



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

(Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.)

No. 940]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

[1953

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF A WAGES BOARD ADJUSTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT 1934 (No. 4275).

I, Henry Norman Jones, Acting Secretary for Labour, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Factories and Shops Acts, hereby make and issue the following adjusted Determination of the Wages Board referred to hereunder showing adjusted rates and prices to operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in November, 1953.

Dated at Melbourne, this
4th day of November, 1953.

H. N. JONES,
Acting Secretary for Labour.

GENERAL BOARD.

(Chalk and Crayon Section.)

Clause 2 of the Determination for this Section published in *Government Gazette* No. 140 of the 9th February, 1951, shall be replaced by the following clause:—

2. WAGES PER WEEK OF 40 HOURS.

(a) Improvers.						(b) Other Employees.					
Males.			Females.								
	Percentage of Basic Wage.	s. d.		Percentage of Female Basic Wage.	s. d.					s. d.	
1st year's experience	22	52 0	1st six months' experience	23	41 0	Grinding mill attendant	244	0			
2nd "	31	73 6	2nd "	30	53 0	Person engaged in testing and/or checking formulae	250	0			
3rd "	42	99 6	3rd "	34	60 6	Person in charge of mixing ingredients and making chalks from given formulae ..	245	0			
4th "	57	135 0	4th "	41	73 0	Persons not provided for—					
5th "	73	173 0	5th "	45	80 0	Males	240	0			
6th "	84	199 0	6th "	52	92 6	Females	178	0			
5th "	90	213 6	7th "	57	101 0						
			8th "	65	116 6						
and thereafter the minimum wage.											
<i>Proportion.</i>											
One male improver to each male person receiving not less than the minimum wage.											
Three female improvers to each female person receiving not less than the minimum wage.											

Clauses, other than clause 2, of the said Determination for this Section as amended on the 16th February 1951 shall remain in force.

By Authority: W. M. HOUSTON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

No. 940.—10492/53.—PRICE 3d.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.