

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, September 5, 1961.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Walter Duncan) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS.**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: In the *Advertiser* this morning appears a statement from the Hon. Mr. Brookman (Minister of Agriculture) in connection with the fishing industry in the Great Australian Bight.

The PRESIDENT: If the honourable member is quoting from the paper I think he will have to get permission to make a statement.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: No, I am just refreshing my memory on what is in the paper.

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member cannot argue his case.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I am not arguing, either, but merely mentioning that a report appears in the press of a statement made by a Minister of the Crown regarding the fishing industry in the Great Australian Bight. The Minister's statement mentioned that the *Southern Endeavour*, which was controlled by the Commonwealth Government, was for sale.

The PRESIDENT: If the honourable member wants to make a statement he must get the permission of the House.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: If you rule that way, Mr. President, I have no other way of asking the question.

The PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member ask leave to make a statement with a view to asking a question?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I was just about to do that.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Now I will set it out fully. In the *Advertiser* this morning appears a statement by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Brookman).

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: Are you starting all over again?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Apparently the honourable member did not understand what I said in the first place. The Minister of Agriculture made a statement in the press this morning, and as I am a member of the Industries Development Committee, I want some information. The Minister said:

Any application would probably be referred to the Industries Development Committee, which would report to the Government.

My question is: Has any approach been made by any person or interested persons to the Government for a continuation of this fishing industry in the Great Australian Bight?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I shall be pleased to refer the inquiry to the Minister concerned.

CORSETRY ADVERTISING.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER: It has been drawn to my attention and I have received sundry complaints against some of the recent advertising in the press for women's corsetry and undergarments. Many of these advertisements show little restraint, are extremely vulgar, and completely ignore all teachings in ethics and modesty. The script associated with them may be frequently suspect of containing double meaning, even if it is not simply salacious advertising jargon. All of this is usually splashed over one or two pages of the newspaper. I have been assured by our social workers that such advertising cannot fail to have some deleterious effect on the less well-guided young people of the community. Can the Chief Secretary say whether the Government will give the matter consideration with a view to discouraging its present prevalence?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I am continually receiving some requests regarding advertising matter. It may be due to my simplicity that sometimes I do not read into advertisements and pictures what apparently is read into them by others. There is a saying, "Evil to him that evil thinks". It may be that my innocence is responsible for my not recognizing the suggestions that are placed before me from time to time. The matter of modern advertising is very realistic in its approach. What you see on the beach restricted by a bikini is objectionable in a picture or an advertisement. One is studied and the other is gazed at in public. I shall take cognizance of the question. I do not know whether there is legislation dealing with the matter, but the question has been asked and attention has been drawn to what people are thinking. No doubt public reaction will control this type of thing more than anything else.

WOMBATS.

The Hon. A. J. MELROSE: Having noticed articles in the press on Friday and again today about the wombat position on the Nullarbor Plain, can the Chief Secretary say

whether the Government will take immediate steps to see that these animals which have been exterminated over most of Australia, and which were common in South Australia a few years ago, will not be extinguished by spot-lighting people in search of food for pets in the metropolitan area? Will the Government take immediate steps to see that the position is controlled?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I am not sure whether this is a matter that concerns the Minister of Agriculture. I will note the honourable member's question and see whether anything can be done in the direction he requests. The honourable member was talking about wombats and not dingbats?

The Hon. A. J. Melrose: Wombats.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I saw a statement in the press this morning that to me seemed to throw some light on the subject, that it was sought to exterminate the wombats where they were causing a problem to vermin fences. That gave some interest to the question because with our protected animals, such as opossums, I know that the Minister is continually being requested from some sources for permits to destroy animals that become a nuisance. That is the picture that I have surrounding the question and it is to get rid of a nuisance rather than an over-all killing out of wombats. I believe the question will interest the Minister of Agriculture and I shall refer it to him.

FESTIVAL HALL.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (on notice): In the event of the Adelaide City Council determining upon a site for the building of a festival hall and a monetary grant being made for this purpose, will the Government enact a provision that an architectural competition be conducted from among the practising architects in South Australia for the designing of such festival hall?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The Government has no information of any such proposed building, nor has it considered any grant in aid of its erection.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENT.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL (on notice): What is the amount of the new State land tax assessment in each of the categories of the sliding scale of the tax?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The information will not be available in these cate-

gories until billing is completed for 1961-1962 and a complete analysis made of individual taxpayers' accounts following the application of the contemplated amendments. The Treasurer will give certain more general statistics on this matter when presenting his Budget Speech this afternoon.

WHYALLA TOWN COMMISSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Bill recommitted.

New clause 6—"Commission's powers to borrow money."

The Hon. N. L. JUDE (Minister of Local Government): Honourable members have not had a chance to consider the new clause because the amendment has not been placed on their files, although this will be done at the earliest possible opportunity. I therefore move that progress be reported.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

APPRAISERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This is a fairly simple provision designed to remove an anomaly from the Appraisers Act. That Act requires all appraisers to be licensed but by section 4 exempts persons "duly licensed according to law to act as auctioneers". The Auctioneers Act provides, among other things, that an auctioneer's clerk duly licensed under that Act may act as an auctioneer and the result is that not only are auctioneers exempted from being licensed under the Appraisers Act, but also their clerks, who become licensed or registered without any particular formalities. Moreover a clerk's licence may be transferred to any other clerk upon payment of a small fee. While, if valuations are done by clerks in the name and on behalf of the principal auctioneer, the latter accepts full responsibility, it is the view of the Government that it was not the intention of the legislation that clerks should be entitled to make valuations in their own right or in their own name. The Bill, by clause 3, makes it clear that only persons licensed as auctioneers are to be exempt from the requirements of the Appraisers Act.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH secured the adjournment of the debate.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This is a very simple Bill containing only one substantive clause which amends the principal Act by inserting therein a new section to enable the Treasurer to execute a further guarantee to the Commonwealth Trading Bank for a re-payment of an amount not exceeding £500,000 being the whole or any part of the loan to be made by that bank to South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited upon terms and conditions similar to those covering the guarantee already made by the Treasurer in pursuance of the principal Act.

Honourable members will recall that some five years ago the Commonwealth Trading Bank made a loan of £1,000,000 to the company on the security of a floating charge over the company's assets supported by a guarantee for £500,000 given by the State Government pursuant to the principal Act. By the end of this year it is expected that the company will have purchased and built silos with a total storage capacity of just over 17,000,000 bushels at a total cost of some £3,500,000. To complete the planned storage capacity of 30,000,000 bushels, over 12,500,000 bushels of storage capacity will be required.

The company is repaying £88,000 per annum in reduction of the original loan and further silo construction depends upon tolls and charges in respect of wheat received and its income from this source is in turn influenced by seasonal deliveries. To enable the company to proceed with its programme for silo construction, it recently sought the assistance of the Government in an approach to the Commonwealth Trading Bank for a further loan of £1,000,000. Following upon representations by the Government, the Commonwealth Trading Bank recently agreed to make the additional amount available to the company on the condition that the State Government should provide a guarantee for £500,000 as before. The object of the present Bill is to enable this to be done.

I believe that honourable members need not be informed as to the importance of the grant of assistance in this matter. All are aware of the fact that this affects one of our principal industries. Apart from increases in the cost of cornsacks (the use of which, incidentally, in the absence of adequate bulk handling facilities, involves an annual loss of something like £1,500,000 in overseas balances), the availability

of adequate silo storage would facilitate rail handling, prevent risk of loss and deterioration of grain, ease the strain on shipping and assist in the proper treatment of bulk grain. The loan which is sought by the company is more-over designed only to accelerate the programme and indeed it is expected that repayment would be made in full within a period of five years. The achievements of this bulk handling system during the last year of large grain production are sufficient to prove the necessity of further accommodation for the bulk storage of grain. I have pleasure in submitting this Bill to the House.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 31. Page 671.)

The Hon. W. W. ROBINSON (Northern): In supporting the Bill I congratulate the Government, the Treasurer and Treasury officials on the very efficient manner in which the finances of this State have been administered over many years. Last year there was a credit of over £1,000,000 after providing £1,500,000 for the extension of electric power to the South-East. Some people ask why budget for a surplus, why not spend all the money in promoting the interests of the State? It will be remembered that last year there was a bountiful production of over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, barley and oats, and the consequent revenue of the Railways Department and Harbors Board greatly assisted in creating this favourable position. I believe that after a bountiful year it is necessary to make provision for years that will not be so good.

The State has been allocated some £33,000,000 and the Loan Estimates provide for the channelling of that amount for the most urgent public works. Some criticism has been made in another place regarding the amount available for housing. I consider that the amount provided under the various headings is satisfactory, the total amount, including repayments of previous loans from the Housing Trust, being some £24,600,000. When a repayment of a Housing Trust loan is made, it is permitted to use this amount to build additional houses. The Loan Council granted this State an additional £1,200,000, a small increase over last year's amount. However, the basic wage increase equalled the amount of the increased loan, which normally would mean the Housing Trust would not build an increased number of

houses. Nevertheless, the programme for this year provides for more houses and more money will be made available than has ever been available before to enable a bigger programme to be carried out. It has been reported that there is no waiting time at present for an advance for housing from the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the State Bank has a shorter waiting time than it has had for two years.

Notwithstanding this, there has been considerable criticism of the amount allocated. I suggest that as a people we are getting things out of perspective, and that there should be some individual responsibility. I believe we should encourage our people to do something for themselves. Young people should endeavour to save, so that the considerable sums saved will be of value to them when they decide to build a house. They will also find that that saving will stand them in good stead in meeting their future commitments.

I am pleased with the amount set aside for water reticulation and the progress made during the year. Water has been provided for those few people who previously had been denied a supply at Appila and Booleroo Centre, and there is provision for tanks to be built at Kimba for £50,000. Kimba, over the years, has had a considerable sum of money spent on it, but even now there is no guaranteed water supply. The provision of these additional tanks will assist Kimba when later the Murray pipeline is taken as far as Iron Knob, because then the position can be reviewed and in all probability a smaller, more economic pipe can be put through to use the storages which are at present at Kimba. There is a proposal for the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline, and approval has been given for the extension of that line from Hughes Gap. In the Address in Reply debate on August 1 the Hon. Mr. Bevan said that owing to the condition of the water supply in Whyalla and the possibility of a shortage there this coming summer, it was desirable to get on with the duplication of that pipeline at once. I point out that everything possible is being done with regard to the water supply for Whyalla and other districts along that northern pipeline by the installation of boosters. I was present at the turning-on of water at Melrose about 10 days ago and on the return trip we called in at the Baroota reservoir and saw pumps being installed to pump water that leaks through the banks of the reservoir. Quite a percentage of this water has been captured and used to supply Port Pirie, but there is still some leakage, and the pumps will take up this water

and pump it into the main which serves Port Augusta and Whyalla. Another booster pump will send the water on with greater force to Whyalla. I am told that this will provide a considerable quantity of water for towns north of the reservoir. One person who has been using water that has leaked from the Baroota reservoir for a number of years has spent, so I understand, about £4,500 on plant for an irrigation scheme and if this water is not available to him he will suffer great hardship.

Before the Morgan-Whyalla main can be duplicated, plans must be prepared and pipes ordered and manufactured, and it is possible that the main will not reach Whyalla in time for next summer. There are also other important works, such as a trunk main from the Barossa reservoir to Paskeville. The existing main is in a very bad way. Last summer it gave tremendous trouble to those supervising it and a considerable quantity of water was wasted. The same applies to the trunk main from Knott's Hill to Minnipa on Eyre Peninsula. Its replacement must take priority over the duplication of the main to Whyalla. At the same time, every possible provision is being made to see that water is supplied for these towns. Recently the Public Works Committee took evidence on the supply of water to Mount Gambier, particularly in relation to the summer after next. If this work is not undertaken there will be a great fire hazard. Provision must be made for the projected pulp mill to be established in the South-East. I was interested to learn that the water for this project will be taken from Eight Mile Creek, where some 50,000,000 gallons a day is running out to sea, almost the same quantity as is pumped through the Mannum-Adelaide system. This water will now be utilized and will return some of the money spent in draining the surrounding area. It seems a pity that we should be spending large sums to drain the water into the ocean when we have spent about £5,100,000 on drainage schemes. I know that these schemes have improved the land and there will be considerable returns from this work, but it is a pity that the water cannot be utilized in some way. There is an additional sum of £620,000 on the Loan Estimates for drainage in this area.

A considerable sum has also been set aside for education. An amount of £6,000,000 is being made available for school buildings. I am pleased that provision is being made for technical high schools at such places as Whyalla, Port Pirie and Mount Gambier. Much industrialization is taking place in those

areas and it is fitting that this money should be made available to train artisans in the area in which they live and will be employed. It has been very difficult for country boys and girls to get training in these subjects, and therefore these schools will be a great boon. It is also proposed to establish area schools at Coomandook, Geranium, Kangaroo Inn, Keith, Mallala, Mount Compass and Kimba. Excellent results are being achieved at area schools, which give children in outlying areas a much better education. Large sums have been spent on school buildings generally. The cost of some high schools included in the Loan Estimates is as high as £341,000, but in previous years it has reached £420,000. More attention must be given in designing schools in order to cut down this huge expenditure. Schools have been built with a central corridor with provision for classrooms which require better light, whereas domestic science and woodwork rooms not requiring quite the same light could be built on the south side and result in a great saving. I am not cavilling at any money proposed to be spent on effective education, and I would not favour cutting down the cost if it resulted in lessening the value of education, but I think that the cost of schools could be considerably reduced if more attention were given to the design, and then there would be sufficient money for other country schools which are labouring under great difficulties to bring them up to a reasonable standard. There is no point in labouring the question. I appreciate the manner in which the affairs of the State have been managed. We have had the extension of electricity to almost every part of the State and accommodation has been provided for all those attending at schools. Water is now being reticulated to some 96 per cent of the people and altogether I consider that very satisfactory provision is being made in these

Estimates for the good management of the State. I believe that they will go a long way towards easing the unemployment position. We can look forward with confidence to the coming year and I have pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. L. H. DENSLEY (Southern): I, too, have pleasure in supporting the Bill and congratulate the Government on its ability to recoup the Loan Account with £877,000 because of savings made last financial year. Government affairs are so well handled that it is difficult to criticize its financial activities. The Loan programme sets out the undertakings which it envisages and for which money will be borrowed. It is interesting to see that the aggregate of works and housing will exceed in 1961-62 the figure for the previous year by about 10 per cent. This must be of great satisfaction to all people in the State. We have some unemployed people and anything that can be done to provide work must be advantageous. There has been some criticism regarding our unemployment position and the alleged reduction in the housing programme, but the public does not fully realize the Government's programme for maintaining employment as much as possible. In this matter we have much for which to thank the Government. I have taken the following figures from the *Quarterly Abstract of South Australian Statistics* about the commencement of houses and flats:

Year.	New Houses.	New Flats.	Total.
1955	8,261	166	8,427
1956	7,463	149	7,612
1957	6,898	371	7,269
1958	7,141	769	7,910
1959	8,665	713	9,378
1960	9,473	713	10,186

They show the growth in our housing requirements. Further information from the statistics shows the values of new housing in those years:

Year.	New Houses.	New Flats.	Total.	Total for all dwellings.
	£	£	£	£
1955	24,890,000	386,000	25,276,000	40,187,000
1956	23,077,000	323,000	23,400,000	34,195,000
1957	22,281,000	840,000	23,121,000	34,062,000
1958	22,846,000	1,831,000	24,677,000	39,444,000
1959	28,189,000	1,717,000	29,906,000	47,199,000
1960	32,008,000	1,922,000	33,930,000	54,007,000

We have continued to progress over the years in the number of dwellings erected. To show that there has been very little deterioration in the position I point out that the number of dwellings commenced in the quarter ended

December 1960 was 2,342 houses and 134 flats. For the quarter ended March 1961 the figures were 2,067 and 114 respectively. As the building trade provides much employment it is pleasing to know that we have been able to

maintain satisfactory progress in our housing, and I am sure that the position is better than it is in some other States. If we continue with this progress, and because of the additional money available under the Loan Estimates for this purpose, we shall gradually relieve the unemployment position.

Provision is made under the Advances to Settlers Act for £208,000 for loans against last year's provision of £52,000. Years ago farmers generally availed themselves of the provisions of that Act to obtain developmental funds, but gradually the demand fell away to practically nothing. It is pleasing now to see that the Government is again making available for that purpose a large sum because it will assist many people who are not able to take advantage of money offered by the Commonwealth Development Bank to get over certain difficulties. I hope rural areas will be much improved by the use of that money in the development of farm properties. On the other hand, £27,000 was provided last year under the Crown Lands Development Act and £30,000 is provided this year. It should be easy for the Government to spend that money in the development of land for occupation because much land is still available for intending settlers, and many people desire to go on the land but have not the finance to buy developed properties.

The Minister's second reading explanation pointed out that 5,000 acres of forests will be planted in 1961-62 and that an increase of five per cent is expected in milling in the State's forests. If South Australia is fortunate enough to get the proposed pulp mill in the South-East we shall no longer face the problem of how to dispose of our timber, but we shall have to find sufficient timber to keep that mill operating. Additional plantings are justified because the forests should continue to increase in size and add to the profits and general financial development of the State.

With regard to the Railways Department, which achieved one of its greatest successes last year, reduced running costs and the improvement in revenue were items with which we should all be very happy. The provision of water supplies is a Government responsibility that has been successfully carried out for many years. Water has been carried further and further afield for the benefit of agricultural lands and country townships, and that is a trend for which money should be provided. I am pleased that so many country towns were supplied this year with water, but I point out that there is a large area between the Melbourne railway line and the Coorong extend-

ing to Mundalla that could profitably be developed. The land would be productive if water were available. I hope that we do not have to wait too long before water is available for the development of that scheme.

Some criticism has been levelled at the Government about the Metropolitan Abattoirs, and it appears that the Abattoirs Board will have to borrow money this year. I commend the board for its policy in introducing efficiency experts to overhaul its working programme and to try to find ways and means by which it may economize. Suggestions have been made that some people are afraid of difficulties that may arise from the new selling methods to be adopted by the abattoirs. The board believes the new methods will be more efficient, but some people consider they may be costly. I believe the board is doing the right thing in having a general survey made of the abattoirs with a view to greater savings and efficiency.

When various committees have inquired into the possibility of establishing abattoirs in various parts of South Australia comment has been made in other States that the South Australian Metropolitan Abattoirs is one of the best in Australia. I hope that we can maintain that reputation and that the abattoirs can be continued on a financial basis that will be mutually profitable for producers and the Government. We often lose sight of the fact that the Metropolitan Abattoirs does more than merely provide a killing works. The board operates under an Act that provides for certain things, one of which is that meat must be delivered. When a city spreads as Adelaide has spread, the delivery of meat over a great area must be tremendously costly and affect the economic running of the abattoirs. Whether that problem can be overcome by some method, such as the building of a meat hall, will probably be determined by the efficiency experts who are examining the question. Many country towns are interested in getting an abattoir, particularly because of the killing costs at the Metropolitan Abattoirs, which are much higher than costs in some other States where animals are killed in country abattoirs.

The Government is again faced with a formidable programme for the provision of various schools in country and metropolitan areas and a considerable sum is also necessary for the University and the Institute of Technology. I wish to reply briefly to the criticisms levelled against the Government regarding the University. One criticism was that

neither the State nor the Commonwealth provided nearly sufficient funds to meet University requirements. Another was that the University lost teaching staff because it did not pay enough to retain professors and teachers. South Australia is doing much to support the University of Adelaide financially. At present 6,700 students, including 1,000 part-time technological and conservatorium students, attend the University, but the cost of running this institution is great. The annual expenditure budget of the University for this year is £2,444,000 and everybody appreciates that it is quite impossible to maintain and run a university on proper lines on the annual fees paid by the students. Consequently, the Government is called upon, from time to time, to assist in financing the University, and we can say unhesitatingly that the State Government is meeting its obligations in this matter.

As well as providing all the finance for the large number of departmental schools, it also provides a large sum for tertiary education. The Government, subsidized, if I can use that expression, by the Commonwealth for payments to the University, is called upon to pay a substantial part of the cost of university education and the Institute of Technology. As the Hon. Mr. Bardolph said, the University has been most fortunate in receiving private endowments and gifts. Prior to 1957 these totalled £1,271,000, and I am sure everyone will appreciate that many of these endowments were made at a period when £50,000 or £60,000 was considered a large sum of money. The Bonython Hall, which probably cost £50,000 to build, would cost four or five times that amount if built today. The further back we go the greater the disparity between the actual amount endowed and the value of it today. We realize that a considerable amount of this money was given when its value was greater than it is today, and buildings were erected at a mere fraction of what the cost would be today.

The Hon. Mr. Bardolph mentioned that much of this money was tied in a manner of little use to the University, but that statement needs correcting. There is still a considerable amount of that money returning only $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and it will continue to do so, but on a declining scale, until 1963, when all of the University funds will be on a basis nearer the current revenue-returning investment. When this position is reached there will be a more realistic view of the position of university funds, because a large amount has already been transferred to earn higher rates

of interest. Since 1957 there has been a considerable number of private endowments and gifts. There is a tendency for people to say that in the early days much money was given to the University, and fortunately many people still make gifts. In 1958, £93,000 was received; in 1959, £29,000; in 1960, £59,000; and up to now in 1961, £38,000 has been received in gifts or endowments. In 1958, £140,000 was received by outside grants for particular projects; in 1959, £135,000; in 1960, £175,000; and in 1961, £196,000. As far as possible, all of this money is spent in the year in which it is provided, and it shows the appreciation that primary producers and industry generally have for the value of the University. The Commonwealth Government grants have been considerable, but are consequent upon the State providing money as recommended under the Murray report. In 1958, the State provided £795,000 with a Commonwealth subsidy of £468,000; in 1959, the State provided £913,000 which resulted in a Commonwealth subsidy of £549,000; in 1960, the State provided £996,000 and the Commonwealth subsidy was £676,000; in 1961 the State contributed £1,329,000, and the Commonwealth subsidy was £832,000. There is a maximum which the Commonwealth Government will contribute, and it is to the credit of the State that it has received the maximum contribution recommended by the Murray report for the whole of that period. That is something that South Australia has achieved, but some of the other States have not been so successful.

The Hon. C. R. Story: There would not be much foundation for what the Hon. Mr. Bardolph said.

The Hon. L. H. DENSLEY: I hope that honourable members will draw that conclusion from these remarks.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I made no charges against the University; as a matter of fact, I was supporting it.

The Hon. L. H. DENSLEY: This State agreed to provide the amounts as recommended by the commissioners and has received the maximum subsidies, but not all of the States accepted that financial responsibility.

The suggestion has been made that the University lacks funds to pay proper salaries to professors and lecturers, and loses the best of its staff to other States and overseas. It has been the aim, particularly in South Australia, to maintain equality of salaries with other Australian universities. The present basic salary of a professor is £4,000 a year; a reader £2,950 to £3,230; a senior lecturer

£2,450 to £2,900; a lecturer £1,675 to £2,340; a senior tutor £1,400 to £1,600; and a tutor and demonstrator £1,075 to £1,300. Salaries in South Australia are equal to those in all States except the University of N.S.W. and the National University, which pay a little more to the professors than is done here.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: What is the number of professorial staff that have left the Adelaide University and gone to other universities?

The Hon. L. H. DENSLEY: One may ask what is the number of other professors who have left other universities and come to the Adelaide University? We are in a happier position regarding staff than some other States, and that is a complete answer to the honourable member. There is a generous superannuation scheme available to the teaching staff, and in addition there are the advantages of a better living standard, a better city in which to live, and better conditions and a better cultural environment than are available at other places. The retiring age of the teaching staff is 65 years unless there are exceptional circumstances, but because of the general shortage of qualified teachers in most universities, it appears desirable that a higher retiring age should be considered. It was recommended by the Murray Commission that the provision of funds by the Government for building purposes over three years should be £750,000. A further £60,000 for equipment is to be provided by the Commonwealth Government. I think we can say that the State has lived up to the requirements of the university according to its set-up. Obviously, with the great expansion in the number of students and buildings a great demand exists for equipment, and so they found it necessary to make recommendations to the Commonwealth Government, which it has accepted. I understand that the provision of the £60,000 is for this purpose.

In the next two years there is expected to be an annual increase in Government contributions to the university of 7½ per cent as against an increase in student numbers of 9 per cent. The number of students at the university is growing very fast and so also are their requirements. Speaking generally, one may say that the Government has offered very good building sites to the university, and I hope and expect that the Commonwealth Government will provide a subsidy for this purpose. I understand that the matter has not been finalized, but I think we can look to the Commonwealth Government to meet its responsibility in this

regard. Members will agree that both the State and the Commonwealth Governments have faced the position fairly and provided funds on a generous basis to cope with the ever-increasing requirements of a rapidly-expanding country in its tertiary education in order to meet the demands of primary and secondary industries and provide for the health and welfare of the people of this State. It is desirable that we look at these facts before we criticize too much what the university is doing and has done. I think that we can see clearly that the university helped by the Government to the fullest possible extent has been able to meet its responsibilities to the satisfaction of the State generally. The university appreciates the many gifts made to it for particular purposes, and they would be even more valuable if they were left to be used at the discretion of the university.

A line has been placed in the Estimates for fishing havens. Several places are mentioned, including Port MacDonnell, Streaky Bay and Robe. There has been a continued loss of fishing vessels with consequent loss of life, and everything that can be done to build up our fishing industry and make it safer should be readily agreed to. The Estimates provide for £6,000 for the purchase of land around Lake Butler, Robe, and £8,000 for minor works that may be authorized. As a result, Robe will be very much safer for fishing and much more attractive as a tourist resort. If we did not consider the advantage of spending this money on the fishing industry, but only looked at it from the point of view of tourist attraction, this expenditure would pay dividends. I hope that the Government will provide the havens as expeditiously as possible. I commend it for the very good work it has done and support the Estimates.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I thought that I should speak in reply, because I have appreciated the attention and interest shown by honourable members, and the promptitude with which they have dealt with the measure. The Hon. Mr. Shard (Leader of the Opposition) followed immediately on my explanation of the Bill with his speech, and other honourable members have addressed themselves to the Bill. We have just heard a very valuable contribution by the Hon. Mr. Densley, who obviously has given much thought and attention to the measure. I was very interested in the whole debate, which indicated the awareness of honourable members of the Government's judicious spending of Loan funds. Some suggestions have been made and some honourable members expressed the hope that there

would be an early inclusion of further projects. That brings me to the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Bevan, who contended that although the Estimates provided for the expenditure of several million pounds some of the projects would not be completed this financial year. I hope I did not suggest they would. I find, when referring to my speech on the second reading, that for instance £10,000 was being provided to commence a certain work, that £23,000 was set down for the completion of a dredging project at Port Pirie, and £212,000 for the commencement of another project. All the way through it is quite unavoidable that we must commence a project and that only a certain amount can be provided in any one year. I believe that some £18,000,000 is provided for the duplication of the Whyalla main. Obviously, the whole sum cannot be spent on the Whyalla project this year. A section is to be done. On the question of priorities the expenditure is to be spread. It is desirable that that should be so.

In the interests of sustained employment it would be a bad thing if the Government were to complete the whole of this programme in one year. This would result in the movement of labour from one industry to another. I did not set out to suggest that all the projects referred to in the Government's programme would be concluded in 12 months, but they

will be put into operation to the maximum extent according to the authority provided in the Bill and as further Loan funds are made available. The Government is anxious to maintain maximum employment so that the development and progress of the State should not be impaired in any way due to any financial changes that may take place. I gathered from honourable members' remarks that this was also their view and that the money available should be applied as far as practicable to projects that would help in the development of industry and the prosperity of the State. If all this money were to be spent on non-productive ventures I do not know how we should meet the increased demands on Loan funds and the payment of interest. There must be some corresponding development of the State's general economy if we are to maintain this degree of spending. The programme submitted, which has been generally approved by honourable members, is for that purpose. I thank honourable members for the interest they have shown in the measure.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3.42 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, September 19, at 2.15 p.m.