

FORECASTS

CANBERRA: Fine. Maximum 11 degrees.

LAKE: Light winds.

S. TABLELANDS: Cold, early frosts.

S. COAST: Dry, cool.

Details. — Page 6.

The Canberra Times

To serve the National City and through it the Nation

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Specialists in looking good



The remains of the caravan at Hall yesterday.

MAN, BABY SON RESCUED FROM BURNING CARAVAN

A Canberra chef, Mr Graeme Mason, 30, broke into a blazing caravan at Hall yesterday afternoon and rescued a man overcome by smoke while rescuing his 19-month-old son.

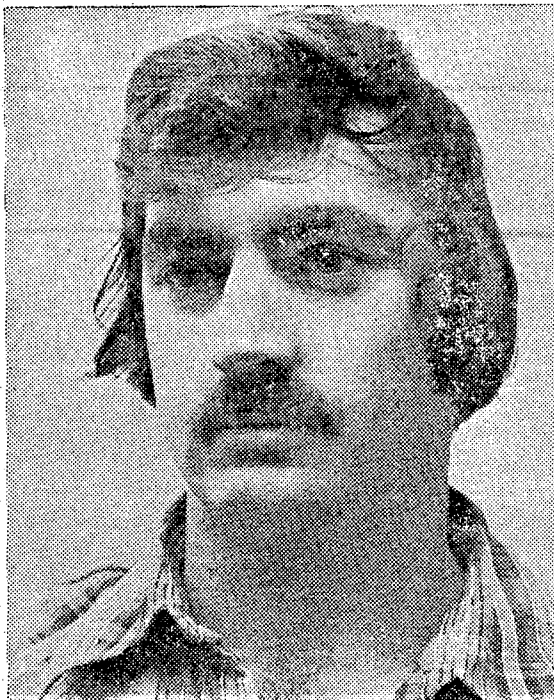
Mr Mason had seen the caravan in flames as he was driving through Hall, and stopped to help.

screaming that her baby was in the caravan.

"I could not get through the front door because of the intense heat. I ran round to the back where I saw Mr Halliday with the baby. He handed him out to me then disappeared back into the flames.

"I smashed down a window and leant into the caravan and lifted him out. He seemed in a bad way".

Mr Halliday, the



If the full House votes for impeachment, Mr Nixon will become the second President in American history to be impeached and tried in the Senate.

The other was President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. He was impeached and then acquitted by a single vote in the Senate.

A simple majority is needed in the 435-member House to impeach, in effect indict, and a two-thirds majority is necessary in the 100-member Senate for conviction and removal from office.

Should Mr Nixon be impeached — and with the broad bipartisan support in the committee a 60-vote margin for this action looks possible — a Senate trial would begin around late September and last about two months.

The full House will meet on August 12 to con-

"The line of demarcation has been reached", Senator Mansfield said as the judiciary committee voted approval of the first article of impeachment.

The committee, after hearing evidence behind closed doors over the past three months, went into televised session on Wednesday night. For the first two nights the members made solemn set speeches of 15 minutes each.

Atmosphere bitter

Then, as they began to argue the actual wording of the first proposed im-

the recommendation. The final vote was 27 to 11.

It is now up to a vote of the full House of Representatives to decide whether to impeach the President and send him for trial by the Senate.

The floor debate is expected to begin about August 12 or 13, after the committee has voted on additional proposed articles of impeachment.

The vote on the obstruction of justice article came after four days of televised debate

of evidence and the formal charges.

The article accuses the President of obstructing justice in the cover-up of the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office complex in Washington.

It is the first of four articles detailing possible grounds for impeachment. The second is due for the committee vote tomorrow.

It accuses Mr Nixon of abusing his powers by wire-tapping private citizens, estab-

lishing the clandestine "plumbers" investigative team in the White House and using the Internal Revenue Service to obtain income tax returns of private individuals for use by the White House.

The third involves his refusal to comply with subpoenas to supply evidence on Watergate.

At least one other article, accusing the President of evading income taxes, might be formally introduced tomorrow but its chances of passage are uncertain.

Vote was 27-11 in favour

First article of impeachment; Tug-of-war for Congress; White House is undismayed; Tapes handed over tomorrow. — Page 5.



Workers 'should get more pay'

The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Cairns, has called for substantial wage and salary increases for workers to meet the rising cost of living. — Page 3.

E.E.C.

The European Economic Community has agreed on an association, including trading and aid benefits, with 44 nations of Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific. — Page 4.

PORTUGAL

President Spínola of Portugal, has pledged independence for the Portuguese overseas territories. — Page 5.

FOOD

Requirements for the date-marking and labelling of food will be discussed by the Food Standards Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Committee when it meets in Melbourne on Wednesday, Dr Ben Selinger comments. — Page 2.

PARTY

Mr Gordon Barton has announced that he will not seek re-election as national convener of the Australia Party. — Page 7.

LEAGUE

Woden Valley "bumbled and fumbled" its way to a 19-9 win against East Canberra in the Group 8 match at Narrabundah Oval yesterday. — Back Page.

RULES

Canberra Australian Rules team Eastlake lost its first game this season, to Manuka, in the round of matches played at the weekend. — Back Page.

A Plan for Sydney goes on display

ALL too few National public last week to every member who are not pensioners. On scheme is the would be paid. The Interim financial, act view, but it national scheme of the means it sanctions, the and the humili

The report main purposes further suggest avoid arbitrary economic and assessed must for the need simplicity and co-ordinate na occupational, technical requi and significant its guardian, g also a balance State and peop

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person's work provided simply out of general revenue without the need for entitlement based on recorded contributions?

Costs are formidable

In favour of a contributory scheme there is, first, the sheer cost of paying out to every citizen of pension age a guaranteed benefit that would vary according to an index of productivity or average earnings. It is estimated that to pay to all persons aged 65 and over in 1974 a pension equal to only 25 per cent of average weekly earnings would cost \$1,760 million, compared with the actual cost of \$1,160 million at the time the report was

A new strategic plan for the area under the control of Sydney City Council is to be put on public display today.

The plan, prepared by Urban Systems Corporation, updates and builds considerably on a 1971 strategic plan.

The new plan, which covers objectives, policies and priorities of action for development of the inner city through the period 1974-1977, seeks legislation to give the council greater powers, and increased injection of Federal and State finance.

It proposes severe restriction of the "central spine" area to which high-density development is to be confined, and places increased emphasis on residential development in an attempt to slow the rapid decline of residential population of the inner city.

It recommends construction of by-pass and distributor roads, but at much smaller scales than are provided for in the city's statutory planning scheme.

It provides for a pedestrian system throughout the city, a system of parking structures on the perimeter of the central business district to discourage cars from inner-city streets, and the conversion of sections of residential streets to small parks, playgrounds, and malls.

Expanded report. — Page 2.

Report of the of Inquiry made mediate interest ell as to people ll are potential superannuation ensionable age a means test. proposal from social points of pressures for a the anomalies the injustices its provisions, which it imposes.

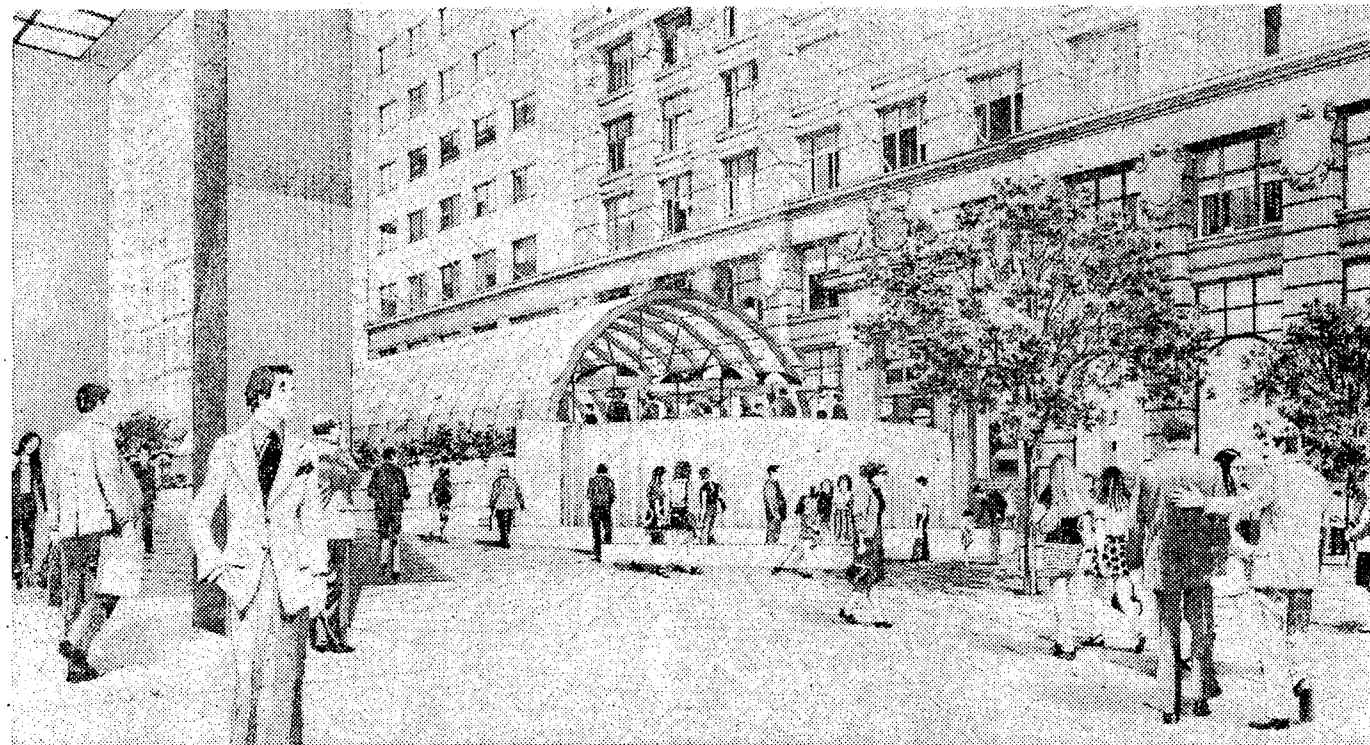
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It provides also what is now considered to be an excessively large central business district which could accommodate a far larger workforce than it is now predicted will exist in the inner city area of Sydney.

The statutory plan has been criticised as being completely unsupported by any published report giving data or analysis of Sydney's problems, and for not outlining the objectives, policies, concepts and reasoning on which it was based and by which it might have been justified or criticised.

COUNCIL PUTS ITS STRATEGIC PLAN ON DISPLAY



This artist's impression shows the lower part of the second plaza of Sydney's five-plaza plan between Pitt Street and Castlereagh Street. This area, closer to Pitt Street, will have a glass-roofed restaurant standing on a podium (centre), a central kitchen which will serve both enclosed and open-air dining spaces on the terrace side and a take-away counter on the plaza side. The semi-circular wall of the podium will be a waterfall like a curved sheet of mirror glass, reflecting all movement around it. This second plaza is now being built.

SYDNEY City Council's revised and updated strategic plan goes on public exhibition today in an attempt, through public participation, to circumvent lagging legislative planning provisions.

Opening the plan to the public before the council formally considers it is a genuine attempt at allowing members of the public to participate in the planning process, in deciding what sort of a city they will live in.

But it is necessary, also, to give the plan teeth, to give it psychological or moral power in place of the legislative or statutory power it does not have.

Sydney's statutory planning scheme, gazetted in 1971, 24 years after it was first begun, provides for massive road reservations; at one interchange there were to be more than 20 lanes of road.

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Sydney public gets a say in city planning

By BRUCE WRIGHT, City Reporter

In the same year as the statutory plan was finalised, Sydney City Council adopted a strategic plan, a statement of objectives, policies and priorities of action for the three years to 1974.

Many of the recommendations of that plan have been carried through to action, but the statutory plan remains the only one with statutory power or authority.

The 1971 strategic plan provided for a much smaller central business district than the statutory plan provided.

Between the two boundaries is a large area in which major office development is legally permissible under the statutory plan, but in which the strategic plan adopted by the council envisages no such development.

The 1974 strategic plan, intended to update and extend the first strategic plan, attempts to tighten the belt around the central business district even further into a high-density central spine between the Circular Quay

and Central Railway transport interchanges.

The new strategic plan can be adopted by the council, as its predecessor was, but this leaves the council with the problem of having adopted as policy a plan which contradicts, in many major respects, the statutory plan for the city.

The only standing, the only authority, the strategic plan can be given without depending on State Government support and action is the moral authority which could be considered to exist with public support.

But the strategic plan itself seeks the means to avoid this problem recurring in the future. It seeks the power, and the finance, to give the council the ability to manage the city with comparatively little interference by State Government authorities.

The plan, in the form of four main statements of objectives, 16 policy recommendations under

the headings of "the objectives" and 87 "action priorities", recommends new legislation to enable the council "to manage the city's environment subject to rights of public challenge and State Government review".

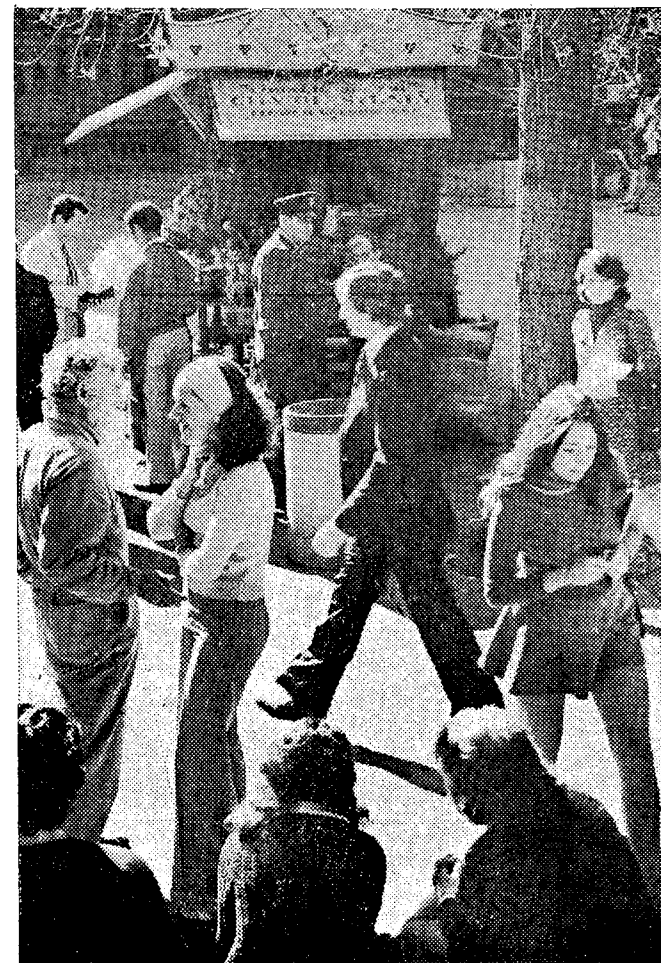
It recommends that the council assist the NSW Minister for Planning and Environment and the proposed Planning and Environment Commission to review NSW laws, practices and procedures relating to environmental management, and to prepare a report emphasising the existing legal impediments and administrative frustrations to the implementation of the council's plans.

It proposes that the council be given the power to require the preservation of certain groups of terrace houses and to control demolition generally.

It recommends that the council prepare and submit draft legislation "in accord with the NSW Government's stated policy of conferring on local authorities greater powers and discretions for planning decisions and in the light of the city's unique role and problems as the central place of the State".

Hand in hand with the attempts to gain more power, it recommends action to try to obtain for the council a "larger, fairer and assured share of public revenues".

It recommends that the council work with the Australian Capital Cities Secretariat of Lord Mayors to persuade governments to pay council rates on "the increasing amounts of their property in capital city municipalities", to obtain major direct financial grants from governments for social and environmental projects, and to obtain the sup-



People stroll through the first of the five plazas in Sydney's Martin Place. The second is being built and the remaining three are in the planning stage.

port of State Premiers for local government representation on the Loan Council.

Without a degree of success both in the area of public support to give authority to the strategic plan, and in the proposed attempts to gain more power and finance, many of the other recommendations included in the plan seem doomed not to be translated into action within the three-year period the plan is intended to cover.

The strategic plan proposes a system of by-passes and distributor roads, similar in many respects to the system envisaged in the statutory plan, but at much-reduced scales.

It proposes that traffic be discouraged from the central business district of the city by construction of car parks on the perimeter of the area, and a shift in emphasis on many roads in favour of pedestrians and public transport.

The new plan abandons as impractical in the short term a recommendation in the 1971 strategic plan that the decline in the residential population of the inner city (the area covered by the Sydney City Council) be reversed.

The 1974 plan proposes preservation of existing residential areas, floor-space ratio bonuses to developers who include a large residential component in city developments, and that

government both control a proportion of units in large-scale residential developments and allocate money for the purchase of housing to be let, with rental subsidies where necessary, to the disadvantaged.

But because of a continuing decline in occupancy rates of existing housing, the planners, Urban Systems Corporation, consider that even with renewed emphasis on housing the decline in the residential population will not be reversed in the short term.

The plan proposes that government assistance be sought to finance, build and operate multi-purpose community centres which would provide for all age groups, and for two child-care centres.

Other recommendations for community services include opening a creative arts and leisure centre, new playgrounds, and providing a bus service to take recipients of "meals on wheels" to council "activity centres" for companionship.

It urges also construction of a multi-purpose indoor stadium, with convention and other facilities, over the Central railway yards, and modernisation of Central Station as a major transport interchange.

With sufficient assured finance and a streamlining of administrative requirements with maximum State Government co-operation, most of the recommendations could be translated into action quickly.