

5 Section one hundred and forty-six of the Principal Act ^{Bribery.} is amended—

(a) by inserting in subsection (5), after the word “shall,” the words “after the date prescribed in relation to that election,”; and

(b) by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:—

“(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) of this section the date prescribed in relation to an election is—

(a) if that election is a general election for dissolution of the Assembly, the date of the proclamation dissolving the Assembly;

(b) if that election is a general election consequent upon the expiration of the term for which the Members of the Assembly were elected, the expiration of that term;

(c) if that election is a periodical election of Members of the Council, the commencement of the period of three months ending on the fourth Saturday in the month in which the election is held; and

(d) in any other case, the date of the issue of the writ for the election.

“(7) In proceedings for an offence under subsection (5) of this section in relation to a gift, donation, or prize offered, promised, or given to a club, association, or body for any purpose it is a defence for the defendant to show that gifts, donations, or prizes similar in nature and in amount or value are regularly given by him to the club, association, or body for similar purposes.”.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

No. 66 of 1967.

AN ACT to amend the *Public Service Act 1923*.

[20 December 1967.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title
and citation.

1—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Public Service Act* 1967.

(2) The *Public Service Act* 1923, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

Married
women.

2 Section fifty-two of the Principal Act is repealed.

3 After Part VII of the Principal Act the following Part is inserted:—

“PART VIIA.

“SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

General
provisions
as to
employment
of married
women.

“54A—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act—

(a) a married woman may be appointed as an officer, and a female officer who marries may continue to be an officer; and

(b) an officer who is a married woman is subject to the provisions of this Act (including provisions relating to the duties and conduct of officers) as though she were unmarried.

“(2) Where an office in the Public Service is prescribed as an office to which this subsection applies, no married woman shall occupy that office, but the fact that an office is, or becomes, an office so prescribed does not render a female officer liable to be removed therefrom otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

“(3) Nothing in this section prevents or affects the employment of a married woman under this Act in a temporary capacity.

“(4) The Commissioner shall not make a recommendation under this Act for the appointment of a married woman who is not an officer to an office in the Service if there is available for appointment to that office a man or an unmarried woman who, in his opinion, will satisfactorily perform the duties of the office, unless he is satisfied that special circumstances justify his so doing.

Absence
from duty
in relation
to childbirth.

“54B—(1) A female officer who has (whether after becoming an officer or not) become pregnant—

(a) is entitled to leave for the period for which she makes application in accordance with this section, being a period of leave that complies with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section; and

(b) shall, whether or not she has been granted leave of absence, absent herself from duty during the period commencing six weeks before the expected date of her confinement and ending at the expiration of six weeks from the day on which her pregnancy terminates.

“(2) The period of leave referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section is a period of leave that does not exceed twenty-six weeks in length and that—

- (a) commences not earlier than twenty weeks, or later than six weeks, before the relevant date; and
- (b) ends not earlier than six weeks, or later than twenty weeks, after the relevant date.

“(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) of this section the ‘relevant date’ means—

- (a) in relation to an application made for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section by a female officer while she is pregnant or to an amendment thereto so made, the expected date of her confinement; and
- (b) in any other case, the day of the termination of her pregnancy.

“(4) On application being made by a female officer to the permanent head of the department in which she is an officer he shall grant to her the leave of absence to which she is entitled under subsection (1) of this section.

“(5) At any time during which an officer is absent from duty in pursuance of leave granted under or pursuant to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section she may amend an application made under subsection (4) of this section so as to extend or reduce the period referred to in the application, but so that the altered period complies with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, and the permanent head shall, in accordance with the amended application, vary the grant of leave of absence to the officer.

“(6) Where an officer is granted leave of absence under this section for any period she may notify the permanent head of the department in which she is an officer that she desires that period, or any specified part thereof, to be treated as a period for which she has been granted leave of absence on the ground of illness, and that period or that part thereof, as the case may be, shall be so treated, except to the extent that it exceeds in length the length of the period for which she could under this Act be granted leave of absence on the ground of illness.

“(7) References in subsection (6) of this section to illness shall be deemed not to include references to illness arising out of or in the course of the employment of an officer or arising from her default or misconduct.

“(8) An officer is not entitled to pay in respect of any period of leave of absence granted to her under this section or in respect of any period during which she is required under this section to absent herself from duty, except in so far as that period is, or is to be treated as, a period of absence with leave in respect of which she is entitled to pay, or any proportion of her pay, pursuant to any other provision of this Act.

“(9) Subject to subsection (6) of this section, nothing in this section prevents the grant of leave of absence to an officer under any other provision of this Act, or prejudices or affects her rights in respect of the granting of any such leave of absence.”.

Special provisions as to married women employed temporarily at commencement of Act.

4—(1) Subject to this section, where a married woman is being employed temporarily in an office and has been continuously employed in that office since the commencement of the period of six months ending on the commencement of this Act, then, in relation to the making of an appointment to that office, she shall be regarded as an officer for the purposes of section thirty-three and subsection (4) of section fifty-four A of the Principal Act.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, no married woman shall, pursuant to this section, be appointed to an office who could not have been so appointed if this section had not been enacted.

DOOR TO DOOR SALES.

No. 67 of 1967.

AN ACT to make provision with respect to certain kinds of agreements relating to the sale or bailment of goods on credit. [20 December 1967.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title.

1 This Act may be cited as the *Door to Door Sales Act* 1967.