

Published by Authority.

No. 3901

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

[1939

DETERMINATION OF THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

I, FRANCIS ANTHONY MARZORINI, in pursuance of the powers contained in the Factories and Shops Acts and in consequence of the provisions contained in a determination made on the 23rd November, 1938, by the Musical Instruments Board, and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 15th December, 1938, hereby issue an adjusted determination showing the adjusted wages rates to be paid as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in December, 1939, to any persons employed in manufacturing or tuning any musical instrument of which wood forms a part.

(1)
ALL CLASSES OF WORKERS (OTHER THAN THOSE ENGAGED IN THE PROCESS, TRADE, OR BUSINESS OF A BUILDER OF PIPE ORGANS).

No. 390.—16421/39.

(2) **ORDINARY WEEK'S WORK.**—The number of hours to constitute a week's work shall be as follows:—

Males	44 hours	} To be worked between the times of beginning and ending work shown below.
Females	44 hours	
Times of beginning.	Times of ending.	
7 a.m.	6 p.m.	Mondays to Fridays.
7 a.m.	1 p.m.	Saturdays.

(3) **OVERTIME.**—(a) All time worked—

- (i) Before or after the usual times of beginning and ending work;
- (ii) In excess of 9 hours per day;
- (iii) In excess of 44 hours in any week;

shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first four hours and double time thereafter, provided that all time worked between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. shall be paid for at double time.

(b) All work done outside the times of beginning and ending work on any holiday specified in clause 13 shall be paid for at the rate of double ordinary time.

(c) No person under the age of seventeen years shall be permitted to work more than four hours' overtime in any week.

(4) **TEA MONEY.**—All employees required to work beyond the usual time of ending work shall be allowed 2s. tea money in addition to overtime rates as prescribed in this Determination when the usual time of ending work is exceeded by two hours.

(5) **TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT.**—Except as herein in this Determination provided, all employees shall be employed by the week. Employees to become entitled to the weekly wage prescribed by this Determination must be available and ready and willing to perform such work as the employer shall from time to time require on the days and during the hours usually worked by the class of employees affected. Where the majority of the employees of any establishment or of any department of such establishment agree to work part time for any period or to close down for any period on days other than the prescribed holidays, the provisions of the weekly wage shall not apply to any employee of such establishment or department during such periods.

Employment for the first two weeks of service at any time shall be from hour to hour at the weekly rate fixed.

(6) **CASUAL LABOUR.**—(a) Casual employees shall be paid at the hourly rate prescribed for the particular class of work with the addition of 10 per cent.

(b) The hourly rate for any work for which a weekly rate is prescribed by this Determination is to be ascertained by dividing the weekly rate by the number of hours which constitute the employee's ordinary working week.

"Casual labour" means labour where an employer does not provide a full week's work, but does not include a weekly hand whose engagement is terminated in the middle of a week.

(7) **TERMINATING EMPLOYMENT.**—Employment shall be terminable only by a week's notice on either side, and such notice may be given at any time during the week. This shall not affect the right of the employer to dismiss any employee without notice for malingering, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct, or to deduct payment for any time the employee cannot be usefully employed because of any strike, or through any breakdown of machinery, or any stoppage of work by any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

An employer shall not terminate the employment of an employee for the purpose of evading payment for the holidays prescribed by this Determination.

Where an employee is dismissed within seven days prior to any such holiday the re-engagement of such employee within seven days after such holiday shall be prima facie evidence that the employment was terminated for the purpose of evading payment for such holiday.

Where the employer terminates the employment within one week of a day on which a holiday occurs, the employee shall be paid for such holiday or holidays prescribed by this Determination, provided that such employee had been employed by the employer for a period of at least one week prior to the termination of the employment.

Should an employee be dismissed during the course of a week, any wages due to him shall be paid to him forthwith, or shall be posted to him within 24 hours.

(8) **SPECIAL RATES FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.**—Any employee who is employed on any holiday specified in clause (13) shall be paid at the rate of ordinary time in addition to the usual rate.

All work done on Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

(9) **MIDDAY MEAL.**—An interval of not less than 30 minutes shall be allowed for the midday meal between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m.

(10) **REST PERIOD.**—When any spell of duty is for more than four hours, an interval of ten minutes, to be selected by the employer shall be allowed in the third hour to females for refreshment. The interval shall be as part of the time of duty, without deduction of time-work pay. During such rest period the employees may leave their seats, but not the premises.

(11) **MATERIALS TO BE PROVIDED.**—Any employee engaged at french polishing shall be supplied with all materials, including rags, brushes, and kit-box.

(12) **ALLOWANCES FOR TRAVELLING TIME AND BOARD.**—All time reasonably occupied by an employee in travelling to or from work outside the shop and outside ordinary hours and in travelling to and from work in a country district if engaged in the metropolitan district for employment in a country district shall be treated as time of duty and paid for at ordinary rates up to a maximum of eight hours for the journey, except on Sundays, when time and a half rates shall be paid up to a maximum of eight hours for the journey. Provided that, where an employee proceeds direct from his or her home to a job outside the factory, he or she shall be paid for all time reasonably occupied in travelling to the job in excess of the time usually taken to go from his or her home to the factory.

All fares and reasonable travelling expenses incurred by an employee in such travelling, including the cost (if any) incurred for meals—together with the reasonable cost of board and lodging if the employee has to be away from his or her home for a night—shall be paid to the employee.

The fares allowed shall be first class where the employee has to travel all night in connexion with his employer's business, and in other cases the fares shall be second class.

The foregoing travelling and accommodation allowances shall be paid additional to the usual rates for the time employees are working, but shall not apply to piano tuners who are members of the staff of a retail selling organization as distinct from a factory.

When it is more convenient for the employee to go direct to the job from his or her home he or she shall do so, and start and cease work at the usual times customary at the factory, provided that any extra expense incurred by him or her in travelling shall be borne by the employer.

(13) **HOLIDAYS.**—All weekly wage employees shall be granted the following holidays without deduction of pay:—The days observed as New Year's Day, Australia Day (26th January), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Anzac Day, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.

All employees working on piece-work or task-work shall be granted the same holidays as are granted to weekly wage workers, and, subject as hereinafter provided, they shall be paid for such holidays the amount for each holiday based on the minimum weekly wage as set out in this Determination for the class of work performed.

If any of the above holidays occurs on a Sunday or Saturday and is not observed on any other day, then employees shall not be paid for such Sunday, and shall be paid for such Saturday as for a half-day, but not otherwise.

All other weekly employees shall be paid for the above holidays an amount for each holiday based on the actual weekly wage paid to them by the employer.

Any employee absenting himself or herself from work on any portion of the working day preceding a holiday provided for herein other than Boxing Day and New Year's Day without permission from the employer or without having reasonable cause for having absented himself or herself from work shall not be entitled to payment for such holiday.

(14) **SICKNESS, ACCIDENTS.**—Any employee not attending duty shall lose his or her pay for the actual time of non-attendance unless he or she produces or forwards within 24 hours of the beginning of his or her absence evidence satisfactory to the management that his or her non-attendance was due to personal accident arising out of or in the course of his or her employment or to personal ill-health sufficient to incapacitate him or her for his or her usual work.

An employee shall not be entitled to payment for non-attendance on the ground of accident or ill-health for more than six days in each year.

For the purpose of this clause a year shall mean a period of twelve months commencing on the 17th day of August in each year.

(15) **PAY DAY.**—All employees shall be paid weekly on any other day than Saturday.

No employer shall hold more than two days' pay in hand.

Any employee kept waiting for his or her pay on pay day for more than a quarter of an hour after the usual time for ceasing work shall be paid overtime rates after that quarter of an hour and as for a quarter of an hour at least.

(16) **PIECE-WORK.**—The employer may fix his own piece-work prices or task rates, provided such prices or rates enable an employee of average capacity working under like conditions to earn at least 10 per cent. more than the minimum weekly wage prescribed for the class of work performed. The same piece-work prices shall be paid to all piece-workers doing the same operation in the factory, whether they be apprentices or improvers on piece-work, or otherwise.

All piece-workers who are available and ready and willing to work during the ordinary working hours shall be paid in each week, in the case of males not less than 8s. and in the case of females not less than 43s. 6d.

(17) **MIXED FUNCTIONS.**—(a) Where an employee is engaged in any one week for more than half of such week at work in a higher class than he or she is employed to perform, he or she shall be paid for the full week at the highest rate payable for any such work under this Determination, but if he or she is engaged for less than half of any such week, he or she shall be paid at the rates fixed by this Determination only for the work he or she actually performs.

(18) **RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIAL.**—A duly accredited representative of the Federated Furnishing Trade Society of Australasia shall have the right to enter employers' workshops during the midday meal hour for the purpose of interviewing employees on legitimate Union business on the following conditions:—

- (a) That he produces his authority to the gatekeeper or such other person as may be appointed by the employer;
- (b) That he interviews employees only at the places where they are taking their meal;
- (c) That not more than one representative in all be in any workshop at any one time.
- (d) That no one representative visit a workshop more than once in each week.
- (e) That if any employer alleges that a representative is unduly interfering with his workshop or is creating disaffection amongst his employees, or is offensive in his methods, or is committing a breach of any of the previous conditions, such employer may refuse the right of entry, but the representative shall have the right to bring such refusal before the Musical Instruments Wages Board.

(19) **TIME BOOK OR RECORD.**—(a) Employers shall provide at each shop, factory or place where work is being carried on, a time book or record which shall contain a correct account of the hours worked and the wages received by each employee. Such time book or record shall be kept correctly entered up in ink, and shall be open for inspection by a duly accredited official of the Federated Furnishing Trade Society of Australasia during the usual office hours at the office or other convenient place.

Provided that no inspection shall be demanded unless the accredited official of the said Society suspects that a breach of this Determination has been or is being committed, and provided also that only one demand for such inspection shall be made in any one fortnight at the same establishment. The official making such inspection shall be entitled to take a copy of entries in any time and wages book relating to the suspected breach of this Determination.

(b) The time occupied by an employee in filling in any time book or cards, or in making any records, shall be treated as time of duty; but this clause does not apply to "checking" in or out at beginning or end of duty.

(20) **POSTING OF DETERMINATION.**—A copy of this Determination shall be kept posted prominently in every place where it applies.

F. A. MARZORINI,

Secretary for Labour.

Melbourne, 23rd November 1939.

