

deals with registration of pharmaceutical chemists and enacts the following new sections: Section 21, which continues in force previous registration under the principal Act. Section 22, which sets out in some detail the requirements for registration in this State. Paragraph (a) of this section sets out the requirements for a person who has graduated and has been trained in this State. Paragraph (b) sets out the requirements for a person who has graduated and been trained in another State or Territory of the Commonwealth. Paragraph (c) provides for oversea graduates, and paragraph (d) is intended to cover other persons who may be qualified for registration.

Section 23 sets out the formal registration procedure and is, I suggest, self-explanatory. Section 24 provides for a practising certificate. Previously, the registration of a pharmaceutical chemist was, as it were, kept alive by the registered person taking out an annual certificate of registration. It is, in the board's view, desirable that registration as such should be separate and distinct from the right to practise as a pharmaceutical chemist. This view seems to accord with the accepted basis of professional registration. Accordingly, the former certificate of registration will now become a practising certificate.

Clause 10 deals with a matter that has been causing some concern to the board, that is, the ownership of pharmacies by persons who are not registered as pharmaceutical chemists. Honourable members will be aware that pharmaceutical chemists are trained in the handling of drugs and are subject in their work to stringent legal and professional controls. In the board's view, and in the Government's view, it is undesirable that chemists should be subject to the control and direction of persons who are not subject to these legal and professional controls. Accordingly, proposed section 25a provides that, on and from the passage of this amendment, persons other than registered pharmaceutical chemists will be prohibited from owning or taking part in the management of pharmacies. Subsection (2) provides that businesses at present owned by unregistered persons may continue to be so owned so long as there is a registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the business. Clause 11 is a drafting amendment consequential on the extended definition of a "friendly society" inserted by clause 3.

Clause 12 provides in some detail for the manner in which the name of the owner of a pharmacy is to be exhibited. Clause 13 is again consequential on clause 3, and clause

14 makes minor drafting amendments to section 26f of the principal Act. Clause 15 makes a consequential amendment to section 15 of the principal Act, following the creation of practising certificate, as does clause 16. Clause 17 sets out a formal regulation-making power relating to the types and construction of premises that may be registered under the Act. Clause 18, in effect, converts the old certificate of registration into a practising certificate. Clauses 19 and 20 repeal a provision of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1965, and a provision to the Age of Majority (Reduction) Act, 1970-1971, both of which purported to amend section 22a of the principal Act that had in fact been repealed in 1952.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### SWINE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (DISEASES)

The Hon. T. M. CASEY (Minister of Agriculture) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Swine Compensation Act, 1936-1971. Read a first time.

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.* It is intended to make an amendment to the principal Act, the Swine Compensation Act, 1936, as amended, as a consequence of the recent amendments to the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act. Honourable members will recall that, following agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, it is proposed that "swine fever" will be included in the diseases in respect of which compensation under that Act will be payable. Accordingly, clause 3 strikes out from the definition of "disease" in the principal Act the disease "swine fever" since in the event of an outbreak of that disease the provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act will apply and have effect.

Clause 4 recasts section 4a of the principal Act to ensure that specific diseases can by proclamation be added to or deleted from the list of diseases in respect of which compensation is payable. This should ensure that there will be maximum flexibility in the administration of the principal Act, which is desirable in measures of this nature. Clause 5 removes a further redundant reference to "swine fever" in section 8 of the principal Act.

The Hon. C. R. STORY secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. T. M. CASEY (Minister of Agriculture) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Cattle Compensation Act, 1939-1971.

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.* It is intended to make an amendment to the principal Act, the Cattle Compensation Act, 1939-1971, in the same manner as section 1 of the Cattle Compensation Act which is amended. The purpose of the amendment is to provide that maximum compensation shall be payable in declaring a disease in respect of which compensation is payable, varying the list of diseases to which the Act applies. Honourable members will appreciate the importance of this legislation in the context of the principle of compensation for disease eradication. The purpose of the amendment is to provide that maximum compensation shall be payable in declaring a disease in respect of which compensation is payable, varying the list of diseases to which the Act applies. Honourable members will appreciate the importance of this legislation in the context of the principle of compensation for disease eradication.

The Hon. C. R. STORY secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Read a third time.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA AMENDMENT BILL

In Committee. Clauses 1 to 3. Clause 4—"Co"

The Hon. F. J. STONE: I do not know whether the amendment to the Select Committee amendment appears.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment is accepted.

The Hon. F. J. STONE: The amendment is fairly clearly set out. The reasons given for the amendment are that it was very pleased that the amendment was a fair and reasonable solution to the problem. The solution suggested was acceptable to the Government.

The Hon. T. M. CASEY: The Government has accepted the amendment. Clause passed.

and clause 13 provides for the exercising by the Chairman or presiding governor of a casting vote in the event of equality of votes at a meeting. Clause 14 guards against the possibility of invalid acts of the board due to some later discovered defect in the appointment of a governor or due to any vacancy in office of a governor and is, again, a fairly standard provision. Clause 15 provides that governors of the company shall not, as such, be subject to the Public Service Act.

Clause 16 provides for declarations of matters in which governors of the company have a financial interest but at subclause (2) provides an exemption for the governor elected by the company of players where the matter in issue is the conditions of service of employees. Clause 17 provides for the company constituted by this Act to take over and absorb the present South Australian Theatre Company. Clause 18 sets out in some detail the powers and functions of the company and clause 19 permits the company with the consent of the appropriate authorities to make use of the service of officers of the Public Service.

Clause 20 sets out the terms and conditions of service of employees of the company. Clause 21 provides for the appointment of an artistic director. The importance of this appointment cannot be over emphasized, since on the shoulders of the artistic director will fall the responsibility for quality and range of the theatrical productions mounted by the company. This clause sets out in some detail the functions of the artistic director and his relationship with the board.

Clause 22 provides for an appointment of a secretary to the board. Clause 23 provides for the establishment of the company of players who are the creative personnel of the company. Clauses 24 and 25 provide for the election of one governor of the board by the company of players. Clause 26 sets out the obligations of the company to keep proper accounts and provide for the audit of those accounts by the Auditor-General. Clause 27 authorizes the company to borrow money and at subclause (2) provides that a Government guarantee may be provided for the repayment of borrowings under this section.

Clause 28 provides for the funds of the company and the investment of moneys not immediately required by the company. Clause 29 provides for proper control of expenditure by the company. Clause 30 provides formal protection for the governors of the company in respect of acts done by them in that capacity.

Clause 31 provides for the making of annual reports by the company and for Parliamentary scrutiny of the reports. Clause 32 gives certain exemption from succession and gift duty in respect of gifts to the company and exempts the company from stamp duty on its own transactions. Clause 33 provides for offences against the Act to be tried summarily. Clause 34 provides for an appropriate regulation-making power.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### SWINE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

This short Bill is intended to make an amendment to the principal Act, the Swine Compensation Act, 1936, as amended, as a consequence of the recent amendments to the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act. Honourable members will recall that, following agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, it is proposed that swine fever will be included in the diseases in respect of which compensation under that Act will be payable.

Accordingly, clause 3 strikes out from the definition of disease in the principal Act the disease swine fever, since in the event of an outbreak of that disease the provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act will apply and have effect. Clause 4 of the Bill recasts section 4a of the principal Act to ensure that specific diseases can by proclamation be added to or deleted from the list of diseases in respect of which compensation is payable. This should ensure that there will be maximum flexibility in the administration of the principal Act, which is desirable in measures of this nature. Clause 5 removes a further redundant reference to swine fever in section 8 of the principal Act.

Mr. FERGUSON secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

This short Bill is intended to amend section 4a of the principal Act. This section is, in terms, the same as section 4a of the Swine

Compensation Act, which is intended to amend. The purpose is to ensure that maximum flexibility is in the administration of ensuring that there will be no delay in declaring a disease in respect of which compensation is payable in varying the list of diseases to which the Act applies. Members will appreciate the flexibility in legislation of this kind. I recall that the principle was adopted by this House in the past in the Mouth Disease Eradication Bill last year.

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment.

Page 3 (clause 4)—at subsection (2b) as follows:

"(2b) The limits of remuneration determined under subsection (2a) shall not be such as to require any person whose remuneration from the University exceeds, in the calendar year, the percentage of the remuneration payable to a person employed as a Lecturer."

The Hon. HUGH FERGUSON (Minister of Education): I move:

That the Legislative Council be agreed to.

The amendment amends clause 4 of the principal Act. I think the best explanation is that clause 4 was inserted into the principal Act to remove any ambiguity in the principal Act. When it was first passed, it provided that a candidate for election to the University Council should comprise of the university and should comprise persons employed full-time. When the principal Act was amended to the Legislative Council "full-time". The final result was that it was divided into two categories, and not candidates for election to the University Council considered. Certain categories of people are not to give lectures or to be employed by the university and who are to be employed by the association with it at that time. That they would have

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After "not" to insert "settle or compromise or".

This is really a drafting amendment. The clause will now provide:

A loss assessor shall not settle or compromise or attempt to settle or compromise any claim in respect of loss or injury arising out of the use of a motor vehicle or injury arising out of, or in the course of employment, after proceedings have been instituted in any court in respect of that loss or injury.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. L. J. KING moved to insert the following subclause:

(2) It shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) of this section that the defendant did not know, and could not by the exercise of reasonable diligence have discovered, that proceedings had been instituted in a court in respect of the loss or injury.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Remaining clauses (49 to 51) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

#### SWINE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (DISEASES)

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from March 9. Page 3779.)

Mr. FERGUSON (Goyder): Earlier today I heard the member for Kavel say that he had had insufficient time to research matters under discussion. However, I need not give much consideration to this Bill to give it my support, because it is an amending Bill that enacts the principle recently affirmed by Parliament in the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act Amendment Bill.

The pig industry in South Australia is becoming very important, having grown enormously over the past five years. When the principal Act was enacted some years ago the pig industry was considered to be a minor sideline on most rural properties. As a result, not many pigs were slaughtered and the contributions to the Swine Compensation Fund were therefore relatively small. More recently that situation has been altered with the enormous increase in the number of pigs, the contributions to the fund have increased correspondingly. In South Australia nowadays about 400,000 pigs are slaughtered each year for meat.

Some people talk about funds like the Swine Compensation Fund as though they were Government funds, but this fund has actually been built up by the producers themselves, as a result of a levy based on the number of pigs slaughtered. The people connected with the pig

industry have been very prudent over the years: they foresaw that a fund would be needed to provide not only for swine fever but also for other eventualities. Accordingly, over the years the producers have asked that sums of money be allotted from the fund for the benefit of the industry. I remember two occasions when this took place, the first occasion being when a sum was provided for promotion and research connected with the industry on a Commonwealth basis, but the States had to contribute. The second occasion when the fund was drawn upon was when a sum was allotted to assist in setting up a research centre at Northfield. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

#### CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (DISEASES)

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from March 9. Page 3779.)

Dr. EASTICK (Light): Much of what the member for Goyder has said about the Swine Compensation Act Amendment Bill applies equally to the provisions of this Bill. Fortunately, on this occasion we are not concerned with difficult names such as *bubalus bubalis*. The Bill gives an opportunity, during times when Parliament is not sitting, to animal quarantine officers of the State, who also function on behalf of the Commonwealth, to make necessary alterations to the diseases for which compensation can be paid. Previously, if members of the Agriculture Department who exercised this authority received information that serious animal disease affecting bovine had broken out and the disease was not listed in the

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Bill read a its remaining

At 11.42 p Wednesday, M