

GREYHOUND INDUSTRY BILLEXPLANATORY NOTES

The Bill owes its origin to the Report of the Advisory Committee on the Greyhound Industry. The Advisory Committee was appointed by the Minister for Agriculture in February, 1951, with the following terms of reference:-

"To ascertain and report on the position respecting coursing, greyhound racing, greyhound breeding and other related activities and such measures, if any, as are considered desirable in the national interest for the better control and development thereof".

The Advisory Committee furnished its Report, which was unanimous, in January, 1952. The Report was published in November, 1952, and a copy was sent to each Deputy and Senator at that time.

Part I.Sections 1 to 5, inclusive

Sections 1, 2 and 5 are of a routine kind. The definition in Section 2 of a greyhound race track as including a track operated (for reward) for 'schoolings' or trials is in accordance with paragraph 68 of the Advisory Committee's Report.

Section 3 refers to the day on which the Greyhound Industry Board will be established (under Section 6). That day will precede the day on which the constitution of the I.C.C. in the Schedule to the Bill will come into operation by virtue of an order under Section 26(6) of the Bill (it will, for example, be necessary to allow time for making preliminary arrangements for the appointment of the first representative members under Article 2 of the constitution, and for the preparation of rules for the purpose of Article 16 of the constitution).

ARTICLE 2

The Bill was the origin to the Report of the Advisory  
Committee on the Freybund Laborers. The Advisory Committee  
was appointed by the Minister for Agriculture in February  
1931, with the following terms of reference:

To ascertain and report on the position respecting  
certain Freybund unions, including existing and other  
related societies and such matters as may be  
considered desirable in the national interest for the  
better control and development thereof.

The Advisory Committee furnished its Report, which was  
unanimous in January 1932. The Report was published in  
November, 1932, and a copy was sent to each Deputy and  
Senator at that time.

Part 1A

Section 1 to 5, inclusive

Section 1, 2 and 3 are of a routine kind. The  
definition in Section 2 of a Freybund race track as including  
a track operated (or to be operated) for the purpose of  
accordance with paragraph 68 of the Advisory Committee's

Report.  
Section 3 refers to the day on which the Freybund  
Industry Board will be established (under Section 5). That  
day will precede the day on which the constitution of the  
I.O.G. in the schedule to the Bill will come into operation

by virtue of an order under Section 26(6) of the Bill (1)  
with effect from the day on which the Freybund Industry Board  
is established. The Freybund Industry Board will be  
constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Bill.  
The Freybund Industry Board will be a body corporate with  
separate legal personality and will have the capacity to  
acquire and hold property, to sue and be sued, and to  
enter into contracts.

Section 4 will enable the Standing/Executive Committee of the I.C.C., which is appointed to administer the business and affairs of the Club, to function on behalf of the Club as regards the consultation therewith. Enjoined on the Board in certain matters, the conduct of investigations into cases of wrong-doing, and the making of exclusion orders, etc. It would be unnecessary and impracticable to have such functions performed only by general meetings of the Club. The Club's rules would, however, have to be approved at general meetings.

#### Part II

#### Sections 6 to 20, inclusive.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned below, these Sections are on lines similar to the provisions in the Racing Board and Racecourses Act, 1945, about the Racing Board for horses.

As regards Section 7, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 138) recommended a Board of preferably five but not exceeding seven members, with no direct representation of any particular interest. The higher figure was adopted in view of the provision made in Section 9 for direct representation of the Standing/Executive Committee of the I.C.C. on the Board.

As regards Section 8 the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 138) recommended that the Chairman of the Greyhound Industry Board should be appointed by the Minister. The Chairman is required not to have a beneficial interest in businesses which will be subject to direct control by the Board. The Chairman of the Racing Board for horses (the members of which annually elect one of their number to be Chairman) may only be re-imbursed actual out-of-pocket expenses, but the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 138) recommended that the Chairman of the Greyhound Industry Board should be

Section 4 will enable the Standing/Executive Committee of the I.C.C., which is appointed to administer the business and affairs of the Club, to function on behalf of the Club as regards the consultation therewith enjoined on the Board in certain matters, the conduct of investigations into cases of wrong-doing, and the making of exclusion orders, etc. It would be unnecessary and impracticable to have such functions performed only by general meetings of the Club. The Club's rules would, however, have to be approved at general meetings.

Part II

Sections 5 to 20, inclusive.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned below, these Sections are on lines similar to the provisions in the Racing Board and Racecourses Act, 1945, about the Racing Board for horses.

As regards Section 7, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 158) recommended a Board of preferably five but not exceeding seven members, with no direct representation of any particular interest. The higher figure was adopted in view of the provision made in Section 9 for direct representation of the Standing/Executive Committee of the I.C.C. on the Board.

As regards Section 8 the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 158) recommended that the Chairman of the Greyhound Industry Board should be appointed by the Minister. The Chairman is required not to have a beneficial interest in businesses which will be subject to direct control by the Board. The Chairman of the Racing Board for horses (the number of which annually elect one of their number to be Chairman) may only be re-appointed actual out-of-pocket expenses, and the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 158) recommended that the Chairman of the Greyhound Industry Board should be

appointed on a salaried ~~whole-time~~ basis.

The provision in Section 9 that four of the seven members of the Board should be appointed by the Minister from among the members of the Standing/Executive Committee of the Club was not recommended by the Advisory Committee, but is analogous to the provision in the 1945 Act that six of the eleven members of the Racing Board for horses should be members of the Irish Turf Club or the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee. The activities of the Board and the I.C.C. will need to be closely co-ordinated and, apart from a short transitional period, the Executive Committee of the Club will be appointed under the new constitution on the basis recommended by the Advisory Committee. Any of the four members in question of the Board who may cease during his five-year term of office to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Club will thereupon also cease to be a member of the Board. The provision for the payment of remuneration and expenses to ordinary members of the Board is in accordance with the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 138); the members of the Racing Board for horses may only be re-imbursed out-of-pocket expenses. The Greyhound Industry Board will exercise considerably more administrative control than the Racing Board for horses, e.g. licensing of race-tracks and regulating their operation, authorisation of coursing and racing officials, investigating and taking action in cases of wrong-doing, regulating public sales and training of greyhounds, etc.

Under Section 11 officers of the Board may not have a beneficial interest in matters regarding which they will be performing duties for the Board.

As regards Section 16, the 1945 Act provides that the Racing Board for horses may use its funds for the reduction

appointed on a salaried whole-time basis.

The provision in Section 9 that four of the seven members of the Board should be appointed by the Minister from among the members of the Standing Executive Committee of the C.I.B. was not recommended by the Advisory Committee, but is analogous to the provision in the 1945 Act that six of the eleven members of the Racing Board for horses should be members of the Irish Turf Club or the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee. The activities of the Board and the I.C.C. will need to be closely co-ordinated and, apart from a short transitional period, the Executive Committee of the C.I.B. will be appointed under the new constitution on the basis recommended by the Advisory Committee. Any of the four members in question of the Board who may cease during his five-year term of office to be a member of the Executive Committee of the C.I.B. will thereupon also cease to be a member of the Board. The provision for the payment of remuneration and expenses to ordinary members of the Board is in accordance with the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 118); the members of the Racing Board for horses may only be reimbursed out-of-pocket expenses. The Greyhound Industry Board will exercise considerably more administrative control than the Racing Board for horses, licensing of race-tracks and regulating their operation, authorisation of entrants and racing officials, investigations and taking action in cases of wrong-doing, regulating public sales and training of greyhounds, etc.

Under Section 11 officers of the Board may not have beneficial interest in matters regarding which they will be performing duties for the Board.

As regards Section 16, the 1945 Act provides that the Racing Board for horses may use the funds for the regulation

of charges to the public for admission to racecourses, but the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 165) did not favour use of the Greyhound Industry Board's funds for a similar purpose. No Ministerial approval will be required for expenditure by the Board of its funds for any purpose; under the 1945 Act Ministerial approval is required for expenditure of the Racing Board's funds for purposes conducive to the improvement of horse breeding and racing and the export trade in horses, but the State of course exercises special functions in regard to the horse industry.

### Part III

#### Sections 21 to 25, inclusive.

Section 21 implements the recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 148) that the Board should be the licensing authority for greyhound race tracks. Race tracks are at present affiliated to the I.C.C. and their meetings are required to be licensed by it. Horse racecourses are not required to be licensed by the Racing Board and meetings thereat are held with the sanction of the Turf Club and the National Hunt Steeplechase Committee.

Section 22 obliges the Board to license at the outset all tracks affiliated to the I.C.C. last year. Such tracks will, however, be subsequently subject to the provisions of the Act as regards observance of conditions attached to their licences, etc.

Sub-section (3) (b) of Section 23 is in accordance with recommendations in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 65, 69 and 78). Sub-section (3) (d) is in accordance with recommendations in the Report (paragraphs 167 and 168). As regards Sub-section (4), the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 142) recommended that the withholding of licences for greyhound racing on Sundays be continued.

of charges to the public for admission to races, but the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 162) did not favour use of the Greyhound Industry Board's funds for similar purposes. No Ministerial approval will be required for expenditure by the Board of its funds for any purpose under the 1945 Act Ministerial approval is required for expenditure of the Racing Board's funds for purposes conducive to the improvement of horse breeding and racing and the export trade in horses but the State of course exercises special functions in regard to the horse industry.

Part III

Sections 21 to 27: Inclusions

Section 21 implements the recommendations in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 118) that the Board should be the licensing authority for greyhound race tracks. Race tracks are at present affiliated to the I.C.C. and their meetings are required to be licensed by it. Horse races are not required to be licensed by the Racing Board and meetings thereat are held with the sanction of the Turf Club and the National Hunt Stipendiary Committee.

Section 22 obliges the Board to license at the outset all tracks affiliated to the I.C.C. last year. Such tracks will, however, be subsequently subject to the provisions of the Act as regards conditions of conditions attached to their licenses, etc.

Sub-section (3) (d) of Section 23 is in accordance with recommendations in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 85, 89 and 98). Sub-section (3) (b) is in accordance with recommendations in the Report (paragraphs 167 and 168). As regards sub-section (4), the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 142) recommended that the withholding of licenses for greyhound racing on Sundays be

continued.



As regards Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 25, the Advisory Committee's Report contained the following recommendations:-

- Paragraphs 142 and 148 - The Board should control all matters connected with greyhound racing, and make such regulations as it may deem necessary.
- Paragraph 143 - The Board should authorise all officials connected with greyhound racing.
- Paragraphs 65, 69 and 78 - Greyhound races and trials on tracks should take place only when specified officials are present.
- Paragraph 77 - Racing managers should not have any financial interest in tracks at which they officiate.
- Paragraph 48 - Greyhound racing should not encroach upon the coursing season.
- Paragraphs 63, 64 and 69 - A uniform system of grading greyhounds for races, based on pre-race trials, should be adopted and also a standard entry form.
- Paragraphs 62 and 78 - Appropriate information should be given on race cards.
- Paragraphs 69, 70 and 75 - The kennelling of greyhounds on tracks at meetings should be supervised and there should be authority to detain dogs afterwards in appropriate cases.
- Paragraphs 73 and 74 - Hare-driving and the timing and judging of races should be supervised.
- Paragraphs 65 and 70 - Pre-race trials should be recorded. The identification cards of "fighter" greyhounds should be suitably endorsed.
- Paragraph 148 - The Board should regulate the keeping of records and furnishing of information by race tracks.

Under the 1945 Act, the Racing Board for horses may make regulations in regard to the management and control of race-courses, including the keeping of records and furnishing of

As regards Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 25, the Advisory Committee's Report contained the following

Recommendations:-

Paragraphs 142 and 143 - The Board should control all matters connected with greyhound racing, and make such regulations as it may deem necessary.

Paragraph 144 - The Board should authorize all officials connected with greyhound racing.

Paragraphs 65, 69 and 78 - Greyhound races and trials on tracks should take place only when specified officials are present.

Paragraph 77 - Racing managers should not have any financial interest in tracks at which they officiate.

Paragraph 48 - Greyhound racing should not encroach upon the country season.

Paragraphs 63, 64 and 69 - A uniform system of grading greyhounds for races, based on pre-race trials, should be adopted and also a standard entry form.

Paragraphs 62 and 76 - Appropriate information should be given on race cards.

Paragraphs 69, 70 and 75 - The kennelling of greyhounds on tracks at meetings should be supervised and there should be authority to detain any greyhound which is found to be unsuitable.

Paragraphs 73 and 74 - Harboring and the timing and judging of races should be supervised.

Paragraphs 65 and 70 - Pre-race trials should be arranged. The identification cards of "lighter" greyhounds should be suitably endorsed.

Paragraph 148 - The Board should regulate the keeping of records and furnishing of information by race tracks.

Under the 1945 Act, the Racing Board for horses may make regulations in regard to the management and control of races, including the keeping of records and furnishing of

information by racecourse executives.

Sub-sections (4), (5) and (7) will enable the I.C.C., after the constitution in the Schedule to the Bill comes into operation, to make rules in regard to greyhound racing. Under Section 26(5) such rules would require the consent of the Board. As indicated in paragraph 129 of the Advisory Committee's Report, tracks in the Six Counties adhere to the racing rules of the I.C.C. and it is accordingly desirable that the Club should continue to be able to make such rules, as regulations by the Board would apply only to the Twenty-Six Counties. Moreover, there will be a close inter-connection between the exercise of disciplinary functions in regard to breeding, coursing and racing.

Part IV.

Section 26.

The constitution of the I.C.C. in the Schedule to the Bill embodies provisions on the lines of the major recommendations in Section XI of the Advisory Committee's Report, viz. the establishment of Provincial Committees of the Club comprising the representative members (i.e. one appointed by each affiliated club and track) of the Club in each province, appointment of the Executive Committee (to replace the present Standing Committee) of the Club on a proportionate basis by the Provincial Committees from among representative members only, and replacement of the number of the Club's elected members (i.e. members elected at general meetings of the Club from among consistent supporters of coursing who have been registered greyhound owners for at least five years) by a reduced number of similar co-opted members. The Advisory Committee recommended that the reduced number of co-opted members should not exceed ten, as compared with the present

information by resources executives.

Sub-sections (4), (5) and (7) will enable the I.C.C.

after the constitution in the Schedule to the Bill comes into

operation, to make rules in regard to previous racing.

Under Section 26(2) such rules would require the consent of

the Board. As indicated in paragraph 159 of the Advisory

Committee's Report, tracks in the Six Counties adhere to

the racing rules of the I.C.C. and it is accordingly

desirable that the Club should continue to be able to make

such rules, as regulations by the Board would apply only to

the Twenty-Six Counties. Moreover, there will be a close

inter-connection between the exercise of disciplinary

functions in regard to breeding, training and racing.

Part IV.

Section 26.

The constitution of the I.C.C. in the Schedule to the

Bill embodies provisions on the lines of the major

recommendations in Section XI of the Advisory Committee's

Report, viz. the establishment of Provincial Committees of

the Club comprising the representative members (i.e. one

appointed by each affiliated club and track) of the Club in

each province, appointment of the Executive Committee (to

replace the present Standing Committee) of the Club on a

proportional basis by the Provincial Committees from

among representative members only, and registration of the

number of the Club's elected members (i.e. members elected

at general meetings of the Club from among consistent

supporters of courses who have been registered for a year

owners for at least five years) by a reduced number of

similar co-opted members. The Advisory Committee

recommended that the reduced number of co-opted members

should not exceed ten, as compared with the present

maximum of one hundred elected members, but the constitution provides for a reduction of the present actual number of about seventy elected members to fifty co-opted members in the course of time. It has been represented on behalf of the I.C.C. that the number should not be further reduced as the advice and experience of such members, drawn from prominent supporters of coursing, are considered of special value. Under the constitution, the co-opted members will not be eligible to become, or to vote at Provincial Committee meetings for the appointment of, members of the Executive Committee of the Club.

The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 141) recommended that the general control and supervision of coursing and breeding should continue to be carried out by the I.C.C. subject to the ultimate authority of the Board in appropriate matters e.g. scales of fees. The fact that rules made by the Club under Article 16 of the constitution will require the consent of the Board will enable the Board to exercise authority in matters such as scales of fees.

#### Part V

#### Sections 27 to 35, inclusive.

The provisions of Sections 27 to 30 inclusive regarding course-betting permits, and the provisions of Sections 32 to 35 inclusive about levies on course bets, are (as the Advisory Committee recommended) similar to the provisions in that connection for horse racecourses under the 1945 Act. A maximum levy limit of five per cent was specified in the 1945 Act, but a levy approaching that percentage will not be required in connection with the greyhound industry. Section 31 provides for the charging of levies only when authorised from time to time by Ministerial order. When no levies are in operation, the Board may impose admission charges on bookmakers under Section 48 (4) and (7) of the Bill. The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 164)

maximum of one hundred elected members, but the constitution provides for a reduction of the present actual number to about seventy elected members to fifty co-opted members in the course of time. It has been represented on behalf of the I.O.C. that the number should not be further reduced as the advice and experience of such members, drawn from prominent supporters of coursing, are considered of special value. Under the constitution, the co-opted members will not be eligible to become, or to vote at Provincial Committee meetings for the appointment of, members of the Executive Committee of the Club.

The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 11) recommended that the general control and supervision of coursing and breeding should continue to be carried out by the I.O.C. subject to the ultimate authority of the Board in appropriate matters e.g. scales of fees. The fact that rules made by the Club under Article 15 of the constitution will require the consent of the Board will enable the Board to exercise authority in matters such as scales of fees.

PART IV

Sections 27 to 35 - Inclusive

The provisions of Sections 27 to 35 inclusive regarding course-setting permits, and the provisions of Sections 28 to 35 inclusive about levies on course sets, are (as the Advisory Committee recommended) similar to the provisions in that connection for horse races under the 1915 Act. A maximum levy limit of five per cent was specified in the 1915 Act, but a levy approaching that percentage will not be required in connection with the greyhound industry. Section 31 provides for the charging of levies only when authorised from time to time by Ministerial order. When no levies are in operation, the Board may impose admission charges on bookmakers under Section 43 (4) and (7) of the Bill. The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 12)

suggested a levy of 2½ per cent. during the first racing season after establishment of the Board and a levy of 1¼ per cent. in subsequent seasons (subject to review after not more than five years).

Part VI

Sections 36 to 51, inclusive

As regards Section 36, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 143) recommended that all officials connected with coursing should be authorised by the Board.

The provisions of Section 37 for regulations by the Board and rules by the I.C.C. controlling the training of greyhounds for reward are on similar lines to the provisions of Section 25 in relation to the control of greyhound racing, with which training is associated. The I.C.C. at present licenses greyhound trainers, including those in the Six Counties.

As regards Section 38, the Advisory Committee's Report contained the following recommendations -

- Paragraph 182 - Public auction sales of greyhounds should be held under licence from the Board and the Board should if necessary appoint independent auctioneers thereat.
- Paragraph 179 - The Board should supervise pre-sale 'schools'.
- Paragraph 180 - The Board should control publication of the results of public auction sales.
- Paragraph 178 - The Board should consider the question of the furnishing of guarantees in respect of greyhounds sold by public auction.

As regards Section 39, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 151) suggested that the I.C.C. might examine the possibilities of artificial insemination in the breeding of greyhounds. Regulation of the practice, if adopted, would be necessary and the Board would be the most appropriate regulating body. In view of animal disease considerations arising, e.g. in connection with the import of semen, the consent of the Minister to any such regulations would be

suggested a levy of 2½ per cent, during the first racing season after establishment of the Board and a levy of 2 per cent, in subsequent seasons (subject to review after not more than five years).

Part VI

Sections 36 to 51, inclusive

As regards Section 36, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 145) recommended that all officials connected with coursing should be authorized by the Board.

The provisions of Section 37 for regulations by the Board and rules by the I.C.C. controlling the training of greyhounds for reward are on similar lines to the provisions of Section 25 in relation to the control of greyhound racing, with which training is associated. The I.C.C. at present licenses greyhound trainers, including those in the Six Counties.

As regards Section 38, the Advisory Committee's

Report contained the following recommendations:

- Paragraph 162 Public auction sales of greyhounds should be held under license from the Board and the Board should if necessary appoint independent auctioneers thereat.
- Paragraph 173 The Board should supervise pre-sale 'schools'.
- Paragraph 180 The Board should control publication of the results of public auction sales.
- Paragraph 178 The Board should consider the question of the furnishing of guarantees in respect of greyhounds sold by public auction.

As regards Section 39, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 151) suggested that the I.C.C. might examine the possibilities of artificial insemination in the breeding of greyhounds. Regulation of the practice, if adopted, would be necessary and the Board would be the most appropriate regulating body. In view of animal disease considerations arising, e.g. in connection with the import of semen, the consent of the Minister to any such regulations would be



essential. The Livestock (Artificial Insemination) Act, 1947, applies only to farm livestock.

Sub-section (1) of Section 40 is in accordance with a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 168) that a proportion of any increased revenue accruing to tracks from better attendances attracted by the installation of totalisators should be collected by the Board for use for the benefit of the industry generally. As regards Sub-section (2), the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 164) suggested a totalisator levy of 5 per cent. by the Board (subject to review after not more than five years).

Sub-section (1) of Section 41 provides for functions recommended for the Board in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 184 and 185) with special reference to the United States market. Under Section 16 (1) (c) (vii), the Board may apply its funds for any purpose conducive to development of greyhound exports. Sub-section (2) of Section 41 is analagous to Sub-section 38 (2) (n) regarding auction sales of greyhounds; the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 178) suggested consideration of the furnishing of guarantees in respect of greyhounds sold at public auctions for export.

Section 42 is in accordance with paragraph 148 of the Advisory Committee's Report and is similar to power granted to the Racing Board for horses under the 1945 Act.

Section 43 will enable the Board and the I.C.C. to investigate generally cases of suspected wrong-doing; and Section 44 will enable officers of the Board and the Club to make on-the-spot investigations in such cases occurring at racing and coursing meetings and public sales. Action as a result of investigations by the Board and its officers may fall to be taken by way of the penal provisions in the Bill for infringements of regulations made by the Board, or by way of disqualification orders under Section 45 or by way of

essential. The Livestock (Artificial Insemination) Act, 1917, applies only to farm livestock.

Sub-section (1) of Section 41 as in accordance with a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 168) that a proportion of any increased revenue accruing to tracks from better attendance attracted by the installation of totalisators should be collected by the Board for use for the benefit of the industry generally. As regards Sub-section (2), the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 164) suggested a totalisator levy of 5 per cent. by the Board (subject to review after not more than five years).

Sub-section (1) of Section 41 provides for functions recommended for the Board in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 184 and 185) with special reference to the United States market. Under Section 16 (1) (c) (vii), the Board may apply its funds for any purpose conducive to development of Greyhound exports. Sub-section (2) of Section 41 is analogous to Sub-section 38 (2) (n) regarding auction sales of greyhounds; the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 178) suggested consideration of the furnishing of guarantees in respect of greyhounds sold at public auctions for export.

Section 42 as in accordance with paragraph 148 of the Advisory Committee's Report and is similar to power granted to the Racing Board for horses under the 1925 Act. Section 43 will enable the Board and the I.C.C. to investigate generally cases of suspected wrong-doing; and Section 44 will enable officers of the Board and the I.C.C. to make on-the-spot investigations in such cases occurring at racing and coursing meetings and public sales. Action as a result of investigations by the Board and its officers may be taken by way of the general provisions in the Bill for infringement of regulations made by the Board, or by way of disqualification orders under Section 45 or by way of

exclusion orders under Section 47. Action as a result of investigations by the Club and its officers may fall to be taken by way of the penal provisions in the Bill for infringements of rules made by the Club in relation to greyhound racing and training, or by way of the Club's disciplinary rules under Article 16 (i) (b) of the constitution, or by way of exclusion orders under Section 47. Section 46 gives usual powers of entry and inspection necessary in connection with investigations and enforcement of the Act generally.

As regards Section 47, joint action by the Board and the Club is provided for as the Board will be directly concerned with control of tracks and public sales and the Club will be directly concerned with the authorisation of coursing meetings. Under the 1945 Act concerning horse racecourses, the making of exclusion orders is a matter for the Turf Club and the National Hunt Steeplechase Committee; the Racing Board does not license horse race meetings.

Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 48 are in accordance with the recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 148) in regard to race tracks; sub-sections (5), (6) and (8) and Sub-sections (9) and (10) make parallel provision in regard to coursing meetings and public sales. Under the 1945 Act the Racing Board may regulate the charges for admission of licensed bookmakers and their assistants to horse racecourses generally, but may not fix the charges for bookmakers at more than five times the charges for members of the public nor the charges for bookmakers' assistants at more than the charges for members of the public. The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 166) recommended that limits of charges for the admission of bookmakers and their assistants should apply in the same way to greyhound tracks on which totalisators may be installed.

Sub-sections (4) and (7) of Section 48 provide, in effect, for the collection by the Board from bookmakers of

exclusion orders under Section 47. Action as a result of investigations by the Club and its officers may fail to be taken by way of the penal provisions in the Bill for infringements of rules made by the Club in relation to greyhound racing and training, or by way of the Club's disciplinary rules under Article 16 (1) (b) of the constitution, or by way of exclusion orders under Section 47, Section 46 gives usual powers of entry and inspection necessary in connection with investigations and enforcement of the Act generally.

As regards Section 47, joint action by the Board and the Club is provided for as the Board will be directly concerned with control of tracks and public sales and the Club will be directly concerned with the authorisation of courting meetings. Under the 1945 Act concerning horse races, the making of exclusion orders is a matter for the Turf Club and the National Hunt Steeplechase Committee; the Racing Board does not license horse race meetings.

Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 48 are in accordance with the recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 148) in regard to race tracks; sub-sections (5), (6) and (8) and Sub-sections (9) and (10) make parallel provision in regard to courting meetings and public sales. Under the 1945 Act the Racing Board may regulate the charges for admission of licensed bookmakers and their assistants to horse races generally, but may not fix the charges for bookmakers at more than five times the charges for members of the public nor the charges for bookmakers' assistants at more than the charges for members of the public. The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 150) recommended that limits of charges for the admission of bookmakers and their assistants should apply in the same way to greyhound tracks on which totalisators may be installed. Sub-sections (4) and (7) of Section 48 provide, in effect, for the collection by the Board from bookmakers of

specific charges for their attendances at meetings in lieu of levies on their course bets. For example, tracks' charges for admission of bookmakers at present exceed five times the charge for admission of members of the public and, if the Board should consider the limit of five times appropriate to impose, it might suffice for the Board itself at any time to collect the excess and waive course-betting levies.

As regards Section 49, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 148) recommended that the Board should have power to require race tracks to increase prize money if the tracks' financial position should warrant this. In paragraph 81(4) the Report referred to the inadequacy of the prize money offered in the majority of cases.

Sections 50 and 51 are of a routine kind.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Constitution of the I.C.C.

The following are the main changes as compared with the existing Irish Coursing Club Constitution:

Article 1 alters the position whereby the Club has been the controlling authority over all matters connected with greyhound racing and training, and brings the position in this respect into conformity with Part 111 and Part VI (Section 37) of the Bill.

Article 2 alters the position mainly as follows:

- (a) Each coursing club and track may appoint an alternate representative member to attend meetings of the I.C.C. when necessary in the absence of its ordinary representative member. (The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 128) recommended this).

/(b)

specific charges for their attendance at meetings in lieu of levies on their course bets. For example, instead of charges for admission of bookmakers at present exceed five times the charge for admission of members of the public and, if the Board should consider the limit of five times appropriate to impose, it might wish for the Board itself at any time to collect the excess and waive course-betting levies.

As regards Section 49, the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 148) recommended that the Board should have power to reduce race tracks to increase prize money if the tracks' financial position should warrant this. In paragraph 51(4) the Report referred to the inadequacy of the prize money offered in the majority of cases. Sections 50 and 51 are of a routine kind.

SCHEDULE

Constitution of the I.C.C.

The following are the main changes as compared with the existing Irish Coursing Club Constitution:

Article 1 alters the position whereby the Club has been the controlling authority over all matters connected with greyhound racing and training, and brings the position in line with the conformity with Part III and Part VI (Section 37) of the Bill.

Article 2 alters the position mainly as follows:

(a) Each coursing club and track may appoint an alternate representative member to attend meetings of the I.C.C. when necessary in the absence of its ordinary representative member. (The Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 158) recommended this).

(b) The present maximum of 100 elected members of the I.C.C. will be reduced to a maximum of 50 co-opted members subject, however, to all the existing elected members (about 70) continuing as co-opted members. (The Advisory Committee's recommendation is referred to in the note on Section 26 of the Bill).

Articles 3 and 6 have no counterpart in the existing Constitution and are based on recommendations in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 131 and 132).

Article 4 replaces the Standing Committee of the I.C.C. appointed under the existing Constitution in the manner indicated in paragraphs 103 and 104 of the Advisory Committee's Report, by an Executive Committee appointed in the manner recommended in paragraphs 131 - 134 of the Advisory Committee's Report. Provision is made, however, in clause (viii) of the Article for gradual retirement of the existing members of the Standing Committee over a period of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years and appointments in place thereof on the Executive Committee on the new basis.

Article 8 has no counterpart in the existing Constitution and is based on a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 150 and 151).

Clause (iii) of Article 12 is based on a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 125).

Article 13 is based on the observations in Section X and Section XV (paragraph 152) of the Advisory Committee's Report.

Articles 15 and 16 replace generally the provisions in relation to disciplinary action and rules in the existing Constitution to conform to the Bill and enable the Club to continue taking parallel action in the Six Counties.

(d) The present maximum of 100 elected members of the I.C.C. will be reduced to a maximum of 70 co-opted members subject, however, to all the existing elected members (about 70) continuing as co-opted members. (The Advisory Committee's recommendation is referred to in the note on Section 26 of the Bill).  
 Articles 3 and 6 have no counterpart in the existing

Constitution and are based on recommendations in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 131 and 132).

Article 4 replaces the Standing Committee of the I.C.C. appointed under the existing Constitution in the manner indicated in paragraphs 103 and 104 of the Advisory Committee's Report, by an Executive Committee appointed in the manner recommended in paragraphs 131 - 134 of the Advisory Committee's Report. Provision is made, however, in clause (viii) of the Article for gradual retirement of the existing members of the Standing Committee over a period of 2½ years and appointments in place thereof on the Executive Committee on the new basis.

Article 5 has no counterpart in the existing Constitution and is based on a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraphs 150 and 151).

Clause (iii) of Article 12 is based on a recommendation in the Advisory Committee's Report (paragraph 125).

Article 13 is based on the observations in Section X and Section XV (paragraph 152) of the Advisory Committee's Report.

Articles 15 and 16 replace generally the provisions in relation to disciplinary action and rules in the existing Constitution to conform to the Bill and enable the Club to continue taking parallel action in the Six Councils.