



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

[1951

Factories and Shops Acts.

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

I, Raymond Henry Beers, 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 August, 1951.

Dated at Melbourne, this
15th day of August, 1951.

RAY H. BEERS,
Secretary for Labour.

ENGRAVERS BOARD.

Clause 2 of the Determination made on the 18th April, 1951, and in force as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1951, shall be replaced by the following clause:—

2. WAGES PER WEEK OF 40 HOURS.

Apprentices or Improvers.					Improvers.	PROPORTION (IN ANY PLACE).
Apprentices.				Improvers.		
Commencing Age.						
	Under 16 Years.	16 or 17 Years.	Over 17 Years.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
1st year's experience ..	49 0	64 6	81 6	56 6	<p><i>Apprentices.</i></p> <p>One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers engaged in any one of the following trades or occupations:— Die sinking by hand, engraver by hand, engraver-copperplate, steel stamp cutter, badge tool maker.</p> <p><i>Improvers.</i></p> <p>One improver to every four workers receiving not less than the rate prescribed for the classification "Engravers by hand".</p>	
2nd year's experience ..	73 6	90 6	113 6	85 0		
3rd year's experience ..	98 6	123 0	155 0	107 6		
4th year's experience ..	130 6	162 6	202 0	143 6		
5th year's experience ..	162 6	202 0	..	172 0		
6th year's experience ..	202 0	..	..	208 6		
<p>An employee who has completed his indenture shall be entitled to be paid the adult rate prescribed for the appropriate classification.</p>						
<p>Juvenile Workers, i.e., persons under 21 years of age (other than apprentices or improvers) cleaning, cutting out blanks, dipping, numbering, saw piercing, polishing, sand blasting, waxing, planing up, soldering, or press working.</p>						
				<i>s. d.</i>		
Under 16 years of age ..	..	..	..	49 0	Die Sinker, by hand and/or by machine ..	254 0
16 years of age ..	..	..	..	62 6	Badge Toolmaker ..	232 0
17 years of age ..	..	..	..	77 6	Steel Stamp Cutter ..	242 0
18 years of age ..	..	..	..	106 0	Engravers by hand ..	237 0
19 years of age ..	..	..	..	130 6	Engravers, copperplate ..	237 0
20 years of age ..	..	..	..	162 6	Pantagraph Operator (other than die sinking or steel stamp cutting) ..	226 0
					Stencil Plate Cutter ..	216 0
					Drop Hammer Stamper who sets dies and makes force ..	213 0
					Press Operator ..	211 0
					Other Employees with not less than three months' experience in the industry ..	197 0
					All Others ..	201 0

Clauses, other than clause 2, of the said Determination shall remain in force.

By Authority: J. J. GOURLY, 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 the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that such records serve as a critical tool for monitoring performance, identifying inefficiencies, and ensuring that resources are used effectively and ethically.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for timely and complete documentation. It states that records should be maintained in a clear, organized, and accessible format, allowing for easy retrieval and review. The document also highlights the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the records over time.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, such as the volume of data generated and the potential for human error. It suggests that the implementation of robust information systems and standardized procedures can help mitigate these challenges. Additionally, the document stresses the need for ongoing training and education for staff to ensure they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to maintain high-quality records.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory requirements governing record-keeping. It notes that various laws and regulations, including those related to data protection and privacy, may apply to the collection, storage, and dissemination of records. The document advises that organizations must stay up-to-date on these requirements and ensure that their record-keeping practices are fully compliant with all applicable laws and regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by reiterating the importance of record-keeping as a fundamental aspect of good governance. It states that by maintaining accurate and reliable records, organizations can enhance their operational efficiency, improve decision-making, and build trust with the public. The document encourages organizations to adopt a proactive approach to record-keeping, recognizing its value as a strategic asset for long-term success and accountability.