

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Thursday, March 16, 1972

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act Amendment,
Law of Property Act Amendment,
Public Supply and Tender Act Amendment,
University of Adelaide Act Amendment.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter:

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Following the resignation of Mr. Steele Hall, M.P., as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, I have to advise that Dr. Bruce Charles Eastick, B.V.Sc., F.A.C.V.Sc., R.D.A., M.P., was this day formally appointed as Leader of the Liberal and Country League in the House of Assembly.

Yours faithfully,

W. P. McAnaney, Party Chairman.

I wish to take this opportunity of extending my congratulations to the honourable member on his appointment to the high office of Leader of the Opposition.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): On behalf of the Government, I tender the Government's congratulations to the new Leader of the Opposition. I am sure that he will fulfil the duties of his high post with much credit to himself and his Party, and I look forward to the necessary co-operation that should occur always in this Parliament to obtain what is, in the view of us all, the best for South Australia.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the Premier for your expressions of congratulations. I appreciate the magnitude of the task that has been given me, and I indicate to the people of South Australia, as I do to this House, that I will not shirk my responsibilities.

PETITION: HASLAM JETTY

Mr. Gunn presented a petition from 238 residents of South Australia, praying that the House would ensure that no portion of the Haslam jetty was demolished.

Petition received and read.

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DARTMOUTH DAM

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier state the extent of the work to be carried out in this financial year on the Dartmouth dam project? Recently, in association with colleagues on this side, I visited the site of the proposed Dartmouth dam. During the visit which included many aspects of the Murray River system, we met the Deputy Commissioner of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, which it is believed will be the body charged with responsibility for designing the project. Discussions indicated that no design work was being carried out at that time. This week we had notice that the Victorian Parliament was recently informed that the construction of the dam would shortly be commenced. Subsequently a press statement has indicated that this work will entail the construction of a track to the site and early preparatory work for the diversion tunnel. As the Premier's Party has not got on with the job in the two years it has been in office, I ask the Premier to inform us what is the actual situation this year.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The South Australian Government has proclaimed the Dartmouth dam legislation in accordance with the provisions of that legislation, to take effect from March 30 this year. The proclamation was made today by agreement with the Commonwealth Government and the other Governments concerned. If the Leader looks back at the original time table for the dam, he will see that in fact dam works were originally to have been commenced last year. The diversion works will now start immediately after March 30 and will be carried out during the remainder of this financial year. It is expected that work on the main dam will commence in the next financial year.

Mr. McANANEY: Can the Minister of Works say when plans will be available so that tenders can be called for the construction of Dartmouth dam?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Offhand, I cannot give that information. I will check with the South Australian Commissioner on the River Murray Commission (Mr. Beaney) to find out what is the programme, and I will bring down a report for the honourable member, probably on Tuesday.

APPRENTICES

Mr. WELLS: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry provide current figures relating to

the engagement of apprentices in South Australia this year?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: From the enrolment of first-year apprentices in technical colleges at the end of last week it seems clear that, unless employers take some action now, the number of apprentices commencing employment this year will be substantially less than in 1971. I was informed this morning that in the technical colleges in the metropolitan area the enrolment at the end of last week was 113 fewer than last year. The main trade groups in which there have been reductions are engineering, 75; electrical, 25; electronic, 24; and hairdressing, 25. In the engineering trades this represents a 16 per cent reduction. On the other hand, there are more apprentices in the automotive trade (18) and the food trade (25), while the enrolments are about the same as last year in the building, plumbing and printing trades. The lower enrolments are not confined to the metropolitan area, as there are 41 fewer first-year apprentices in the country technical colleges and 33 fewer enrolments for correspondence courses for country apprentices. Overall, the total enrolment of first-year apprentices at the end of last week (2,385) is 187 less than at the same time last year, which is a reduction of 7 per cent. The employment statistics issued by the Commonwealth Minister for Labour and National Service last Monday showed that there were still over 5,000 juniors registered for employment in this State. I am writing to various employer organizations to inform them of the serious decline in the employment of new apprentices and asking them to urge their members to reconsider their apprentice employment situation. Plenty of qualified young men and women are seeking apprenticeship, and it is in the interests of employers generally to ensure that there is no reduction in the number of persons being trained to be tradesmen.

CRIME RATE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As my question relates to a matter of policy, I address it to the Premier. Can he say what action, if any, the Government intends to take regarding the steadily increasing crime rate in South Australia? Yesterday the annual report of the Commissioner of Police was laid on the table of this House, and it showed a significant increase in what I regard as the more serious crimes. The report states:

Despite the small variation in the total of all offences reported to police in 1970-71 compared with the previous 12 months, increases in the following crime made greater

demands on the time of members of this department.

Then are set out the various categories of crime, such as larceny from the person, robbery with violence and drug offences, the latter of which increased from 36 to 177. I also notice in the report that there has been a total increase of 90 in the strength of the Police Force, but that has obviously not been enough to cope with what has happened: that point is made. I have taken out the figures back to the quarter ended March 31, 1969, and during the whole of that time the same trend is apparent. I need not go through the figures, but I have them here. Finally, today I received (I guess other members have also received) from Mr. Ralph Tremethick, of the Police Association, a circular letter dealing principally with the matter of demonstrations and including this paragraph:

The safety of the public is the supreme law and the federation is concerned at the present trend towards accepting lawlessness as part of the daily scene without any real effort being made to help the police get rid of this unnecessary and unwanted situation.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member will know that the Government has appointed a committee to investigate the substance and practice of the criminal law in South Australia and the laws relating to penology. It is expected that from this will come recommendations relating to criminal law, to the detection of crime, and to the treatment of those whom the community should decide are criminals. The position shown by the figures the honourable member has quoted has obtained in most urbanized areas in the world to a far greater extent than here previously and as, on present indications from the United Nations surveys, this is the most urban part of the most urban nation of the world, it would be surprising if we did not see something of the same sort of trends. The honourable member asks what the Government will do: we have taken the action we promised to take. If the honourable member has a constructive suggestion to make, rather than asking us what we will do, we shall be grateful to hear it.

AYERS HOUSE

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Premier say whether tenders will be called from people wishing to nominate as licensee of the proposed restaurant in Ayers House, North Terrace? Last Tuesday, I asked the Premier a question about this matter and I thought I had asked him this specific question,

but the Premier did not reply specifically in that way. I have checked *Hansard*, which shows clearly that I had not asked the question that I meant to ask (on that occasion I asked about structural alterations and whether tenders would be called). However, I did not mean to refer to tenders relating to building work: I should like to know whether tenders will be called for a person actually to run the restaurant, whether arrangements have already been made in this regard, or whether an arrangement will be made without actual calling of tenders.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: That matter has not yet been determined. Submissions will certainly be sought from people who seek to run restaurants in the areas that the Government will be developing for that purpose, which is important to attracting tourists to South Australia. The honourable member will realize that tenders relating to certain types of restaurant are not easy to get: he will know that, from a tourist point of view, various types of restaurant provide various types of cuisine service, and it is not easy to call tenders for these the same as one calls tenders through the Supply and Tender Board. However, the precise proposal in relation to lessees of restaurants has not yet been decided on. The whole matter of the development and use of areas on North Terrace and elsewhere in the metropolitan area is still the subject of examination by a working party.

PROSPECT SCHOOL

Mr. CUMBE: Can the Minister of Education say why the project that was designed in conjunction with the Prospect City Council to enlarge the area of the Prospect Demonstration School has been abandoned? This joint project, which was evolved between the council and the Education Department, involved the acquisition of several properties in Boyle Street.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: There are two misleading statements in the honourable member's explanation. One is that the project has been abandoned and the other is the implication that it had been designed prior to my becoming Minister. Discussions have been going on with the Prospect City Council in relation to the school. The honourable member has asked several questions about this and I have indicated in my replies that, as one or two of the properties in which we were interested had only recently been sold, we did not intend to acquire them compulsorily but that we intended only to negotiate

for them. Negotiations have taken place with the owners of those properties but the price being asked for them is well above the Land Board valuation. The only alternative open to us at present is to proceed to acquire compulsorily or to delay the further development of the project and the closing of Boyle Street, which would be consequential on the acquisition of certain properties. Will the honourable member say whether or not he would support compulsory acquisition of the properties in question? I understood that he believed that these properties should not be acquired compulsorily but be acquired only as a result of negotiations.

Negotiations have broken down and, unless we acquire compulsorily, the project cannot proceed. It would be of considerable value if the honourable member could indicate to me the attitude of the council, as well as the attitude of local residents and his attitude, as to whether or not he and the various organizations would support compulsory acquisition. I should be willing to reconsider my attitude on this matter if there was sufficient local support for the institution of compulsory acquisition procedures.

FLORA AND FAUNA RESERVES

Mr. RODDA: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say what arrangements can be made for the fencing and provision of water points in flora and fauna reserves by way of assistance to rural industries from the Commonwealth grant? I appreciate what the Minister has done and what he has told me by letter. Landholders who have property adjoining flora and fauna reserves know what problems are involved in fencing and have expressed concern. This appears to be a heaven-sent opportunity to make a contribution towards providing fencing and water points in these areas. I now ask the Minister whether he has made any further progress in discussing with the relevant authorities the fencing of these reserves.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I think that I have already informed the honourable member by letter of the policy currently being adopted in this regard by the National Parks Commission. We are somewhat concerned whether the current policy is meeting the situation adequately, particularly as many additional areas are being added to our national parks each year. I am aware of the problem facing the honourable member's constituents and other people in adjoining areas. All I can say is that we will consider the matter further.

One of the difficulties involved concerns priorities, bearing in mind the finance likely to be available. Although no immediate change in policy is contemplated, this matter is constantly before me.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Dr. TONKIN: Following questions already asked by the member for Torrens and by me on the subject, I ask the Minister of Education what progress is being made in finding alternative or additional accommodation for the Correspondence School. The Minister will realize that, with the increase in staff this year, the Correspondence School is under even more pressure.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: At this stage, I cannot outline any plans or other details concerning the Correspondence School. I hope the members for Bragg and Torrens will appreciate that, unless we take over school buildings that might be available at some other suburban site, the rehousing of the Correspondence School would require additional buildings to be erected; nothing of any substance could be undertaken for a couple of years in the way of additional building. If we can provide quick relief to the difficulty of overcrowding at the Correspondence School it will have to be by way of providing accommodation in one of the inner suburban primary schools where there is spare accommodation that can be suitably upgraded. An additional problem is that we do not want the Correspondence School to be divided between two sites. From that information, the member for Bragg will appreciate the difficulties involved in solving this problem. All I can do is assure him that we are considering the problem and, if we can find a suitable solution, it will be implemented as soon as possible.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about the future of the Agriculture Department?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am informed that neither the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture, nor the Department of the Premier and of Development initiated a report from the Agriculture Department with the object of dispensing with or dispersing part of it. However, in view of the rapidly changing demands of the agricultural industries, the Director of Agriculture is at present carrying out an investigation of the activities of the

department with a view to determining whether these might be modified or expanded to meet present-day needs of industry.

WILLUNGA RAILWAY LAND

Mr. HOPGOOD: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say what is the future of the land once occupied by the railway line from Hallett Cove to Willunga? In recent weeks, two letters have been written to newspapers by people living in my district who have expressed concern about the closure of this railway line. These people are some years late, as it is now a year since this Parliament passed legislation permitting the Railways Commissioner to pull up the rails, and it is even longer since trains ran on this line. I believe that these people are concerned lest this land be permanently alienated for housing or some other purpose.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Although this Parliament decided to discontinue the rail service from Marino to Willunga, the Government has determined that the real estate comprising the route shall not be sold but be retained as a possible transportation corridor in the future. This land will certainly not be disposed of but be kept available for use, if and when the need arises. In the meantime, as members know, legislation has been approved to extend the railway line on another route to Christie Downs. I am sure that the new path followed will adequately serve that area.

PORT LINCOLN HOUSING

Mr. CARNIE: In the temporary absence of the Premier, will the Minister of Works have investigated the possibility of obtaining a low rental Housing Trust house in Port Lincoln for a constituent of mine? Normally, in the case of such requests, I approach the Housing Trust myself, but this case seems to be so deserving and urgent that I raise the matter with the Minister. This is the case of a family with five children whose ages range from 16 years to two years; the father, who has an inoperable malignancy, is currently in hospital in Adelaide. As the family has scant financial resources, it urgently requires a house within its means before the father returns home. This case highlights a matter I raised in a question last year when I asked that consideration be given to constructing more low-rental houses in Port Lincoln, where there was a need for them. Nevertheless, I should be grateful if the Minister could consider this case. I have from this man's doctor

a letter supporting the request and I shall be happy to make it available to the Minister, as well as the letter I have received from the people concerned.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As a matter of urgency, I will take up the case for the honourable member to see whether something cannot be done immediately. I point out that it is possible for the trust to reduce the rental of a normal trust house. In addition, from time to time in certain areas the trust builds low-rental houses for pensioners. These houses are financed from a special grant, and the low rents charged do not allow the fund to accrue to the extent that many houses can be built from it. In this case, we will certainly do everything possible to assist what obviously appears to be a needy family.

HIGHBURY EAST SEWERAGE

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Works ascertain when the discharge point of a common effluent drainage scheme that is discharging into a creek on a council reserve adjacent to Barracks Road, Highbury East, near where Alister Avenue joins Barracks Road, will be connected to an Engineering and Water Supply Department trunk sewer? On July 30, 1970, the Minister told me by letter that Cabinet had approved the expenditure of \$89,100 for a sewer to serve Tolley's winery, Hope Valley, to provide discharge points for common effluent systems, and to renew the area bounded by Amber Avenue, Zircon Avenue, and Lower North-East Road, Highbury East. The effluent discharging into this creek may or may not be a health hazard, but the smell coming from it is offensive to nearby residents, especially as in some cases the effluent drains through their properties. The outlet to which I have referred has not been connected and I presume that it is one of the discharge points referred to in the Minister's letter.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will obtain the report requested by the honourable member and bring it down as soon as possible.

HILLS FACE QUARRYING

Mr. MATHWIN: In the temporary absence of the Premier, will the Minister of Environment and Conservation state the Government's policy regarding quarrying on the hills face? Part of a letter that I have received from one of my constituents states:

Beautifying the scarred areas after quarrying is completed, as suggested by the Premier, is too late, as the damage has been done

and the beautiful contours of the Hills are lost for ever.

In view of this and the many suggestions by the Government about what will happen, I ask the Minister, what is the Government's policy on this matter.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: First, I refer the honourable member to regulations regarding the hills face zone that I laid on the table of this House last week, in which he will see some specific protections applicable to the hills face zone in respect of quarrying. I point out that the present position of quarries in the hills face zone has been discussed in recent weeks and some people have suggested that action be taken to prevent further activities by these quarries. It should be pointed out to members that, if this were done, not only would the Government be faced with the problems of compensating quarry owners already operating in the hills but (and this is more important) the existing scars would remain as at present, and this would be undesirable. The honourable member will probably recall that in the Bill for the new Mining Act, which was debated in this Chamber last year, we provided for the establishment of a fund toward which all quarry operators would be required to pay a levy to be used for rehabilitation of the Adelaide Hills. Therefore, in future years the Government, through money from this fund, will be able to repair, by rehabilitation programmes, some of the damage that has been done to the Hills. In addition, the legislation provides that all existing quarries operating in the Adelaide Hills are required to provide a plan of management for future activities so that all their work can be planned in such a way that rehabilitation work can be undertaken as the quarrying proceeds. As a result, at some stage in the future we shall be able to mask the present quarry scars by planting both tree and ground cover, and the quarries will not be visible from the Adelaide Plains. I think that these factors, together with my invitation to the honourable member to examine the regulations laid on the table last week in relation to the hills face zone, fully answer his question.

PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Can the Minister of Works say whether the Government still intends to alter the method of assessing the value of properties for acquisition? The Minister stated publicly that the Government intended

to legislate on the basis of having a resettlement value for properties that it was taking over. He further stated that this should apply in relation to the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study plan and that it would also help the people of Chain of Ponds. I realize that it is not competent to debate the merits of this, but the Minister said this and he also said that the Government intended to introduce legislation along these lines this session. I consider that there is much difficulty with this type of legislation, and it would be revolutionary as regards the assessment of properties. Nevertheless, the Minister made the statement and I wondered what was his present intention.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, I made the statement and I believe now, as I did when I made it, that this matter must be considered and action taken. At present the Minister of Roads and Transport and Minister of Local Government is examining legislation that has been drawn up to give effect to the proposition of which I spoke. As the honourable member has pointed out, there are difficulties in the matter. The problem is fairly complex and my colleague has just told me that the legislation will be ready for introduction next session (the final session of this Parliament).

PORT BROUGHTON WATER SUPPLY

Mr. VENNING: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked recently regarding the Port Broughton water supply?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Engineering and Water Supply Department is well aware that the water supply to Port Broughton and adjacent areas is inadequate at peak periods. Heavy increases in demand have been caused by recent diversification of farming pursuits and the number and type of foreshore shacks. Approval has been given for an expenditure of \$151,000 to relay five miles of 15in. main west of Barunga reservoir and this work will be completed during the coming winter. This work, which must precede any other improvements deemed to be necessary, will certainly effect considerable improvement to the overall system, as it will then be possible to increase operating pressures generally. A scheme is under consideration to provide a new trunk system to serve Port Broughton, Fisherman's Bay and adjacent farmlands.

ABORTION

Mr. GUNN: Will the Attorney-General make available to all members of the House the report of the committee that advises on

the operation of the abortion laws of this State? Last evening's *News* contains a report that the member for Playford intends to introduce legislation during the next session of Parliament to alter the abortion laws, and I think it is essential that members have the report if they are to consider this legislation properly.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will refer the question to the Minister of Health.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister of Works say what progress officers of his department are making in studies they are carrying out into salinity control in the Murray River and whether any projects have yet advanced to the stage where plans have been completed? If any such plans have been completed, has the Government approached the Commonwealth Government either for assistance in making further studies or for assistance towards the construction of these major schemes, on a similar basis to that which applies in Victoria?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member will recall that, after the Gutteridge report, which was commissioned by the River Murray Commission, became available, the Engineering and Water Supply Department made a rapid assessment, not only involving the study made in that report but giving further consideration, and quickly gave me a preliminary report, indicating that the Gutteridge report did not accurately indicate the magnitude of the problem in South Australia. The suggestion in the Gutteridge report was that works be carried out in South Australia to control salinity, and those works were estimated to cost between \$1,200,000 and \$1,500,000 yet the preliminary investigations carried out by my department show that an expenditure of about \$11,000,000 would be required to solve the problem. Since then, I have applied to the Commonwealth Government for funds to be made available to South Australia on the same basis as funds have been made available to Victoria for work in the Barr Creek area. The Commonwealth Government replied that it required a detailed report in order to determine whether or not to make funds available to the State, and it is on that report that we are currently working.

Since the preliminary report two further studies have been made available, but the investigations are not yet complete and, in fact, completion is still some way off. The

honourable member would appreciate that much investigation is required because of the number of alternatives to be studied in almost every case. These alternatives vary in cost and, when I refer to the figure of \$11,000,000, some alternatives may cost much more. I will see how long it will be before we can submit plans to the Commonwealth Government and I will let the honourable member know.

SWANPORT BRIDGE

Mr. WARDLE: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say when it is expected that plans for the new bridge at Swanport will be completed and when it is likely that tenders for work on the bridge will be called? It is now some weeks since there was any activity near the site of the proposed bridge and I desire this information on behalf of those directly affected by the purchase of the whole or part of their properties. Also, when is the bridge likely to be completed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: My only information at the moment is that it is expected that tenders will be called in October, 1973.

WHEELCHAIRS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I had a question for the Attorney-General but as he is not here I ask the Minister of Roads and Transport whether he has yet been able to examine the question I asked on October 19 last regarding the travelling of motorized wheelchairs on footpaths. I asked the Minister whether he would consider introducing legislation to provide that motorized wheelchairs be permitted to travel otherwise than on a carriageway. The Minister said he would be happy to examine the point. I have not had a reply and, I suppose, it can be argued that the Minister did not undertake to give me one. However, no legislation has been introduced on this matter, as far as I am aware, although amendments to both the Road Traffic Act and the Motor Vehicles Act have been introduced. I therefore ask the Minister whether, as he has had this question for four or five months, he has come to a decision.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am pleased to be able to inform the honourable member that the matter has not only been considered but that a decision has been made. Even if it did take four or five months, that would be nowhere near as long as the period we had to wait for replies when the honourable member was Attorney-General, especially on matters relating to roads and transport. The

Government has agreed that the appropriate legislation shall be introduced to give effect to the desire expressed by the honourable member on behalf of one of his constituents.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport yet been able to come to a conclusion about licensing persons under the age of 16 years who use motorized wheelchairs?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: You've already asked that question and I have answered it.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: No, that was a different question.

The SPEAKER: Order! I will decide the issue.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Well, I hope you decide it in my favour, Sir, because I assure you it is a different question.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member will ask his question.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On January 26, I wrote to the Minister on behalf of a constituent's 13-year-old daughter who is crippled and whose only means of transport is by a motorized wheelchair. I pointed out that she could not use that wheelchair outside in the street, and the Minister replied to me on February 4, in a sympathetic way, saying that nothing at present could be done to help her. However, the Minister also said:

In view of the importance of this matter to other possible young users of motorized wheelchairs, I have asked the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to supply me with a report as to whether it would be feasible to amend the present legislation to make provision for perhaps a special class of licence for young people who would benefit from the use of a motorized wheelchair.

We have since then had the introduction of a Bill on drivers' licences but unhappily no provision was made that would cover this case. The Minister will now realize that, while this question concerns wheelchairs, it is different from the question I asked earlier concerning wheelchairs being ridden on places other than the carriageway.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The question that the honourable member asked in the first instance I interpreted to be the question that he is now asking. Perhaps if he explained his questions in a little more detail rather than try to be so smart all the time it might be easier to understand them. I have already replied to the question that he now asks.

Mr. Millhouse: That means that I did not get a reply to my first question.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If the honourable member wants to write letters to me and quote

them back at me by date and without detail, I do not know that he can expect a much better service than he is getting. If he would like to continue the correspondence I should be happy to give him the information he seeks. The Government is completely sympathetic to the case of the 13-year-old child and we will be introducing an amendment as soon as it is possible to do so.

Mr. Millhouse: Perhaps you could listen more intently.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Perhaps you could be a little more courteous and talk a little better.

The SPEAKER: Order!

PESTICIDES

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Works a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to my recent question concerning pesticides?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague has informed me that departmental publications dealing with sheep lice and mange in pigs are available, and has supplied me with copies for the honourable member's information. The bulletin on sheep lice and ked (No. 475) and the technical circular on sarcoptic mange in pigs (No. 133) each contain a section dealing with control including a discussion of the types of chemical available and effective for the purpose. The large number of registered preparations makes it difficult to publish any recommended list without appearing to favour a particular manufacturer or group of manufacturers. Stock owners are usually advised to use a registered preparation and the product used will depend on their normal source of supply. Because of the rapid advances in the chemical industry, lists of commercial products are soon out of date. New products are registered and others withdrawn from sale monthly so that the only source of up-to-date information for the farmer is his supply source. District animal health advisers of the Agriculture Department stationed throughout the State are, however, kept supplied with the latest information available to the department and are therefore in a position to advise farmers requiring guidance. I have also been supplied with a copy of the latest list of products registered under the Stock Medicines Act together with subsequent amendments. These lists are published annually in the *Government Gazette*.

ENFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. WELLS: Will the Minister of Education consider giving permission for the re-

siting of two portable classrooms at the Enfield Primary School? The school now has an arrangement whereby two migrant English teachers are provided. One teacher handles a class of 41 children in grades 4 to 7 and the other handles a class of 41 children in grades 1 and 2. An extensive reconstruction programme is under way at the school as a result of the diligence and foresight of the Minister. These classes for migrant children will have to cease if provision is not made to house the students concerned. A dual unit next to the canteen is to be demolished and, although I was told that this work was to start today, I understand that it has been delayed for a day or two. This unit could be re-sited in the schoolgrounds to the east of its present position and, if the Minister would be considerate enough to give authority to do this, the matter would be resolved. In fairness to the Minister, I must say that representations have been made to the Education Department, which has not looked kindly on the suggestion, although I hope the Minister will look kindly on it.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I congratulate the honourable member on his thorough and lucid explanation. However, the basic difficulty may relate to whether the dual unit is a transportable unit that can be taken apart and transported to another site or whether it is a wooden classroom which would cost a considerable sum to take apart and shift to another site.

Mr. Wells: It is to be demolished.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes. The difference is that a transportable classroom can be divided into two halves, put on the back of a truck and shifted somewhere else, whereas a dual unit of wooden construction is not fully transportable and may involve the cost of a few thousand dollars even if shifted temporarily to another site within the schoolgrounds. However, in view of the problem to which the honourable member has referred, involving the teaching of English to migrant children, I will look into the matter urgently for the honourable member and, if his suggestion is not practicable, we will examine other possible ways of solving the problem.

BEACH PROTECTION

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say how much cost the Government has incurred in undertaking research along the metropolitan foreshores in connection with sand deposits? I refer (a) to costs relating to the use of a sand survey

vessel and to the costs generally of locating sand deposits in St. Vincent Gulf; and (b) to costs relating to that part of the Culver report dealing with sand movement.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I will obtain the information and bring down a report for the honourable member.

FRUIT FLY

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Agriculture, a reply to my recent question about the outbreak of fruit fly infestation in the Prospect area?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague has informed me that fruit fly eradication operations in the Prospect quarantine area are proceeding satisfactorily, with the ready co-operation of the householders affected. The measures adopted for fruit removal, bait and cover spraying are those normally used by the Agriculture Department and have in the past proved successful. The risk of fruit fly spreading from the area has been materially reduced, and the removal of dangerous host fruit will be completed shortly. Bait spraying and cover spraying in the quarantine area will continue for some time to ensure complete eradication of the insect from this area. In the Parafield Gardens and Morphetville areas, householders have also been most co-operative and similar eradication measures are proceeding smoothly. The cost of treatment of the Prospect outbreak is difficult to assess at this juncture, but total treatment costs for the three infested areas could be about \$260,000.

SCHOOL POST

Mrs. BYRNE: Is the Minister of Education aware of the high rate of postage on the South Australian State Schools Organization journal, the *School Post*, which publication is classified under category B? If the Minister is aware of this, has he taken any action in the matter? I have received correspondence from a school committee in my district stating that members of the committee believe that the *School Post* should be classified under category A, which covers publications of any "charitable, welfare, educational, scientific and technical organizations for the principal purpose of dissemination of knowledge".

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: This problem having been brought to my attention a few weeks ago by the South Australian State Schools Organization, I wrote to the Postmaster-General's Department requesting that the *School Post* be transferred from category B to category A for the reasons outlined by

the honourable member in her explanation. As yet, I have not received a reply from the Postmaster-General but, as soon as I do, I will see that the honourable member, as well as the State Schools Organization, is informed of the reply and of the attitude of the Commonwealth Government in this matter.

PORT PIRIE HARBOUR

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Works say what is the Government's intention concerning deepening the channel in the Port Pirie harbour? A few weeks ago the Minister was in Port Pirie and announced that the Government would spend about \$11,000,000 on deepening the Port Pirie harbour. Members may have read recently that a vessel at Port Pirie was loading wheat for overseas but, because of low tides, the ship, having been loaded, was delayed for a couple of days, and finally 500 tons of wheat had to be taken off the vessel so that it could leave Port Pirie.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Although the honourable member said that I was in Port Pirie and made an announcement a few weeks ago, I think it was in either late October or early November of last year. My main reason for visiting Port Pirie was to examine the need to deepen the harbour and to discuss this matter with various bodies in the town, as obviously this sort of thing must be done. However, it seems at present, on rough estimates, that this project will cost about \$10,000,000. I believe the matter is now before the Public Works Committee.

Mr. McAnaney: I don't think it is.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Then it is about to be referred to the committee. I think the problem here is that the department has not yet finished compiling evidence that it will need to give to the committee. The Government's present plan, which is subject to alteration, is that work will commence in the financial year 1973-74 and, if it is possible to bring that project forward, we shall do so, because we realize the urgency of the matter. If it cannot be brought forward, however, there is no reason why the present plan cannot be maintained.

BLACKWOOD SEWERAGE

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Works obtain for me a report on the progress being made on work involved in providing deep drainage and sewerage in the Blackwood area, and will he ascertain whether this work is proceeding according to schedule or whether

a delay has occurred because of the difficult terrain of the area?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to obtain a report.

LOXTON ROAD

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport obtain for me a report from the Highways Department on what work is planned during this current year and next year on those sections of the Loxton to Swan Reach Road that are being reconstructed, and will he also ascertain when it is expected that this work will be completed and the road sealed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I shall be pleased to get a reply for the honourable member.

PRICE CONTROL

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Premier, in his capacity as Minister in charge of prices, ascertain how many applications for price increases were received during 1971 from sellers of goods under price control, how many requests he forwarded to the Prices Commissioner to investigate, and how many increases were reviewed and considered to be too great? I have just read a good report from the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs, who dealt with individual differences in prices charged, but I could not find any reference to the number of applications for price increases or any results of inquiries initiated by the Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I think the honourable member is referring not only to the goods that are under direct price control by gazettal as controlled goods and services but also to the wide range of goods and services which are not controlled, but in respect of which the Government must be notified as to price increases. If the honourable member wants information in respect of both classes I shall get a report for him.

GARDEN DAMAGE

Mr. BECKER: Will the Minister of Education expedite a reply to my question concerning garden damage to houses in Myer Avenue, Plympton? I have had complaints from residents in Myer Avenue, Plympton, that water from the Plympton High School is damaging their gardens.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I have no recollection at all of this matter, but I will inquire for the honourable member. Is he sure it is the Plympton High School grounds

and not the Myer Oval from which the water is coming?

Mr. Becker: From the high school grounds.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will find out what has happened.

MILK BOTTLE CODES

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Health to consider the introduction of a uniform method for coding milk bottles so that the ordinary person can understand it? Under the present system, a person would have to go to night school to be able to decipher the codes on milk bottles in order to find out how fresh is the milk. Milk suppliers in the Adelaide area (namely, Amscol, Southern Farmers, Metro, United Co-operative, and Harrison Brothers of Port Adelaide) all mark their bottles with a series of dots and arrows over various numbers and letters. Harrison Brothers have a series of small round spots, a series of dashes, a series of fullstops, which are the dots filled in, and an "x", and these are all above certain letters. I challenge anyone to understand the coding on milk bottles and to say when the milk was bottled.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will refer the matter to the Minister of Health.

BURRA ROAD

Mr. ALLEN: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say why the proposed over-pass on Main Road No. 46, which runs from Clare to Burra via Farrell Flat, has been abandoned? In 1969-70, it was estimated that a sum of \$40,000 would be needed to build the over-pass and \$5,000 was allotted for that year. There is a cutting on the railway line about one mile north of Farrell Flat and it was planned to construct the over-pass over this cutting. I understand that the Highways Department now intends to abandon the project and construct a level crossing instead. It is estimated that 60 trains a week use this line, and there is a great volume of road traffic in the area.

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

TRANSPORT MEETING

Mr. CARNIE: As I believe that the Minister of Roads and Transport will be addressing a meeting of the road transport operators in the South-East tomorrow, I ask whether he will extend the same courtesy to the road transport operators on Eyre Peninsula.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As far as I am aware I am not addressing a meeting of road transporters in Mount Gambier tomorrow.

Mr. Carnie: In the South-East.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will not be addressing a meeting of road transporters in the South-East tomorrow: in fact, I will not be addressing a meeting of road transporters anywhere tomorrow. I am conferring with a group of people associated with the transport industry in Mount Gambier on Saturday morning. If that is the information the honourable member wants, that is the position. The honourable member asks whether I will go to Eyre Peninsula and do likewise. I wonder what Eyre Peninsula means. Does he want me to go to Port Lincoln, then to Streaky Bay, and then to Ceduna? He must have some fears about his inability to speak with these people himself and convey to them the attitude of the Government.

Mr. Mathwin: You have to change drivers on the way there.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It really has nothing to do with the member for Glenelg, but I know he is upset today.

The SPEAKER: Interjections are out of order.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If it would help the member for Flinders for me to go to Port Lincoln, subject to the desire of the people associated with transport, I should be happy to do so. If the honourable member cares to let me know, I will try to make arrangements accordingly. However, I think there is one matter which I ought to make clear to this House, because at present an association is saying publicly that its representatives have been trying to get an appointment with me since last October to discuss these matters but that I have refused to see them. I should like this House to know, however, that that statement is completely and utterly untrue. I have never had a request to meet a deputation, hence I have never rejected it. I did, however, speak to a representative of the organization last Tuesday afternoon in my office in this building and he came in at my invitation, not at his own request. I am concerned that certain people are spreading this sort of vile, untrue information.

SWIMMING LESSONS

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Minister of Education say whether the Government will consider assisting the parents of children at primary schools, which do not have a swim-

ming pool, to help meet the cost of transporting their children to and from swimming centres during the coming summer months? Several people associated with a school in my district have told me that the cost of the bus fare to and from a swimming centre to enable children to have swimming lessons is something of a burden during summer weeks. Since other primary schools have swimming facilities on the school grounds, these people believe that some help should be given them until swimming pools can be provided at all schools.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: First, I point out that only a relatively few primary schools having swimming pools. In each case where a pool exists, half the cost has been met by the parents at that school, so that a local contribution has been made towards its cost. I also point out that the travelling costs of children who go to and from swimming lessons at swimming pools is only one of several possible additional costs that might be involved if a child is to participate fully in the activities organized through a school. One could not legitimately institute a policy purely in relation to transport to and from swimming lessons: one would also have to provide for excursions and other activities in which the school was involved and for which costs had to be imposed on the parents. With regard to secondary schools, this year there has been a substantial change in the scheme operating in respect of free scholars in that, instead of a school submitting claims for free scholars and being reimbursed by the department according to the amounts spent, each secondary school receives for each free scholar an average sum equal to the book allowance, plus \$13.50, plus a set sum for each art and craft subject undertaken by that free scholar. On average, the amount available exceeds the previous costs and should enable those secondary schools which have a problem because they have a number of free scholars to provide from school funds some contribution towards the cost of excursions and other activities. I hope that we will be able to extend this changed free scholar scheme to the primary system and, when that is done, it will be done in such a way that the school would be able to provide some assistance in this area where it was necessary for the parents concerned. That is the way I propose to deal with the problem.

SCHOOL AIR-CONDITIONING

Mrs. BYRNE: Can the Minister of Education say whether the Education Department has any plans for installing a cooling system in the Banksia Park Primary School building, and generally what is the department's policy in this matter? Recently I had a similar approach from the Ridgehaven Primary School Committee, which had written direct to the Director-General of Education. Members of the Banksia Park Welfare Club have asked me to raise the matter. They are aware that this subject has been and remains a constant source of criticism during the summer months, and they point out that the top floor of the school requires some consideration.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The general situation regarding school cooling systems is that any Samcon building that is constructed involves the installation of an air-conditioning system. However, solid-construction buildings that have been erected for the department do not involve the installation of any air-conditioning or cooling system but involve only the provision of a ventilation system. That system can also be used to circulate warm air in the winter months. We have had several instances where it has been suggested that the ventilation system installed could become an air-cooling system as well. In the investigations that have been conducted, the professional officers concerned with the installation of air-conditioning have been firm in their recommendation that the capacity of the ducting system is simply not adequate to cope with air-conditioning. Therefore, the position in relation to these requests is that, if it is a solid-structure school building, built in the traditional style, we are not able to convert the ventilation system to air-conditioning, the expert advice being that this will not work. The only action that can be taken is action to improve the system of ventilation. In any school where air-conditioning units were installed by the school committee before the new grants scheme was introduced, air-conditioning units were available on subsidy. Under the new grants system, which replaced the old subsidy system, it would be expected that any school committee that wanted to install air-conditioning units would use grant money for that purpose. However, I shall have an investigation made in relation to the two schools to which the honourable member has referred to find out the precise position there.

Mr. NANKIVELL: In view of the Minister's comment that the ducting system in

schools is not adequate for the circulation of other than warm and ambient air, will he consider the recommendation that in future ducting systems be made sufficiently large so that, in the event of Government policy towards air-conditioning changing, the duct work will already have been installed and, therefore, the cost of ducting in such a project will be unnecessary in future?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will certainly examine this matter. In fact, it is being considered at present, as a result of recommendations by the Public Works Committee. I hope that the increased distance that the honourable member is from us today, compared with his position yesterday, does not indicate any change of status that may have occurred.

BEEF CATTLE

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say what opportunity, if any, South Australia's beef cattle owners will have to benefit by the increased exports to America? An announcement on March 10 indicated that there had been a sizeable increase in the quantity that would be permitted to be imported into the United States of America. The *Advertiser* of that date contains a press release from Canberra, as follows:

The United States would increase the amount of Australian meat imports allowable under the voluntary quota scheme, the U.S. Ambassador (Mr. W. L. Rice) said last night. It then indicates that, for 1972, a 7.2 per cent increase will be available to Australia. I put this question to the Premier because I believe it is important in the field of trade promotion and, unless we take advantage of this opportunity almost immediately, it will be lost to the State.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get a full report for the Leader.

HASLAM JETTY

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Marine send one of his officers to discuss with local residents the Government's plan to demolish portion of the Haslam jetty? The Minister will be aware that there has been much controversy with regard to the department's plans for this jetty. The Chairman of the district council has asked me to see whether the Minister will send one of his officers to the area to discuss the matter.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have replied previously in the House to a similar question asked by the honourable member, and I do not think I should repeat what I

said on that occasion. I think that the honourable member is aware that the jetty is rented by the council.

Mr. Gunn: I'm well aware of it.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Certain conditions were laid down when the lease was granted to the council at a peppercorn rental; no doubt the honourable member and the council are aware of that. I think it would be better for the Chairman of the council to discuss the matter with me rather than with one of my officers, for I do not think one of my officers can tell him anything or vary the conditions laid down when the jetty was leased to the council. In 1966, the council seemed happy to take over the lease under the conditions laid down; but when the time has come for the outer end of the jetty to be demolished because it is now considered unsafe, things are different. There has been a breach of contract here, but it is not the Government that has breached it, as the honourable member knows. If the Chairman of the council wants to discuss the matter with me, he is free to do so. I will see him at any time, in Adelaide.

FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I understand that, quite unexpectedly, the Premier has a reply to the question I asked him yesterday about family planning. Will he give that reply?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If one gets a reply for the honourable member promptly, that produces some cutting remark: if one must obtain a report over a period, that also produces a cutting remark. It is extremely difficult to be courteous to the honourable member, because he rejects courtesy on every occasion. The Government increased its financial support to the Family Planning Association of South Australia from \$8,400 to \$12,000 a year, and that to the Catholic Family Planning Association from \$500 to \$1,500 per annum. The Government conducts a family planning clinic at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and approval was given on March 14, 1972, for the establishment of a clinic at the Royal Adelaide Hospital for a trial period of 12 months.

UNLEY POLICE STATION

Mr. LANGLEY: Will the Minister of Works find out whether the residence for the officer in charge at Unley police station will be converted into police offices when the officer in charge retires soon? The Unley police station comprises a courthouse and court and staff

offices but, as it is a 24-hour duty station, there is a need for more space to be able to cope with the extra duties from surrounding police station district areas, as the smaller police stations are only daytime stations.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This matter is properly one to be dealt with by my colleague the Chief Secretary. However, as the honourable member has raised the matter with me, I shall be pleased to consider it and find out what is intended, because, as honourable members realize, the Public Buildings Department does the work on behalf of the various Government departments. I do not know whether the Chief Secretary's Department has made a request that this work be carried out.

STUDENT TEACHERS

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Education say whether students who repeat their Matriculation year, for the purpose of getting a better pass, are down-graded for entry to teachers colleges in this State? Last Friday night at Booleroo Centre the parent of a student told me that his son was repeating the Matriculation year and wanted to go to the Matriculation college as a trainee physical education teacher. The parent had heard that what I have suggested in my question is the case, and he has asked me to find out from the Minister or from the Education Department whether that is correct.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am always pleased to receive a question from one of the members who has been described as a wooden horse. I see the smile of victory on the honourable member's face, consequent on recent events.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Do you see a similarity between him and the horse?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That is a comment by the Minister of Roads and Transport: I would not want to be rude to the honourable member in that way.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Several aspects of the problem regarding students repeating Matriculation to improve their pass so that they can be admitted to a teachers college must be considered. First, year by year we are getting a general trend of a rising minimum standard for entry to teachers college, so it is conceivable that a student who just misses out on entry to teachers college one year and repeats Matriculation to get a better pass may still miss out in the following year,

because of this rising standard. There was quite a sharp increase in the minimum entry requirement for teachers colleges at the beginning of this year, arising largely because of the increase in the number of applicants. In addition, the problem of comparability between applicants is probably one of the most difficult questions that must be dealt with by officers of the Teacher Education Division of the Education Department, because any student must be compared effectively with his colleagues who are competing for entry to a teachers college, and it may well be that a student who has repeated the Matriculation year is better placed to score a better result than the student who is doing the Matriculation course for the first time. I am not sure whether a precise adjustment is made for such a student as the honourable member has described, but I certainly will inquire and get a detailed reply on this point for the honourable member.

FLY STRIKE

Mr. RODDA: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether any research is being done into the fly strike or the sudden potential of fly strikes that graziers in this State have experienced in the early part of this year? Early this year, following the summer rains, sheep farmers experienced an unprecedented wave of fly strike and, despite the use by many graziers of jetting fluids, immunity lasted for only a little more than a week, after which the whole jetting process had to be repeated. It was suggested in some quarters that the blowfly that made inroads into South Australia was the *Lucilia cuprina* (a special type of fly: the New South Wales type). This is a real hazard amongst the many hazards that the farming community must contend with, and research is needed into the organic phosphates that combat these pests. I should be pleased if the Minister would discuss with his colleague the matter of providing a more potent immunity.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The answer to the question is "Yes".

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Education say whether the Government has put into effect any of the recommendations of the Ramsay committee, which inquired into agricultural education last year, and, if it has not, when it will make a decision on the recommendations contained in that report? On October 29, 1971, I asked the Minister a

question on this matter by letter, but I have not received a reply.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Certain decisions have been made regarding the Ramsay report on agricultural education that have involved the rejection of some recommendations. For example, the report recommends that Roseworthy Agricultural College be incorporated as part of the South Australian Institute of Technology. That recommendation has been rejected and, instead, Roseworthy will be developed as an autonomous college of advanced education. Certainly, logical relationships with the institute will be encouraged. The report recommended the establishment by 1974 of farm colleges at Roseworthy, Cleve, Loxton, and Naracoorte. The report did not say where we were to get the money and it did not point out that the capital cost of a student at such colleges, on the committee's calculations, would be about \$17,000 compared to the capital cost of a student at a university of about \$5,000. Consequently, that recommendation as it stands in the Ramsay report is unacceptable.

It is intended that farm training colleges will be initiated in relation to existing technical college facilities and I hope, if possible, to announce developments in this area soon. The precise recommendation of the report on the establishment of farm colleges is unacceptable, but the report had other recommendations that are relevant to the secondary schools concerned, because it recommended that vocational training in agriculture at secondary schools throughout South Australia should be discontinued, apart from the certificate course at Urrbrae which should continue for a further five years and be then subject to review. We believe there is confusion over the use of the term "vocational" and we certainly do not intend to do away with agricultural courses in area schools and high schools that have what might be termed a vocational component which, in our view, acts in an important motivational way in regard to the students concerned. Again, that is an area of recommendation by the committee that is not fully acceptable to the Government and the Education Department.

Those are the recommendations that affect my main area of responsibility, but there are other recommendations in the report that are especially relevant to the universities, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, and the Agriculture Department, so further decisions are still necessary. The inspector in agricultural science in the Education Department will

soon be given the opportunity to go overseas and observe developments there. He will attend an international conference. We hope then to be in a position, as a result of that officer's studies, to announce further decisions later.

BEDFORD PARK HOSPITAL

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Minister of Works ascertain how far planning has reached on the proposed Bedford Park hospital complex to be built in conjunction with the Flinders University medical centre? Will he indicate what is the planning schedule for the whole scheme?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will obtain a report.

CEDUNA MAIN

Mr. GUNN: Can the Minister of Works say whether his Government has applied to the Commonwealth Government under the national water resources development programme for assistance to rebuild the trunk main from Minnipa to Ceduna?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will check with the department on this matter.

SEX SHOPS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I will ask my question of the Attorney-General as he is now here.

The Hon. L. J. King: What's that?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I was prepared to ask the Attorney-General a question earlier, but he was not here.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: The honourable member is a bit upset today because he did not get the job.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Mitcham.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Attorney-General say whether the police have completed their observations of the so-called sex shops in Adelaide and whether a decision has been reached regarding them? My question springs from one I asked the Attorney-General on March 8 (eight days ago), when he said:

I have had preliminary discussions with the police officers regarding their observations. They are continuing their observations regarding the activities of these establishments—

I cannot imagine why they would have to—and no decision has been made about any action that may be taken in relation to them. The matter will be considered further when the police have made further observations.

My information is that there is much unease in the community about these shops, and the Attorney-General has now had eight days since I asked the question to reassure members of

the community. I therefore ask him whether a decision has been made and, if so, what it is.

The Hon. L. J. KING: Much information has been gathered by police officers about the activities of these establishments. This information is at present being studied by the Crown Law authorities. In addition, police observations are continuing.

POINTS DEMERIT SCHEME

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport ascertain how many licences have been suspended or cancelled in South Australia as a result of the operation of the points demerit system?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I shall have to obtain the information because I cannot say offhand.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Mr. EVANS: Will the Premier guarantee that there will be no Government encouragement or action taken to bring paid workers into those fields of community service where at present the helpers are mainly volunteers? I have been approached by some helpers from the Meals on Wheels organization (and I must admit that I am chairman of a local branch). Some of the helpers who are concerned about this matter (I have reason to be concerned also) say that if paid employees are brought into this field they, the helpers, will feel inclined to resign. This possibility is creating an uneasy feeling within the organization, which is struggling at the best of times to obtain sufficient help to provide the service for which it is responsible. If the Government intends to move into this field, this situation may apply also to other organizations whose volunteer helpers may step down. I ask the question so that the people concerned may know what is likely to happen in this regard.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have heard of no proposal to substitute paid staff for voluntary helpers in the Meals on Wheels organization, but I will ask the Chief Secretary whether he knows.

EFFLUENT RESEARCH

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Works say how much it is expected that the recently announced effluent research programme will cost? The *West-Side*, of March 8 last, states:

Marine growth near Glenelg sewage treatment works is being killed off by "a stinking cauldron" erupting from the sea.

I understand that research is to be undertaken into the claims that effluent from the

Glenelg and Bolivar treatment works is affecting the ecology in St. Vincent Gulf.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Research is to be undertaken, and the Engineering and Water Supply Department has recently engaged the services of a biologist who will assist other biologists in this matter. The study will extend over three years. Whereas, on the one hand, we hear claims that Bolivar effluent is creating increased marine growth, we hear claims, on the other hand, that effluent from the Glenelg treatment works is destroying marine growth. As there is no proof of these claims, I believe it is time that the matter was cleared up, and this can only be done by the type of investigation that I have recently launched. The investigation will involve the setting up of observation stations, as the survey will extend from Port Gawler to Sellick Beach and will involve constant readings of nutrient and salinity levels, etc.

Therefore, the first cost involved will relate to appointing the biologist to whom I have referred, and other costs will also be involved. As I have no detailed estimate of the costs, I will obtain an approximate figure for the honourable member and let him know. However, in view of his many bleatings about this matter, I should have thought that he would not be concerned about costs. It seems that he, together with someone else whose remarks were reported in a recent article, advocated extending the outflow pipe at Glenelg five miles out to sea. This would cost about \$10,000,000, but I suppose that is peanuts!

Mr. Mathwin: \$10,000,000?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes; that is according to the information I was given. It would also involve diversion works in the Patawalonga Basin, because it seems that fresh water plays a big part in destroying marine growth, as it reduces salinity in the seawater. I have always believed that effluent, because it is rich in nutrient, fattens fish, although that has not been proved.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTS BOARD

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Health, ascertain whether there is at present a waiting list of patients seeking treatment through the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board's facilities and, if there is, what steps are being taken to provide additional facilities for treatment?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will refer the question to the Minister of Health.

SUPERPHOSPHATE STRIKE

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether a strike is pending at the superphosphate works at Wallaroo? I understand that employees at these works are waiting for a busy period, when the pressure is on, and that they are then likely to strike. Growers throughout the North and from Yorke Peninsula obtain their superphosphate supplies from these works. We ourselves have been carting our superphosphate from this place, and many people are concerned about this story, which is rife in the area.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Did you start the story?

The SPEAKER: Order! The question is somewhat hypothetical. Does the Minister of Labour and Industry wish to reply?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: No, Sir.

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister say whether there is any difference between the wages of employees at the superphosphate works at Wallaroo and those of comparable employees at Port Adelaide? I understand from people carting superphosphate from Wallaroo that, because of a variation in the wage structure, there is to be a strike when the pressure is on at the works. The employees are waiting until the growers in the North and on the peninsula try to get their supplies, and then the situation will be brought to a head.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: The question is still hypothetical and it would seem that the honourable member is trying to promote industrial unrest in the area. However, I will get a report regarding the wage structure.

SWAN REACH SCHOOLHOUSE

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister of Education use his good offices to facilitate the building of an additional schoolhouse at Swan Reach? I understand that provision exists for the Education Department to have two additional schoolhouses built at Swan Reach, and I believe that, as there is only one house there at present, it is difficult to obtain the services of a senior master. As the Minister will see when he visits the school, it is an excellent new building, and it requires the services of a senior master on the staff. Indeed, I think if he looks into the matter, the Minister will find that housing plays an important part in the future staffing of this school.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be pleased to have the matter examined.

COOBER PEDY COURTHOUSE

Mr. GUNN: Can the Attorney-General say when the proposed new courthouse complex at Coober Pedy will be completed?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will inquire and let the honourable member have a reply.

PORT PIRIE RAIL SERVICE

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say what action has been taken to speed up the journey by passenger train between Port Pirie and Adelaide? When the Minister was in Port Pirie some weeks ago he was informed by residents that Port Pirie would be better served if the passenger train service between Adelaide and that town could be speeded up. The press reported the Minister as saying that he would see whether the service could be speeded up. As this train runs through my district, I should be interested to know what has been the outcome of the Minister's investigations and what report he has received regarding the speeding up of this service.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Various matters were raised and, as far as I know, this matter is still being considered. I will bring down the information for the honourable member as soon as possible.

At 4 o'clock, the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILD LIFE BILL

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL (Minister of Environment and Conservation) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to provide for the establishment and management of reserves for public benefit and enjoyment; to provide for the conservation of wild life in a natural environment; to repeal the Fauna and Flora Reserve Act, 1919-1940, the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, the National Parks Act, 1966, the National Pleasure Resorts Act, 1914-1960, and the Native Plants Protection Act, 1939; to amend the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 1914-1966, and the Statute Law Revision Act, 1935; and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The National Parks and Wild Life Bill brings together in a single Act the various provisions relating to the conservation of flora and fauna and the management of reserves in South

Australia which are currently spread amongst a number of Acts. Those Acts which will be repealed are the National Parks Act, 1966; the National Pleasure Resorts Act, 1914-1960; the Fauna and Flora Reserves Act, 1919-1940; the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965; and the Native Plants Protection Act, 1939. In addition, the provisions of these Acts are generally updated in line with current conservation thinking.

Similar steps have been taken in New South Wales and Tasmania, and the Bill continues the policy of rationalization of environmental protection envisaged by the creation of the Department of Environment and Conservation. The extent of the Government's responsibility for conservation is demonstrated by the inclusion of 154 reserves, totalling more than 8,642,700 acres in the schedules. The magnitude of this responsibility clearly explains the reason why steps towards improved management for public enjoyment and conservation of wild life are necessary.

The Government wishes to acknowledge the past efforts of the National Parks Commission and the Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia in the field of conservation in South Australia. The past and present members of these bodies have acted in conscientious devotion to duty. The people of this State owe them a considerable debt of gratitude for the work that they have done in promoting the cause of conservation. Significant changes have been made to the interpretation of words and phrases defined in the Bill that have generally improved and tightened up the definitions used in the various Acts at present.

The Bill also provides for the powers, rights, duties and properties of the present National Parks Commission and Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia to be vested in the Minister. The transfer of the present staff of the National Parks Commission and the Fauna and Flora Board to the Department of Environment and Conservation, and preservation of accrued rights of leave and superannuation of these officers and employees, are also provided for.

Other machinery provisions relating to continuance of proceedings, delegation of powers, and submission of a report are included. In addition, a Wild Life Conservation Fund is established for the purposes of donations or grants and other moneys provided by Parliament for the purposes of wild life conservation. The Bill establishes a National Parks and Wild Life Advisory Council to investigate and advise the Minister on any matter referred

by him to the council, as well as referring any other matters affecting the administration of the Act to the Minister for consideration.

The council will consist of 17 members, comprising two *ex officio* member, the permanent head and the Director, as well as 15 persons qualified by knowledge and experience to be members. It is intended that there should be a balance between professionally qualified persons and interested amateurs. The permanent head and the Director will not be eligible for election as Chairman. Other machinery provisions relating to the terms and conditions of office, conduct of business, etc., are also provided in the Bill.

The Bill provides for the appointment of officers of the department and other persons as wardens. The powers and duties of a warden are similar in extent to those provided in the present Fauna Conservation Act, with some tightening of these provisions. It is expected that persons other than officers of the department who are appointed as wardens will work in close co-operation with the department. It is expected that wardens may be appointed either generally throughout the State for fauna or flora purposes or for specific reserves or areas in the State.

A major change is made in the nomenclature of the various reserves, and four categories of reserve have been provided. These are national parks, conservation parks, game reserves, and recreation parks. The current national parks, national pleasure resorts, fauna conservation reserves and other reserves, including Flinders Chase, have been rescheduled into the four categories above, and are included in the schedules to this Bill.

The category of national park has been given only to those outstanding and unique areas of scenery or fauna and flora which have national significance. Only eight areas have been considered to qualify in these terms. In some cases, such as the Flinders Ranges National Park, it has been possible to amalgamate different types of reserve under the present Acts to form a single rational unit. While all national parks will be large, size alone is not the major requirement.

Recreation parks have been designated for those areas which have primarily been used for active and organized recreation by the public. Included in this category are the present Belair and Para Wirra national parks as well as a number of the present national pleasure resorts. The continuance of game reserves to provide for the production and

management of game for regulated hunting is included in this Bill. One additional game reserve (Buck's Lake) is provided in the schedule, in addition to rationalization of existing game reserve boundaries.

The remaining category of conservation park has been used for a wide variety of reserves where the primary purpose of the reserve is to conserve a certain feature of natural, scientific or historic interest. This category will include the greater number of reserves, which may vary in size from a few acres to thousands of square miles. The objectives of management are set out in detail in the Bill. A major provision is the inclusion of management plans and the procedure for their adoption and implementation. Provision is also made for the creation of zones for specific purpose to be included in management plans.

Various miscellaneous provisions relating to the management and constitution of reserves are also provided. These provisions include the necessary approvals for constitution, the creation of prohibited areas for conservation or protection purposes, and provisions relating to prospecting and mining of reserves. Sanctuaries, a further category of land for the conservation of native animals or plants, are restricted to private land and other Crown lands not under the control of the Minister. Protection for the native animals to be found on sanctuaries is also included in the Bill.

Similar provisions to the present Native Plants Protection Act are included in the Bill. Provision is made for any specific native plant to be protected in any part or the whole of the State for such period as is specified. Penalties are provided for unlawful taking and sale of protected plants. Provision for licences to take protected plants is also included. The necessary machinery to enforce the conservation of native plants is included elsewhere in the Bill. All mammals, birds and reptiles native to Australia, with the exception of those unprotected species mentioned in the schedules, are declared protected animals.

The provisions are similar in many respects to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, but include a general updating and tightening of these provisions where necessary. Particular reference is made to the protection of rare species, and heavy penalties are provided for illegal dealing in these species. The restrictions on the taking of protected animals are set out in detail. Declaration of open season and the limitation of the taking of

game are also included. Machinery provisions are included for the granting of permits to take protected animals. The control of commercial kangaroo shooting and the control of chillers is also contemplated through regulations and the conditions under which permits to destroy kangaroos will be given.

Rare species are included in the schedules. Two deletions have been made to this schedule to exclude two species erroneously included in the present Fauna Conservation Act. Provision is made for the inclusion of requirements to ring or identify rare species for which permits to keep are granted. Prohibited species will include such animals as the Queensland cane toad which would pose a threat to the natural environment if they escaped or were released. Because some of these animals may be required for scientific study and for teaching purposes, provision is made for the granting of permits to keep these species.

Controlled species may be declared by proclamation. These species will include any animals which are not indigenous to South Australia. Penalties are provided for the unlawful release of these species from captivity to prevent the spread of feral animals, particularly domestic cats, which are considered to be the greatest single threat to the smaller wild life of Australia.

The restrictions on the keeping or selling of protected animals are provided. While these provisions are essentially similar to those of the present Fauna Conservation Act, this Bill provides for greater control of illegal keeping and selling, which has grown to considerable proportions in recent years. Control is also provided for export and import of protected animals. Penalties relating to the illegal possession of animals have been made more realistic in view of the returns from illegal trafficking in protected fauna.

The provisions in regard to royalty on animals, carcasses or skins are similar to those of the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. These provisions also relate to demand for and recovery of royalty where due. A new requirement in regard to unlawful entry on land is that permission will be required in writing from the owner. Greater control of the use of poison is also provided. Other restrictions on the use of certain devices and traps for the taking of animals are also included.

The Bill includes normal machinery provisions regarding application for and the issue of licences and permits, as well as requirements

included in permits. Other machinery provisions relating to evidentiary proceeding powers of court are also provided. The powers to make regulations are similar to those provided in the various Acts being repealed by this Bill. An important omission from the Bill is the provisions relating to firearms formerly included in the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. These will be included in amendments to the Firearms Act which it is felt is more appropriate than inclusion in the present Bill.

Clauses 1 to 4 are self-explanatory. Clause 5 relates to interpretation of the Act. "Animal" is defined in this manner to provide for any possible declaration of a protected animal that may be required in the future. "Carcass" has been considerably extended in its scope to include the whole or any part of the body of an animal. "Crown lands" uses the same definition as the Crown Lands Act. "Day and device" are similar to the definition in the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. "Egg" has been extended to include any part of an egg. "Firearm" is similar to the definition in the present Firearms Act. "Land" is similar to the definition in the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. "Native plant" and "plant" have been defined to include the possibility of protecting vegetation other than the higher plants. "Private lands" is an improvement over the present Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. "Protected animals" enables all animals that are mammals, birds and reptiles, with the exception of those species mentioned in the ninth schedule, to be protected and also enables other species of animals to be protected where necessary by declaration. "Protected wild flower" and "Protected native plant" take an alternative approach to protected animal above. In this case specific species of plants are protected while the balance of species remains unprotected. "Rare species" gives added protection to certain species of protected animals. "Sell" is similar in extent to the provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1971. "Take" has been used in two different contexts: (a) in relation to animals, and (b) in relation to native plants or wild flowers. "Wild life" has been used as a collective term for both native plants and animals. Other definitions are self-explanatory and relate to particular terms used in this Bill.

Clause 6 provides for the constitution of the Minister as a corporation sole. Clause 7 abolishes the National Parks Commission and transfers and vests in the Minister the rights,

powers, duties and liabilities of the commission as well as providing for the continuance of any proceedings commenced before the passage of this Act. Clause 8 abolishes the Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia and is similar in extent to clause 7. Clause 9 provides for the acquisition of land in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act. Clause 10 provides for the establishment of a Wild Life Conservation Fund, comprising moneys derived from donations or grants and any moneys provided specifically by Parliament for the purpose of conserving wild life and the natural habitat of wild life as well as research into problems relating to the conservation of wild life.

Clause 11 provides the normal powers of delegation to the Minister, the permanent head and the Director. Clause 12 relates to the normal requirement for report to Parliament. Clause 13 provides for appointments to the Department of Environment and Conservation as well as protecting the rights of leave, superannuation, etc., of the current employees of the National Parks Commission and the Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia. Clause 14 establishes a National Parks and Wild Life Advisory Council composed of 17 members, two of whom are *ex officio* members, the balance being persons qualified by virtue of their knowledge and experience to be members. It is intended that at least eight of the members will have professional qualifications or experience with, however, a balance being provided by the remaining members as interested amateurs.

Clauses 15, 16 and 17 are normal provisions relating to the terms and conditions of office, to conduct of business and allowances and expenses of members. Clause 18 sets out the functions of the council. Clause 19 provides for the appointment of wardens for specific terms and for specific areas in the State. It also provides for *ex officio* appointments of police officers as wardens. Clause 20 relates to the issue of identity cards to wardens. Clause 21 sets out the powers of wardens, which are similar to the powers provided in the previous Fauna Conservation Act. These powers include power to request name and address, to request a person to leave a reserve, to enter and search for evidence, and to search and seize any such evidence as well as to require a person to produce any permit issued under the Act. The clause also details the duties of a warden, where he proposes to enter any land in accordance with the powers mentioned above.

Clause 22 provides for the confiscation of firearms and devices which may be used to commit an offence against the Act. This clause also provides for the forfeiture of such devices to the Crown or for their return to their owner. A similar provision is also included in this clause in regard to seizure of animals and plants taken in contravention of the Act. The Minister is also given power to dispose of devices, etc., forfeited to the Crown under this clause. Clause 23 makes it an offence to hinder, assault or use abusive language to a warden exercising his functions to the Act. Clause 24 provides for powers of arrest and for the conveyance of arrested persons to the nearest police station.

Clauses 23 and 24 are similar in extent to the present Fauna Conservation Act. Clause 25 relates to a person who falsely pretends to be a warden. Clause 26 deals with the constitution of national parks by Statute. Under this clause certain areas currently dedicated under the National Parks Act, the National Pleasure Resorts Act, the Fauna and Flora Reserves Act and the Fauna Conservation Act, which are considered to be of national significance with respect to the wild life and natural features of those lands, are constituted as national parks. These areas are specified in the third schedule. This clause provides similar security of tenure in regard to the resumption of land constituting a national park to that provided in the National Parks Act, 1966.

Clause 27 relates to the constitution of national parks by proclamation. This clause provides for the constitution of additional areas as national parks where these areas are of national significance by reason of wild life and natural features of these areas. Similar provisions to clause 26 are included in this clause.

Clause 28 provides for the constitution of conservation parks by Statute. Similar provisions to clause 26 are included in this clause in regard to lands at present reserved under the abovementioned Acts, which it is considered should be protected for the purposes of conserving the wild life, or natural or historic features of these lands. Clause 29 provides similar provisions in regard to the constitution of conservation parks by proclamation.

Clause 30 provides for the constitution of game reserves by Statute. Areas which are currently dedicated under the Fauna Conservation Act, and in some cases under the National Parks Act, have been constituted as game reserves for the protection and management

of game. Clause 31 relates to the constitution of game reserves by proclamation and provides similar provisions for subsequent constitution of game reserves to those provided in clause 30. Clause 32 provides for the constitution of recreation parks by Statute of those areas which it is considered should be set apart and managed for public recreation and enjoyment and which are currently reserved under the National Pleasure Resorts Act and the National Parks Act.

Clause 33 provides for constitution of recreation parks by proclamation in similar terms to clause 32, but provides for special conditions in regard to Belair Recreation Park and Para Wirra Recreation Park. Clause 34 provides that the Minister shall have control and administration of all reserves and also provides for the Minister to grant licences for any reserve for purposes of rights of entry, use or occupation. Clause 35 places all reserves under the management of the Director, subject to the direction of the Minister and permanent head.

Clause 36 sets out in detail the objectives of management which the Minister, permanent head, and Director should have in regard to managing reserves. Clause 37 provides a requirement for the preparation of management plans for all reserves. This clause sets out in detail the procedure for the preparation of and acceptance of management plans. Clause 38 provides for the creation of zones within reserves. Clause 39 relates to the implementation of management plans. Clause 40 provides for the approval necessary to constitute to alter boundaries of reserves. Clause 41 provides for the creation of prohibited areas where it is in the interest of protecting human life or conserving native plants or animals.

Clause 42 deals with rights of prospecting and mining in reserves and includes similar provisions to those already incorporated in the National Parks Act, 1966. Clause 43 provides for the establishment of sanctuaries on Crown lands, with the consent of the Minister, or private lands where the owner or occupier has consented to such a declaration. Clause 44 relates to the protection of animals within a sanctuary. The provisions for the conservation of native plants and wild flowers are generally similar in extent to the provisions of the Native Plants Protection Act.

Clause 45 provides for the application of this Part to the State generally, or a specific part of the State or to specific species of wild flowers or native plants. Clause 46 makes it an offence to interfere with native plants

and wild flowers on lands of particular classes. Clause 47 relates to the sale of protected wild flowers and native plants and provides for certain conditions under which native plants and wild flowers may be taken. Clause 48 enables the Minister to grant permits for the purpose of taking wild flowers or protected native plants. Clause 49 provides for the application of this Part to the whole or any part of the State to specified animals. Clause 50 makes it an offence to take protected animals.

Clause 51 provides for the Government to declare an open season and includes the provisions to make a proclamation for certain periods, to certain parts of the State and to certain species. This clause also provides for the exemption of a national park, conservation park, or recreation park from this declaration and, where specified, the exemption of game reserves also from this declaration. Clause 52 provides for permits to take protected animals for purposes such as scientific research, banding and marking, the destruction of animals causing damage, and for purposes other than for sale. The clause also provides for conditions to be included in any permit granted under this clause.

Clause 53 provides for the exemption of the taking of Australian magpies which have attacked any person. Clause 54 deals with animals of rare species which may not be kept without a permit being granted for this purpose. This clause provides heavy penalties for having possession of rare animals without a permit and also includes a provision for the inclusion of conditions in such a permit. Clause 55 deals with prohibited species which a person may not have in his possession except when a permit is granted by the Minister. Clause 56 deals with controlled species which a person may not release from captivity without a permit having been granted by the Minister. Clause 57 relates to the keeping and sale of protected animals and provides that a person may not keep more than one protected animal unless he holds a permit. It also provides for permits to be granted to sell protected animals. Clause 58 deals with the export and import of protected animals from the State. Clause 59 provides penalties for illegal possession of animals.

Clauses 57, 58 and 59 are similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, but provide a general tightening up and control of these activities. Clauses 60, 61 and 62 are similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, and provide for the declaration of royalty demand and recovering of royalty

by civil action. Clause 63 relates to unlawful entering of private land and is similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. Clause 64 relates to the use of poison and requires that a person exercise reasonable precautions to avoid endangering protected animals; it enables persons using poison in good faith for destroying vermin to do so. Clause 65 provides for restriction or prohibition on the use of certain devices for the taking of animals. Clause 66 provides that a warden may dismantle and remove animal traps and for the disposal of these devices. Clause 67 relates to dogs injuring or molesting protected animals. Clause 68 relates to the issue of permits and is similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. Clause 69 deals with the obligation of a person to carry a permit. Clauses 70, 71 and 72 relating to false or misleading statements and offences against the provisions of permits are similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, and clause 73 provides for additional penalties in the case where more than one protected animal was involved in the commission of an offence.

Clause 74 relating to evidentiary proceedings is similar in extent to the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965. Clauses 75 and 76 relate to the summary disposal of proceedings and the powers of court. Clause 77 provides for the normal financial provision. Clause 78 provides that the Minister may seek compensation for any damage caused to a reserve. Clause 79 provides for the exemption of the Minister, officers of the department or wardens from tortious liability. Clause 80 provides for the powers of the Governor to make regulations for the purposes and objectives of the Act and is similar in extent to the powers provided in the National Parks Act, National Pleasure

Resorts Act, Fauna Conservation Act, the Fauna and Flora Reserves Act and the Native Plants Protection Act. Several changes have been made to the schedules. In particular the wedgetailed eagle and several other species have been removed from the ninth schedule of unprotected species. This has been done in view of the recent information which has become available on the ecology of these species. The wedgetailed eagle will therefore become protected right throughout the State.

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

UNORDERED GOODS AND SERVICES BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PACKAGES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

RURAL INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

MOCK AUCTIONS BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

WILLS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT

At 4.31 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 21, at 2 p.m.