



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1923.

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE BOILERMAKERS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination, on the 26th day of November, 1923, applied to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Wages Board appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons wheresoever employed in the process, trade, or business of—

- (a) boiler making ;
- (b) plating or riveting or caulking or angle-iron smithing in connexion with
 - (1) iron and steel ship building ;
 - (2) bridge building ;
 - (3) girder, tank, waggon, or truck making ;
 - (4) wrought iron or steel pipe making ;
 - (5) structural iron or steel work."

has made the following Determination, namely :—

NOTE.—When the resolution creating this Board was passed through Parliament the words printed above in italics were not included. The Governor in Council by Order dated 13th January, 1913, added to the Board's powers, and the resolution has been here printed in the above form for convenience of reference with the added powers indicated by italics.

(1) That on the 26th day of November, 1923, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Apprentices or Improvers.			Juvenile Workers, <i>i.e.</i> , Persons under 21 years of age (other than apprentices or improvers) heating rivets, assisting apprentices or improvers, or labouring.		
Wages per week of 48 hours.			Wages per week of 48 hours.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1st year's experience	15	6	Under 15 years of age	18	6
2nd " " "	22	6	15 years of age	22	6
3rd " " "	30	0	16 " " "	27	0
4th " " "	40	0	17 " " "	32	6
5th " " "	50	0	18 " " "	40	0
6th " " "	67	0	19 " " "	49	0
			20 " " "	58	0

Provided that if any apprentice or improver is employed on repair work he shall be paid 1s. 4d. per day extra.

Provided that if any juvenile worker is employed on repair work he shall be paid 1s. 4d. per day extra.

PROPORTION.

Apprentices.

One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 91s. 6d. per week of 48 hours.

An indenture of apprenticeship prescribed was approved on 6th August, 1912.

Improvers.

One improver to the first four or fraction of four workers receiving not less than 116s. 6d. per week of 48 hours, and thereafter one improver to every additional four workers receiving not less than that wage.

Other Employees.	Day Shift.		Night Shift.	
	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Boilermakers working—				
(a) where the artificial temperature is 130° F. or over	4 6 ³ / ₈	10 19 6	6 10 ³ / ₈	16 9 6
(b) where the artificial temperature is 115° F. or over	3 4 ³ / ₈	8 2 6	5 1	12 4 0
Angle-smiths, boiler-smiths, electric or oxy-acetylene welders or cutters (other than those cutting up scrap metal or stock material)	2 6 ³ / ₈	6 1 6	2 9 ³ / ₈	6 13 6
Flangers at furnaces or fires employed on boilers, tanks, digesters, locomotives, bogie frames for rolling-stock, or cylindrical vessels with flanged ends	2 6 ³ / ₈	6 1 6	2 9 ³ / ₈	6 13 6
Other flangers, welders, or electric or oxy-acetylene cutters, assemblers, straighteners, boiler stayers, caulkers, chippers, levellers, markers, platers, tappers, tubers, persons knocking down or snapping rivets, or persons in charge of the following machines, viz. :—Angle-iron cutting or straightening, bending, caulking, nipping, notching, punching, riveting, rolling, shearing, horizontal punches, or hydraulic presses—				
(a) employed on repairs to employer's plant	2 4 ⁷ / ₈	5 15 6	2 7 ⁷ / ₈	6 7 6
(b) employed on repair work in connexion with ship or steamer	2 8 ³ / ₈	6 9 6	4 0 ³ / ₈	9 14 6
(c) employed on repair work in oil tanks or in digesters in meat preserving or boiling-down works	2 8 ³ / ₈	6 9 6	4 0 ³ / ₈	9 14 6
(d) employed on repair work not included above	2 6 ³ / ₈	6 3 6	3 10 ³ / ₈	9 5 6
(e) employed on any other work	2 4 ⁷ / ₈	5 15 6	2 7 ⁷ / ₈	6 7 6
Persons working portable drilling machines in ship-building yards or ship repair shops—				
(a) on ship construction	2 4 ⁷ / ₈	5 15 6	2 7 ⁷ / ₈	6 7 6
(b) on ship repair work	2 8 ³ / ₈	6 9 6	4 0 ³ / ₈	9 14 6
(c) on other work	2 0 ³ / ₈	4 16 6	2 3 ³ / ₈	5 8 6
Other drilling machinists	2 0 ³ / ₈	4 16 6	2 3 ³ / ₈	5 8 6
Circular sawyers, joist cropping machinists, plate edge planers or grinding machinists	2 1 ¹ / ₈	5 0 6	2 4 ¹ / ₈	5 12 6
Erecting hands and tackle riggers employed outside a workshop	2 1 ¹ / ₈	5 0 6	2 4 ¹ / ₈	5 12 6
Power hack sawyers	2 0 ³ / ₈	4 16 6	2 3 ³ / ₈	5 8 6
All other persons—				
(a) working where the artificial temperature is 130° F. or over	3 7 ⁷ / ₈	8 15 6	5 5 ⁷ / ₈	13 3 6
(b) working where the artificial temperature is 115° F. or over	2 5 ⁷ / ₈	5 19 6	3 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 19 6
(c) employed on repair work in connexion with a ship or steamer	2 4 ³ / ₈	5 12 6	3 6 ³ / ₈	8 9 0
(d) employed on repair work in oil tanks or in digesters in meat-preserving or boiling-down works	2 4 ¹ / ₈	5 12 6	3 6 ¹ / ₈	8 9 0
(e) working inside other digesters or buoys, vats, gas generators, enclosed tanks (other than ballast tanks in ship's bottom or oil tanks), receivers or boilers (other than on ship or steamer work), or working at the fires or furnace (except rivet furnaces), or working with hammers 14 lbs. weight or over—				
on repair work	2 2 ¹ / ₈	5 7 6	3 4 ¹ / ₈	8 1 6
on other work	2 0 ⁷ / ₈	4 19 6	2 3 ¹ / ₈	5 11 6
(f) employed on any boiler work, or any shop machine or any constructional work not included above	2 0 ¹ / ₈	4 16 6	2 3 ¹ / ₈	5 8 6
(g) labouring	1 10 ⁷ / ₈	4 11 6	2 1 ⁷ / ₈	5 3 6

Any person who is employed in any of the above capacities outside a workshop and is placed in charge of six or more adult workers shall be paid 1s. per day above the ordinary rate.

(3) ALLOWANCES.—The following allowances shall be paid in addition to the rates provided in Clause 2 :—

Persons other than those on repair work employed on funnels, tanks, masts, buildings, gasometers, chimney stacks—

- (a) At a clear vertical height over 20 feet above the nearest horizontal plane 1¹/₂d. per hour
- (b) " " of 50 feet or over above the nearest horizontal plane 3d. per hour.

Electric or Oxy-acetylene welders or cutters employed on repair work outside a workshop 2s. per shift or part of a shift.

Employes engaged outside a workshop who are unable to journey to and from their work daily 6s. per shift.

Provided that if the employer engages and pays suitable board and lodging for the employes he shall not be required to pay this allowance.

Travelling Time.—Persons employed on work away from the workshop shall receive—

- (a) The fares necessarily expended in going to and fro.
- (b) Payment at rates fixed in Clause 2 for the day shift for time occupied in travelling during the usual working hours of the factory.
- (c) On new work—Payment at rates fixed in Clause 2 for the day shift for time occupied in travelling before or after the usual working hours of the factory (over and above the time usually occupied in travelling between the factory and the employes's residence.)

On repair work—Payment at the rates fixed in Clause 2 for the day shift for the time occupied in travelling before or after the usual working hours of the factory.

(4) SHIFTS.—(a) The hour of beginning and the hour of ending each shift shall be as follows :—

Day Shift—	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday	7.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Saturday	7.30 a.m.	12 noon
Night Shift—		
Monday-Tuesday	8 p.m., Monday	6 a.m., Tuesday
Tuesday-Wednesday	8 p.m., Tuesday	6 a.m., Wednesday
Wednesday-Thursday	8 p.m., Wednesday	6 a.m., Thursday
Thursday-Friday	8 p.m., Thursday	6 a.m., Friday
Friday-Saturday	8 p.m., Friday	6.30 a.m., Saturday

(b) The higher rate to be paid for each hour or fraction of an hour worked by an employee before or after his shift shall be as follows:—

	Persons employed on repairs to employers' plant used on structural work or in the manufacture of boilers, ships, bridges, girders, tanks, waggons, trucks, or pipes.	Persons employed on other repairs.	All other persons.
Before the hour fixed for beginning the day shift on Monday	Double time	Double time	Double time
At any other time on Monday or before or after his shift on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, or before the hour fixed for beginning the day shift on Saturday—			
First two hours worked	Time and a half	Double time, with the addition of 1½d. per hour	Time and a half
Thereafter	Time and a half and the sum of 1s. 6d.	Time and a half, with the addition of 1½d. per hour and the sum of 1s. 6d.	Time and a half and the sum of 1s. 6d.
At any other time on Saturday—			
First two hours worked	Time and a half	Double time, with the addition of 1½d. per hour	Double time
Thereafter	Time and a half and the sum of 1s. 6d.	Double time, with the addition of 1½d. per hour and the sum of 1s. 6d.	Double time and the sum of 1s. 6d.

All the above rates to be calculated on the rates fixed in Clause 2 for the day shift.

(5) SPECIAL RATES.—Double time shall be the rate for all work done on Sunday, New Year's Day, Foundation Day (26th January), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Eight Hours Day (21st April), Christmas Day, or Boxing Day, but if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above-named holidays, the special rate shall only be payable for work done on the day so substituted.

W. W. HARRIS,
Chairman.

F. A. MARZORINI,
Secretary.

Melbourne, 12th November, 1923.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text highlights how detailed records can help identify inefficiencies, prevent fraud, and ensure that resources are used effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It explores how digital systems and software solutions can streamline the process of data collection, storage, and retrieval. The author notes that while technology offers significant advantages, it also presents challenges such as data security, system integration, and the need for staff training. The text suggests that a balanced approach, combining traditional methods with modern technology, is often the most effective solution.

3. The third part of the document addresses the legal and regulatory requirements surrounding record-keeping. It discusses various laws and standards that govern how records must be maintained, including issues related to data privacy, retention periods, and access rights. The author stresses that organizations must stay up-to-date with these regulations to avoid legal penalties and ensure compliance. It also touches upon the importance of having clear policies and procedures in place to guide record-keeping practices.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of record-keeping on decision-making and strategic planning. It argues that high-quality records provide a wealth of data that can be analyzed to identify trends, patterns, and areas for improvement. This information is crucial for leaders and managers who need to make informed decisions about the future of their organizations. The text also mentions that good records can serve as a valuable resource for historical analysis and research.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and offering some final thoughts on the importance of record-keeping. It reiterates that while it may seem like a mundane task, record-keeping is a fundamental aspect of any successful organization. The author encourages readers to take a proactive approach to their record-keeping practices, ensuring that they are always up-to-date, accurate, and secure.