

Regulations.

“32C—(1) The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this Part.

“(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, regulations may be made under this Part for or in respect of—

- (a) the form, effect, duration, cancellation, and terms and conditions of indentures of cadetship under this Part;
- (b) the preparatory education required of persons who desire to enter into indentures of cadetship under this Part;
- (c) the establishment and awarding of scholarships, and the granting of other forms of financial assistance, for the purpose of assisting persons to undergo courses of instruction and training under or for the purposes of this Part, and the amount or value thereof, and the terms and conditions upon and subject to which any such scholarship or other financial assistance may or shall be granted; and
- (d) the establishment, constitution, procedure, quorum, powers, functions, and duties of an advisory committee to assist the Minister in the administration of this Part.”.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 46 of 1966.

AN ACT to amend the *Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1895*.

[12 December 1966.]

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,
citation, and
commence-
ment.

1—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1966*.

(2) The *Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1895*, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

(3) This Act shall commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

2 After section one of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

“1A—(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears— Interpretation.

‘live birth’ means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a viable foetus in which, after that expulsion or extraction, the heart was beating;

‘perinatal death’ means—

- (a) the death of a viable foetus at any time up to the moment of its complete expulsion or extraction from its mother; and
- (b) the death of a child born alive where the death occurs at any time before the twenty-ninth day after the date of the birth of the child;

‘viable foetus’ means a product of conception of at least twenty weeks’ gestation or of a weight of not less than four hundred grammes.

“(2) For the purposes of this Act, a child shall be deemed to be born alive only if it is born in circumstances which constitute a live birth (as defined in subsection (1) of this section).”.

3 The Principal Act is amended by inserting before section Part III. twenty-three the following heading:—

“PART III.

“REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.”.

4 The Principal Act is amended by omitting the heading Part IV. occurring before section thirty and substituting therefor the following heading:—

“PART IV.

“CERTIFICATES OF DEATH AND BURIAL.”.

5 The Principal Act is amended by omitting the heading Part V. occurring before section thirty-five and substituting therefor the following heading:—

“PART V.

“MISCELLANEOUS.”.

6 After section thirty-four of the Principal Act the following section is inserted in Part IV (being the Part so numbered that is referred to in section four of this Act):—

“34A—(1) Where, in the case of a perinatal death, a Certificate of death in the case of a perinatal death. legally-qualified medical practitioner—

- (a) was present at the time of the death;
- (b) was in attendance at the time of the expulsion or extraction of the deceased from its mother;
- (c) examined the body of the deceased (whether by order of a coroner or otherwise); or

(d) signed and gave, in relation to the death, the certificate referred to in section thirty-four, that medical practitioner shall, within twenty-one days after the death, or his examination of the body, or his signing and giving of that certificate, as the case may be, sign free of charge and give to the Government Statistician a certificate in relation to the death on a printed form provided by the Government Statistician for the purposes of this section (being a form approved by the Minister for Health).

“(2) A medical practitioner to whom subsection (1) of this section relates who fails to sign and give the certificate mentioned in that subsection is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Four dollars.

“(3) A printed form for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section may have endorsed on or attached to it such information and instructions for the guidance of medical practitioners as the Minister for Health may approve or direct.

“(4) Nothing in this section affects—

- (a) the powers, functions, or duties conferred or imposed by or under the *Coroners Act* 1957 on coroners or medical practitioners; or
- (b) any duty imposed on a person by any other provision of this Act to give or deliver to a registrar or to any other person any information, particulars, or certificate relating to the birth or death of a person.

“(5) In this section, ‘Minister for Health’ means the Minister of the Crown to whom for the time being the administration of the *Public Health Act* 1962 is committed.”.

Formal
amendments.

7 Section thirty-six of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by transposing the word “and” (occurring at the end of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) thereof) to follow sub-paragraph (iv) of that paragraph; and
- (b) by omitting from sub-paragraph (v) of that paragraph the word “division” and substituting therefor the word “sub-paragraph”.

CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY.

No. 47 of 1966.

AN ACT to amend the *Conveyancing and Law of Property Act* 1884. [12 December 1966.]

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:—