



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14.

[1926.]

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE LIFT BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination on the 22nd October, 1926, applied to the following parts of Victoria, namely:—The Metropolitan District as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts; the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Sandringham, and Warrnambool; the towns of Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell; and the boroughs of Eaglehawk and Sebastopol.

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 employed in the process, trade, business, or occupation of a lift attendant” has made the following Determination, namely:—

(1) That on the 22nd October, 1926, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Apprentices or Improvers.		Other Employees.	
WAGES.		MALES.	
MALES OR FEMALES.		Lift attendants who are employed in lifts in hotels, clubs, coffee palaces, restaurants, or hospitals	
Per week of 48 hours.		All other male lift attendants	
1st year	40s.	90s. per week of 52 hours	90s. .. 48 ..
2nd year	40s.		
3rd year	40s.		
NUMBER (by any employer).		FEMALES.	
MALES OR FEMALES.		All female lift attendants	
One apprentice to two or fraction of two workers receiving the minimum wage.		50s. per week of 48 hours	
One improver to every two workers receiving not less than 90s. per week of 48 hours.			

(3)

TIME OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK.

Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
8 a.m.	1.30 p.m. on the day on which the half-holiday is observed locally.
8 a.m.	8 p.m. on the other days of the week.

(4)

OVERTIME.

The following rates shall be paid:—

For all work done within the hours fixed as the times of beginning and ending work in excess of the maximum number of hours fixed for a week's work, and
 For all work done outside the hours fixed as the times of beginning and ending work } Time and a half.

(5) CASUAL LABOUR.—Casual employees, i.e., persons who are employed during any week for not more than one-half the maximum number of hours fixed in this Determination as a week's work, shall be paid at the rate of Two shillings and sixpence per hour.

(6)

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Lift attendants employed in hotels, clubs, coffee palaces, restaurants, or hospitals shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for Sundays and time and a half for work done on Good Friday, Easter Monday, New Year's Day, Eight Hours Day, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day; and all other lift attendants shall be paid double time for work done on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and time and a half for work done on 26th January, Easter Monday, Eight Hours Day, King's Birthday, Boxing Day, and New Year's 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 be payable only for the day so substituted.

RICHARD J. EDWARDS,
Chairman.

W. L. HARRINGTON,
Secretary.

Melbourne, 8th October, 1926.

By Authority: H. J. GREEN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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 financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales, to ensure that all data is captured and stored securely.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in a rapidly changing environment. It highlights the need for flexible and scalable solutions that can adapt to new technologies and evolving business requirements. The author argues that organizations must invest in training and development to ensure that their staff are equipped with the skills necessary to manage complex data sets effectively. Additionally, the text stresses the importance of regular audits and reviews to identify potential weaknesses and areas for improvement.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing operational efficiency. It explores various digital tools and platforms that can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve communication. The author notes that while technology offers significant benefits, it also presents challenges, such as data security and integration with existing systems. Therefore, organizations must carefully evaluate their options and implement a balanced approach that maximizes the advantages of technology while mitigating its risks.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork in achieving organizational goals. It argues that no single individual or department can succeed in isolation; instead, success is achieved through the collective effort of all team members. The text encourages organizations to foster a culture of open communication and mutual support, where team members are encouraged to share ideas, resources, and expertise. This collaborative approach is seen as a key factor in driving innovation and achieving long-term success.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and offering final thoughts on the future of business operations. The author reiterates the importance of continuous improvement and adaptation, suggesting that organizations should remain vigilant in monitoring their performance and seeking out new opportunities for growth. The text ends with a call to action, urging all stakeholders to work together to create a more efficient, transparent, and successful organization.