



ANNO VICESIMO SEXTO

ELIZABETHAE II REGINAE

A.D. 1977

No. 24 of 1977

An Act to make provision for the treatment and protection of persons who are mentally ill; to make provision for the care, treatment and protection of persons who are mentally handicapped; to amend the Mental Health Act, 1935-1974; and for other purposes.

[Assented to 12th May, 1977]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mental Health Act, 1976-1977". Short title.
2. This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Commencement.
3. This Act is arranged as follows:— Arrangement of Act.

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Repeal and transitional provision.

4. (1) The Mental Health Act, 1939-1974, is amended as shown in the schedule to this Act.

(2) Any person lawfully detained as a mental defective under the provisions of the former Act, and in detention immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been detained under the corresponding provisions of this Act and he shall continue in detention until discharged in pursuance of this Act.

(3) Where immediately before the commencement of this Act, the Public Trustee, or some other person, was the committee of the estate, or otherwise authorized to administer the estate, of any person pursuant to the provisions of the former Act, the Public Trustee or other person shall be deemed to have been appointed administrator of the estate under this Act.

(4) A licence granted under the former Act in respect of a psychiatric rehabilitation hostel shall be deemed to be a licence in respect of a psychiatric rehabilitation centre under this Act and shall, subject to this Act, continue in force for the remainder of the term for which it was granted or last renewed.

Interpretation.

5. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“approved hospital” means any hospital, clinic or other premises declared by the Minister under Part II of this Act to be an approved hospital:

“the Board” means the Guardianship Board constituted under Part IV of this Act:

“the Commission” means the South Australian Health Commission:

“the Director” means the person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Director of Mental Health Services under this Act:

“the former Act” means the Mental Health Act, 1939-1974:

“mental handicap” means imperfect or retarded development, impairment or deterioration of mental faculties from whatever cause:

“mental illness” means any illness or disorder of the mind:

“the Minister” means the Minister of the Crown to whom the administration of this Act is for the time being committed by the Governor and includes any other Minister of the Crown who may, for the time being, be temporarily discharging the duties of that Minister:

“patient” means any person suffering from mental illness lawfully admitted to, or detained in, any approved hospital, notwithstanding that he may be unlawfully at large, or have been permitted to be absent on leave:

“protected person” means a person received into the guardianship of the Board in pursuance of this Act, or a person in respect of whose estate an administrator is appointed in pursuance of this Act:

“psychiatrist” means a legally qualified medical practitioner who is registered under the Medical Practitioners’ Act, 1919-1974, as a specialist in psychiatry:

“relative” of a person means spouse, father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, grandfather, grandmother, child or grandchild:

“senior psychiatrist” means a legally qualified medical practitioner who has, since the date on which he became qualified for registration as a specialist in psychiatry, had at least five years experience as a practising psychiatrist:

“superintendent” in relation to an approved hospital means the person for the time being in charge of the hospital or a person duly authorized to admit patients into the hospital:

“the Tribunal” means the Mental Health Review Tribunal established under this Act.

PART II

PART II

ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION I—THE DIRECTOR

DIVISION I

6. (1) There shall be a Director of Mental Health Services.

(2) The person holding office as the Director of Mental Health Services under the former Act immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, upon the commencement of this Act, become the Director of Mental Health Services under this Act.

The office of
Director of
Mental Health
Services.

7. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the Director shall have the general administration of this Act.

(2) In the administration of this Act, the Director shall be subject to direction by the Commission.

Administration
of this Act by
the Director.

PART II**DIVISION I**Reports by
the Director.

8. (1) The Director shall, before the thirty-first day of December in each year, submit to the Commission and the Minister a report upon the administration of this Act during the twelve months ending on the preceding thirtieth day of June.

(2) The Minister shall, as soon as practicable after his receipt of the report, cause copies of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament.

DIVISION II

Objectives.

DIVISION II—OBJECTIVES OF THE DIRECTOR AND THE COMMISSION

9. In exercising their responsibilities for the care, treatment and protection of those who suffer from mental illness or mental handicap, the Director and the Commission should seek to attain the following objectives:—

- (a) to ensure that patients receive the best possible treatment and care;
- (b) to minimise restrictions upon the liberty of patients, and interference with their rights, dignity and self respect, so far as is consistent with the proper protection and care of the patients themselves and with the protection of the public;
- (c) to ameliorate adverse effects of mental illness and mental handicap upon family life;
- (d) to rationalize and co-ordinate services for the mentally ill or mentally handicapped;
- (e) to assist and encourage voluntary agencies that provide services for the mentally ill or the mentally handicapped;
- (f) to assist and encourage the development of services designed to reduce the incidence of mental illness in the community;
- (g) to promote research into problems of mental illness and mental handicap;
- (h) to promote a high standard of training for those responsible for the care of the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped;
- (i) to promote informed public opinion on matters of mental health and mental handicap by the dissemination of knowledge and generally to promote public understanding of, and (wherever practicable) involvement in, measures for the prevention, treatment and cure of mental illness and the care and protection of the mentally handicapped.

DIVISION IIIDeclaration of
approved
hospitals.**DIVISION III—APPROVED HOSPITALS**

10. (1) The Minister may, upon the recommendation of the Commission, declare by notice in the *Gazette* any hospital, clinic or other premises to be an approved hospital for the care and treatment of persons who are mentally ill.

(2) The Minister may, by subsequent notice, vary or revoke any notice previously given under this section.

DIVISION IVRegister of
patients.**DIVISION IV—RECORDS TO BE KEPT AND INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED IN RELATION TO APPROVED HOSPITALS**

11. (1) The superintendent of every approved hospital shall keep or cause to be kept records relating to every patient admitted into the hospital.

(2) The records shall be kept in the prescribed form and shall set out—

- (a) the name and address of each such patient;
- (b) the nature of any mental or bodily illness or handicap from which he suffers;

- (c) full particulars of the treatment administered to the patient and of the authorization for that treatment;
- (d) if the patient dies, the date and cause of death;
- and
- (e) such other information as may be prescribed.

12. (1) Where in the opinion of the Director a person seeking information under this section has a proper interest in the matter he shall inform the inquirer—

Particulars relating to admission of patients to approved hospitals.

- (a) whether or not a particular person is or has been admitted to or detained in an approved hospital under this Act;
- and
- (b) if so, the date of his admission and (where applicable) the date of his discharge or death.

(2) The superintendent of an approved hospital shall upon the discharge of a patient from the hospital, furnish the patient, at his request, free of charge, a copy of any orders, certificates or authorizations upon which he was admitted, detained or treated.

PART III

PART III

ADMISSION OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS

DIVISION I—ADMISSION OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS INTO APPROVED HOSPITALS

DIVISION I

13. (1) A person may be admitted as a patient in an approved hospital in pursuance of his own request.

Admission of voluntary patients.

(2) A person who is admitted as a patient in an approved hospital under this section may leave that hospital at any time.

DIVISION II—ADMISSION AND DETENTION OF PATIENTS IN APPROVED HOSPITALS

DIVISION II

14. (1) Where, upon examination of a person, a legally qualified medical practitioner is satisfied—

Admission of patients pursuant to order by medical practitioner.

- (a) that that person is suffering from a mental illness that requires immediate treatment;
- (b) that such treatment can be obtained by admission to and detention in an approved hospital;
- and
- (c) that that person should be admitted as a patient in an approved hospital in the interests of his own health and safety or for the protection of other persons,

the medical practitioner may make an order for the immediate admission and detention of that person in an approved hospital.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) of this section shall, unless discharged, be effective for a period of three days.

(3) Where an order has been made under subsection (1) of this section and a person is admitted and detained in an approved hospital in pursuance of that order, that person shall be examined by a psychiatrist—

- (a) where it is possible for the examination to take place within twenty-four hours of his admission—within that period;
- or
- (b) where it is not practicable for an examination to take place within twenty-four hours of his admission—as soon as practicable after his admission.
- (4) When the psychiatrist has completed his examination—
- (a) he shall, if not satisfied that the continued detention of the patient is justified, discharge the order;
- or
- (b) he may, if satisfied that the continued detention of the patient is justified, confirm the order.
- (5) Where an order for detention has been confirmed under subsection (4) of this section, a psychiatrist may at any time during the period for which that order is effective, upon examination of the patient, make an order for the further detention of the patient for a period not exceeding twenty-one days commencing on the expiration of the order by which the patient was detained.
- (6) No psychiatrist who has made an order for the admission and detention of a patient under subsection (1) of this section may make an order for the further detention of that patient under subsection (5) of this section.
- (7) The superintendent of an approved hospital in which a patient is detained pursuant to an order made under subsection (5) of this section may discharge that order at any time during the period for which it is effective.
- (8) Where a patient is detained in pursuance of an order under subsection (5) of this section and two psychiatrists who have each made a separate examination of the patient are of the opinion that further detention is necessary for the protection of others they may make an order for the further detention of the patient.
- (9) An order under subsection (8) of this section shall be effective—
- (a) until discharged by the superintendent of the approved hospital in which the patient is for the time being detained;
- or
- (b) until discharged by the Tribunal.
- (10) Where an order for further detention of a patient is made under subsection (5) or subsection (8) of this section, a report shall be made setting out the grounds upon which the order is made.
- (11) Where a person has been detained in an approved hospital pursuant to an order under subsection (8) of this section, the superintendent of the hospital may, by instrument in writing, permit that person to be absent from the hospital for a period not exceeding six months.
- (12) A permission granted under subsection (11) of this section—
- (a) shall be subject to such conditions as the superintendent thinks fit and specifies in the instrument by which he grants his permission;
- and
- (b) may be revoked by the superintendent at any time by instrument in writing.
- (13) A copy of the instrument by which a patient is permitted to be absent from an approved hospital under subsection (11) of this section shall be given to the patient to whom the instrument relates.

PART III
DIVISION II

15. (1) The superintendent of an approved hospital is, subject to subsection (2) of this section, authorized and required to comply with an order under this Part.

Duty of superintendent of an approved hospital.

(2) Where an order is made for the admission and detention of a patient in an approved hospital and the superintendent is of the opinion that proper facilities do not exist at his hospital for the care or treatment of the patient, he may decline to admit the patient to the hospital but, in that case, he shall (unless the order for detention is discharged) forthwith make arrangements for the admission of the patient into another approved hospital.

16. (1) Where a patient is detained in an approved hospital, the superintendent shall ensure that he is given upon admission to the hospital or as soon as practicable thereafter, a printed statement in the prescribed form—

Patients to be given statement of their rights, etc.

(a) informing him of his legal rights;
and

(b) containing such other information as may be prescribed.

(2) Where there is a relative of the patient whose whereabouts is known to, or readily ascertainable by, the superintendent, he shall cause a copy of the statement referred to in subsection (1) of this section to be sent, or given, to the relative.

(3) Wherever possible the statement should be in the language with which the patient is most familiar.

(4) Where a patient is illiterate, or too disturbed to read and comprehend the statement referred to in this section, the superintendent shall take such steps (if any) as may be practicable in the circumstances to convey the information contained in the statement to the patient.

17. Where a patient is detained in an approved hospital and the superintendent of the hospital is satisfied, upon the certificate of a psychiatrist, that another approved hospital is better equipped for the care and treatment of that patient, the superintendent may authorize the transfer of the patient to that other hospital.

Transfer of patients.

DIVISION III—APPREHENSION OF PERSONS WHO APPEAR TO BE SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS

DIVISION III

18. (1) Where a member of the police force has reasonable cause to believe—

Powers of apprehension of members of police force.

(a) that a person is suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap;
and

(b) that the conduct of that person is, or has in the recent past, been such as to cause danger to himself or to others,

the member of the police force shall apprehend that person and bring him as soon as possible for examination by a medical practitioner.

(2) Where a member of the police force has reasonable cause to believe that the behaviour of a person apparently suffering from a mental illness is such as to endanger life or property he may, for the purpose of apprehending that person, break into and enter premises, and use such force as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of apprehending that person.

(3) Where a member of the police force apprehends a person and brings him for examination by a medical practitioner in pursuance of this section—

(a) he shall render such assistance to the medical practitioner as may be necessary for the purposes of the examination;

and

PART III
DIVISION III

- (b) where the medical practitioner makes an order for the admission and detention of the patient in an approved hospital, he shall, if the medical practitioner so requests, convey, or arrange for the conveyance of, the patient to an approved hospital in accordance with the order.

DIVISION IV

DIVISION IV—TREATMENT OF PATIENTS IN APPROVED HOSPITALS

Restriction on
psychiatric
treatment.

19. (1) Subject to this section, a person shall not administer psychiatric treatment to which this section applies to a patient detained in an approved hospital—

(a) unless—

(i) in the case of category A treatment—the treatment has been authorized by—

(A) the person who is to administer the treatment;
and

(B) two psychiatrists (at least one of whom is a senior psychiatrist),

who have each made an independent examination of the patient;

or

(ii) in the case of category B treatment—the treatment has been authorized by a psychiatrist;

and

(b) unless the consent in writing—

(i) where the patient has sufficient command of his mental faculties to make a rational judgment on the matter—of the patient;

or

(ii) in any other case—of a guardian or relative of the patient, has been obtained.

(2) The consent of a patient or a guardian or relative to category B treatment is not necessary where—

(a) the nature of the mental illness from which the patient is suffering is such that the treatment is urgently needed for the protection of the patient or some other person;

and

(b) in the circumstances it is not practicable to obtain that consent.

(3) In this section—

“category A treatment” means psychosurgery or any other treatment declared by regulation to be category A treatment:

“category B treatment” means electro convulsive therapy or any other treatment declared by regulation to be category B treatment:

“psychiatric treatment to which this section applies” means category A treatment and category B treatment:

“psychosurgery” means leucotomy, amygdaloidotomy, hypothalamotomy, temporal lobectomy, cingulectomy, electrode implantation in the brain, or any other brain surgery for the relief of mental illness by the elimination or stimulation of apparently normal brain tissues.

PART IV

PART IV

GUARDIANSHIP OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS OR MENTAL HANDICAP

DIVISION 1—THE GUARDIANSHIP BOARD

DIVISION 1

20. (1) There shall be a board entitled the "Guardianship Board".

Establishment
of Board.

(2) The Board shall consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, of whom—

(a) one, who shall be the chairman of the Board, shall be—

(i) a person holding judicial office under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926-1975;

(ii) a special magistrate;

or

(iii) a legal practitioner of at least seven years' standing;

(b) one shall be a legally qualified medical practitioner who has had experience in psychiatry;

(c) one shall be a registered psychologist who has had experience in the care of the mentally handicapped;

and

(d) two shall be persons who have, in the opinion of the Governor, other appropriate qualifications for membership of the Board.

21. (1) A member of the Board shall be appointed for such term of office, not exceeding three years, as the Governor may determine and specifies in the instrument of his appointment and, upon the expiration of his term of office, shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Terms and
conditions
upon which
members hold
office.

(2) The Governor may appoint a suitable person to be a deputy of a member of the Board and such a person, while acting in the absence of that member, shall be deemed to be a member of the Board and shall have all the powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the member of whom he has been appointed a deputy.

(3) A deputy of the chairman must be—

(a) a person holding judicial office under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926-1975;

(b) a special magistrate;

or

(c) a legal practitioner of at least seven years standing.

(4) The Governor may remove a member of the Board from office for—

(a) mental or physical incapacity;

(b) neglect of duty;

or

(c) dishonourable conduct.

(5) The office of a member of the Board shall become vacant if—

(a) he dies;

(b) his term of office expires;

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(c) he resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister;

or

(d) he is removed from office by the Governor pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Upon the office of a member of the Board becoming vacant, a person shall be appointed, in accordance with this Act, to the vacant office, but where the office of a member of the Board becomes vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, a person appointed in his place shall be appointed only for the balance of the term of his predecessor.

**Allowances
and expenses.**

22. The members of the Board shall be entitled to receive such allowances and expenses as may be determined by the Governor.

**Validity of acts
of the Board.**

23. An act or proceeding of the Board shall not be invalid by reason only of a vacancy in its membership or a defect in the appointment of a member.

**Proceedings
of the Board.**

24. (1) Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum of the Board, and no business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless a quorum is present.

(2) The chairman shall preside at any meeting of the Board at which he is present.

(3) In the absence of the chairman from a meeting of the Board, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.

(4) Subject to this section, each member of the Board shall be entitled to one vote upon any matter arising for the determination of the Board.

(5) A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast by the members present at a meeting of the Board shall be a decision of the Board.

(6) The person presiding at a meeting of the Board shall, in the event of an equality of the votes on any matter arising for the decision of the Board, have a second or casting vote.

(7) Subject to this Act, the business of the Board shall be conducted in such manner as the Board determines.

**Attendance
before the
Board.**

25. (1) Before the Board makes an order, direction or requirement in relation to any person, it shall, wherever practicable, afford that person an opportunity to appear before, and make representations to, the Board.

(2) In the exercise of its powers and functions under this Act the Board may, by summons signed on behalf of the Board by a member of the Board, require the attendance before the Board of any person.

(3) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to attend before the Board in obedience to a summons served upon him under this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

DIVISION II—RECEPTION OF PERSONS INTO GUARDIANSHIP OF BOARD

PART IV
DIVISION II

26. (1) Where the Board is satisfied, upon an application made under this section, that—

Reception of persons into the guardianship of the Board.

(a) a person is suffering from mental illness and, by reason of that illness—

(i) is incapable of looking after his own health and safety;

or

(ii) is incapable of managing his own affairs.

or

(b) a person is suffering from mental handicap and, by reason of that handicap—

(i) is incapable of managing his own affairs;

or

(ii) requires oversight, care or control in the interests of his own health and safety or for the protection of others,

the Board may, by order, receive that person into its guardianship.

(2) An application may be made under this section—

(a) by the person suffering from the mental illness or the mental handicap;

(b) by a relative of that person;

(c) by the Public Trustee;

(d) by a member of the police force;

or

(e) by any person who satisfies the Board that he has a proper interest in the care and protection of the person in respect of whom the application is made.

27. (1) Where the Board has received a person into its guardianship, it may exercise any of the following powers:—

Power of Board to exercise powers for the custody and welfare of protected persons.

(a) it may, by order, place the protected person in the care and custody of a relative of the protected person or some other person who, in the opinion of the Board, will take proper care of the protected person;

(b) it may, by order, require that the protected person be received into a specified hospital, hostel, home or other institution for treatment or care and place the protected person in the custody of the person for the time being in charge of that hospital, hostel, home or other institution;

(c) it may give directions as to the upbringing, education and training of the protected person;

(d) it may require that the protected person receive medical or psychiatric treatment;

or

(e) any other power exercisable at law or in equity by a guardian.

(2) The Board may—

(a) by further order, vary or revoke any of its orders;

or

(b) vary or revoke any of its previous directions.

PART IV
DIVISION II

(3) The Board shall, at reasonable intervals, review the circumstances of a protected person.

(4) The Board shall in any matter involving the exercise of a power conferred by this Act in relation to a protected person—

(a) give due consideration to the expressed wishes (if any) of the protected person;

and

(b) treat the welfare of the protected person as the paramount consideration.

DIVISION III **DIVISION III—APPOINTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF A PERSON SUFFERING FROM A MENTAL ILLNESS OR MENTAL HANDICAP**

Appointment of administrator.

28. (1) Where in the opinion of the Board a person who is suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap is incapable of administering his affairs, the Board may (whether or not that person has been received into the guardianship of the Board) appoint an administrator of his estate.

(2) An appointment under subsection (1) of this section may be made subject to such conditions as the Board thinks fit.

(3) The Public Trustee shall be appointed the administrator of the estate of a person under this section unless the Board considers that there are special reasons why some other person should be appointed administrator of the estate.

(4) Where some person other than the Public Trustee is appointed administrator of the estate, the Board shall include amongst the terms of the appointment a condition that the administrator shall annually file returns with the Public Trustee setting out such information in relation to his administration as the Public Trustee may require of him.

PART V

PART V

THE MENTAL HEALTH REVIEW TRIBUNAL

DIVISION I

DIVISION I—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE TRIBUNAL

Establishment of the Tribunal.

29. (1) There shall be a tribunal entitled the "Mental Health Review Tribunal".

(2) The Tribunal shall consist of three members appointed by the Governor, of whom—

(a) one, who shall be chairman of the Tribunal, shall be—

(i) a person holding judicial office under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926-1975;

(ii) a special magistrate;

or

(iii) a legal practitioner of not less than seven years standing;

(b) one shall be a legally qualified medical practitioner;

and

(c) one shall be a person who is in the opinion of the Governor otherwise suitably qualified for membership of the Tribunal.

PART V
DIVISION I

Terms and conditions upon which members hold office.

30. (1) A member of the Tribunal shall be appointed for such term of office, not exceeding three years, as the Governor may determine and specifies in the instrument of his appointment, and, upon the expiration of his term of office, shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(2) The Governor may, subject to subsection (3) of this section, appoint a suitable person to be a deputy of a member of the Tribunal, and such a person, while acting in the absence of that member, shall be deemed to be a member of the Tribunal, and shall have all the powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the member of whom he has been appointed a deputy.

(3) A deputy of the chairman must be—

(a) a person holding judicial office under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926-1975;

(b) a special magistrate;

or

(c) a legal practitioner of not less than seven years standing.

(4) The Governor may remove a member of the Tribunal from office for—

(a) mental or physical incapacity;

(b) neglect of duty;

or

(c) dishonourable conduct.

(5) The office of a member of the Tribunal shall become vacant if—

(a) he dies;

(b) his term of office expires;

(c) he resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister;

or

(d) he is removed from office by the Governor pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Upon the office of a member of the Tribunal becoming vacant, a person shall be appointed, in accordance with this Act, to the vacant office, but where the office of a member of the Tribunal becomes vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, a person appointed in his place shall be appointed only for the balance of the term of his predecessor.

31. The members of the Tribunal shall be entitled to receive such allowances and expenses as may be determined by the Governor.

Allowances and expenses.

32. An act or proceeding of the Tribunal shall not be invalid by reason only of a vacancy in its membership or a defect in the appointment of a member.

Validity of acts of the Tribunal.

33. (1) The chairman shall preside at the hearing of any proceedings by the Tribunal.

Proceedings and decisions of the Tribunal.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a decision concurred in by any two members of the Tribunal shall be a decision of the Tribunal.

(3) The chairman shall determine any question relating to the admissibility of evidence, and any other question of law or procedure.

34. (1) In the exercise of its powers and functions under this Act, the Tribunal may—

- (a) by summons signed on behalf of the Tribunal by a member of the Tribunal, or by the secretary to the Tribunal, require the attendance before the Tribunal of any person;**
- (b) by summons signed on behalf of the Tribunal by a member of the Tribunal, or by the secretary to the Tribunal, require the production of any books, papers or documents;**
- (c) inspect any books, papers or documents produced before it and retain them for such reasonable period as it thinks fit, and make copies of them or any of their contents;**
- (d) require any person to make an oath or affirmation that he will truly answer all questions put to him by the Tribunal, or by any person appearing before the Tribunal, relating to any matter being inquired into by the Tribunal;**

or

- (e) require any person appearing before the Tribunal to answer any relevant questions put to him by any member of the Tribunal, or by any other person appearing before the Tribunal.**

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, if any person—

- (a) who has been served with a summons to attend before the Tribunal fails without reasonable excuse to attend in obedience to the summons;**
- (b) who has been served with a summons to produce any books, papers or documents, fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the summons;**
- (c) misbehaves himself before the Tribunal, wilfully insults the Tribunal or any member thereof, or interrupts the proceedings of the Tribunal;**

or

- (d) refuses to be sworn or to affirm, or to answer any relevant question, when required to do so by the Tribunal,**

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(3) A person shall not be obliged to answer a question put to him under this section if the answer to that question would tend to incriminate him, or to produce any books, papers or documents if their contents would tend to incriminate him.

(4) In any proceedings, the Tribunal shall act according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case without regard to technicalities and legal forms and it shall not be bound by the rules of evidence, but it may inform itself on any matter in such manner as it thinks fit.

DIVISION II—FUNCTIONS OF THE TRIBUNAL

PART V
DIVISION IIReview of
detention
orders and
custody orders.

35. (1) Subject to this section, where, by order under this Act—
- (a) a patient is detained in an approved hospital;
 - or
 - (b) a protected person is placed in the custody of another person,
- the Tribunal shall, before the expiration of the first two months of that detention or custody and thereafter at periodic intervals of not more than six months, review the circumstances of that detention or custody.
- (2) Where, upon a review in respect of the custody of a mentally handicapped person, the Tribunal is of the opinion that the mental handicap of that person is not likely to be ameliorated, the Tribunal may extend the period within which subsequent reviews must be made to a period not exceeding twelve months.
- (3) Unless the Tribunal is satisfied in proceedings under this section that there is good cause for the continuing detention of the patient or custody of the protected person, it shall direct that the order for detention or custody be discharged.
- (4) The Tribunal is not obliged to make a review in respect of a person under this section if it has heard an appeal under this Act in respect of the same person within the last preceding period of twenty-eight days.

36. (1) An appeal may be made to the Tribunal against the detention of a patient in an approved hospital by any of the following persons:—

Appeals in
respect of
patients
detained in
approved
hospitals.

- (a) the patient himself;
 - (b) a relative of the patient;
 - (c) the Director;
 - or
 - (d) any other person who satisfies the Tribunal that he has a proper interest in the care and protection of the patient.
- (2) Unless the Tribunal is satisfied in proceedings under this section that there is good cause for the continuing detention of the patient, it shall direct that the order under which he is detained be discharged.
- (3) An appeal may not be instituted under this section in respect of a patient—
- (a) before the expiration of three days from the day on which he was admitted to the approved hospital;
 - (b) if a previous appeal in respect of the same patient has been determined in the last preceding period of twenty-eight days;
 - or
 - (c) if a review of his detention has been made by the Tribunal in the last preceding period of twenty-eight days.
- (4) The Tribunal shall proceed to hear and determine an appeal as soon as reasonably practicable after the institution thereof.

PART V
DIVISION II
Appeals from
orders of the
Board.

37. (1) Where the Board has made an order—

- (a) by which a person is received into the guardianship of the Board;
 - (b) by which an administrator is appointed in respect of the estate of a protected person;
- or
- (c) by which a protected person is placed in the custody of another person,

any of the following persons may appeal to the Tribunal against the order:—

- (d) the protected person;
 - (e) a relative of that person;
 - (f) the Director;
- or
- (g) any other person who satisfies the Tribunal that he has a proper interest in the care and protection of the person in respect of whom the order was made.

(2) Upon the hearing of an appeal under this section, the Tribunal may affirm, vary or revoke the order of the Board.

(3) An appeal against an order of the Board by which a protected person is placed in the custody of another person may not be instituted under this section—

- (a) if a previous appeal in respect of the same person has been determined in the last preceding period of twenty-eight days;
- or
- (b) if a review of his custody has been made by the Tribunal in the last preceding period of twenty-eight days.

DIVISION III

DIVISION III—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE TRIBUNAL

Appeal from
decisions of
the Tribunal.

38. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Tribunal shall, subject to this section, be entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision or order of the Tribunal.

(2) The appeal must be instituted within one month of the making of the decision or order appealed against, but the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that it is just and equitable in the circumstances to do so, dispense with the requirement that the appeal should be so instituted.

(3) The Supreme Court may, on the hearing of the appeal, exercise one or more of the following powers, according to the nature of the case:—

(a) affirm, vary or quash the decision or order appealed against, or substitute, and make in addition, any decision or order that should have been made in the first instance;

(b) remit the subject matter of the appeal to the Tribunal for further hearing or consideration, or for re-hearing;

or

(c) make any further or other order as to costs, or any other matter, that the case requires.

(4) Where the appellant in proceedings under this section is the person in respect of whom the appeal is brought, no order for costs shall be made against him.

DIVISION IV—REPRESENTATION OF APPELLANTS

DIVISION IV

39. (1) In every appeal to the Tribunal or the Supreme Court, the person in respect of whom the appeal is brought shall, subject to subsection (2) of this section, be represented by counsel.

Representation upon appeals.

(2) Where the Tribunal or the Court is satisfied that a person does not desire to be represented by counsel upon an appeal and that he has sufficient command of his mental faculties to make a rational judgment in the matter, it may dispense with the requirement that he be represented by counsel at the hearing of the appeal.

(3) Unless the person in respect of whom the appeal is brought decides to engage counsel at his own expense, the counsel by whom he is to be represented shall be chosen—

(a) by that person himself;

or

(b) in default of his making a choice, by the Law Society of South Australia,

from a panel of legal practitioners who have indicated their willingness to represent persons in proceedings under this Act, compiled by the Law Society of South Australia.

(4) A legal practitioner, who is chosen from the panel referred to in subsection (3) of this section, shall be entitled to receive fees for his services from the Commission, in accordance with a prescribed scale, and shall not be entitled to demand or receive from any other person any further fee.

PART VI

PART VI

LICENSING OF PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTRES

40. (1) No person shall provide, for fee or reward, accommodation for a person who is subject to an order for detention under this Act unless he is licensed under this Part to use the premises in which the accommodation is provided as a psychiatric rehabilitation centre.

Prohibition against operation of psychiatric rehabilitation centre without licence.

Penalty: One thousand dollars.

(2) In proceedings for an offence against this section it shall be a defence for the defendant to prove that he did not know and could not by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained that the person for whom he provided accommodation for fee or reward was subject to an order for detention under this Act.

(3) This section does not apply to accommodation provided in an approved hospital or in any other hospital incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act, 1976.

Psychiatric
rehabilitation
centres.

41. (1) Subject to this section, the Minister may, on the application of a person seeking a licence under this Part, grant him a licence to use premises specified in the licence as a psychiatric rehabilitation centre.

(2) A licence under subsection (1) of this section shall be granted for a term not exceeding twelve months.

(3) A licence granted under subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to all or any of the following conditions specified in the licence:—

- (a) that a number of persons stipulated in the licence shall be employed in the operation of the psychiatric rehabilitation centre;
- (b) that those persons will have qualifications specified in the licence;
- (c) that those persons will competently discharge the functions assigned to them by and specified in the licence;
- (d) that persons of the class or classes specified in the licence will not be permitted to reside in the psychiatric rehabilitation centre;
- (e) that the number of persons receiving care in the psychiatric rehabilitation centre will not exceed the number specified in the licence;
- (f) that the accommodation and facilities provided for persons receiving care in the psychiatric rehabilitation centre will at all times conform to standards specified in the licence;
- (g) that the standard of diet provided for persons receiving care in the centre will conform to a standard specified in the licence;
- (h) that the psychiatric rehabilitation centre will at all times be open to inspection by any person authorized by the Director to inspect the centre;
- (i) that the holder of the licence will comply with any directions of the Director in relation to the operation of the centre and the care or treatment of the persons resident therein;

and

- (j) such other conditions as the Minister may think fit to include in the licence.

(4) The Treasurer may, on the recommendation of the Director, and on the application of the holder of a licence under this section, guarantee the repayment of any advance or loan made or proposed to be made to the holder of the licence where the advance or loan is made for the purpose of carrying out such works or the purchase of such property as may be approved by the Minister.

42. (1) Where the holder of a licence under this Part contravenes, or fails to comply with, a condition of the licence, the Minister may, by instrument in writing served personally or by post upon him, give notice of his intention to revoke the licence.

Revocation of licence.

(2) The holder of the licence may appeal against the proposed revocation of the licence to the Tribunal.

(3) Where—

(a) a month has expired since service of the notice under subsection (1) of this section and no appeal has been instituted against the proposed revocation of the licence;

or

(b) an appeal against the proposed revocation of the licence has been dismissed,

the Minister may revoke the licence.

PART VII

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

43. (1) Where a member of the police force or an officer or employee of an approved hospital has reasonable cause to believe that a person who has been detained in that approved hospital is unlawfully at large, he may apprehend that person at any time without warrant and return him to that approved hospital.

Apprehension of persons unlawfully at large.

(2) Where a member of the police force has reasonable cause to believe that a protected person who has been placed in the custody of another person is unlawfully at large, he may apprehend the protected person at any time without warrant and return him to the custody of that other person.

(3) Where a special magistrate, on the application of the Crown Solicitor, or a police officer of or above the rank of inspector, is satisfied that a person who has been detained in an approved hospital or placed in the custody of another person is unlawfully at large, he may issue a warrant in the prescribed form directing that the person named therein be apprehended and conveyed to the place from which he escaped.

(4) A person apprehended at any time under a warrant issued under subsection (3) of this section must be conveyed to the place specified in the warrant.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large if, being lawfully permitted to be absent from an approved hospital, he does not return to the hospital within the period of his permitted absence, or if the absence is subject to a condition or conditions, he does not comply with that condition or any one or more of those conditions.

PART VII

Neglect or ill-treatment of a person suffering from mental illness or mental handicap.

44. (1) Any person having the oversight, care or control of a person who is suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap who ill-treats or wilfully neglects that person, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not affect or prejudice the operation of any other Act or law in relation to an offender under that subsection.

Offences in relation to certificates and orders, etc.

45. (1) Any medical practitioner who signs any certificate, order or authorization for the purposes of this Act without having seen and personally examined the person to whom the certificate, order or authorization relates shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) Any medical practitioner who wilfully certifies that any person is suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap not believing him to be suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap or who wilfully makes any other false or misleading statement in any certificate given under or for the purposes of this Act shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

(3) Any person who, not being a medical practitioner, signs any certificate or order for the purposes of this Act in which he describes himself as, or pretends to be, a medical practitioner or psychiatrist, or otherwise purports to act under this Act in the capacity of a medical practitioner or psychiatrist shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

(4) Any person who, by the production of a false certificate or other fraudulent means, procures or attempts to procure any person who is not suffering from a mental illness or mental handicap to be received into or detained in an approved hospital, or received into the guardianship of the Board, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Medical practitioners not to proceed under this Act in respect of their relatives.

46. (1) Where a person suffers from mental illness or mental handicap, a medical practitioner who is a relative of that person shall not sign any certificate, order or authorization under this Act in respect of that person.

(2) A certificate, order or authorization signed in contravention of this section is invalid.

Removing person detained in approved hospital or placed in custody.

47. Any person who, without lawful excuse, removes a patient who has been detained in an approved hospital from that hospital, or removes a protected person who has been placed in the custody of another person from that custody, or aids any such patient or protected person to leave that hospital or custody, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Duty to maintain confidentiality.

48. (1) Any person, acting in the administration of this Act, who divulges any personal information, relating to a patient, obtained in the course of his employment, otherwise than as he may be authorized or required to divulge that information by law, or by his employer, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) This section does not prevent a person from divulging statistical or other information that could not reasonably be expected to lead to the identification of patients to whom it relates.

Penalty for misdemeanour.

49. Any person who is guilty of an indictable offence under this Act shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

50. (1) No liability shall attach to any person in respect of any act done, or omission made, by him in good faith, without negligence, and in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or functions, or in the discharge or purported discharge of his duties, under this Act. Limitation of liability.

(2) No liability shall attach to a member of the Board for any act or omission by the Board in good faith and in the exercise or purported exercise of its powers or functions, or in the discharge or purported discharge of its duties, under this Act.

(3) No liability shall attach to a member of the Tribunal for any act or omission by the Tribunal in good faith and in the exercise or purported exercise of its powers or functions, or in the discharge or purported discharge of its duties, under this Act.

51. Proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act (not being an indictable offence) shall be disposed of summarily. Proceedings.

52. (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act. Regulations.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of this section, those regulations may—

- (a) define the functions, powers and duties of the Director;
 - (b) define the functions, powers and duties under this Act of superintendents of approved hospitals and other officers and servants employed in approved hospitals;
 - (c) provide for the management and control of approved hospitals;
 - (d) provide for the classification of patients;
 - (e) provide for the care and treatment of patients of the various classes;
 - (f) prescribe and provide for the payment and recovery of fees in respect of accommodation, treatment, or other services provided at approved hospitals;
 - (g) provide for the transport of patients or protected persons from one place to another and any matter incidental thereto;
 - (h) provide for the recovery of medical practitioners' fees on the medical examination of persons apprehended by members of the police force;
 - (i) prescribe any matter relating to procedure to be adopted under this Act;
 - (j) prescribe any form to be used for the purposes of this Act;
- and
- (k) prescribe a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for breach of any regulation.
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THE SCHEDULE

AMENDMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1935-1974

The Mental Health Act, 1935-1974, is amended—

- (a) by striking out Parts I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIIA, VIII and IX thereof;
 (b) by striking out the heading to Part III thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following heading:—

PART III

CRIMINAL MENTAL DEFECTIVES;

- (c) by striking out Division I of Part III and inserting in lieu thereof the following Division:—

DIVISION I—PRELIMINARY

Interpretation.

42. In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

“the Director” means the person holding, or acting in, the office of Director of Mental Health Services under the Mental Health Act, 1976-1977:

“hospital for criminal mental defectives” means a place declared by proclamation to be a hospital for criminal mental defectives under this Act:

“mentally defective person” means—

- (a) a person who is mentally ill, that is to say, a person who, owing to his mental condition, requires oversight, care or control for his own good or in the public interest and who, owing to disorder of the mind or mental infirmity arising from age or the decay of his faculties, is incapable of managing himself or his affairs;

or

- (b) an intellectually retarded person,
 and the expressions “mental defect”, “mental defective” and “mentally defective” shall be construed accordingly:

“receiving house” means any place that the Director declares, by instrument in writing, to be a receiving house for the purposes of this Part.

Hospitals for criminal mental defectives.

43. (1) The Governor may, from time to time, by proclamation, declare any hospital or any part thereof, or any part of any prison, or any other place which he deems suitable for the purpose, to be a hospital for criminal mental defectives.

(2) The Governor may, by proclamation, declare that any hospital for criminal mental defectives shall cease to be a hospital for criminal mental defectives.

Superintendent and officers.

44. (1) The Governor may for each hospital for criminal mental defectives appoint a superintendent and, if he deems it necessary, a deputy superintendent.

(2) No person shall be so appointed unless he is a medical practitioner.

Where institution is part of a prison.

45. (1) Except as provided by regulations made pursuant to this Act, where an institution is a part of a prison that has been declared to be a hospital for criminal mental defectives under section 43 of this Act—

(a) the superintendent of the institution appointed under section 44 of this Act shall—

- (i) be responsible for, and have control of and over, the medical care, treatment and welfare of all patients of that institution;
 and

- (ii) perform such duties of a superintendent imposed by this Act as relate or are incidental to such care, treatment and welfare;

and

(b) the officer in charge of the prison shall—

- (i) subject to the directions of the Comptroller of Prisons, have the control, management and administration of the institution in all matters connected with its internal routine and discipline;

- (ii) be responsible for the custody and security of the patients therein;

and

- (iii) be responsible for the carrying out of the other duties by this Act imposed upon the superintendent of the institution and for the due observance of the provisions of this Act in reference to all matters occurring within the institution other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(2) Regulations made under this Act may, in relation to any institution that is a part of a prison declared to be a hospital for criminal mental defectives under section 43 of this Act—

- (a) impose or confer on or assign to the officer in charge of the prison any of the duties, responsibilities, powers or functions of the superintendent of an institution under this Act;

- (b) declare that any provision of this Act shall not apply.

(3) Any regulation so made shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the Prisons Act, 1936-1976.

- (d) by striking out the heading immediately preceding section 46 of the principal Act and inserting in lieu thereof the following heading:—

DIVISION II—MANNER IN WHICH CRIMINAL MENTAL DEFECTIVES ARE
TO BE DEALT WITH.

- (e) by striking out the heading to Part V thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following heading:—

PART V

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF THE MENTALLY
ILL AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

- (f) by striking out Division I of Part V and inserting in lieu thereof the following Division:—

DIVISION I—PRELIMINARY

109. In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

“the Act” means the Mental Health Act, 1976-1977:

“the Court” means the Supreme Court of South Australia.;

Interpretation.

- (g) by striking out from the heading to Division II of Part V the passage “COMMITTEE OR”;
- (h) by striking out from section 110 the passage “appointed under this Act as the committee of the estate of any person or becomes authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “, by virtue of the Act, the estate of any person”;
- (i) by striking out from section 111 the passage “appointed under this Act as the committee of the estate of any person, or being authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person,” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “by virtue of the Act the administrator of the estate of any person”;
- (ia) by striking out from paragraph viii of section 111 the passage “he is committee or administrator, any action, suit or other proceeding concerning the property of” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “he is the administrator, any action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of”;
- (ib) by inserting after paragraph xx of section 111 the following paragraphs:—
xxi. Carry on any trade or business of the said person:
xxii. Expend money (not exceeding \$2 000) in the improvement of any property of the said person by way of building or otherwise;
- (j) by striking out from section 112 the passage “appointed under this Act as the committee of the estate of any person, or being authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “by virtue of the Act the administrator of the estate of any person”;
- (ja) by inserting in paragraph v of section 112 after the word “money” the passage “(exceeding \$2 000)”;
- (jb) by striking out paragraph vi of section 112;
- (k) by striking out from section 113 the passage “appointed under this Act as the committee of the estate of any person, or being authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “by virtue of the Act the administrator of the estate of any person”;
- (ka) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 114 the passage “the committee under this Act, or which he is authorized by this Act to administer, does not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “the administrator does not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars”;
- (kb) by striking out from subsection (2) of section 114 the passage “two thousand dollars” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “twenty thousand dollars”;
- (l) by striking out from section 115 the passage “has been appointed under this Act as the committee of the estate of any person, or that he is authorized under this Act to administer the estate of any person, and stating the date at which he was so appointed or become so authorized and that the appointment or authority is still in force” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “is the administrator of the estate of any person, and has held that position since a date specified in the certificate”;
- (m) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 117 the passage “committee or whose estate he is administering” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “the administrator”;
- (n) by striking out sections 118 and 119;
- (o) by striking out section 120 and inserting in lieu thereof the following section:—

120. When any person other than the Public Trustee is appointed under the Act as the administrator of an estate, that person shall have, subject to any order of the Court, the powers conferred on the Public Trustee by sections 111 to 114 of this Act;

Power of
administrators
other than
Public Trustee.

- (g) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 121 the passage "the committee" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator";
- (r) by striking out from subsection (3) of section 123 the passage "under section 108 of a committee" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "under the Act of an administrator";
- (ra) by striking out from subsection (3) of section 123 the passage "the order of the Court upon making the appointment or any subsequent order thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "any order of the Court";
- (rb) by striking out from subsection (2) of section 124 the word "committee" wherever it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof, in each case, the word "administrator";
- (s) by striking out from section 125 the passage "the committee of the estate of any person, or the Public Trustee being authorized by this Act to administer" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator of";
- (t) by striking out from section 125a the passage "a committee is appointed under this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "an administrator is appointed under the Act";
- (u) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 125b the passage "patient and any person of whose estate a committee is appointed under this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "person of whose estate an administrator is appointed under the Act";
- (v) by striking out from section 126 the passage "the committee (if any) of the estate of the said person, or the Public Trustee being authorized by this Act to administer the estate" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator of the estate of that person";
- (w) by striking out from section 127 the passage "the committee of an estate, or the Public Trustee being authorized by this Act to administer an estate" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator of an estate";
- (x) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 128 the passage "the committee of the estate of any person, or the Public Trustee being authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator of the estate of any person";
- (y) by striking out from section 129 the passage "the committee of the estate of any person, or the Public Trustee being authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator of the estate of any person";
- (z) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 130 the passage "the committee, or whose estate the Public Trustee is by this Act authorized to administer" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "the administrator";
- (aa) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 130 the passage "or other committee" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "or other administrator";
- (bb) by striking out from subsection (4) of section 130 the passage "a committee had been so appointed or that the Public Trustee was so authorized to administer the estate" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "an administrator had been so appointed";
- (cc) by striking out from subsection (1) of section 131 the passage "the committee of the estate of any person, or by the Public Trustee in a case where he is authorized by this Act to administer the estate of any person" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "administrator";
- (dd) by striking out from subsections (2) and (3) of section 131 the word "committee" wherever it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof, in each case, the word "administrator";
- (dda) by striking out from subsection (2) of section 131 the passage "or which he is by this Act authorized to administer";
- (ee) by striking out from section 132 the word "a" where it occurs for the first time and inserting in lieu thereof the word "an";
- (ff) by striking out from section 132 the word "committee" wherever it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof, in each case, the word "administrator";
- (gg) by striking out section 136;
- (hh) by striking out all the schedules except the tenth schedule and the nineteenth schedule.

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, I hereby assent to this Bill.

W. R. CROCKER, Lieutenant-Governor