

auses 2 to 7 (inclusive) will add £52 to the salaries of the Agent-General, Commissioner of Police, Public Service Commissioner, President and Deputy President of the Industrial Court and Public Service Arbitrator. The salaries of the Agent-General and Public Service Commissioner will be £5,202, of the President of the Industrial Court £5,052 (Deputy £4,302), of the Public Service Arbitrator and Commissioner of Police £4,852 and of the Agent-General £4,700. Under clause 8, the increases will be effective from June 22 of this year—that is, the date on which the basic wage increase becomes effective. Clause 9 (1) provides for payment of arrears of salary in a lump sum and clause 9 (2) provides for an appropriation of the sum.

Hon. A. J. SHARD secured the adjournment of the debate.

PUBLIC SERVICE ARBITRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly and first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The principal object is to enable officers in the Public Service of the Government, to whom the Public Service Act does not apply, to be appointed by proclamation within the operation of the Public Service Arbitration Act. That Act defines the Public Service in terms of the Public Service Act, section 6 of which defines certain officers and classes of officers in the Public Service, unless the Governor otherwise directs. This means, speaking generally, that officers of the Public Service in the Public Service Act can avail themselves of the Public Service Arbitration Act. The Government has decided, in the light of experience, that it is desirable to make it possible to appoint officers in the Government service who are not in the Public Service Arbitration Act in cases where this course is desirable. Accordingly, clause 3 makes provisions substantially similar to those in section 6 of the Public Service Act whereby the Governor can, by proclamation, apply the Public Service Arbitration Act to persons, officers or classes of officers in the employment of the State or any State instrumentality.

The provision will not apply to persons whose remuneration is at a fixed rate prescribed by Statute, for example, the

Public Service Commissioner and Auditor-General. What I have said covers the Bill's main purpose. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to make other amendments of an administrative or machinery nature. The first of these is made by clause 4, which amends section 4 of the principal Act. Subsection (1) of that section fixes the arbitrator's salary with the proviso that a person holding a Government appointment could, upon his appointment as arbitrator, continue to hold that appointment but receive a total remuneration not exceeding a fixed sum. That proviso was, of course made at a time when there was no arbitrator. Now, however, there is an arbitrator and the proviso in its present form limits his total remuneration to £4,800. Circumstances could arise in which the arbitrator for the time being might be appointed or promoted to another office or offices in the Government service carrying a higher remuneration than £4,800, in which event it would clearly be reasonable that he should not be denied that higher remuneration, in other words, an officer should not be required to lose money by holding the appointment of arbitrator.

Clause 4 accordingly strikes out the existing proviso and inserts a fresh one to the effect that the arbitrator may hold any other Government appointment as well as his office of arbitrator and receive the higher of the salaries attaching to the two respective appointments. A further proviso will make it possible for the arbitrator to hold a part-time appointment with any additional remuneration determined by the Governor. The present arbitrator holds also the office of Deputy President of the Industrial Court, and was recently appointed to the Teachers' Classification Board, a part-time appointment carrying a remuneration of £150. It is clearly desirable that he should continue to receive this remuneration for extra duties outside his normal full-time duties.

Clause 5 amends section 8 of the principal Act to enable the parties to a claim to negotiate with respect to the claim before its automatic reference to the arbitrator. As worded at present, the effect of subsections (2) and (3) of section 8 is that, unless a claim is accepted by either the Commissioner or the officer, organization or group, the matter must automatically go to the arbitrator. This leaves no room for negotiation. Accordingly, clause 5 amends both subsections (2) and (3), which contemplate and allow for negotiations

between the parties in case they should be able to reach agreement between themselves. I do not go into details as to the precise form of the amendments, except to mention that paragraph (h) of clause 5 makes a drafting amendment to subsection 5 (a) of the principal Act. At present that paragraph makes provision for what is to happen if the arbitrator decides that an officer or officers do not constitute a group, but does not say what is to happen if the arbitrator decides that the officer or officers do constitute a group. It has seemed desirable to insert this provision for the sake of completeness.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

MINES AND WORKS INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

BRANDING OF PIGS BILL.

Second reading.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to render compulsory the branding of pigs. It is introduced following a request of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Pig Association. The reason for the compulsory branding of pigs is that the Agriculture Department officers will be able to trace pigs suffering from disease by inspection of their carcasses. The brand will indicate the area from which the pig has come. It is considered that in this way the incidence of disease will be materially reduced.

Clause 1 contains the short title, and clause 2 definitions of terms used in the Bill. The principal provision of the Bill is clause 5 (1) which provides that on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation a person must not sell or offer for sale any pig unless it is branded, in accordance with the regulations, with the owner's registered brand. Under clause 5 (2), however, no branding is required if the pig was bought from and delivered by the previous

owner within the preceding seven days, and at the time of delivery was duly branded. Subclause (3) of this clause provides that an owner of three pigs or less may, upon obtaining a permit from the Chief Inspector of Stock, sell or offer for sale a pig that is not branded.

Clause 6 provides for the allotment and registration of pig brands, and under clause 3 the Registrar of Brands is constituted Registrar for the purposes of this Bill. Under clause 4 he is required to keep, and make entries in, a register in accordance with the regulations. Clause 7 provides for the transfer of registered brands by the proprietor thereof, and clause 8 enables the personal representatives of a deceased proprietor to use his brand. Clauses 9 (1) and 9 (2) provide for the cancellation of a registered brand upon notice by the proprietor or at the instance of the Registrar himself. Subclause (3) makes appropriate provision for the winding-up of companies which are the proprietors of brands. Clause 10 provides for registration to be restored.

Clause 11 (1) confers on the Registrar, his deputy, inspectors of stock and members of the Police Force certain powers of entry and inspection. Clause 11 (2) makes provision for penalties. Clause 12 contains the necessary regulation-making power and clause 13 is a procedural provision. I commend the Bill to honourable members.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It effects two amendments of substance to the principal Act. The first is contained in clause 4, which inserts into the principal Act a new section 4c authorizing the Treasurer to give a further guarantee to the Commonwealth Trading Bank of £500,000. The terms of the new section are identical with those of the existing sections 4, 4a and 4b. In connection with this amendment I should point out to honourable members that the bank approved in March of this year of a further advance of £1,000,000 to the company for the purpose of building bulk barley silos. The bank attached the usual condition to the advance, namely that the State Government should guarantee up to £500,000. The company has for some time been negotiating with the Australian Barley Board

for a scheme for the bulk handling of barley in this State and such a scheme will be introduced; indeed, the other amendments of substance to the principal Act deal partly with this matter. Bulk barley storages have already been erected at Port Adelaide, Wallaroo and Port Lincoln and the company proposes to erect further silos in country barley and wheat centres.

The object of the remainder of the Bill can be summarized in a few words. It is to empower the company to receive, store, handle, transport and deliver not only wheat but also barley and oats. At the same time, the Bill will confer on the company sole rights in respect of barley as it now has in respect of wheat. It will not have sole rights in respect of oats, because this grain is not the subject of statutory schemes as the other two grains are.

What I have said indicates in brief terms the object of clauses 3 and 5 to 15 inclusive of the Bill. I shall not weary honourable members with an explanation of every clause, since most of the amendments are of a drafting and consequential nature as, for example, clauses 3, 6, 10, 12, 13 and 15. Clauses 5, 8 and 9 of the Bill repeal obsolete provisions. The principal amendments to the principal Act relating to its extension to barley and oats are made by clauses 7 and 14.

Clause 7 amends section 12 of the principal Act, mainly subsection (1) of that section, which gives the company the sole right of receiving, storing, handling, transporting and delivering wheat in bulk within the State. After the word "wheat" in subsection (1) the words "and barley" are inserted. The remaining amendments made by clause 7 are of a consequential nature, having the effect of bringing in the necessary references to barley and the Barley Board, and making provision for maltsters to erect bulk handling facilities for barley to be used in the course of their business, the amendment being along similar lines to paragraph (c) of the present section 12 (2), which preserves the rights of millers in regard to wheat.

Clause 14 amends section 33 of the principal Act, which at present empowers the company to handle bagged wheat or any other grain in bulk. The section, as amended, will permit the company to handle bagged wheat or bagged barley or oats in bulk. Paragraph (b) of clause 14 will insert a new subsection at the end of section 33 along the same lines as section (2), but applying to bagged barley. The effect of subsections (2) and (3) will be that

the company will bagged wheat or where no license barley merchants of receiving whee The only other it is necessary f by clause 11, w section requires bulk handling f but only where it