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Labour and Industry Act 1953.

DETERMINATION OF A WAGES BOARD ADJUSTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 33 OF THE LABOUR AND INDUSTRY ACT 1953.

I, Henry Norman Jones, Secretary for Labour and Industry, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Labour and Industry Act, 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 May, 1955.

Dated at Melbourne, this
1st day of July, 1955.

H. N. JONES,
Secretary for Labour and Industry.

JEWELLERS BOARD.

Clauses 2, 3, and 4 of the Determination, published in *Government Gazette* No. 10 of the 20th January, 1955, shall be replaced by the following clauses:—

2. WAGES PER WEEK OF 40 HOURS.
(a) *Males.*

Classification.	£ s. d.
Precious gem mounter	16 7 0
Setter of precious gems	16 7 0
Mounter—1st Class	15 12 0
Mounter—2nd Class	14 7 0
Drop hammer operator who sets dies and makes force	15 4 6
Drop hammer operator, other	13 2 0
Setter	14 19 6
Melter and alloyer	14 19 6
Lapper	14 19 6
Polisher	13 17 0
Assembler and solderer	13 17 0
Solderer, other	13 12 0
Die setter	13 7 0
Engine turner	12 19 0
Press operator	12 19 0
Process worker (as defined)	12 19 0
Carder	12 10 0
Pinner up	12 10 0
Other employees with not less than three months' experience in this industry	12 6 0
All others	12 0 0

LEADING HANDS.

Leading hands in charge of not less than three and not more than ten employees, 15s. per week extra; more than ten and not more than twenty employees, 30s. per week extra; more than twenty employees, 45s. per week extra.

(b) *Females.*

Under one month's experience	£ s. d.
*All others	8 17 6
	9 13 0

* When employed at a classification for which the corresponding margin in clause 23 of the Determination published in *Government Gazette* No. 197 of the 12th April, 1954, exceeded 28s. per week, but did not exceed 40s. per week—75 per centum of the margin now prescribed for that classification in clause 23 hereof in lieu of the 16s. herein prescribed.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Contract of Apprenticeship.

3. (a) Every contract of apprenticeship hereinafter made shall contain—

- (i) the names of the parties;
- (ii) the date of birth of the apprentice;
- (iii) a statement of the trade or trades to which the apprentice is to be bound and which he is to be taught during the course and for the purpose of the apprenticeship;
- (iv) a covenant by the master to teach and instruct or cause the apprentice to be taught or instructed in the trade to which the apprentice is bound;
- (v) the date at which the apprenticeship is to commence or from which it is to be calculated;
- (vi) all other conditions of apprenticeship.

Cancellation or Suspension of Indenture.

(b) Subject to the approval of the Secretary for Labour and Industry, but not otherwise, an indenture of apprenticeship may be suspended or cancelled—

- (i) by mutual consent;
- (ii) if through lack of orders or financial difficulties an employer is unable to find suitable employment for an apprentice and a transfer to another employer cannot be arranged;
- (iii) if, in the opinion of the Secretary for Labour and Industry, circumstances exist which render such suspension or cancellation necessary or desirable.

Any covenant in an indenture inconsistent with the provision of this clause shall be null and void and of no force or effect while this Determination remains in force and applies to the parties to the indenture.

Proportion.

(c) The proportion of apprentices who may be taken by an employer shall not exceed one apprentice to every three or fraction of three tradesmen.

For the purpose of ascertaining the number of apprentices, the number of tradesmen shall be deemed to be the average number working during the immediately preceding six months, and in ascertaining such proportion an employer actually working in any workshop shall be deemed to be a tradesman.

A person who is, for a term not exceeding two years taking practical training in a workshop in continuance of a course of training for professional work shall not be taken into account in calculating the proportion of apprentices to journeymen.

An employer may with the consent of the Wages Board and upon satisfying that authority that he has the plant, equipment and staff necessary for the proper tuition of each apprentice concerned take apprentices in excess of the proportion herein prescribed. Until further order apprentices so taken shall not be counted in future calculations of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen authorized by the Determination.

Period of Apprenticeship.

(d) If the apprentice, when indentured, is under the age of seventeen years—five years; if over the age of seventeen—four or five years, at the option of the contracting parties.

Adult Apprentices.

(e) Any apprentice who cannot complete his full term of apprenticeship before reaching his 22nd birthday may, by agreement with his master, serve as an apprentice until he reaches the age of 23 years.

Probationary Period.

(f) Minors may be taken on probation for three months, and if apprenticed such three months shall count as part of their period of apprenticeship. An employer shall within fourteen days of employing a probationer notify the appropriate apprenticeship authorities of the employment of such probationer to any of the trades mentioned herein.

Wages.

(g) The minimum weekly rates of wage for apprentices shall be the under-mentioned percentages of the basic wage, and in addition thereto the war loadings specified, and in all contracts of apprenticeship hereafter made the employer shall covenant to pay wages of not less than such rates.

The total wages of apprentices and improvers shall be calculated to the nearest sixpence, any broken part of sixpence in the result not exceeding threepence to be disregarded.

3. (h)

Wages per Week of 40 Hours.

										Percentage of Basic Wage.	Total Wage Payable.
										Per Week.	£ s d.
Four and five-year terms—											
1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3 16 0
2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	5 2 0
3rd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	6 8 0
4th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	9 16 6
5th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 + 6s.	12 3 0
Four-year terms—Apprentice commencing after the age of 17 years—											
1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4 0 6
2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	6 8 0
3rd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	9 16 6
4th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 + 6s.	12 3 0

An employee who is under 21 years of age on the expiration of his apprenticeship and thereafter works as a minor in occupation to which he has been apprenticed shall be paid at not less than the adult rate prescribed for that classification.

Hours.

(i) The ordinary hours of employment of apprentices shall not in each workshop exceed those of the journeymen.

Overtime and Shift Work.

(j) No apprentice under the age of 18 years shall be required to work overtime or shift work unless he so desires.

Payment by Results.

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

Lost Time.

(l) 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. Provided that in calculating the extra time to be so served the apprentice shall be credited with time which he has worked during the relevant year in excess of his ordinary hours.

Prohibition of Premiums.

(m) 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.

Annual and Sick Leave.

(n) Apprentices shall be entitled to sick and annual leave in accordance with the provisions of clauses 13 and 14 hereof respectively.

UNAPPRENTICED JUNIORS.

4. (a) The minimum rates of wage for unapprenticed juniors shall be as follows:—

Wages per Week of 40 Hours.

					* Percentage of Basic Wage.	Additional Amount.	Total Wage Payable.
					Per Week.	Per Week.	£ s. d.
						s. d.	
<i>I.—Junior Females.</i>							
17 years of age and under	..	..	..	..	52	3 6	4 16 0
18 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	62	4 0	5 14 0
19 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	72	4 6	6 12 6
20 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	82	5 0	7 10 6
<i>II.—Junior Males.</i>							
Under 16 years of age	..	..	..	..	24	2 0	2 19 0
16 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	34	3 0	4 3 6
17 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	46	4 0	5 13 0
18 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	58	5 0	7 2 6
19 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	73	6 0	8 19 0
20 years of age ..	..	..	..	..	88	7 0	10 15 6

* The percentages for junior females relate to the female Basic Wage, and for junior males to the male Basic Wage.

The total wage shall be calculated to the nearest sixpence, any broken part of sixpence in the result not exceeding threepence to be disregarded.

(b) The minimum rate payable to a junior female of any age or a junior male of eighteen years or more each with less than six months' experience under this Determination shall, until he or she has had six months' experience, be 10 per cent. less than the amount represented by the percentage of the basic wage hereby prescribed for a junior employee of his or her age and in addition thereto the additional amount prescribed for such an employee.

Prohibited Occupations.

(c) Junior employees shall not be employed:—

- (i) if under the age of 16 years—
on oil or gas burners or fires used for heating of small articles;
- (ii) if under 18 years of age—
die setting on power presses.

Clauses, other than clauses 2, 3 and 4, of the said Determination shall remain in force.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It discusses the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical analysis techniques used.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and discusses their implications for the field of study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the findings. It reiterates the main points of the study and provides a final statement on the research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources used in the study, such as books, articles, and other documents.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the report, such as raw data or detailed calculations.

7. The seventh part of the report is a glossary. It defines the key terms and concepts used in the study, ensuring that the reader understands the terminology.

8. The eighth part of the report is a bibliography. It lists all the sources used in the study, providing a comprehensive list of references for the reader.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a detailed description of each figure and table, including its title and the data it contains.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. It includes any additional information or references that are not included in the main body of the report.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of appendices. It includes any additional information or references that are not included in the main body of the report.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources used in the study, such as books, articles, and other documents.

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