common in Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom, where in the great city of London it is reasonably easy to get right through the city from any direction because of the way its roads are marked.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will have the matter investigated.

#### FENCING

Mr. RODDA: Will the Minister of Education confer with the Minister of Agriculture in an attempt to see whether supplies of fencing wire can be made more plentiful in this State? The Minister is no doubt well aware that, during the recession in the rural economy in the last few years, there was a considerable delay in making improvements, particularly fencing. Now, as a result of a steel shortage, this much-needed commodity is in short supply. However, if fencing wire is imported, the recent 25 per cent tariff cut on imports might help overcome the shortage of supplies.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am not sure what my colleague will be able to do about the matter, because it is very much a question of action to be taken either by importers or by Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, operating particularly through its subsidiary which produces most of the fencing wire used in Australia. However, I will discuss the matter with him and see whether anything can be done.

#### CARETAKERS AND CLEANERS AWARD

Mr. OLSON: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry inquire into the possibility of expediting the promulgation of the Caretakers and Cleaners Award? Although the national wage decision was handed down during May, 1973, hardship is being caused to certain employees, as in some instances employers are refusing to make the increases available until the award is promulgated.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I will have the honourable member's question examined and bring down a report as soon as possible.

Mr. McANANEY: In view of the fact that the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs has fixed the fee that can be charged by doctors, who are liable to a penalty if they charge more than that fee, can the Premier say what will happen in the case of an award made in respect of, say, cleaners, when a cleaner asks for a higher rate of pay than that which is determined by the court as reasonable for him?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not intend to go into the hypothetical question of whether cleaners are asking for more than what is in the award.

#### ASSESSMENTS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Premier say whether it is proposed to make any alteration to the system of water rating in this State? If my memory serves me correctly, between the date of the last State election and the first session of this Parliament, the Government announced that it had decided not to act on the recommendations of the Sangster report about water rating. Of course, last year Parliament passed an amendment to the Act which would have allowed the Government to do that. There is an anomaly now that decision has been made, to which I draw the attention of the Premier, and I wonder whether the Government has any intention of doing anything about it: I refer to appeals. The rated value of a property is 90 per cent (or whatever the figure now is) of the assessed value: it is 90 per cent, not 100 per cent. This makes the position relating to appeals against an assessment quite farcical. It is almost, if not absolutely, impossible for a property owner ever to succeed on an appeal. Of course, the Government does not lose anything out of it, because the rates are fixed to bring in the required amount of revenue. Either Parliament should repeal the appeal provisions or they should be allowed to operate for the benefit of those people for whom they were enacted, and that can be done only if the assessments represent 100 per cent of value so that, if anyone wants to complain, he has more chance, anyway, of succeeding on appeal. I raise this matter with the Premier as an example to see whether something cannot be done about it. Before he hastens to his feet to say that Governments of the political complexion of members on this side have never done anything about it—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Premier. The honourable Minister of Education.

Mr. Millhouse: It is a matter of policy.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will discuss this matter with the Minister of Works. I had great difficulty in understanding why the position with respect to appeals is anomalous, unless the honourable member wants there to be a greater chance of an appeal being successful and therefore of there being more appeals as a means of looking after the business interests of a professional group within the community.

Mr. Millhouse: No, every householder.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. Millhouse; Every householder—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It seems to me that, if the values of properties are assessed conservatively and as a consequence appeals against those assessed values rarely succeed, that is something which, by and large, is in the interests of the ratepayers, and the honourable member's suggestion would lead only to increases in rates and in assessed values. He is suggesting, I think, that the assessed value should be at the full 100 per cent market value. If that were carried out it would be likely to produce more appeals and would also alter the relative position, for example, of home unit owners who do not use their entire rebate entitlements. I cannot see any merit whatever in the honourable member's suggestion, nor the value of having more appeals, as it would waste people's time and produce even more appeals. If the honourable member could explain his question more carefully, so we could understand it, no doubt the Minister of Works and I would appreciate it.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I should like to try again with the Minister of Education, who is apparently standing in for the Premier on matters of policy concerning water rating. Does the Minister not agree that the appeal provisions in the Valuation of Land Act are for the benefit of householders as well as other property owners? I directed a question on policy to the Premier, as I thought he was the appropriate person to deal with it, concerning water rating and the consequences of the Government's decision not to act on any of the recommendations in the Sangster report. As one example of an anomaly in the present provisions, I mentioned the appeal provisions and referred to the Waterworks Act. In fact, that is now out of date because it is in the Valuation of Land Act where we find the appropriate appeal provisions. The position is this, as I explained: as the ratable value is about 90 per cent of the true assessment, it is impossible, or virtually impossible, for any property owner to lodge an appeal with any hope of success, because it is unlikely that the valuation will be so far out as to bring it above 100 per cent. When I was canvassing before this year's election I received several complaints from householders in my district about the assessments of their properties. They told me that when they inquired of the department they were told that it was no use appealing because the assessment was 90 per cent of the proper value anyway, although it meant a steep rise in assessment because of the increase in property values. It was because of those complaints, mostly from retired people on fixed incomes, that I was prompted to use that as an example. The Minister of Education, when answering my question, tried to twist it and make it sound as though I was championing the big landholders in Rundle Street or in other parts of the city of Adelaide.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member can ask the Minister a question but he is not to make a second reading speech.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am somewhat bemused by the honourable member, although this is a condition into which he from time to time puts me. One would believe that, if the valuation of properties were below the full market value, it could only be to the advantage of his constituents. If it were the full value, then they might believe it was a basis for appeal because their properties were being valued at a higher level. The court does not take into account on any appeal the question of the general rate at which a valuation is made: the valuation must be in accordance with the Act. If the honourable member's constituents cannot appeal because they do not believe it can be shown that the value of their property is lower than the assessment, what is he arguing about?

Mr. Millhouse: Don't be obtuse; you know what I mean.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The only basis of complaint that the honourable member can suggest is that there is some inconsistency in valuation between properties. What is the appeal for otherwise? The basis of appeal is that the amount at which the property has been assessed is too high. Well, if it is too high in relation to the Act, the appeal can go ahead. On the other hand, if it is not too high, because the honourable member has assumed that the Valuation Department has in fact assessed the property at less than its full value, that is of advantage to his constituents. I believe that the honourable member is not being reasonable to his constituents in suggesting that we should value their properties at a higher level so that they can appeal against a higher assessment.

#### LEGAL ASSISTANCE FORMS

Mr. WRIGHT: Will the Attorney-General consider examining the application forms currently being used for the purpose of obtaining legal aid with a view to simplifying the form and also making it available in the language of the applicant? I have had several complaints recently from migrants living in my district that the application form is a cumbersome document and that it is not available in their own language, which creates further difficulty.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will look into the matter. The application form is issued by the Law Society of South Australia and I am rather surprised to hear it described as cumbersome. I dealt with many of these applications when I was a member of the Legal Assistance Committee, but it never struck me that the questions on the form were not all necessary to enable a proper assessment to be made and to minimize the number of cases where it was necessary to have a personal interview with the applicant and put him to the inconvenience of amplifying the information on the form.

Whether the forms could be printed in languages other than English presents considerable difficulty. However, most migrant applicants do have friends or relations who could assist them to complete the forms in English. If the Legal Assistance Committee were to receive forms in languages other than English it would have to employ interpreters to translate the forms into English and this would create a corresponding increase in the financial burden placed on the funds available for legal assistance. It is, I suppose, a matter of balance whether that expenditure would be justified or whether applicants who do not speak English might be put to undue inconvenience when trying to obtain the services of someone to assist them to fill out the form. However, I shall draw the society's attention to both points and see whether it would be

possible to simplify the form in any way and whether the inconvenience caused to people who cannot speak English can be minimized.

#### WORKER PARTICIPATION

Mr. BECKER: I address my question to the Minister of Labour and Industry. Is it intended that worker participation in management should extend to white-collar workers and, if it is, why has the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations not been put on an equal footing with the United Trades and Labor Council and the Chamber of Commerce in being asked to enter discussions? On July 31, at page 63 of *Hansard*, the Minister replied, in part:

The executive officer and the research officer have been selected and the appointments should be made soon. It is hoped that they will commence duties early in September. I have asked the Secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council and certain executive officers of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the establishment of a worker-participation scheme.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Members of the committee to be set up will be appointed soon and this committee will co-operate with all organizations working for a similar cause. No doubt the views of the organization referred to by the honourable member will be sought from time to time regarding policy and any other matters that may concern the committee. The organization concerned will certainly have access to all relevant information concerning any application that may be made to the committee. Therefore, it is not a question of its being forgotten, but there are so many other organizations that, if we included them all, we would have such a cumbersome committee that it would never be workable.

#### TEA TREE GULLY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked on July 31 about the Tea Tree Gully Primary School residence?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It is not proposed to demolish the Tea Tree Gully school residence. True, work has been proceeding to upgrade the residence. It is at present occupied by a teacher and it is intended to retain the building for future occupation, as it does not conflict with the redevelopment of the grounds following replacement of the school. It is proposed to retain the school building if satisfactory arrangements can be made for its upkeep.

#### ADDRESS IN REPLY PRESENTATION

Dr. TONKIN: I wish to ask a question of you, Mr. Speaker. On official occasions, will you consider proceeding to Government House at the head of members of this House and not by motor car? May I say at the outset, Sir, that it was pleasing to see you on this ceremonial occasion this afternoon wearing your full wig. At the opening of Parliament we have a certain amount of ceremony, which is right and proper: we have a guard of honour outside the building, and I think His Excellency and his officers make the occasion. It seems to me that it would not be unfitting for members of the House to move over to Government House *en masse* to present the Address in Reply with the Speaker, the mace (the symbol of the authority of the House) being carried before him.

The SPEAKER: This is a matter to which I have already given some serious thought. Besides the fact that we are living in modern times, I point out that this suggestion creates some problems, as we would probably

have to obtain the assistance of other authorities. However as the matter has now been raised and as I have been considering it, I will bring back a full reply for the honourable member.

#### ASBESTOS POLLUTION

Mr. PAYNE: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether any measurement or sampling of the air in Rundle Street has disclosed a significant asbestos particle content? At a recent symposium at Flinders University, Dr. David Overstreet said that studies in New York and London had revealed a high incidence of asbestos pollution, which was apparently due to the use of asbestos in vehicle brake linings. He went on to say that asbestos in the lungs could be a causative agent in relation to cancer. I suggest that this possibility be considered in connection with the present proposal to make Rundle Street a mall, as I am sure that it would have a bearing on the matter.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I can advise the honourable member that the pollution reports I have seen about Rundle Street have included no reference that I have noticed to asbestos readings. I am not sure whether this is because the readings have been insignificant or because the equipment used to take these readings does not measure this pollutant. However, I shall be pleased to take this matter up with the Public Health Department to see whether it has any figures on asbestos readings and, if it has not, whether the department will consider undertaking such readings in any future programme.

#### TRANSPORTABLE HOUSES

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier, who is in charge of housing, indicate whether the transportable homes to be sold to the Education Department for erection in country areas are a prototype of the houses earlier destined to be erected on the transport corridor at Smithfield Plains? A report in this morning's press indicates that these houses, complete with carpets and air-conditioning, will be used in a pilot project to improve housing for country teachers. The Opposition is in complete accord with the upgrading of houses for teachers throughout the State, especially in country areas where housing, as has been indicated by the Minister of Education, is deficient. However, this question relates not only to the placement of these houses for the benefit of the Education Department but also to whether these are similar to the prototype houses which were produced for the transport corridor project at Smithfield which it seems will no longer be proceeded with. The question has several facets, and I should like the Premier to touch on them in his reply.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The houses to be established for the Education Department are houses to be built by Worldwide Camps. They are houses of excellent standard. The pilot scheme undertaken at this time has been sought by the South Australian Institute of Teachers, and in this context has nothing to do with the houses to which the Leader refers. However, I have been appalled at the absurd political campaign which has been directed at transportable houses for which we have obtained money from the Commonwealth Government to provide for people in South Australia who desperately need houses. Further, this housing would be of a standard thoroughly approved by all housing authorities in this country. The ridiculous and absurd attacks which have been made on this form of housing have been nothing but political.

Dr. Eastick: In whose view?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In the view of any housing authority. The transportable houses which were to be established were of proper standard: they would meet all building requirements. The suggestion that the disposition of these houses among other houses in a district would create slums is nonsense.

Dr. Eastick: And second-class citizens.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: They would not create second-class citizens. The housing standards provided by the Housing Trust are second to none in this Commonwealth. We have not provided substandard housing. This is not housing of the kind that was provided in the original emergency housing—

Dr. Eastick: What were—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not temporary housing, but housing of adequate standard, and a much better standard than that made available to people by housing authorities in Liberal-governed States. The suggestion that the density of housing would in some way reduce housing standards was again absurd. The allotments, the area provided, would have been completely sufficient for the people involved and for their neighbours, and all I can say on this matter is that the honourable member has not only failed to look adequately at the housing standard provided but embarked on a political campaign which has done a grave disservice to people who need this housing.

Dr. Eastick: That is not—

The SPEAKER: Order! The decisions relating to Question Time in this House apply to all members, and they are going to operate. The honourable member for Tea Tree Gully.

#### HIGHBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked on August 2 about access to the Highbury Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member's question concerning access to the Highbury Primary School from the east and south has been taken up with the Town Planner of the Tea Tree Gully council, who advises that a subdivision recently approved extends Dunn Road as a crescent to Xavier Road. Though no direct access for vehicular traffic will be provided from this direction, a walkway will enable children proceeding via Dunn Road to enter the school. This involves the construction of a footbridge over a drainage channel. As there are no plans at present for subdivision in the vicinity of Green Road, no access will be available from this source, but the Dunn Road route will shorten the distance children have to walk. The council planner expects that this access road will be carried out within a few months.

#### RUNDLE STREET MALL

Mr. COUMBE: In view of his recent announcement that it was his Government's intention to promote the idea of a mall in Rundle Street, can the Premier assure the House that before such action is taken full consultation and co-operation will be undertaken with the Adelaide City Council which, I understand, has certain planning consultants working on several schemes within the city, including Urban Systems Corporation Proprietary Limited and others; in other words, will the Government co-operate completely with the Adelaide City Council before any action is taken?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government has constantly consulted the Adelaide City Council on this subject. The Minister has done so, and so have I. I have had a series of discussions with the previous Lord Mayor and the present one about the proposals in relation to a mall and the Rundle Street area. There are studies both by the Government and the Adelaide City Council in relation to the matter and I have no doubt it will be satisfactorily resolved.

#### DOCTORS' FEES

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Premier say whether the Government has yet taken action to prosecute any medical practitioner for a breach or breaches of the Prices Act? I understand that, following the threats the Premier has made against the medical profession and individual members of it, orders have been made with respect to some medical practitioners. Certainly, on their side, some medical practitioners have invited prosecution to test the validity of the Government's action. As several days have passed since these threats and the invitations which have been given, can the Premier say whether any action has been taken on the matter and, if so, what?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The timing of the honourable member's inquiry is curious. He is aware no doubt, if he reads the newspapers, that there was delivered to Dr. Whiting on Tuesday of this week a prices order. What the Government would have had to do was to obtain between Tuesday and now, information that that prices order had in fact been breached (and not just by the threat of Dr. Whiting) and then issue a complaint by this morning. As far as I am aware, that has not happened; I have not been told that a complaint has been issued. I assure the honourable member that if there are breaches of prices orders complaints will be issued.

#### MILK

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Education, representing the Minister of Agriculture, a reply to my recent question about the possibility of a build-up of radio-activity in milk?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Metropolitan Milk Board has assured my colleague that it has been collecting samples for the Atomic Weapons Tests Safety Committee, now known as The Nuclear Fallout Studies Unit, for a period of more than 10 years. The analysis of these samples has revealed that at no time has the radio-activity in Adelaide's milk supply even approached a minor percentage of the National Radiation Advisory Committee's safety limit. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Milk Board (Mr. B. D. Hannaford) issued a statement for all news media on the subject of fallout on August 7, 1973, and I have a copy of that statement for the information of the honourable member, if he has not previously read Mr. Hannaford's reassuring statement.

#### DISQUALIFIED DRIVERS

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether the Government intends to introduce during this session legislation to provide for the compulsory retesting of all disqualified drivers before they are reissued with driving licences? When I previously moved an amendment to achieve this end, it was not accepted. From a statement made by the Minister of Transport, I now understand that such a provision may be introduced.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I am not aware of any detailed proposal on the matter, but I will make inquiries and let the honourable member know.

#### **MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT**

Mr. ARNOLD: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say when the Government expects to open at Berri a regional office of the Motor Vehicles Department? During the last 12 months the Government has given considerable publicity to the opening in the Riverland area of regional offices of the department. In view of the success of the regional office at Mount Gambier, I ask the Minister whether he can say when an office will be opened at Berri, as the matter is of considerable interest to the people in my district; an office there would also relieve the work load on the central office in Adelaide.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I will check what plans are in hand for establishing an office in that area and let the honourable member know the position.

#### **AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY**

Mr. BLACKER: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry ascertain why steel from Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited for agricultural machinery is in very short supply, in some instances being unavailable? During the seeding of the current season's crop, cultivator shares and tillage points were almost unobtainable, the reason given being that there was a shortage of suitable quality steel. Since then the prospect of a good agricultural season has accentuated the demand for farm machinery and spare parts. Concern is currently being expressed by machinery manufacturers, their agents, and farmers at the prospect of handling a potentially good harvest with inadequate facilities. As the manufacture of machinery and spare parts is being restricted because of the shortage of quality steel, will the Minister investigate the matter?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Although the question should probably have been directed to the Premier, as Minister in charge of industrial development, I will have the question referred to the correct department.

#### **STONYFELL LAND**

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say what conclusions were reached at the discussions between the Director of Planning and him in relation to the subdivision of the T. & G. Estate at Stonyfell? On May 18, I wrote to the Minister, pointing out that the T. & G. company planned to subdivide a large area of land at Stonyfell into 116 building blocks. I also said that, if the subdivision proceeded, the residents of houses built in this area, which is immediately adjacent to the Stonyfell quarry, would suffer from noise, dust and vibration from the quarry. I asked the Minister to set up a round-table conference of the State Planning Authority, the Mines Department, the District Council of Burnside, T. & G. Nominees Proprietary Limited, and Quarry Industries to see whether the subdivision could be replanned to minimize the effect of the noise, dust and vibration. In that letter I suggested that a suitable buffer zone of vegetation should be provided to solve this problem. On June 7 the Minister replied as follows:

I am at present discussing this matter with the Director of Planning and will write to you again as soon as possible. On June 26, I again wrote to the Minister, asking him the outcome of those discussions, but as yet I have received no reply at all. As nothing has happened in the past two months, I again urge the Minister to take up the matter. If the subdivision proceeds as it is currently planned, I believe that the Government and the local council will be

parties to a most undesirable urban development in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I think that I can recall forwarding, in the last day or two, a reply to the honourable member. I will check this and, if that is not the case, I will make sure that a reply is sent to the honourable member as soon as possible.

#### **LAND TAX PAYMENTS**

Mr. BECKER: Will the Treasurer have the method of the collection of land tax payments reviewed? One of my constituents called into a metropolitan post office yesterday to pay a land tax account, but he was informed that that post office could not accept payment. Two other post offices in the metropolitan area have informed me that they have received a circular stating that after July 31 they are not to accept any land tax payments until April 1 next year. An officer of the Land Tax Department has informed me that billing for land tax will not commence until September and that my constituent may have what is called a new owner account. After further discussion I asked what would be the situation if land tax accounts were issued in September and people wanted to pay them before April 1. There appears to be a lack of liaison between the department and the post offices. I shall be grateful if the Treasurer will investigate this matter and clarify the position, so that people can pay land tax accounts before the due date.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will have an investigation made.

#### **GLENELG TRAMS**

Mr. MATHWIN: I have a question that I intended for the Minister of Transport, but I will direct it to the Premier, because it concerns tourism to a certain extent. Does the Government intend to upgrade any more Glenelg trams and, if it does, how many trams will be upgraded? If they are to be upgraded, will the authorities continue to insist that the trams be made as drab as possible?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know what the honourable member means by "continue to insist". The honourable member has his view on the appearance of the Glenelg trams, but that view does not accord with some other people's views. I will get a report for the honourable member.

#### **NAILSWORTH SCHOOL**

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of August 1 about upgrading the Nailsworth Boys Technical High School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The programme for this school is up to date. Sketch plans are being prepared for the first stage of the upgrading of the school leading to its eventual conversion to a co-educational high school. Stage 1 includes a resource centre, general teaching areas, a fifth-year centre, language laboratory, and multi-purpose hall-gymnasium block. The tender call programme prepared last month gives a call target of July, 1974, and an availability date of April, 1975. Provided the planned programme can be adhered to, it is hoped that these dates will be realized. As members will appreciate, the dates are planning dates.

#### **QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Do you, Mr. Speaker, intend to take any action to have considered an amendment to Standing Orders to provide for replies to Questions on Notice to be given during the time set aside for questions without

notice? Last Tuesday the Premier moved the suspension of Standing Orders to allow the number of Questions on Notice to be answered at 3 o'clock, and I supported him in that. Indeed, I think you, Sir, indicated that I had seconded the motion. In the course of my speech in support, I said that I thought this was a very good idea and something that the Standing Orders Committee in the last Parliament considered, but it had been vetoed by a member who is no longer with us and, consequently, it had not been further proceeded with. I said that I hoped it would become a regular practice in this House, because I felt (and I still feel) that it would do something to raise the standard of questions asked, by giving members a chance to follow up, with supplementary questions, questions that they had had on notice. I invited the Premier, when he replied to the debate, to indicate the Government's attitude on this matter but, in his typical way, he did not. (I was going to say that this was typical of his discourtesy, but I should not say that.) Since then, the member for Ross Smith has commented on the quality of the questions being asked this session during Question Time and, by and large, I must say that I agree with him. I therefore hope that the change will, in one way or another, come about, so that at least on Tuesdays there will be some new element during the two-hour period of Question Time.

The SPEAKER: The Standing Orders lay down the procedures that are to be adopted by this House. Any member has the right to move for the suspension of Standing Orders to make a variation in their provisions. I point out to the honourable member that the House of Assembly commenced the first session on June 19; that session lasted only four sitting days. On the first day of the first session, a Standing Orders Committee was elected by this House. The period of office of that committee was terminated at the end of that short session. A new session was opened on July 24 and the House elected another Standing Orders Committee for the duration of the Forty-first Parliament. It has not been possible up to this stage to call that committee together to discuss matters appertaining to Standing Orders, but I assure the honourable member and other members that at the first available opportunity and as soon as possible the Standing Orders Committee will be called together for the purpose of what I hope will be an upgrading of the existing Standing Orders.

#### BUILDING TRADESMEN

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say what representations he has made to the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration about the urgent need for building tradesmen to be brought to Australia from other countries? During the Address in Reply debate I indicated the very marked decrease in the number of skilled workers for the building trade who were entering Australia. I quoted figures made available by the housing industry that showed that the number of building tradesmen available was well below requirements and that the number of apprentices could not make up the leeway. A statistical table on page 75 of *Hansard* for July 31, 1973, clearly shows that 2 767 indentures were completed in 1963 and that 4 064 settlers arrived from other countries who were skilled in the building trades. The same table shows that 6 493 skilled settlers arrived in 1969, whereas in 1972 only 3 100 arrived. Because we are all concerned with the housing industry's needs and the requirements for an overall increase in efforts to provide housing and factory accommodation, I ask whether the Premier on behalf of this State has made

overtures to the Commonwealth Government in order to have this matter favourably considered.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In formulating the Commonwealth Government's policy on immigration, discussions were held with all States as to the needs of the States for specific work forces. Surveys are being undertaken by each State, including South Australia, as to the special need for persons in the work force, including those in the building industry. The Commonwealth Government has suggested that, on the indication of national need by each State, criteria will be established for the entry without restriction of people in those categories. People outside the categories will have to show a special reason before being allowed entry into Australia, unless they are within the categories otherwise established: for example, compassionate grounds, relatives, and close members of the family. The national needs standards are being laid down by the States, and the survey of those needs is well advanced in this State and will be finalized soon.

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say whether the results of the survey of building tradesmen requirements indicates any special areas of need and whether a short-term improvement could be effected by a crash programme similar to that being undertaken in the bricklaying field? The Premier said he had considerable knowledge of the survey that had been undertaken and the information that was required by the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration. We have been made aware of the value of the crash course in bricklaying that has been organized by the Education Department, I believe, in conjunction with the Labour and Industry Department. Although I accept and appreciate the difficulties that arose with regard to some of the other building trades in which there is a long period of apprenticeship, can the Premier say whether this facet has been considered and whether any specific areas need highlighting?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I cannot recall any specific demands, but I will inquire.

#### TRANSFER TICKETS

Mr. HARRISON: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation obtain further clarification of the position concerning travellers on Municipal Tramways Trust bus routes qualifying for transfer tickets? Constituents living in Albert Park and using the Queenstown bus service who wish to go beyond the Queenstown bus terminus have been told that, unless their initial fare is 30c, no transfer ticket is available. This disqualifies passengers travelling as far as Semaphore, Largs North, Port Adelaide, and Rosewater. For example, three different buses have to be used in order to travel to Rosewater: on the first bus the fare is 20c, on the second it is 20c, and on the third 20c—a total of 60c. I emphasize that this is the only form of public transport to the areas to which I have referred.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to have this problem examined and will inform the honourable member what, if anything, can be done.

#### WEED SPRAYING

Mr. McANANEY: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether the Highways Department will continue its expensive programme of weed spraying in the open cuttings on the freeway between Verdun and Mount Barker and farther east? As I understand that \$200,000 has been spent on work that has been done, it seems to be a rather expensive exercise, because the growth has to be mown and cut and much work has been done. These areas are not attractive during summer, when the grass is brown and could be a fire hazard. I understand that the Mount Barker council has planted pig-face in

some of these cuttings resulting in a wonderful sight when it is in flower, and it is green all the year. Possibly an investigation could be made to ascertain whether something could be done that would be less costly than the scheme adopted by the Highways Department between Verdun and Crafers.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to obtain information about what is contemplated in the area of the freeway referred to by the honourable member, and will seek information on the suggested plantings.

#### GREENHILL ROAD INTERSECTION

Mr. LANGLEY: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation ascertain when work will commence to provide a turn-left-with-care roadway at the intersection of Greenhill Road and Unley Road? Recently, the Highways Department acquired land from Foley and Company for this purpose, and when the work is completed it should provide one of the safest passages for traffic at a main intersection.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to obtain the information sought.

#### TEACHERS' SALARIES

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Education explain the apparent anomaly now existing in the secondary school assistants salary award? A constituent who is a secondary school assistant teacher quotes the following examples from the award dating back to 1971. Two teachers A and B commence teaching in 1967 after a three-year college course. Teacher A has a diploma as from 1967, but teacher B has no diploma. Teacher A with a diploma commences teaching on January 4, 1971, and receives a salary of \$4,641, with an extra \$175 because he has a Diploma of Teaching. Teacher B has no diploma but, commencing teaching on the same day, his salary is \$4,466. On May 24, 1971, teacher A receives a salary of \$5,150, as does teacher B, after the award of May, 1971. Both teachers now receive the same salary, although teacher B still has no diploma. In 1972, teacher A receives \$5,400; teacher B completes his qualifications for the diploma and is given one additional increment, as provided for in clause (2) (c) of the award, which provides:

Where an assistant obtains a Diploma in Teaching after his appointment as an assistant he shall, for the purposes of determining his salary, be given credit for one extra year of service from January 1 . . .

Because of this provision, teacher B now receives a salary of \$5,700, whereas teacher A receives only \$5,400. According to the present award, teacher A receives \$6,587 and teacher B receives \$6,933.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am not sure of the exact position, but it may be that the award of May 24, 1971, removed a distinction between those with a diploma and those without a diploma after three years training and provided for a starting salary only for those who had had three years training. Perhaps a consequential change should have been made in the award. Alternatively, perhaps a mistake has been made in the salary paid to teacher B. I will have this matter examined.

#### BOOL LAGOON

Mr. RODDA: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say when he is likely to make an on-site inspection of Bool Lagoon following the approaches made to him from the South-East Field and Game Association? I have received a communication from the association that expresses concern at the opening of the floodgates on the

western side of Bool Lagoon that drain the lagoon to relieve the flooding that takes place when water reaches the regulator on the north-east point in the ponding basin. I understand that suggestions have been made to the Minister to acquire certain lands that would obviate the necessity to open the floodgates. However, it would seem that the association's request requires an on-the-spot inspection by the Minister and his officers in order to give effect to this suggestion.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I have received the submission to which the honourable member has referred and I agree that, in order fully to consider the points the association has raised, it will be necessary for me to visit the area. Although no firm date has been set, I hope that arrangements can be made for me to visit the area during the show adjournment. I will keep the honourable member informed and, because of his interest in this matter, he may wish to be present at the inspection.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about health education?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: There are a few teachers in South Australian schools with health education qualifications, being Americans recruited during the past two years. There are also at least three in a newly-recruited group of American teachers who possess health education credentials. Others involved in the pilot courses are generally teachers with a diversity of basic qualifications, including physical education teachers, science graduates, arts graduates and teachers with general non-specialist qualifications. The one thing they have in common is a willingness to teach health education. Inservice conferences for these teachers have been arranged in a variety of ways, including within the school, where they are conducted by the School Supervisor of Health Education, conferences arranged by the Health Department unit and a course of health education arranged by the Salisbury College of Advanced Education.

#### ZONING REGULATIONS

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation assure me that the supplementary zoning plans and regulations for the Stirling District Council area will be gazetted before the new Building Act is put into effect? The council had an original plan prepared for the zoning of its area. As there was considerable hostility about the plan, the whole matter was referred to the State Planning Authority for a rewrite, that is, for a supplementary plan. Under the old Building Act, the council had control over the size of allotments of 20 000 sq. ft. (18 580 sq.m), being the one-half acre (.20 ha) minimum, a 60ft. (54.84 m) frontage to the allotment, 150ft. (137.1 m) minimum depth, and other controls over the distance that buildings could be erected from the front of the property. Under the new Building Act, all these powers will be dispensed with, and there will be no control in this field. The new Building Act is to come into effect on January 1, 1974, which means that the council will have no control over the size of allotments or over matters relating to the types of building or the size of the allotments, that is, the width and depth. This situation could cause chaos in the area.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: First, the controls currently being exercised within an area such as the Stirling District Council area certainly have my support, and I want that form of control to continue. I am afraid that I cannot immediately assure the honourable member, because I am not sure of the difficulties that may stand in the way

of achieving the objective he wants. However, I assure him that I will take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that the type of planning currently existing in the area will be maintained and whatever steps may have to be taken to provide the necessary safeguards. I will examine the question further and ascertain whether I can establish the likely time table of the supplementary plans for the area and whether I can give the honourable member the assurance he seeks. However, I will need to examine all of the difficulties.

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Premier say whether he was reported correctly earlier this week when, speaking to a convention on the tourist industry, he was highly critical of certain aspects of the hotel and catering industry? As his remarks caused concern within some sections of the hotel, motel and restaurant industry, and as I agree that some sections of the industry need upgrading, will the Premier make clear that many hotels, motels and restaurants in the State provide service and accommodation of a high standard that attracts a steady flow of tourists and convention delegates to the State?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: During my speech I pointed out that, although there were areas that are giving a good standard of service and accommodation, the State had been hampered by occasions when there had been bad service and accommodation and inadequate training. I protest at the taking out of context the remarks I made during a speech that praised the hotel industry for its undertaking a survey to show what training facilities were available or needed.

Mr. Coumbe: My question wasn't political.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I appreciate the honourable member's motives. Frankly, the report that appears in today's *News* was only included, as far as I can see, because a reporter had deliberately taken my words out of context in order to bolster up a news story and for no other reason. I have constantly sought the assistance of the trade in providing adequate standards of service to ensure that the standards set in many European countries are consistently met here as they are not at present. It is possible to go into places in Adelaide and find that the standards of food and service are inadequate. However, that does not mean that there are not places where they are adequate, but we do not have the uniformly good standards of service and training which the industry believes that we ought to have. I was supporting the industry and seeking that we regularly achieve good standards in all areas.

#### TAX CONCESSIONS

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Will the Premier inform the Prime Minister of the disapproval of this Chamber in respect of the reductions in taxation concessions as recommended in the report of the Economic Task Force of Dr. H. C. Coombs? The *Australian* of August 4, 1973, gives the following reports on possible tax deductions as recommended by that Economic Task Force.

The SPEAKER: Order! The way I understand the honourable member's question, I will have to rule it out of order because my impression of the question asked is as follows: would the Premier express an opinion on a report to some other House? I will therefore have to rule it out of order.

Later:

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Will the Premier discuss with the Prime Minister, the recommendations of the report of the Economic Task Force of Dr. H. C. Coombs, and inform this House of the results of the discussions?

The SPEAKER: Order! Once again, I have to rule that question out of order because the honourable member is asking the Premier to discuss the matter and bring down a report on a survey or official Commonwealth report to the Prime Minister. It is a report over which the Premier has no control. Therefore, I must rule the question out of order.

#### DISTRICT OFFICE INSURANCE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Attorney-General now give me an answer to the question I asked many weeks ago about public risk insurance for members' electorate offices?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I have considered the point raised by the honourable member in his question to the Premier on June 27, 1973, regarding liability for injuries sustained by a member of the public at a member's electorate office. If a member of the public sustained injury as a consequence of the defective condition of the premises in circumstances giving rise to legal liability, the Government as lessee occupier would be liable at law. The Government would not, however, be liable for injury resulting from some act of negligence committed by a member of Parliament personally. It would be wrong, therefore, for the Government to undertake to meet every claim for damages arising out of injuries sustained by a member of the public at a member's electorate office irrespective of the cause of such injuries. The Government will, of course, accept responsibility where, and to the extent that, it is legally liable.

#### UNDER-AGE DRINKING

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary how many under-age people were convicted of drinking on licensed premises during the last financial year? Also, has the Attorney-General finished considering section 118 of the Victorian Liquor Control Act in regard to teenagers that last year he said he was investigating, and does he contemplate any legislation this year in that respect?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I am considering not only the provisions of the Victorian Act in relation to licensing but also some provisions of that kind that could be embodied in the law to apply to all offences where age is a factor. Of course, it is not only in relation to liquor on licensed premises. I will obtain the other information that the honourable member seeks.

#### QUEEN ADELAIDE STATUE

Mr. BECKER: Will the Premier give a firm assurance that a statue of Queen Adelaide will be commissioned by the State Government and placed in the grounds of the festival theatre complex? I was inundated this morning by telephone calls supporting my suggestion in the House yesterday of a statue to Queen Adelaide. In view of the Premier's non-committal attitude to the State's commissioning a statue to Queen Adelaide and an article in today's *News*, I ask my question again.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The answer to the question is "No" but, since the honourable member has been inundated by interested people who wish to express their somewhat historic loyalty to Queen Adelaide, I suggest that he get up a subscription list and arrange for the commissioning of the statue in which he has such a continuing interest, in which case when the statue has been duly commissioned and the work has been carried out I will consider what the Caledonian Society did in relation to another statue in Adelaide, which has a little plaque on it reading "Donated by public subscription and erected by the Caledonian Society".

**QUEEN ADELAIDE CLUB**

Mr. WELLS: I am prompted to ask this question of the Premier because of the insistence of the member for Hanson about a statue. Will the Premier tell this House what is the Queen Adelaide Club, what are the conditions of membership, who are the officers—

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot accept that question. The honourable member is asking a question about the internal operations of a private organization.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION: REPORT OF SPEECH**

Mr. CHAPMAN (Alexandra): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. CHAPMAN: During the Address in Reply debate yesterday, the member for Adelaide made certain accusations. He said:

I do not know whether he corrected what the *Hansard* reporter reproduced or whether *Hansard* did not pick it up ... I was going to pay *Hansard* a compliment, and say that it never missed anything. It therefore appears that the member for Alexandra either made a statement and had it withdrawn or did something to interfere with its appearing in *Hansard*, because it does not appear there.

I have not added to or removed words from the report of the speech I made during the Address in Reply debate on Wednesday, August 1, nor have I caused this to be done or contributed towards its being done by others. The proof of my speech supplied by *Hansard* was entirely acceptable as presented.

**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 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. Chapman be representatives of the Assembly on the said committee.

Motion carried.

**PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL**

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

That Standing Order 82 be so far suspended for the remainder of the session as to enable the Parliamentary Counsel and his assistants to be accommodated with seats in the Chamber on the right-hand side of the Speaker.

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 1973-74 and the Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1973.

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.*

It is my pleasure to explain 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 in that schedule aggregate \$157,480,000 and, taken together with \$32,750,000 for welfare housing under the new agreement between the State and the Australian Government, give a total proposed expenditure of \$190,230,000, compared to \$164,853,000 in 1972-73. The latter includes expenditure of a special loan of \$500,000 for housing. Because of the necessity to look at the State's overall financial position and to have regard to the magnitude of revenue deficits when considering whether and to what extent Loan funds should be held in reserve, it has been the practice for the Treasurer to give a brief review of the two accounts for the past year and of the prospects for Revenue Account in the year ahead before dealing with the details of Loan Account as proposed in the Loan Estimates. I shall follow that practice.

In August, 1972, I reported to the House that the allocation of new moneys determined for South Australia by the Australian Loan Council was \$134,628,000, that repayments and recoveries of expenditure becoming available for re-spending in 1972-73 were expected to amount to about \$24,600,000, that borrowings to cover discounts would be about \$300,000, that a capital expenditure programme of \$159,560,000 was proposed, and that, accordingly, there should be a very small deficit of only \$32,000. To all intents and purposes it could be said that the Government had judged a balanced Loan Budget to be appropriate for the year. In the event, both recoveries and payments were well above the original estimate.

Recoveries and repayments of \$27,630,000 were slightly more than \$3,000,000 above the estimate. Of this excess, an amount of \$350,000 credited to Woods and Forests Department accounts was not an addition to funds available, as it required a corresponding debit to the loan account of the Housing Trust to complete an adjustment as the trust took over certain houses from the department. For the Railways Department, actual recoveries were \$690,000 above estimate largely because of a non-recurring item, the sale of the State's equity in rolling stock (previously owned jointly with Victoria) and in Port Pirie station, which was previously owned jointly with the Australian Government. The Engineering and Water Supply Department received a grant of \$420,000 from the Australian Government to speed up work on the Lock-Kimba main and the Public Buildings Department received credits above estimate from special grants for educational purposes.

Actual payments of \$164,353,000 were \$4,793,000 in excess of the original estimate considered by the House 12 months ago. By far the largest variation from the planned programme was in school buildings, for which actual payments of \$29,770,000 were \$6,470,000 in excess of estimate. It seems that in this area some contractors have been marshalling their resources more effectively than in the past and have been capable of building schools more quickly and efficiently than had previously been thought possible. Other excesses above estimate due to work going ahead more quickly than earlier planned were in marine and harbours projects, \$668,000; in other Government buildings, \$884,000; and in tertiary education buildings,

\$1,374,000. Additional advances, each of \$1,000,000, were made to the State Bank and to the State Planning Authority, the first to finance transitional housing arrangements early in 1973-74 and the second to finance land acquisition prior to the establishment of a land commission.

Additional advances of \$511,000 were made under the loans to producers scheme. On the other hand, there were several activities for which actual payments were less than the estimate. Because of delays in design and in proving prototypes of rolling stock, and because of the financing of some work from stocks which had been charged to Loan Account previously, the railways undertaking actually spent \$2,682,000 less than had been appropriated. Deferment of settlement for land and delays in delivery of equipment led to the payments for water and sewer projects falling \$1,413,000 below estimate. The requirements for irrigation works were \$1,008,000 below estimate, and subsidies paid to local government bodies towards urban drainage work fell short of the appropriation by \$1,048,000.

The final effect of the increase in recoveries and the net increase in payments, resulting from variations both above and below estimate, was to increase the planned deficit on Loan Account for the year 1972-73 and, instead of the forecast of a nominal \$32,000 deficit made 12 months ago, the actual deficit was \$1,859,000. Accordingly, the balance of funds on Loan Account of \$10,382,000 held at June 30, 1972, was reduced to \$8,523,000 at June 30, 1973.

As to Revenue Account, I intend to follow the normal practice of giving an explanation of recent movements, of the current situation and of future prospects, when I present the Revenue Budget to the House at the end of this month. In this Loan statement I shall refer only to the main factors which have a bearing on the determination of Loan programmes. On June 30, 1972, the Consolidated Revenue Account recorded accumulated deficits of \$5,624,000. Then, early in 1972-73, the Government was informed that the Grants Commission had recommended a completion grant of \$7,500,000 in respect of the period to June 30, 1971. In framing the 1972-73 Revenue Budget, then, we had in mind that Revenue Account effectively had a small accumulated surplus of \$1,876,000. The Government introduced a Revenue Budget for 1972-73 which forecast a small deficit of \$518,000 at current wage rates, made provision for costs as high as \$7,000,000 to flow from new wage and salary awards becoming effective in 1972-73, and saw the possibility of an overall deficit of \$7,518,000.

Half-way through the year it seemed certain that the deficit would be much greater than that, but eventually, because of improvements which I shall explain fully in the Budget speech at the end of this month, the deficit for the year was held down to \$3,911,000. The published accounts will record that as at June 30, 1973, the accumulated deficit was \$2,035,000, derived from the 1972-73 deficit less the small surplus of \$1,876,000 referred to a moment ago. However, this year we are again in the situation of expecting advice about a completion grant on the recommendation of the commission. The completion grant for the year 1971-72 could be close to \$5,000,000, and this would enable us to consider the 1973-74 Revenue Budget against the background of a small accumulated surplus.

The Government's review of possible revenue receipts, including those which will result from the increased taxes and charges already announced, and its examination of departmental submissions for expenditure to carry out policy,

to maintain and operate services, and to upgrade and extend them in some areas, indicate that a deficit is in prospect even before allowing for the costs of new wage and salary awards which may come into force in 1973-74. After making reasonable allowance for such wage and salary costs, it is clear that we have no alternative but to budget for a significant deficit, probably of about \$13,000,000. In these circumstances the Government believes that it should continue to hold in reserve a measure of Loan funds to finance revenue deficits. We have decided to use in the capital programme most of the funds becoming available during the year (that is to say, new borrowings), capital grants and various recoveries. The balance of \$8,523,000 remaining on hand at June 30, 1973, is to be held in reserve and supplemented as I will describe in a moment.

At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council held at the end of June, the Commonwealth agreed to support a total programme of \$867,000,000 for State works and services and a total programme of \$218,700,000 for welfare housing. As members know, the arrangements in previous years had been for a total programme to be determined for works and housing together, for that total programme to be allocated among the States, and for each State then to determine what sum it wished to devote to housing out of the amount available to it. The present Australian Government wishes to influence in a direct way the volume of funds going to house construction and finance, the conditions under which the funds are employed and the kinds of people to be assisted by these special funds. I will give some detail of housing provisions as the first item in the departmental details. Suffice it to say at this stage that, out of the total programme of \$218,700,000 for housing, South Australia was allocated \$32,750,000. In 1972-73 the State apportioned \$29,500,000 of its normal capital moneys to the Housing Trust for housing construction and the State Bank for housing finance. The Housing Trust also had available \$500,000 of a special loan from the Australian Government so that a total of \$30,000,000 of new funds was employed. The allocation of \$32,750,000 for 1973-74 is about 9.2 per cent above last year's figure. South Australia has had a long-standing practice of allocating a large proportion of its capital funds to housing and, accordingly, the Australian Government, in its efforts to increase activity in this field, did not determine for us an increase as great as that for the other States. The all-States increase is about 26 per cent. However, the Australian Government did support a greater than normal increase in our works programme.

The first offer by that Government of support for a works programme was on the basis that the new funds allocated to works by each State in 1972-73 should be increased by 8.3 per cent. This would have meant an allocation to South Australia of about \$113,812,000. However, I was able to sustain the point that the State's allocation for works in recent years had been limited, because of our policy of allocating very large sums for housing. It would be unreasonable for us to receive only a small increase in housing on the grounds that we had already achieved a high level of State support in this area, and, at the same time, to be held to a low base figure for works, a base which was low because of that very policy of extensive housing support. New South Wales was in much the same situation as South Australia, and the Australian Government recognized this fact by offering to support a higher base allocation for the two States. As a result, South Australia secured an additional \$7,200,000 to give a total allocation of \$121,012,000 for works.

The Australian Government had also offered to take over responsibility for the financing of tertiary education from January 1, 1974, on condition that reductions be made to State general purpose revenue grants and Loan allocations corresponding to the relief given to Revenue and Loan Budgets from the take-over. It had been calculated that the relief to the South Australian Loan Budget in 1973-74 would be some \$3,800,000 and, therefore, the gross Loan allocation of \$121,012,000 for works was adjusted to \$117,212,000. For purposes of comparison between 1972-73 and 1973-74 it is appropriate to think of the South Australian allocations being increased as follows:

Housing—a programme of \$30,000,000 last year increased by \$2,750,000, or 9.2 per cent, to \$32,750,000 this year.

Works—a programme of \$105,128,000 last year increased by \$15,884,000, or 15.1 per cent, to \$121,012,000 this year.

It is appropriate to mention that, while our housing increase was not as great as in some other States and our works increase was greater than in some other States, our share of aggregate funds was very close to the share we have had in recent years. Needless to say, South Australia cannot expect in future years an increase in new money for works programmes as great as the increase of over 15 per cent secured this year. The new funds of \$32,750,000 for housing are to be made available to the State as loans, subject to repayment and to payment of interest at concessional rates, while the new funds of \$117,212,000 for works are to be made available to the extent of \$37,625,000 as capital grants and to the extent of \$79,587,000 as loans subject to normal interest and sinking fund. In addition to the new funds of \$117,212,000 for works, the Government expects to receive repayments and recoveries of about \$42,880,000, which will be available towards financing the 1973-74 capital programme. Certain discounts and premiums on Loan issues and redemptions, which form part of our Loan programme and are expected to amount to some \$318,000, will not have to be paid in cash by us, as further loans will be arranged through Loan Council to cover them. Therefore, the Government expects to have a total of about \$160,410,000 becoming available during the course of the year. These figures and a comparison with the transactions of 1972-73 are set out on page 4 of the Loan Estimates.

Members will notice that the estimate of \$42,880,000 for repayments and recoveries is considerably above the actual total of \$27,630,000 received from comparable recoveries in 1972-73. The reason is to be found in four main areas, in three of which we are able to make reasonable estimates of the sums likely to be received and in one of which we have made an assumption in the absence of reliable information. The first three items are as follows: expected increased grants by the Australian Government towards school buildings as a result of the recommendations of the committee headed by Professor Karmel; increased special grants by that Government as a result of its proposal to assume responsibility for financing tertiary education from January 1 next; and increased recoveries by Public Buildings Department from Flinders University on account of the Medical School Building.

The fourth item comprises expected special grants from the Australian Government for specified new purposes. We have not received final advice yet as to what special funds may be available this year in areas such as urban transport improvements, sewerage services and activities of land commissions. For purposes of these estimates we have made a judgment that special grants are to be offered

towards urban transport and sewerage services, and that special loans will be made for land commission purposes. I will comment on each of these special provisions when dealing with details of departmental programmes. The total of payments proposed is \$157,480,000 and, as may be seen from the table on page 4 of the Loan Estimates, this would lead to a small estimated surplus of about \$2,930,000. It is the Government's judgment that, in striking a balance between the need to meet the urgent requirements of the community on the one hand and the desirability of holding a reserve of Loan funds towards financing possible revenue deficits on the other hand, it is appropriate to plan the use of all but \$2,930,000 of the increased Loan moneys expected to become available during the year, and to hold in reserve that \$2,930,000 together with the balance of \$8,523,000 which remained at June 30 last.

The programme of semi-governmental borrowing approved by the Australian Loan Council for all States in 1973-74 totalled \$564,000,000. South Australia's share is \$27,131,000, which is \$2,066,000 or about 8.2 per cent above the aggregate authority of \$25,065,000 for 1972-73. Out of this total the Government has been able to allocate \$6,000,000 to the Electricity Trust, and \$10,000,000 to the Housing Trust to be used in conjunction with State Loan funds, special advances from the Australian Government and internal provisions. The allocation proposed for the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust is \$2,400,000 and, for the South Australian Meat Corporation, \$3,500,000. Allocations have also been made in the normal way to meet the needs of the larger local government bodies.

HOUSING—Members may recall that, prior to the financial year 1971-72, there was a Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement under which the States received advances at concessional rates of interest. South Australia passed those advances on to the Housing Trust, the State Bank and building societies. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 new arrangements operated. Under these the States no longer received separate advances. The allocations for housing were made from the normal State Loan works programmes and the concession in interest was given to the States by way of a separate special Commonwealth grant. South Australia continued to apply housing funds in the service of the community through advances to the Housing Trust, the State Bank and building societies. Now arrangements have been changed again, and under the new Housing Agreement the Australian Government is to make special advances to the States outside the programmes determined by Loan Council. The new agreement does not provide for permanent building societies to participate in the distribution of the special funds and, accordingly, South Australia proposes to employ housing funds henceforth by way of advances to the State Bank and the Housing Trust.

In 1972-73 the advances made from Loan Account were \$15,500,000 to the bank and \$14,000,000 to the trust, a total of \$29,500,000. The trust also had the use of a special loan of \$500,000 from the Australian Government so that the total of new moneys available was \$30,000,000. For 1973-74 we have secured a promise of advances of \$32,750,000, of which \$17,250,000 is to be used by the State Bank for financing home ownership and \$15,500,000 is to be used by the Housing Trust for financing the construction of houses, the purchase of land and the purchase and upgrading of existing dwellings. Under the agreement the trust may also use the funds to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The funds are to be made available to the State at a rate of interest of 4½ per cent in respect of advances to the State Bank and 4 per cent in respect of advances to

the Housing Trust. In each case the agreement provides for the funds to be used for welfare housing, which means that assistance by way of either approval of a loan or allocation of a house is to be only to an applicant who falls within the limits of a defined means test on income.

The State Bank will continue to make advances to persons who do not comply with the means test, and for this purpose will use circulating funds derived from interest margins and repayments of earlier advances and, as necessary, allocations of State Loan funds. In the early days of the new arrangements it is difficult to assess the probable requirement of funds in the two areas of welfare housing and of general housing. To give the bank some flexibility in making loans in the changeover period of early 1973-74, a special allocation of \$1,000,000 was made late last year on the line "Advances to the State Bank". The appropriation on that line for 1973-74 includes a further \$1,000,000 to be used, if necessary, for loans other than for welfare housing.

The rate of interest to be charged on loans from the special low-interest moneys to persons who comply with the means test is to be 5½ per cent, while the rate on other loans is to be 6½ per cent. Loans available after June 30, 1973, for both classes of applicant are subject to a maximum of \$12,500, compared to limits of \$10,000 for new dwellings and \$9,000 for established dwellings prior to that date. As to the programme of the Housing Trust, the new agreement lays emphasis on rental housing, and restricts to 30 per cent the proportion of family dwellings built with the special funds which may be sold. In the trust's activities, too, the Australian Government is concerned particularly with the needs of low-income families, and the agreement provides that the trust will allocate to persons eligible under a defined means test a high proportion of the rental dwellings available.

The trust will continue its normal activities, which include the provision of houses for people who do not meet the means test, the building of houses for sale as well as for rental, and the construction of factories. In carrying out these activities the trust will have available in 1973-74 some \$8,500,000 of circulating funds and \$10,000,000 of semi-government borrowing to supplement the special funds under the new agreement.

LOANS TO PRODUCERS, \$2,250,000—Advances totalling \$2,261,000 were made by the State Bank under the Loans to Producers Act in 1972-73. Of this amount, \$1,051,000 was advanced to wineries and distilleries, \$775,000 to fish handling enterprises, \$273,000 to fruit processing and packing houses, some \$141,000 to processors of dairy products and \$21,000 to an almond processing co-operative. An amount of \$2,261,000 was provided from the State Loan Budget and, in addition, an amount of \$400,000 was borrowed under the semi-governmental programme. At June 30 last, some \$700,000 remained unspent, while the total outstanding on the approved projects at that date exceeded \$1,250,000. To allow the bank to meet commitments already made and to enable it to continue assisting producer co-operatives in financing their capital projects, a provision of \$2,250,000 is proposed from State Loan funds, and an allocation of \$400,000 from semi-governmental borrowing is available.

ADVANCES TO STATE BANK, \$2,000,000—Advances from Loan Account have been made to the State Bank in past years to provide additional capital for the expansion of its general banking functions. The allocation of \$1,000,000 voted in 1972-73 was supplemented later in that year by a further \$1,000,000 to enable the bank to finance loans for housing early in 1973-74 in cases where applicants

fell outside the means test under the new housing agreement. It is desirable in the early days of the new agreement to provide further funds for this purpose in addition to the amount that would be advanced under normal circumstances. Consequently, it is proposed that a total of \$2,000,000 be made available to the bank this year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, \$4,000,000—I reported last year that the estimated cost of work remaining to complete the sealing of the Eyre Highway was about \$7,500,000. Having regard to limits imposed on rural expenditure under the existing Commonwealth legislation and other pressing road needs in the State, it was obvious that, in the normal course of events, it would take 12 years to 15 years to finance the remaining construction. The Government regarded this prospect as unacceptable, and it was resolved that the highway be sealed in the minimum time physically practicable. Alternative proposals, based on a four-year programme, were adopted. In August last year, the Australian Government agreed to make a grant of one-third of the then estimated cost. The grant, extending over four years, was to total \$2,500,000 payable at the rate of up to \$625,000 a year. The Highways Department proceeded with the project. An amount of \$1,087,000 was spent in 1972-73, and work was in progress on a length of some 140 miles (225.3 km). Construction of the remaining part of the highway is planned to begin in 1973-74.

I point out that the original estimate of the cost of this project was taken out prior to detailed location and design of the highway. With more accurate information now available, and in view of the price and wage increases that have taken place, it is evident that the total cost may reach about \$9,300,000. The construction programme has been re-examined recently with the result that it is now expected that the work could be completed in 1975, that is, in three years instead of four years as previously envisaged. Early completion of the highway and opening it to traffic offers advantages. Accelerated progress, however, also means accelerated expenditure, and it is now proposed to provide \$4,000,000 from Loan funds for this purpose in 1973-74 to enable the desirable progress and expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000 to be achieved. Loan funds advanced for this project are planned to be repaid from road moneys over five years commencing in 1975-76. We requested the Australian Government to increase its contribution to the scheme and to make grants available over a shorter period of three years. The reply, received a few days ago, is that the total of \$2,500,000 is to stand, but the shorter period is acceptable.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS DRAINAGE, \$900,000—Expenditure under the south-western suburbs drainage scheme in 1972-73 was \$1,012,000, taking the total to \$10,286,000. Sturt River works have been completed except for some minor items and the clearing of sites. Works at the Patawalonga basin are in a well advanced stage. The King Street bridge has been completed and opened to traffic. Widening of the basin itself is about 75 per cent finished, and work on the outlet gates is in progress. A provision of \$900,000 is needed to bring the whole scheme to completion in 1973-74.

OTHER URBAN DRAINAGE, \$1,500,000—Payments from Loan funds in 1972-73 by way of \$1 for \$1 subsidies to assist councils in the disposal of floodwaters amounted to \$452,000. This was considerably less than estimated at the beginning of last year. The use of funds made available by the Government is very much in the hands of local councils responsible for the drainage works in their areas. Initiative in undertaking construction and requests for subsidies come from them. Floodwater drainage works in

1972-73 were approved for assistance in some 30 different locations. Open channel and pipe drains were completed in parts of Whyalla. Also completed was an open channel in the West Lakes area. It is proposed to make \$1,500,000 available in 1973-74: \$1,350,000 for floodwater projects accepted for subsidy, and \$150,000 for effluent drainage works, as may be recommended by a special committee and approved by the Government.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS, \$1,840,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1972-73 amounted to \$792,000. These funds were used mainly to replace with pipe mains a number of old irrigation channels that require increasing amounts of uneconomic maintenance. Extension of water supply mains to serve the new subdivision in North Berri and provision of a domestic water supply to Barmera from the river at Cobdogla were completed during 1972-73. An amount of \$1,840,000 is proposed for 1973-74 to continue the channel rehabilitation programme and for other projects, including stock and domestic water supply to several areas and certain investigation and design work.

RENMARK IRRIGATION TRUST, \$525,000—The Renmark 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 Renmark up to a total of \$1,675,000. The Act also provides for grants and loans not exceeding \$3,250,000 in total towards the cost of rehabilitation of the irrigation works and the provision of additional drainage. An amendment of the Act in 1972 authorized loans of up to \$313,000 towards the cost of reticulated water supply within the trust area. A total of \$512,000 was expended from Loan Account on these projects in 1972-73, and a provision of \$525,000 is proposed for 1973-74.

LYRUP VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, \$205,000—An amendment to the Crown Lands Act in 1972 authorized payments to the association by way of grants and loan of up to \$138,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the irrigation and drainage facilities at Lyrup. Negotiations of the contract for these works have reached the stage where it is obvious that the amount needed will be about \$205,000. It is proposed to make this amount available in 1973-74. A further amendment of the Crown Lands Act is required now to increase the amount authorized.

AFFORESTATION AND TIMBER MILLING, \$3,300,000—Loan expenditure by the forestry undertaking in 1972-73 totalled \$3,200,000. This sum was supplemented by \$112,000 advanced by the Australian Government under the Softwood Forestry Agreement. Over 3 350 acres (1356.75 ha) of land was purchased for afforestation. Reorganization of the wood preservation plant at Mount Gambier was completed and major equipment was installed. The establishment of 4 500 acres (1822.5 ha) as the 1973 plantation is in progress and the department is preparing a similar area for planting in 1974. The main items proposed to be financed from Loan funds in 1973-74 include \$850,000 for maintenance of the existing forests, \$965,000 for preparation of land and planting and \$200,000 for land purchases. Loan Account will provide \$3,300,000, and a further \$300,000 is expected to be spent from special funds advanced by the Australian Government, so that a total programme of \$3,600,000 is planned.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION, \$9,900,000—Payments for railway purposes in 1972-73 amounted to \$5,218,000. Over \$2,930,000 was expended on the construction, conversion and modification of railcars and freight vehicles, while the balance was used to finance civil works, signalling devices, plant and buildings. Included was an amount

of \$565,000 for the earthworks and drainage at Christie Downs. Loan expenditure of \$9,900,000 is proposed for 1973-74. Of this amount, \$2,908,000 is for the project which envisages duplication of the track from Brighton to Port Stanvac and the extension of the railway from Port Stanvac to Christie Downs. An amount of \$2,119,000 is for normal development such as re-laying railway lines, construction of bridges, culverts, buildings, signalling and safety devices and minor works, and \$763,000 is for continuation of a special programme of upgrading main lines.

Provision for rolling stock includes \$313,000 for new passenger vehicles, \$1,460,000 for new freight vehicles and \$858,000 for improvements to the existing stock. The Government has made a submission to the Australian Government for special grants towards improving urban transport. We understand that such grants are to be provided in 1973-74 up to two-thirds of the cost of approved projects, but we do not know yet what extent of support will be available for South Australia. For purposes of these Estimates we have assumed that we will receive about \$2,000,000 towards the cost of the Christie Downs extension, and that amount has been included in the estimate of repayments. Needless to say, we wish to push on as rapidly as practicable with improvements to urban transport. We are hopeful of getting more than \$2,000,000 from the Australian Government and, if those additional funds are forthcoming, the railways programme will be reviewed immediately to see what extra work can be done this year.

HARBORS ACCOMMODATION, \$5,500,000—A total of \$6,043,000 was expended from Loan funds in 1972-73 on harbor installations and buildings. An amount of \$5,500,000 is proposed to be made available in 1973-74. Work is well advanced on the deepening and widening of the navigation channel between the Inner and Outer Harbors at Port Adelaide, and \$720,000 is provided for the continuation of this programme in 1973-74. A sum of \$450,000 is for the passenger terminal at Outer Harbor, which is scheduled for completion in September this year. Also nearing completion is a special berth at Port Adelaide designed for the handling of the interstate steel traffic and \$80,000 is provided for this project. Last year the department commenced construction of a container ship terminal at Outer Harbor. Included in the scheme is a 900ft. (274.3 m) long berth, crane facilities and storage area for containers, together with the usual ancillary accommodation. An amount of \$1,180,000 is provided for this purpose. A further \$2,550,000 is proposed for the bulk loading facilities at Port Lincoln.

FISHING HAVENS, \$300,000—Expenditure from Loan Account in 1972-73 totalled \$348,000, and work was carried out on reconstruction of a wharf at Port Wakefield and construction of a slipway and storage area at Beachport. These works are almost complete. Provision of \$80,000 is made in 1973-74 to continue work on the fishing jetty at Wallaroo. New works planned for 1973-74 include reconstruction of the fishing jetty at Franklin Harbor, improvements to the slipway at Port Lincoln and construction of a slipway at Kingscote. An appropriation of \$300,000 in total proposed for 1973-74.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, \$33,120,000—Funds provided from Loan Account for waterworks and sewers last year totalled \$30,512,000. An amount of \$33,120,000 is proposed to be voted for 1973-74. Major works completed during 1972-73 included the 33 mile (53.11 km) long Swan Reach to Stockwell main, the associated pumping stations and water storage facilities. Also completed was the 86 mile (138.36 km) main from Taillem Bend to Keith.

That scheme includes some 560 miles (901.26 km) of branch mains which were laid to serve farmlands and townships in an area of about 2 000 000 acres (810 000 ha). Extension of water mains to Maitland and Yorketown was completed and the total Yorke Peninsula water supply scheme is now in operation.

Sewerage schemes brought into operation last year provided relief for overloaded sewers at Dry Creek, Burford Gardens, Tea Tree Gully, Fairview Park, Salisbury East and Glenelg. Work was carried out on a number of projects which were still in progress at the end of last financial year. I shall mention some of these when commenting on the provisions for 1973-74.

Metropolitan Waterworks, \$8,907,000—An amount of \$1,638,000 is provided to continue work on the new trunk main from Darlington to Port Adelaide. Over five miles (805 km) of large diameter pipe has been laid and a reinforced concrete surface tank has been built at Seaclyff. The scheme, when completed, is intended to balance water supply in the metropolitan water region and to serve the West Lakes area. A total of \$1,275,000 is to be made available so that work on the Murray Bridge to Onkaparinga main may proceed to completion this financial year. Pipeline, pumping stations and water storages have already been completed. The remaining work includes testing pumps, installation of the telemetry control and tiling of the pumping stations and surrounds. A sum of \$300,000 is required for the purchase of land in water catchment areas at Myponga and Mount Bold, in order to prevent possible pollution of the metropolitan water supplies.

Country Waterworks, \$8,160,000—A total of \$700,000 is proposed for further work on the construction of a 67 mile (107.83 km) main to connect the Tod trunk main near Lock with Kimba. The main will supply water not only to the township of Kimba but also to an extensive area of farming and grazing lands. The latest estimate of the total cost of this project is \$5,590,000 of which \$3,088,000 had been expended to the end of June last. Financial assistance of two-thirds of expenditure incurred after November 6, 1972, up to a maximum of \$2,100,000 is available from the Australian Government under the national water resources development programme. An amount of \$420,000 was received in 1972-73. About 100 miles (160.9 km) of the Tod trunk main between Minnipa and Thevenard is being replaced due to deterioration beyond the economic maintenance level of the existing main. About 70 per cent of the scheme has already been completed at a cost of \$5,440,000. A further \$2,234,000 is provided this year for the continuation of this project.

Metropolitan Sewerage, \$8,097,000—A further \$1,009,000 is proposed for extensions to the Glenelg Sewage Treatment Works. Over \$2,800,000 had been provided to the end of the last financial year. The scheme will increase the capacity of the treatment works by an additional 75 000 persons to a total volume adequate for a population of 250 000. Work began in January last on a major reconstruction scheme which will replace overloaded sewers, prevent flooding and provide for full development of the north-eastern suburbs. Estimated total cost of the scheme is \$5,150,000. About \$250,000 had been expended to the end of June last and \$1,120,000 is provided this financial year.

Work will continue on the comprehensive sewerage scheme at Blackwood and Belair, necessary to overcome a health hazard due to difficulties in the disposal of septic tank effluent in those areas. Expenditure to end of June last was over \$1,400,000 and a sum of \$493,000

is provided for 1973-74. A sewerage scheme for the well developed area at Braeview was commenced last year and is expected to be completed in 1974. A sum of \$348,000 is provided for this purpose. Several other schemes, mainly in Morphett Vale, Christies Beach and Athelstone areas, have been included in the Estimates this year. The total provision for these and other smaller schemes shown as "Sewerage of new areas" is \$2,178,000. The Government is proceeding on the assumption that a grant of at least \$2,000,000 will be received from the Australian Government in 1973-74 towards a speeding up of the sewerage programme. If that amount is not forthcoming, it will be necessary to revise the departmental programme.

Country Sewerage, \$2,269,000—Work will continue on the construction of sewers at Gawler. The approach sewers have been completed and sewers have been laid at Gawler West, part of Evanston, in the town centre, the hospital area and a portion of Gawler South. An amount of \$200,000 is proposed to be made available this year.

Dr. Eastick: Not enough!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Good progress has been made on the Port Pirie sewerage scheme. Sewers in the areas of highest priority have been laid at a cost of some \$2,500,000. A further \$756,000 is proposed for 1973-74 to continue work in residential areas. An extensive sewerage scheme for Victor Harbor has reached an advanced stage. Sewers for the hospital, and for portion of the residential areas, have been laid. The treatment works were commissioned in August last. The target date for completion of the entire scheme is late 1974 and \$550,000 is provided this year.

Other Works—An amount of \$920,000 is required for roads, stormwater drainage, water supply and sewers in the part of the old Islington sewage farm which is being developed for industrial use.

MURRAY RIVER WEIRS, DAMS, LOCKS, ETC., \$1,100,000—The State contribution from Loan Account towards the cost of capital works being undertaken in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement is estimated to be \$1,100,000 in 1973-74. This State's contribution to the cost of construction of the Dartmouth reservoir this year is expected to be about \$1,600,000 but, as one-half of this will be advanced by the Australian Government, only \$800,000 is to be financed from Loan Account. Our contribution towards expenditure on other works is expected to reach \$300,000.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LAND AND SERVICES, \$60,100,000.

Hospital Buildings, \$18,500,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1972-73 totalled \$13,873,000. Works completed during the year included the main hospital building at Modbury together with the nurses home, a workshop block and general siteworks. Also completed was redevelopment of the Royal Adelaide Hospital at a cost of \$20,200,000 and of the Port Augusta Hospital at a cost of \$3,950,000. Some of the major proposals for 1973-74 are as follows:

Queen Elizabeth Hospital—A sum of \$244,000 is provided for establishment of the nuclear medicine department and \$183,000 for the provision of radiology equipment and accommodation. Other works at the hospital require \$290,000.

Flinders Medical Centre—The sum of \$11,000,000 is included for continuation of work on the main building with two adjacent wings which will house lecture theatres,

library and services. Work will also proceed on phase 2 of the project which provides for the construction of a six-storey ward block comprising various medical and surgical wards, clinical sciences and radiology blocks, an operating theatre and outpatient facilities. The estimated cost of the whole project is \$36,920,000. Expenditure to the end of June last totalled \$3,306,000.

Hillcrest Hospital—The sum of \$408,000 is required to complete work on the upgrading of various wards and day rooms for severely retarded adult patients, to begin construction of a new admission ward and outpatient department and to carry out major alterations to the existing administration building.

Modbury Hospital—The sum of \$423,000 is proposed to establish laboratories for the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science.

Mount Gambier Hospital—The sum of \$800,000 is provided for work to continue extensions to the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science laboratories, an additional wing to the staff block and a new nurses' training school.

Northfield Security Hospital—The sum of \$368,000 is included for further work on construction of a three-story bedroom block linked to administration and therapeutic block.

Port Pirie Hospital—The sum of \$299,000 is required to complete stage I of redevelopment of the hospital.

Group laundry and central linen service—The sum of \$1,410,000 is proposed to finalize the second stage of expansion of facilities at Dudley Park and to augment the existing linen stocks.

Certain other projects—There are two other projects which the Government considers urgent. One is redevelopment of Glenside Hospital at an estimated total cost of \$4,000,000. The first stage of the scheme, the replacement of psychiatric sub-acute wards, would require an expenditure of \$360,000. The other project is a major redevelopment of the Royal Adelaide Hospital Northfield Wards in three stages, estimated to cost \$17,000,000 at current prices. The first stage would include erection of a 200-bed nursing home. These projects have not yet been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works and no provision has been made in the Loan Estimates for their financing. When they are reported on by the committee, it is the Government's plan to proceed with them urgently. This may mean rearrangement of the programme listed and possible diversion of funds from other less urgent projects.

School Buildings, \$28,500,000—During 1972-73, actual payments from Loan Account totalled \$29,770,000 made up as follows:

	\$
The completion of 60 projects with a total value of \$17,198,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, including two technical colleges and a further education centre.....	10,073,000
Work under 30 projects for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges and a further education centre, with a total value of \$17,952,000 still in progress at the end of June, 1973 .....	8,342,000
Minor new buildings.....	611,000
Prefabricated classrooms and transportable units.....	2,090,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes.....	1,645,000
Minor alterations, furniture and equipment, subsidized works and preliminary investigations and design.....	7,009,000
	<u>\$29,770,000</u>

The expenditure of \$29,770,000 was financed to the extent of about \$2,230,000 by grants from the Australian Government towards science laboratories, technical training projects and secondary school libraries, about \$2,510,000 towards teachers colleges and about \$1,824,000 by such grants for general school buildings. As I have mentioned, contractors were able to achieve progress far beyond the original estimates, and, because of under-expenditures in some other departments and increased repayments, the Government was able to finance an expanded schools programme. For 1973-74 the proposals for school buildings and associated works total \$28,500,000. It is intended that these funds be applied as follows:

	\$
Work under 30 projects with a total value of \$17,952,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, technical colleges and a further education centre which were in progress at June 30, 1973 .....	6,703,000
The commencement of 43 projects with a total value of \$22,612,000 for new schools or major additions to schools, and a technical college.....	8,245,000
Minor new buildings.....	2,202,000
Prefabricated classrooms and transportable units.....	2,000,000
Purchase of land, buildings and residences for school purposes.....	2,200,000
Minor alterations, furniture and equipment, subsidized works and preliminary investigations and design.....	7,150,000
	<u>\$28,500,000</u>

Grants from the Australian Government of about \$6,120,000 towards general school buildings and about \$2,830,000 towards specific projects are expected this year and the proposed expenditures include progress payments for works financed from these special funds. Buildings for teachers colleges, which were financed from this line in 1972-73, are now to be financed from the line dealing with grants to universities and colleges of advanced education. Accordingly, the figures I have just quoted for estimated payments for school buildings and for special grants for 1973-74 exclude those for teachers colleges. The estimate of \$28,500,000 is in excess of the record expenditure last year for comparable purposes. An expansion of \$1,500,000 of Schools Commission funds has been requested in a letter to the Prime Minister; we hope to obtain an early payment.

Other Government Buildings, \$13,100,000—Expenditure from Loan Account in 1972-73 totalled \$12,259,000. Works completed during the year included renovation of Edmund Wright House, a new administration building for the Tourist Bureau, a dormitory block at Roseworthy Agricultural College, redevelopment of Ayers House, development scheme for the Police Training Academy at Fort Largs and a number of police stations, including one at Coober Pedy. Some of the bigger provisions for 1973-74 are:

Agricultural College Department—The sum of \$387,000 is proposed to finish construction of a new biochemistry wing at the college. The total cost, estimated at \$400,000, is being shared by this State and the Australian Government under advanced education arrangements.

Attorney-General's Department—The sum of \$200,000 is provided for work on a new forensic science building, the cost of which is estimated to be \$4,200,000. The new building will house the Chemistry Department, the Coroner's Department and the forensic pathology section of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science.

Department of Public Health—The sum of \$405,000 is included for completion of the new chest clinic building in North Terrace. The Australian Government is meeting most of the cost of this project, which is estimated to be \$920,000. An amount of \$335,000 is provided for the construction of six dental clinics. Two clinics are to be located at Whyalla, a further two in the Port Adelaide area, and one at each of Berri and Tailem Bend. The cost will be met by the Australian Government.

Government Printing Department—The sum of \$ 1,128,000 is proposed to continue construction of a new printing office and mapping branch at Netley. Expenditure to the end of June last was \$4,122,000. The total cost is estimated to be \$5,250,000.

Local and District Criminal Courts Department—The sum of \$200,000 is required to commence work on a new building for the Adelaide Juvenile Court. A further \$380,000 is provided to continue construction of a new courthouse at Mount Gambier.

Motor Vehicles Department—The sum of \$20,000 is provided to commence building an office block to cost \$3,500,000.

Parliament House—The sum of \$1,200,000 is proposed for work to proceed on redevelopment of Parliament House. The total cost of this project is estimated to be \$1,720,000. Most of the proposed work will be carried out progressively but major disruptive activities will be carried out in the summer adjournments over the next two years.

Prisons Department—The sum of \$500,000 is provided to complete construction of a gaol at Port Lincoln.

New Administration Building—The Government has approved plans for a multi-story office block in Flinders Street and Gawler Place. Estimated cost of this project is about \$7,000,000. The plans have been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for investigation. When the committee reports on this project, it is planned to commence its erection. As no provision has been made for this purpose in the Loan Estimates, it may be necessary to rearrange the programme to allow the building to proceed.

COAST PROTECTION BOARD, \$450,000—An amount of \$450,000 was made available last year for work on protective measures along the foreshore at Marino, Brighton, Glenelg North and Henley South. A further \$450,000 is proposed this year for continuation of work on the reconstruction of foreshore in those locations and for removal of sand from the Taperoo area for placement on beaches at Henley, Glenelg and Brighton. The Coast Protection Board has engaged consultants to prepare a comprehensive management plan for the Metropolitan Coast Protection District, which extends from Sellick Beach to the Gawler River. It will take nine to 12 months to complete the study and formulate recommendations for a long-term foreshore protection plan.

STATE PLANNING AUTHORITY, \$1,500,000—The Loan Estimates for 1972-73 provided \$500,000 for land acquisition as necessary and it was intended that this sum be used for acquisitions under the Hackney redevelopment scheme and in the Monarto area. Late in the year, when the Government decided to acquire suitable land in the metropolitan area for the purposes of subdivision into residential lots to assist in stabilizing land prices, a further appropriation of \$1,000,000 was authorized. The total sum of \$1,500,000 was transferred to the authority. Only \$76,000 was actually spent in 1972-73, comprising \$55,000 for Hackney and \$21,000 for Monarto. The balance remained available to the authority to finance any urgently required acquisitions early in 1973-74.

The Loan Estimates for 1973-74 provide for a further \$1,500,000 to be transferred to the authority for similar purposes, but, because of uncertainty about some aspects of acquisition, it is not known to what extent the funds now provided will be spent. The biggest uncertainty, of course, is the extent of any special contributions from the Australian Government and the conditions on which such contributions may be made. South Australia's proposals for the development of Monarto and for land acquisition to assist price stabilization in the metropolitan area are clearly in line with the policies of the Australian Government, and we have made submissions for substantial financial assistance in each area. We are confident that such assistance, probably by way of special loans, will be available, but we do not know yet what will be the amounts and the conditions. Pending determination of these outstanding matters, the funds now authorized will permit acquisitions by the appropriate State authority to proceed.

The Government proposes to introduce legislation very soon to provide for a land commission and for a statutory body to develop Monarto. In the meantime we have set up a Land Development Unit under the control of the Minister of Lands to perform the functions that will be the responsibility of the land commission, when formed. As a temporary measure we have continued to group the reserve of funds for land acquisition, for price stabilization, and for Monarto with the provision of funds for Hackney redevelopment. The latter will remain with the State Planning Authority, and the former will be transferred elsewhere in due course.

ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Loan to, \$3,000,000—The capital works programme of the trust in 1972-73 totalled about \$24,400,000, and is expected to be \$36,350,000, or almost \$12,000,000 greater in 1973-74. About half of the total capital expenditure will be incurred on the first stage of station "B" at Torrens Island. Progress payments for turbo-generators and boilers are expected to reach a total of \$14,520,000, while expenditure on civil works and electrical equipment is planned to be \$4,360,000. Work will continue on the installation of three gas turbines at Dry Creek. The first unit is expected to come into service by September, 1973, and the second and third units will follow later this financial year. Development of the 275 000-volt metropolitan transmission system and reinforcement of supply to the Mid-North areas is expected to be completed during 1973-74.

There will be further progress in respect of reinforcement of supply to the South-East. Work will commence on a 275 000-volt transmission line between Para and Tailem Bend substations. A 33 000-volt line will be built from Lucindale to Kingston, and provision has been made to purchase the existing undertaking at Kingston. Construction of a 132 000-volt substation at Kincaig will also begin this year. General expansion of the metropolitan distribution system will include a significant increase in underground residential distribution work. Of the trust's estimated capital programme totalling \$36,350,000, only \$3,000,000 is to be provided from State Loan funds. A further \$6,000,000 is to be raised by borrowing from financial institutions and the public, and the balance of \$27,350,000 is to be met from the trust's internal funds, including funds on hand.

INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE CORPORATION, \$800,000—The normal method of finance for the corporation has been and will remain semi-government borrowing of about \$400,000 a year. However, a review of possible future requirements for loans for approved industries indicates that there is likely to be a temporary peak this year and, accordingly, an allocation of \$800,000 from Loan Account is proposed.

FESTIVAL THEATRE, \$320,000—The Government proposes to introduce amending legislation to define the shares of the cost of the festival theatre to be borne by the Adelaide City Council on the one hand and by the Government on the other. Now that we are in a position to make a reasonable assessment of the cost of variations and of changes in price and wage levels, we have agreed with the council that its share should be a fixed figure, no longer subject to variation. On the basis of a recent review it seems that the total cost of the theatre, apart from certain associated expenditures being met by the Railways Department, is likely to be about \$6,800,000. Of this, the council is to meet a fixed amount of \$1,800,000, while \$300,000 is available from a public appeal and a Commonwealth contribution. The balance to be borne by the State is estimated to be about \$4,700,000. As \$4,380,000 had been appropriated to June 30, 1973, a further sum of about \$320,000 will be required this year.

The cultural complex associated with the festival theatre is being financed by the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust under semi-government borrowing arrangements. To June 30 last the trust had borrowed \$4,500,000 and it has been allocated borrowing authority of \$2,400,000 this year. As the total cost of the complex is now estimated at about \$7,250,000, a further borrowing of about \$350,000 may be required in 1974-75.

TRANSPORT RESEARCH, \$500,000—Last year an appropriation of \$500,000 was approved for various research projects relating to public passenger transport but the actual requirement was only \$131,000. The Government proposes that an allocation of \$500,000 should be available again in 1973-74 for approved research work. We have sought financial assistance from the Australian Government towards research projects, but do not know yet what extent of special grants may be available.

UNIVERSITY AND ADVANCED EDUCATION BUILDINGS, \$14,000,000—For the 1973-75 triennium the Australian Universities Commission recommended a capital programme of \$20,865,000 for the University of Adelaide and the Flinders University of South Australia. For the same period the Australian Commission on Advanced Education recommended a capital programme of \$20,000,000 for the four South Australian colleges of advanced education. At the time of the recommendation these were the South Australian Institute of Technology, Roseworthy Agricultural College, the School for Dental Therapists, and the proposed Torrens College of Advanced Education. From January 1, 1973, the latter college came into being as a result of the amalgamation of the previous Western Teachers College and South Australian School of Art. The recommendations of the two commissions were accepted by both the Australian and State Governments and arrangements were made for the costs of the programmes to be shared equally.

The South Australian Government determined that the other four teachers colleges should be autonomous from January 1, 1973, and they became the Adelaide, Murray Park, Salisbury and Sturt Colleges of Advanced Education. The Kindergarten Training College became a separate tertiary institution from that date. Then early in 1973 a special committee of the Australian Commission on Advanced Education recommended that certain autonomous teachers colleges be recognized by the Australian Government as colleges of advanced education and that costs of operation and development be shared between the Australian Government and State Governments in the same way as applied to universities and existing colleges of advanced education. Among other things the special committee recommended a capital programme of \$4,326,000

for the five South Australian colleges in the two and a half years from July 1, 1973. This recommendation was accepted by both Governments involved.

For all universities and colleges, then, the proposals were for a total capital programme to cost \$45,191,000 in 1973, 1974 and 1975. The Australian Government then proposed that it should take over from the States the financial responsibility for universities and colleges, and that there should be reductions in general purpose revenue and Loan funds corresponding to the relief which would be given to State Budgets. On the basis that the transfer of financial responsibility should take place as from January 1, 1974, and that the States should share in the normal way in 1973 the grants and expenditures applicable to that year, it was estimated that the relief to South Australia's Loan Budget would be about \$3,800,000 in 1973-74, and about \$7,700,000 in 1974-75. I have explained how the estimated \$3,800,000 was deducted from our Loan allocation as otherwise determined at the recent meeting of the Australian Loan Council. The estimate of repayments is correspondingly increased, as the Australian Government will pay to us in full the grants and expenditures applicable to the first half of 1974.

The estimate of \$14,000,000 for gross payments in 1973-74 to the institutions listed under this appropriation is derived by estimating the amount required to June 30, 1974, on the assumption of a smooth flow of work through the triennium and deducting from that figure the grants or expenditures already made in the six months to June 30, 1973. I have given a full explanation of the changes that will affect all tertiary institutions. Most of the institutions, being autonomous, are in receipt of grants appropriated under this line but, because Roseworthy Agricultural College and the School for Dental Therapists are not autonomous, their capital expenditures and recoveries are dealt with in "Other Government Buildings". Therefore, while the changes described have their major impact on "University and Advanced Education Buildings" they also have a minor impact on "Other Government Buildings".

NON-GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION BUILDINGS, \$5,500,000—Actual payments from Loan Account in 1972-73 were \$5,705,000. The major building projects for non-government hospitals and institutions for which grants are proposed this year are as follows:

Crippled Children's Association—This State and the Australian Government are participating in the erection of a multi-diagnostic centre for physically handicapped children at Islington. The State commitment over a three-year period is expected to be \$400,000, with a provision of \$230,000 in 1973-74.

Helping Hand Centre—Construction of a day care centre and hostel accommodation has commenced recently. This project will attract a total State subsidy in excess of \$500,000, and of this amount \$200,000 is proposed for 1973-74. The Australian Government is also participating.

Home for Incurables—Construction began in 1971-72 on an expansion programme estimated to cost about \$12,000,000. A provision of \$880,000 will permit completion of the south block project and commencement of Stage III of the scheme which incorporates the east block, a hall and a chapel. The cost is being met in full by the Government.

Western Community Hospital—Construction of a new 61-bed hospital began in September, 1972. State subsidy is expected to exceed \$1,400,000 and \$550,000 is proposed this year for continuation of this project.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., \$400,000—A sum of \$165,000 is provided this year for

rehabilitation work on the cold storage block at Port Lincoln that no longer meets the standard required for purposes of an export licence. A further \$155,000 is included for erection of amenities and administration buildings, also at Port Lincoln.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, \$1,000,000—Purchase and installation of new equipment will continue in 1973-74 so that increasing demand for data processing services may be met and so that the original equipment may be phased out.

Actual payments for 1972-73 were \$728,000. A sum of \$1,000,000 is proposed to be made available in 1973-74.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES—BOATS AND FACILITIES, \$146,000—A sum of \$66,000 is included for the purchase of a patrol vessel for the department and a further \$80,000 for the provision of a wharf and other essential facilities for the vessel at North Arm.

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

Leave granted.

APPENDIX I  
SCHOOL BUILDINGS  
*Major Completed Works, 1972-73*

Locality	Final Cost \$	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Fulham North Primary.....	310,000	Brick
Glencoe Central Primary.....	192,000	Samcon
Hackham East Primary.....	370,000	Samcon
Morphett Vale East Primary.....	365,000	Samcon
North Ingle Primary.....	530,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Balaklava Primary.....	178,000	Brick
Brahma Primary.....	121,000	Brick
Christies East Primary—Stage II.....	478,000	Samcon
Dover Gardens Primary.....	134,000	Brick
Elizabeth Downs Primary.....	131,000	Brick
Elizabeth Field Primary.....	127,000	Brick
Elizabeth North Primary.....	80,000	Brick
Elizabeth Park Primary.....	122,000	Brick
Elizabeth Vale Primary.....	125,000	Brick
Elizabeth West Primary.....	125,000	Brick
Enfield Primary and Infants.....	530,000	Brick
Ethelton Primary.....	132,000	Brick
Hampstead Primary.....	120,000	Brick
Klemzig Primary.....	160,000	Brick
Linden Park Demonstration.....	129,000	Brick
Mansfield Park Primary.....	120,000	Brick
Modbury Primary.....	140,000	Brick
Mount Burr Primary.....	205,000	Elmcon
Mount Gambier East Primary.....	158,000	Brick
Oodnadatta Primary.....	220,000	Samcon
Padthaway Primary.....	172,000	Samcon
Para Hills East Primary.....	125,000	Brick
Para Hills Primary.....	165,000	Brick
Payneham Demonstration.....	125,000	Brick
Penola Primary.....	186,000	Brick
Port Augusta Primary.....	108,000	Brick
Port Lincoln Primary.....	160,000	Brick
Port Noarlunga Primary.....	147,000	Brick
Renmark North Primary.....	154,000	Brick
Reynella Primary.....	135,000	Brick
Ridley Grove Primary.....	121,000	Brick
St. Morris Primary.....	120,000	Brick
Strathmont Primary.....	117,000	Brick
Tea Tree Gully Primary.....	450,000	Brick
Trinity Gardens Primary.....	97,000	Brick
West Beach Primary.....	83,000	Brick
Whyalla (Hincks Avenue) Primary.....	159,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Geranium.....	141,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Para Hills—Stages I and II.....	1,725,000	Brick
Para Vista—Stages I and II.....	1,740,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Birdwood.....	136,000	Brick
Bordertown.....	116,000	Brick
Daw Road.....	271,000	Brick
Gladstone.....	679,000	Samcon
Millicent.....	94,000	Brick
Mitchell Park Co-ed.—Stage I.....	25,000	Brick
Mount Barker.....	667,000	Brick
Murray Bridge.....	1,295,000	Modular Masonry
Norwood.....	386,000	Brick
Strathalbyn.....	107,000	Brick

APPENDIX I—continued  
SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued  
*Major Completed Works, 1972-73—continued*

Locality	Final Cost \$	Type of Construction
Technical High Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Campbelltown.....	621,000	Modular Masonry
Goodwood.....	143,000	Brick
Technical Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Port Pirie—Motor mechanics building . . .	165,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Panorama.....	700,000	Modular Masonry
General—		
Elizabeth Girls Technical High School—Library	114,000	Brick
Murray Bridge Adult Education Centre.....	261,000	Brick
Port Augusta—2nd High—Craft block.....	156,000	Elmcon

*Major Works in Progress at June 30, 1973*

Locality	Estimated Cost \$	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Holden Hill Infants.....	170,000	Samcon
O'Sullivan Beach Infants.....	280,000	Brick
Ridgehaven Infants.....	225,000	Brick
Salisbury Park Primary.....	370,000	Samcon
Major Additions—		
Ascot Park Primary.....	600,000	Brick
Iron Knob Primary.....	168,000	Samcon
Loxton Primary.....	600,000	Brick
Northfield Infants.....	255,000	Brick
Port Noarlunga Primary.....	140,000	Brick
Renmark West Primary.....	160,000	Samcon
Surrey Downs Primary.....	66,000	Samcon
Tanunda Primary.....	95,000	Brick
Thebarton Primary.....	430,000	Brick
Whyalla-Scott Street Primary.....	76,000	Samcon
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Banksia Park.....	1,380,000	Brick
Morphett Vale.....	1,360,000	Brick
Whyalla-Stuart.....	1,650,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Balaklava.....	103,000	Brick
Booloroo Centre.....	108,000	Brick
Elizabeth.....	213,000	Brick
Peterborough.....	110,000	Brick
Port Lincoln—Stage I.....	1,030,000	Brick
Seacombe.....	420,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Hawker.....	112,000	Samcon
Lameroo.....	755,000	Brick
Tumby Bay.....	715,000	Brick
Colleges of Advanced Education—		
Murray Park.....	3,595,000	Off form concrete and modular masonry
Technical Colleges—		
New Colleges—		
Croydon Park—School of Graphic Arts and School of Hairdressing.....	1,395,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Mount Gambier ... ..	1,300,000	Brick
General—		
Elizabeth High—Craft block.....	150,000	Brick
Elizabeth West High—Craft additions . . .	165,000	Brick
Ernabella Aboriginal School—Staff accommodation . . . . .	115,000	Steel framed aluminium clad
Gilles Plains High—Craft block.....	60,000	Brick
Glossop High—Changerooms.....	50,000	Brick
Moonta High—Craft blocks and toilets . .	105,000	Timber
Naracoorte High—Craft block.....	105,000	Brick
Salisbury Further Education Centre.....	71,000	Brick
Yalata Special Rural—Craft blocks and toilet.....	105,000	Timber

APPENDIX I—continued  
 SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued  
 Major Works to be Commenced During 1973-74

Locality	Estimated Cost \$	Type of Construction
Primary and Infants Schools—		
New Schools—		
Braeview Primary—Stage I.....	485,000	Brick
Elizabeth Downs East Primary.....	525,000	Brick
Magill Demonstration.....	760,000	Brick
Norwalk Primary.....	695,000	Brick
Parafield Kellar Road Primary.....	535,000	Brick
Para Heights Primary.....	650,000	Brick
Pimpala Primary.....	597,000	Samcon
Pooraka Infant.....	185,000	Brick
Salisbury Downs Primary.....	610,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Berri Primary.....	90,000	Samcon
Cowandilla Demonstration.....	210,000	Brick
Gilles Plains.....	140,000	Brick
Glencoe Central.....	20,000	Samcon
Goodwood Primary.....	545,000	Brick
Kilkenny Primary.....	480,000	Brick
Murray Bridge Primary.....	875,000	Brick
Naracoorte Primary.....	600,000	Brick
Parafield Gardens Primary.....	290,000	Brick
Peterborough Primary.....	480,000	Brick
Port Pirie—Risdon Park Primary.....	660,000	Brick
Salisbury North Primary.....	485,000	Brick
Taperoo Primary.....	590,000	Brick
Area Schools—		
Major Additions—		
Snowtown.....	430,000	Brick
Streaky Bay.....	745,000	Brick
High Schools—		
New Schools—		
Ingle Farm.....	1,726,000	Brick
Rostrevor.....	1,850,000	Brick
Yorke town.....	630,000	Brick
Major Additions—		
Augusta. Park.....	909,000	Samcon
Blackwood—Open unit.....	170,000	Concrete block
Blackwood—Additions.....	600,000	Concrete block
Gawler.....	180,000	Concrete block
Grant (Mount Gambier).....	1,250,000	Mount Gambier stone
LeFevre Co-ed.—Stage I.....	50,000	Brick
Mitchell Park Co-ed.—Stage II.....	75,000	Alterations
Mitchell Park Co-ed.—Stage III.....	450,000	Brick
Naracoorte.....	485,000	Brick
Nuriootpa—Open unit.....	205,000	Brick
Port Pirie.....	475,000	Brick
Taperoo—Open unit.....	170,000	Concrete block
Taperoo—Additions.....	550,000	Concrete block
Vermont Co-ed.—Stage I.....	25,000	Brick
Vermont Co-ed.—Stage II.....	180,000	Brick
General—		
Ardrossan Area—Changeroom.....	35,000	Brick
Augusta Park—Girls craft.....	76,000	Elmcon
Bordertown High—Changeroom.....	35,000	Brick
Clapham Primary—Staff accommodation . .	48,000	Brick and Wood-Tex
Elizabeth Downs Primary—Staff accommoda- tion .....	46,000	Brick and Wood-Tex
Elizabeth East Primary—Staff accommodation	46,000	Brick and Wood-Tex
Elizabeth Special School—Stage I.....	180,000	Brick
Gepps Cross Special School.....	350,000	Brick
Henley High—Graft blocks.....	146,000	Brick
Kidman Park Girls Technical High—Craft block.....	56,000	Precast concrete
Kimba Area—Changerooms.....	30,000	Brick
Maitland Area—Craft extensions.....	57,000	Brick
Marion High—Craft blocks.....	138,000	Brick
Mount Gambier High—Art/Craft block . .	112,000	Brick
Murray Bridge Special School.....	180,000	Brick
Orroroo Area—Changeroom.....	31,000	Brick
Para Hills West Primary—Staff accommoda- tion .....	48,000	Brick and Wood-Tex
Para Vista Primary—Staff accommodation . .	42,000	Brick and Wood-Tex
Parndana Area—Changeroom.....	35,000	Brick
Quorn Area—Changeroom.....	32,000	Brick

APPENDIX I—continued			
SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued			
<i>Major Works to be Commenced During 1973-74—continued</i>			
Locality	Estimated Cost	Type of Construction	
General— <i>continued</i>	\$		
Salisbury High—Craft block.....	98,000	Brick	
Seacliff Primary—Upgrading of grounds . .	50,000	—	
Seacombe High—Craft blocks.....	142,000	Brick	
Stradbroke Primary—Staff accommodation . .	46,000	Partitions	
Thomdon High—Civil works.....	57,000	—	
Westbourne Park Primary—Landscaping . . .	61,000	—	
Technical Colleges—			
Major Additions—			
Port Augusta—Stage II.....	950,000	Concrete Block	
General—			
Peterborough High—Further Education Centre craft block.....	85,000	Brick	

APPENDIX I—continued			
SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued			
<i>Major Works for which Planning and Design is Proposed During 1973-74</i>			
Primary and Infants Schools—	High and	Technical High Schools—	
Bellevue Heights Primary		Burra High	
Christie Downs Primary		Craigmore High—Stage I	
Coromandel Valley Primary		Glossop High—Stage I	
Flagstaff Hill Primary		Nailsworth Co-ed.—Stage I	
Hackham South Primary		Norwood Co-ed.—Conversion	
Hallett Cove Primary		Nuriootpa High	
Holden Hill North Primary		Strathmont Co-ed.—Stage I	
Madison Park Primary		Whyalla—Fourth secondary	
Morphett Vale West Primary		Woodville High	
North Point Primary	Area Schools—		
Nuriootpa Primary		Karcultaby	
Paradise Primary		Miltaburra	
Parafield Gardens South Primary	Technical Colleges and Further Education Centres—		
Port Noarlunga South Primary		Kilburn—Stage I	
Redwood Park Primary		Gawler Further Education Centre—Craft block	
Salisbury East Primary		Riverland Further Education Centre—Theatre	
Salisbury South East Primary		Whyalla—Stage II	
Seaton West Primary	General—		
Vista Primary		Arbury Park Camp School	
Whyalla West Primary		Gilles Plains Special School	
		Elizabeth Special School—Stage II	
		Lobethal Primary—Upgrading	
		Thorndon High—Civil works	

APPENDIX II  
STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION AUTHORITIES FOR ACTUAL PAYMENTS FROM THE LOAN ACCOUNT, 1972-73

	Loan Undertaking	Appropriation Authorities						Actual Payments
		Pursuant to the Public Purposes Loan Act, 1972 Schedule to the Act	Variations Made Pursuant to Section 6 (3) of the Act		Total Appropriation Authorities as Varied	Other Act Authorities as Specified	Total Appropriation Authorities	
			Increase	Decrease				
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
State Bank .....	Advances for Homes.....	20,000	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	13,377
	Loans to Producers.....	1,750,000	750,000	—	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	2,261,457
	Advances to Settlers .....	80,000	—	—	80,000	—	80,000	74,621
	Loans for Fencing and Water Piping.....	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	10,000	1,890
	Advances to State Bank.....	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Student Hostels .....	40,000	—	—	40,000	—	40,000	—
Highways and Local Government ..	Roads and Bridges.....	800,000	—	—	800,000	—	800,000	800,000
	South-Western Suburbs Drainage.....	1,300,000	—	—	1,300,000	—	1,300,000	1,011,931
	Other Urban Drainage.....	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000	—	1,500,000	452,163
	Public Parks.....	300,000	150,000	—	450,000	—	450,000	230,000
Lands, Irrigation and Drainage ....	Lands Department—Buildings, Plant, Etc.....	400,000	—	—	400,000	—	400,000	355,012
	Irrigation and Reclamation of Swamp Lands.....	1,800,000	—	850,000	950,000	—	950,000	791,634
	South-Eastern Drainage.....	80,000	—	—	80,000	—	80,000	74,786
	Renmark Irrigation Trust.....	540,000	—	—	540,000	—	540,000	512,225
	Lyrup Village Association—Loan to .....	—	—	—	—	138,000	138,000	236
	National Reserves.....	400,000	339,000	—	739,000	—	739,000	670,927
Woods and Forests.....	Afforestation and Timber Milling.....	3,200,000	—	—	3,200,000	—	3,200,000	3,200,000
Railways .....	Railway Accommodation.....	7,900,000	—	2,239,000	5,661,000	—	5,661,000	5,217,944
Marine and Harbors.....	Harbors Accommodation.....	5,375,000	800,000	—	6,175,000	—	6,175,000	6,043,140
	West Lakes Development.....	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	10,000	1,410
	Fishing Havens and Foreshore Improvements.....	200,000	200,000	—	400,000	—	400,000	348,462
Engineering and Water Supply.....	Waterworks and Sewers.....	31,925,000	—	750,000	31,175,000	—	31,175,000	30,511,857
	River Murray Weirs, Dams, Locks, Etc.....	725,000	100,000	—	825,000	—	825,000	814,375
Public Buildings.....	Government Buildings, Land and Services .....	48,675,000	—	—	48,675,000	8,000,000	56,675,000	55,901,846
Advances for Housing .....	Home Builders' Account No. 2.....	15,500,000	—	—	15,500,000	—	15,500,000	15,500,000
	South Australian Housing Trust.....	14,000,000	350,000	—	14,350,000	—	14,350,000	14,350,000
Other Capital Advances and Provisions	Electricity Trust of South Australia—Loan to.....	3,000,000	—	—	3,000,000	—	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Municipal Tramways Trust—Loan to .....	400,000	—	—	400,000	—	400,000	400,000
	Natural Gas Pipelines Authority of South Australia— Loan to.....	—	—	—	—	500,000	500,000	—
	South Australian Meat Corporation—Loan to.....	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	—
	State Planning Authority—Loan to .....	500,000	1,000,000	—	1,500,000	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Industries Assistance Corporation—Loan to .....	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	—
	Festival Theatre .....	880,000	100,000	—	980,000	—	980,000	980,000
	Transport Research.....	500,000	—	—	500,000	—	500,000	130,953
	Foreshore Protection.....	450,000	—	—	450,000	—	450,000	450,000
	University and Advanced Education Buildings .....	7,500,000	—	—	7,500,000	1,400,000	8,900,000	8,874,000
Miscellaneous.....	Non-Government Hospital and Institution Buildings....	6,000,000	—	—	6,000,000	—	6,000,000	5,705,000
	Expenses and Discounts of Floating Conversion and Public Loans.....	400,000	—	—	400,000	—	400,000	287,719
	Mines Department—Buildings, Plant, Etc.....	350,000	—	—	350,000	—	350,000	311,850
	Government Printing Department—Plant, Machinery, Stores, Etc.....	300,000	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	299,433
	Produce Department—Buildings, Plant, Etc.....	100,000	50,000	—	150,000	—	150,000	98,239
	Education Department—School Buses.....	450,000	—	—	450,000	—	450,000	448,296
	Department of the Public Service Board—Data Processing Equipment .....	1,050,000	—	—	1,050,000	—	1,050,000	727,972
	Department of Fisheries—Boats and Equipment.....	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	—
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>59,560,000</b>	<b>3,839,000</b>	<b>3,839,000</b>	<b>159,560,000</b>	<b>11,038,000</b>	<b>170,598,000</b>	<b>164,352,755*</b>

\* Includes \$234,918 discount on loan raisings

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The clauses of the Bill are in the normal form. Clause 1 gives the short title in the usual way. Clause 2 specifies the operative date of the Bill. Clause 3 gives definitions, as in the past. Clause 4 sets out the moneys which make up the Loan Fund. Clause 5 provides for the borrowing of South Australia's known allocation for 1973-74 of \$79,587,000, has additional authority in general terms to cover a possible supplementary allocation and also any increased indebtedness due to discounts. Clause 6 provides for the expenditure of \$157,480,000 on the purposes set out in the first schedule. Clause 7 authorizes those advances made during 1972-73 by way of warrant pursuant to section 32b of the Public Finance Act. Clause 8 makes the usual provision for temporary finance, if required. Clause 9 gives the normal authority for borrowing and expenditure of Loan moneys in the early months of 1974-75. Clause 10 gives the normal authority for the Treasurer to borrow against the

issue of Treasury bills or by bank overdraft, if necessary. Clause 11 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.

I pay a tribute to Mr. Carey and his Treasury officers for the enormous amount of work they do and the assistance they give in preparing the Loan Estimates. South Australia is extremely fortunate in having, in Mr. Carey and the other Treasury officers, public servants of the highest calibre in Australia. No doubt all honourable members join with me in paying that tribute to them.

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### **ADJOURNMENT**

At 4.59 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August, 14, at 2 p.m.