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Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE SADDLERY AND HARNESS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies 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 persons employed in the trade of manufacturing harness, saddlery, or whiphongs" has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1947, the last previous Determination of this Board, shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

2. That the lowest rates to be paid to any persons employed in the trade of manufacturing or repairing harness, saddlery, or whiphongs shall be—

3.

WAGES.

	Adjustable Weekly Rate.	Non-adjustable.		Total Weekly Wage.
		Constant Loading.*	War Loading.*	
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Journeymen	6 4 0	5 0	4 0	6 13 0
Journeywomen	3 3 6	2 6	2 0	3 8 0

* These loadings shall not be subject to adjustment pursuant to cost of living fluctuations and shall not be taken into account in the calculation of overtime or other penalty rates prescribed by this Determination.

FEMALES TO BE PAID MALE RATE.

4. Where a female is employed to do any of the following classes of work she shall be paid the rate which is prescribed for adult males:—

- Hand stitching or machine sewing with waxed thread of buggy, gig, or cab saddles, winker eyes, fronts, drops, padtops, pad or saddle cloths, folded hand parts, collar side pieces or housings for gig, carriage, spring cart or van harness;
- hand stitching or machine sewing all other harness;
- hand stitching, with waxed thread (other than beeswax), all classes of saddlery and leather goods other than harness;
- machine sewing, with waxed thread (other than beeswax), all classes of saddlery and leather goods other than harness;
- quilting or cross barring panels;
- cutting out all classes of work;
- preparing, edging, creasing and finishing all classes of work.

APPRENTICES—MALES.

5. (a) The probationary period of trainee apprentices or apprentices shall not exceed three months.

(b) The minimum rates of wage to be paid to apprentices or probationers shall be not less than the following:—

	Weekly Rate.	Constant Loading.†	War Loading.†	Total Weekly Wage.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Five-year terms—				
First year's experience	21 6	0 6	0 6	22 6
Second year's experience	29 0	1 0	1 0	31 0
Third year's experience	37 9	1 6	1 6	40 9
Fourth year's experience	58 0	2 0	2 0	62 0
Fifth year's experience	75 3	2 0	2 0	79 3
Four-year terms—				
First year's experience	23 0	0 6	0 6	24 0
Second year's experience	37 9	1 0	1 0	39 9
Third year's experience	58 0	2 0	2 0	62 0
Fourth year's experience	75 3	2 0	2 0	79 3

† These loadings shall not be taken into account in calculating overtime or other penalty rates prescribed by this Determination.

(c) Experience in this clause means actual experience whether as an apprentice or otherwise, in any one or more of the operations provided as apprenticeship operations.

(d) Except as otherwise provided minors may be engaged in the following occupations under contracts of apprenticeship or trainee apprenticeship framed in conformity with this Determination:—(1) Riding Saddle Maker; (2) Harness, harness saddle, bridle work, and strapping maker; (3) Cutting or clicking; (4) Whip and whiphong maker; (5) Collar maker.

(e) The period of apprenticeship shall not exceed four or five years including any period of experience in the occupation to which the minor is being apprenticed prior to entering into the indenture of apprenticeship.

(f) An employer especially qualified to teach apprentices may, with the consent of this Wages Board, employ a greater proportion of apprentices to tradesmen than herein specified.

(g) Until further order any contract of apprenticeship may contain the following provision:—

If through lack of orders or through financial difficulties the employer is unable at any time to find employment and training for an apprentice and if a transfer to another employer cannot be arranged, the obligations and duties imposed by the indenture may, with the concurrence of the apprentice and his guardian, be suspended for a period agreed upon, or if no such agreement is arrived at may be cancelled by the employer. The onus of proof of circumstances justifying such cancellation shall be on the employer.

(h) Any apprentice who cannot complete his full term of apprenticeship before reaching his twenty-second birthday may by agreement with his master serve as an apprentice until he reaches the age of twenty-three years.

(i) All wages shall be paid without deduction for specified holidays or for unavoidable absences through sickness to the number of four days per annum.

(j) The apprentice at the end of the calendar period of any year in which he has actually given service to the master upon less than the ordinary working days prescribed in this Determination, or in which he has unlawfully absented himself without the master's consent shall, for every day short of the said number of working days, and for every day of such absence, serve one day, and the calendar period of the succeeding year of his service shall not be deemed to begin until the said additional day or days shall have been served.

(k) The ordinary hours of employment of apprentices shall be the same in each workshop as those of journeymen.

(l) An apprentice under the age of eighteen years shall not be liable to work overtime unless he so desires.

(m) An apprentice shall not work under any system of payment by results.

(n) An employer shall not, either directly or indirectly, or by any pretence or device receive from any person or require or permit any person to pay or give any consideration in the nature of a premium or bonus for the taking or binding of any probationer or apprentice.

JUNIOR WORKERS—MALES.

6. (a) Junior workers may be employed at the following rates of pay:—

	Weekly Rate.	Constant Loading.*	War Loading.*	Total Weekly Wage.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Under 16 years of age	21 6	0 6	0 6	22 6
16 and under 17 years of age	29 0	1 0	1 0	31 0
17 and under 18 years of age	37 9	1 6	1 6	40 9
18 and under 19 years of age	58 0	2 0	2 0	62 0
19 and under 20 years of age	75 3	2 0	2 0	79 3
20 and under 21 years of age	92 0	2 0	2 0	96 0

* These loadings shall not be taken into account in the calculation of overtime or other penalty rates prescribed by this Determination.

(b) The proportion of junior workers and apprentices allowed shall be:—

MALE EMPLOYEE RECEIVING AT LEAST ADULT MALE BASIC WAGE.	JUNIOR WORKERS INCLUDING APPRENTICES.
1	1
2 to 20	1 for every 2 such male employees
Over 20	A further 1 for every 3 such male employees over 20

In computing the proportion under this sub-clause the number of such male employees employed for the whole of the previous six months shall be taken.

JUNIOR WORKERS—FEMALES.

7. (a) Female junior workers may be employed at the following rates of pay:—

	Weekly Rate.	Constant Loading.†	War Loading.†	Total Weekly Wage
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
First year's experience	20 9	0 6	0 6	21 9
Second year's experience	27 9	1 0	1 0	29 9
Third year's experience	34 9	1 0	1 0	36 9
Fourth year's experience	45 0	1 6	1 6	48 0
And thereafter the minimum wage prescribed for females for the class of work which they are doing.				

† These loadings shall not be taken into account in the calculation of overtime or other penalty rates prescribed by this Determination.

(b) For the purposes of this clause "experience" shall mean any form of employment in this industry.

(c) Juniors employed under this clause shall on dismissal receive from their employer a certificate of the period of employment completed. Employers who wilfully employ juniors without taking into account previous experience shall be guilty of a breach of this Determination.

(d) The proportion of female apprentices and junior workers shall not exceed two to one adult female receiving the minimum wage.

DEFINITIONS.

8. (a) "Journeyman" shall mean a male employee 21 years of age or over, other than apprentices; provided that the rates prescribed for juniors between 19 and 21 years of age in clause 6 hereof shall operate until the junior has reached the age of 21 years.

(b) "Journeywoman" shall mean a female employee 21 years of age or over, or one who has worked four years or more on any work for which the adult rate is prescribed.

(c) "Union" shall mean The Australian Saddlery Leather Sail Canvas Tanning Leather Dressing and Allied Workers Trades Employees' Federation.

HOURS.

9. (a) Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work.

(b) The regular hours of work shall not be earlier than 7 a.m. and not later than 6 p.m. on five days of the week and not earlier than 7 a.m. and not later than noon on Saturday or other day in which a half-holiday is kept.

(c) Not more than 8 hours 48 minutes (except if paid for at overtime rates) shall be worked in any one day in each week.

MIXED FUNCTIONS.

10. An employee engaged for more than half of one day or shift on duties carrying a higher rate than his ordinary classification shall be paid the higher rate for such day or shift. If for less than half of one day or shift, he shall be paid the higher rate for the time so worked.

MEAL TIME.

11. (a) Employees shall be allowed one meal break of not less than 30 minutes, such meal break to commence not later than 1 p.m.

(b) Meal intervals having been fixed shall not be altered except on seven days' notice to a shop steward employed in the factory and where there is no shop steward, on notice to the Secretary of the local branch of the Union.

(c) Any employee called upon to work during a meal hour shall be paid time and a half, and such time and a half shall continue until he or she has had a meal break.

OVERTIME.

12. (a) All time worked on any day before or after the regular working hours or in excess of 8 hours 48 minutes on any one day, or in excess of 44 hours in any one week, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter.

(b) In computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

(c) Any employees required to work overtime for more than two hours in any one day without being notified the day before that they will be required so to work, shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 2s., but such payment need not be made to employees living in the same locality as their workshop who can reasonably return home for meals.

(d) If any employee pursuant to notice under the preceding sub-clause has provided a meal and is not required to work overtime he or she shall be paid 2s. for the meal so provided.

(e) No junior male worker (under the age of 16 years) or any female employee shall work overtime after 9 p.m.

PIECE-WORK.

13. (a) Subject to the employee receiving at least the minimum time rate an employer may remunerate, in respect of callings in which employees now work under a system of payment by results, any of his employees under any system of payment by results based on rates which will enable workers of average capacity to earn at least 10 per centum in excess of their weekly rates. Such piece-work rates shall be fixed by the Factory Board consisting of two representatives of any employer, one of his employees, and one representative of the employees' Union. If any such Board is unable to agree on any rate or rates proposed by the employer the matter in dispute shall be referred to this Wages Board.

(b) If the employees of any factory or the employees' Union fail to appoint representation to any such Board or fail to attend a meeting of such Board called by the employer on a date not less than three days after the service of notice on the State Secretary of the employees' Union the employer may adopt piece-work rates which he deems reasonable without the authority of any Factory Board.

(c) Where an employee works part of a full week at piece-work rates and part at time rates he or she shall be paid so much as he or she is entitled to receive under such piece-work rates, plus the proportionate amount which he or she is entitled to receive under this Determination at time rates of pay.

(d) The Union may, during the currency of this Determination, apply to this Wages Board for correction or regulation of any piece-work rate, time bonus rate, task rate, or any system of payment by results now in operation or hereafter introduced into any workshop controlled by an employer subject to this Determination.

(e) Where an employer has any person working under any system of payment by results referred to in this clause, he shall reduce into writing the terms under which such person is working, and such document shall be signed by such person and the employer. Upon demand by an officer of the Union such document shall be shown to him, and he shall be allowed to make a copy of the same should he so desire. If the Union considers that any such document does not comply with the provisions of this clause, it may refer the question to this Wages Board for determination.

(f) As far as practicable different grades of work shall be equitably divided between employees working under any system of payment by results.

(g) Employees working on any system of payment by results shall be paid at rate and a half when called upon to work overtime outside their ordinary hours of work or beyond 8 hours 48 minutes on any one day or 44 hours in any one week.

(h) Employees working on any system of payment by results waiting on the employer's premises at the employer's request ready and willing to work shall, for each pay period, receive at least the time rate prescribed for their occupation.

(i) Journeymen on piece-work teaching learners (not in the employ of the piece-worker) on piece-work shall be paid 10 per centum of piece-work rates extra whilst so employed.

TIME AND WAGES BOOKS, CARDS, ETC.

14. (a) Each employer shall keep in each factory, workshop, or place where work is carried on by him, some card or check used in connexion with a mechanical clock or a time and wages book showing the name of each employee and his or her occupation, the hours worked each day, and the wages and allowances paid each week.

(b) Where a time-book is kept it shall be correctly entered up in ink, and shall be signed each week by the employee verifying the accuracy of the hours worked and the wages and allowances paid each week.

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

(d) The time and wages book shall be open for inspection to not more than two officers of the Union duly accredited in writing by the Union during the usual office hours at the employer's office or other convenient place: Provided that an inspection shall not be demanded unless the Secretary of the Union or the district secretary or organizer of any division suspects that a breach of the Determination has been committed: Provided also that only one demand for such inspection shall be made in any one fortnight at the same establishment.

(e) The official making such inspection shall be entitled to take a copy of entries in a time and wages book relating to the suspected breach of the Determination.

RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIAL.

15. (a) A duly accredited representative of the Union 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:—

(i) that he produces his authority to the gatekeeper or such other person as may be appointed by the employer;

(ii) that he interviews employees only at the place where they are taking their meal;

(iii) that not more than one representative in all be in any workshop at any one time;

(iv) that no one representative visit a workshop more than once in each week; and

(v) 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 this Wages Board.

(b) Where a Union official holding the right of entry under this clause suspects that a breach of the Determination is occurring or has occurred he shall be afforded the opportunity to enter the factory during working hours and view the work in question: Provided that during such inspection the official shall not obstruct or interfere with the work in any way or converse with the employees while at work.

PAYMENT FOR WORK ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

16. (a) All work performed on Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the rate of not less than double time.
 (b) An employee called upon to work on a Sunday or holiday shall be paid for a minimum of four hours' duty.

EMPLOYER TO FIND WORKSHOP, ETC.

17. The employer shall find workshops, light, and bench room and supply all materials used in connexion with the trade free of charge to the employees.

OUTDOOR WORK.

18. All work shall be performed at the shop or factory of the employer, and no employer shall give out work to be performed at any other place.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

19. Any junior worker when leaving or being discharged from his or her employment shall be given by the employer a certificate stating the date when such employment began and the date when such employment terminated.

LIMITATION OF EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

20. An employee entitled to the benefit of this Determination may at any time within twelve months from any payment by way of wages in accordance with this Determination becoming due to him or her, but not later, sue for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction: Provided that a demand in writing has been made on the employer concerned within three months of the time when the wages or arrears of wages, as the case may be, became due.

POSTING DETERMINATION AND NOTICES.

21. (a) In each factory in which five or more employees are employed, the employer shall provide a notice board in the workroom of each department and the Union shall be permitted to post formal shop and Union notices on such board: Provided that the notices so posted shall be signed by the President, Secretary, or shop steward of the Union.

- (b) Every employer shall post and keep posted a copy of the Determination in a place accessible to all employees.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

22. (a) Employers shall pay all moneys due at least once in each week before knock-off time, and not later than Thursday in each week.

(b) Any employee who has worked only a portion of a week and who is dismissed by his employer or has left his employment after the giving of a week's notice, shall be paid on ceasing for all time worked during that week less any deductions that the employer may be lawfully entitled to make hereunder.

- (c) Each employer shall be entitled to retain in hand from each employee an amount equal to two days' wages of such employee.

HOLIDAYS.

23. (a) All employees shall be entitled to the holidays hereinafter mentioned or any day observed in lieu thereof without deduction of pay:—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day.

(b) In the Metropolitan District as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts and the Order in Council thereunder, Melbourne Cup Day shall be observed as a holiday in lieu of King's Birthday.

(c) Piece-workers shall be paid for such holidays even though not worked at the ordinary rates payable to employees not on piece-work doing the same class of work. The rate shall be one-sixth of the appropriate weekly wage in factories working on six days per week, and one-fifth in factories working five days per week.

(d) If an employee's engagement is terminated within two weeks of any of the holidays abovementioned, he or she shall be paid for such holiday or holidays unless he or she commences work with another employer and is paid by such employer for such holiday or holidays.

(e) Where an employee is absent from his or her employment on the working day or part of the working day before or after a holiday without reasonable excuse or without the employer's consent such employee shall not be entitled to payment for such holiday. The amount to be deducted shall be one-sixth or one-fifth as the case may be of the appropriate weekly wage.

ANNUAL LEAVE.

Period of Leave.

24. (a) Except as hereinafter provided a period of fourteen consecutive days' leave with payment of ordinary wages as prescribed shall be allowed annually to an employee by his employer after a period of twelve months' continuous service with such employer.

Public Holidays Excluded.

(b) (i) Such period of annual leave shall not include holidays as prescribed in clause 23 observed on working days, but shall include all other non-working days.

(ii) If any holiday as prescribed in clause 23 falls within an employee's period of annual leave and is observed on the day which in the case of that employee would have been an ordinary working day, there shall be added to that period one day, being an ordinary working day for each holiday observed as aforesaid.

(iii) Where an employee without reasonable excuse proof whereof shall lie upon him is absent from his employment on the working day or part of the working day prior to the commencement of his annual leave or fails to resume work at his ordinary starting time on the working day immediately following the last day of the period of his annual leave, the employee shall not be entitled to payment for the public holidays which fall within his period of annual leave.

Notice of Leave to be Given.

(c) At least seven days' notice shall be given to an employee as to when he is to commence his leave, and if such notice be withdrawn by an employer, the employee if he postpones his leave, shall be compensated by the employer for any reasonable out of pocket loss occasioned thereby; in the case of dispute to be settled by the Wages Board.

Time When Leave to be Granted.

(d) Annual leave shall be given at a time fixed by the employer within a period not exceeding three months from the date when the right to annual leave accrued and after not less than one week's notice to the employee.

Leave to be Given and Taken.

(e) The annual leave provided for by this clause shall be allowed and shall be taken and except as provided in sub-clause (h) hereof payment shall not be made or accepted in lieu of annual leave.

Payment of Wages.

(f) Each employee before going on leave shall be paid two weeks' wages at ordinary rates for the occupation in which the employee was ordinarily employed immediately prior to the commencement of his leave. Payment in case of employees employed on piece work or bonus work or any other system of payment by results shall be at time rates.

Leave in Advance.

(g) (i) An employer may grant annual leave to an employee before the right thereto has accrued due, but where leave is taken in such a case, a further period of annual leave shall not commence to accrue until the expiration of the twelve months in respect of which annual leave had been taken before it accrued.

(ii) Where leave has been granted to an employee pursuant to sub-clause (g) (i) hereof before the right thereto has accrued due and the employee subsequently leaves or is discharged from the service of the employer before completing the twelve months' continuous service in respect of which the leave was granted, the employer may for each one complete month of the qualifying period of twelve months not served by the employee, deduct from whatever remuneration is payable upon the termination of the employment one-twelfth of the amount of wage paid on account of the annual leave, which amount shall not include any sums paid for any of the holidays prescribed in clause 22 of this Determination. Provided that in cases where such leave is granted at the request of the employee, the employer may when making payment under sub-clause (f) hereof, withhold from the employee a sum equal to one-twelfth for each complete month of the qualifying period not served by the employee at the time of going on such leave and retain such sum until the expiration of such qualifying period.

Proportionate Payment.

(h) Proportionate payment shall be made in respect of each completed month of continuous service in any qualifying twelve-monthly period when an employee lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by his employer through no fault of the employee.

Calculation of Continuous Service.

(i) (a) Continuity of service shall be deemed to be continuous notwithstanding—

- (i) any interruption or termination of the employment by the employer if such interruption or termination has been made with the intention of avoiding obligations hereunder in respect of annual leave;
- (ii) any absence from work of not more than fourteen days in the twelve months on account of sickness or accident (proof whereof shall be on the employee);
- (iii) any absence on account of leave granted imposed or agreed to by the employer;
- (iv) any absence due to reasonable cause (including absences on account of sickness or accident of more than fourteen days) (proof whereof shall be on the employee).

Provided that in cases of personal sickness or accident or absence with reasonable cause the employee to become entitled to the benefit of this sub-clause shall if practicable inform the employer in writing within 24 hours after the commencement of such absence of his inability to attend for duty and as far as practicable the nature of the illness injury or cause, and the estimated duration of his absence.

(b) In calculating a period of twelve months' continuous service—

- (i) (1) any annual leave taken therein;
- (2) any absences of the kind mentioned in (i) and (ii) of paragraph (a) above shall be counted as part of such period;
- (ii) in respect of absences of the kind mentioned in (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (a) above, the employee shall serve such additional period as part of his qualification for annual leave as will equal the period of such absences;
- (iii) (1) where an employee is absent from work for any cause whatsoever the employer shall, if so requested by the employee, notify the employee within fourteen days of the receipt of such request whether the employer regards such absence as breaking either conditionally or unconditionally the continuity of service of such employee. If the employee does not make such request within seven days of his return to work after any such absence, such absence shall be deemed to have broken such continuity. If the employer does not give such notice within the said fourteen days, such absence shall not be deemed to be such a break.

The employee shall make such request in writing and shall deliver same to the employer's office at the factory where he is employed, or if there be no such office, to the manager of such factory or in his absence to the employee's foreman.

The employer shall give the notification to the employee by having the same delivered to such employee personally in writing;

- (2) where an employee has been absent from his employment, and the employer has notified him that such absence is regarded as a break in the continuity of service, the employee may within fourteen days of such notification from the employer, appeal to the Wages Board against such notification of the employer.

Calculation of Month.

(j) For the purpose of this clause a month shall be reckoned as commencing with the beginning of the first day of the employment or period of employment in question and as ending at the beginning of the day which in the latest month in question has the same date number as that which the commencing day had in its month and if there be no such day in such subsequent month shall be reckoned as ending at the end of such subsequent month.

Successor or Assignee or Transmitlee.

(k) Where the employer is a successor or assignee or transmitttee of a business if an employee was in the employment of the employer's predecessor at the time when he became such successor or assignee or transmitttee the employee in respect of the period during which he was in the service of the predecessor shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be in the service of the employer.

Annual Close Down.

(l) Where an employer closes down his plant, or a section or sections thereof, for the purpose of allowing annual leave to all or the bulk of the employees in the plant, or section or sections the following provisions shall apply:—

- (i) He may by giving to the employees concerned not less than one month's notice of his intention so to do, stand off for the duration of the close down all employees in the plant or section or sections concerned, and allow to those who are not then qualified for two full weeks' leave paid leave on a proportionate basis of one-sixth of a week's leave for each completed month of continuous service.
- (ii) An employee who has then qualified for two full weeks' leave, and has also completed a further month or more of continuous service shall be allowed his leave, and shall also be paid one-sixth of a week's wages in respect of each completed month of continuous service performed since the close of his last twelve-monthly qualifying period.
- (iii) The next twelve-monthly qualifying period for each employee affected by such close down shall commence from the day on which the plant, or section or sections concerned, is reopened for work.
- (iv) If in the first year of his service with an employer an employee is allowed proportionate annual leave under paragraph (i) hereof, and subsequently within such year lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee, he shall be entitled to the benefit of sub-clause (h) of this clause, subject to adjustment for any proportionate leave which he may have been allowed as aforesaid.

Disputes.

(m) Any dispute as to the rights of an employee to or with respect to annual leave shall be dealt with by the Wages Board.

Operation.

(n) Service before the 1st January, 1946, shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating annual leave but an employee shall not be entitled to leave or payment in lieu thereof for any period in respect of which leave or a payment in lieu thereof has been allowed or made under the clause hereby revoked.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

25. (a) Employment shall be terminable on either side by a week's notice given at any time during the week or if terminated without notice by payment or forfeiture of a week's wages as the case may be.

(b) This shall not affect the right of the employer to dismiss any employee without notice for malingering, inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct, and in such cases wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only: Provided that the employer may deduct payment for any day or part thereof on which an employee cannot be usefully employed because of stoppage of work by an organization or groups of employees or through any breakdown of machinery or any stoppage of work by any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

(c) An employee absent through illness or accident shall not be entitled in any year (whether in the employ of one employer or several) to leave in excess of 44 hours of working time. For this purpose a year shall commence on the 15th day of October.

An employee before becoming entitled to sick pay shall if required to do so by the employer produce a doctor's certificate or other sufficient evidence of sickness.

An employee shall not be entitled to sick leave unless he has been in the service of the employer concerned for at least four weeks immediately prior to such absence.

(d) Casual employees, that is employees for whom a full week's work is not provided, may be employed and shall be paid 10 per centum in addition to the total wages prescribed for their occupation.

TRAVELLING TIME.

26. Any employee sent to work at a place other than his or her ordinary place of employment shall be paid all fares and out of pocket expenses incurred in going to or from such place of employment, and shall, if the travelling is done outside ordinary hours, be paid at ordinary rates for the time spent in travelling with a maximum of eight hours per day.

REST PERIOD.

27. A rest period of ten minutes shall be given to all female employees between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. The interval shall be counted as time of duty without deduction of pay. During such period the employees may leave their seats but not the premises.

REST ROOM.

28. In factories where ten or more female employees are employed, a properly ventilated rest room shall be provided for the use of such female employees where reasonably practicable. It shall contain a suitable couch and seating accommodation.

DINING ACCOMMODATION.

29. (a) In factories where five or more employees are employed and it is or becomes reasonably practicable so to do, a separate room or portion of the factory or workshop shall be set aside by the employer as a dining room and therein the employer shall provide adequate table and seating accommodation.

(b) Hot water shall be provided free of charge to be available to employees immediately meal time commences.

(c) The employer shall provide the necessary labour to keep such room clean.

(d) If such dining room is not regularly used by a reasonable number of the employees the employer shall be released from his obligations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) hereof.

FIRST-AID OUTFIT.

30. (a) The employer shall provide and continuously maintain an efficient first-aid outfit in each factory controlled by him.

(b) An efficient first-aid outfit shall be that prescribed by the Factories and Shops Acts and the Regulations thereunder, but, in cases where there is no legislation on the subject, the first-aid outfit shall contain the following equipment:—

Article.	Quantities to be Kept in Ambulance Chest.	
	Factories and workshops in which not more than 30 persons are employed.	Factories and workshops in which more than 30 persons are employed.
Antiseptic solution	1 bottle	1 bottle
Bandages, cotton and gauze	½ dozen assorted sizes	½ dozen assorted sizes
Iodine, tincture	1 oz.	2 oz.
Castor oil	1 oz.	2 oz.
Manual, first-aid		
Petrolatum, carbolized	1 jar	1 jar
Picric acid solution, made according to the following recipe or prescription:— 1½ teaspoonful of powdered picric acid; 3 oz. absolute alcohol; 2 pints distilled water.		
Pins, safety	1 packet	1 packet
Sal volatile	1 oz.	6 oz.
Scissors	1 pair	1 pair
Tourniquet	1	1
Cotton, absorbent	An adequate assortment	An adequate assortment
Gauze, sterilized and plain		
Lint, absorbent		
Plaster, adhesive		

UNION BUSINESS.

31. Officers or members of the Union or any branch thereof may leave their work to attend to the business of the Union after at least three days' notice has been given to the employer but without being paid while absent.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

32. The wages rates set out for males in clause 3 are based upon the following basic wage rates, and, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, the Board hereby determines that such rates shall be automatically adjusted as prescribed by clause 33:—

BASIC WAGE.

Needs Basic Wage (adjustable on capital cities index number).	Needs Basic Wage (Adjustable.)	Constant Loading.	War Loading.	Total Basic Wage.
		Per Week.	Per Week.	Per Week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Four Capitals (excluding Perth and Adelaide) ..	5 2 0	5 0	4 0	5 11 0

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

33. (a) For the purposes of this Determination the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's 'all items' retail price and index numbers" or any like expression means the numbers stated to be such index numbers in any document purporting and not proved to be wrongly so purporting, to be printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer, or to be signed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Statistician.

(b) Until the beginning of the first pay period to commence in August, 1947, the amounts of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause 32.

(c) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a an August, a November, a February or a May, the amount of the needs basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method, namely, by multiplying the last published Commonwealth Statistician's "all items" retail price index number by the factor .087 taken to one place of decimals, the resultant whole number being the amount of the basic wage expressed in shillings, but should the decimal number reach .5 or more the basic wage shall be taken to the next higher shilling.

In all cases where for the same class of work the same rates have been prescribed for journeywomen as are prescribed for journeymen, the rates for such journeywomen shall be increased or decreased in the same manner and by the same amount as the rates for journeymen.

The rates for all other adult female employees shall, at the same time, be adjusted so as to be 54 per cent. of the needs basic wage (calculated to the nearest 3d.) plus 50 per cent. of the male loading payable from time to time to adult male employees, plus a margin of 8s. 6d.

The rates for piece-workers shall at the same time be increased or decreased in the same proportion as the weekly rates for the same class of work.

P. A. RANGLES, J.P., Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Secretary.

Melbourne, 29th May, 1947.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of history is essential for understanding the present and for shaping the future. The author emphasizes that history is not just a collection of facts, but a way of thinking about the world. It is a way of understanding the human condition and the role of individuals in society. The author also argues that the study of history is essential for the development of a sense of national identity and for the promotion of democratic values.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the federal government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the federal government has played a central role in the development of the country, from the establishment of the Constitution to the present day. The author discusses the various powers of the federal government, including the power to regulate interstate commerce, to coin money, and to declare war. The author also discusses the role of the federal government in the development of the states and in the promotion of economic growth.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the states in the development of the United States. It is argued that the states have played a central role in the development of the country, from the establishment of the Constitution to the present day. The author discusses the various powers of the states, including the power to regulate intrastate commerce, to coin money, and to declare war. The author also discusses the role of the states in the development of the federal government and in the promotion of economic growth.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the individuals in the development of the United States. It is argued that the individuals have played a central role in the development of the country, from the establishment of the Constitution to the present day. The author discusses the various powers of the individuals, including the power to regulate interstate commerce, to coin money, and to declare war. The author also discusses the role of the individuals in the development of the states and in the promotion of economic growth.