

by the Bill affect the South Australian Superannuation Fund Investment Trust. They deal with the investment management costs of the trust, its constitution, and its liabilities to State taxes. In March 1978, the Commonwealth Superannuation Act was amended to provide that the trustees of the Commonwealth Superannuation Fund would not be liable to taxation under the law of the State in respect of property held by them except where the regulations under the Commonwealth Act specifically stipulated that they should be so liable.

As a result of that legislation the State has already lost a considerable sum in revenue. It appears that the Commonwealth Minister of Finance might be influenced to make a regulation remedying this situation if the property investments of the trustees of State superannuation funds were also liable to tax. The Bill therefore provides that the South Australian Superannuation Fund Investment Trust may be subjected to such liability.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 permits the cost of carrying out prescribed functions connected with the administration of the trust to be paid out of the fund. It is intended that the costs incurred in managing the investments of the fund should in future be borne by the fund. Clause 3 is consequential upon clauses 2 and 5. Clause 4 relates to the constitution of the investment trust. In the past it included the Under Treasurer and the Public Actuary as members. The amendments provide that if for some reason either of these officers is unable to serve as trustee his place may be taken by a person nominated by him and approved by the Treasurer.

Clause 5 provides that the regulations may subject the trust to liability for State taxation. Clause 6 inserts the new provisions dealing with a contributor who enters the superannuation scheme after the age of 30 years but who retires after attaining the age of 60 years. Clause 7 deals with the pension of a contributor who retires between the age of 55 and 60 years. Clause 8 inserts schedules that are required for the purposes of clauses 6 and 7.

Mr. BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

DOG CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill proposes two amendments to the principal Act, the Dog Control Act, 1979. It proposes amendments to section 58 of the principal Act which deals with the licensing by councils of kennels, the effect of which would be that the fees for such licences may be fixed by the councils by by-laws, instead of, as at present, by the Governor by regulation.

The Bill also proposes a provision designed to make it clear that by-laws under the principal Act shall be made by councils in the manner provided by Part XXXIX of the Local Government Act, 1934-1979. I seek leave to have the explanation of the clauses inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Clauses

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends section 58 of the principal Act so that it provides that the fees for licences for kennel establishment may be fixed by the councils by by-law. Clause 3 provides for enactment of a new section

65a providing that any by-laws made by councils under the principal Act shall be made in the manner provided by Part XXXIX of the Local Government Act, 1934-1979.

Mr. HEMMINGS secured the adjournment of the debate.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 20 February. Page 1117.)

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Adelaide): I have been waiting for some time, as I know the Minister has, for the opportunity to debate this Bill. The measure has been on and off and all over the place and the Opposition has not had an opportunity to examine it. Generally, the Opposition supports the Government's proposed amendments, because they attempt to extend road traffic safety, and I commend the Government for that.

I want to question some areas in relation to the whole Bill, and although I know you would not want me to do this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I mention that I will be moving an amendment to clause 4 that has been on file for some time. As I have said, the Opposition generally supports this Bill. However, clauses 3 and 4 amend the existing speed limit past road-works, and that is where my difficulty with this Bill lies. Having been associated with this industry for quite some time, I have had some experience in this area. On several occasions when I have been interviewing workers at road work sites I have noticed that motorists completely disregard their responsibilities and travel past the road works at all sorts of speeds, irrespective of the danger posed to the workers. As I understand the present Act, it provides that the maximum speed limit past people working on roads is 25 m.p.h.

It seems to me that the amendments will delete that speed limit past areas where people are required to work, and the power will be presumed by some public authority to determine exactly what is a safe speed at which to travel on the open road where roadworks and excavations may be in progress or where there may be a tractor. The difficulty I have is that in some circumstances a large road gang may be working in such areas. I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 27 February. Page 1293.)

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports this Bill. We appreciate that it is part of a nation-wide scheme to alter the name of the Church of England to the Anglican Church of Australia, and that the church has been waiting for passage of this measure for some time.

It is appropriate indeed that the church is given the general title of "Anglican", which relates clearly to its origin, the church having originated in England as part of the Reformation in the 16th century, but also because, in a sense, it severs the actual name of the country England, indicating that the Anglican Church is a mode of worship, a system of Christian beliefs, that covers believers in various countries throughout the world.