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Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE WIRE FENCE AND TUBULAR GATE 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 which since the 22nd November, 1928, has had the power to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the trade of making or erecting woven wire fence (other than wire netting) and tubular gates, has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence in May, 1952, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

2. Wages per week of 40 hours.

ADULTS.

	Wages Per Week.		
	£	s.	d.
Welder—			
Special class (as defined)	13	8	0
First class	13	4	0
Second class	12	0	0
Third class	11	16	0
Tack welder	11	18	0
Machinists, being those engaged in working on ringlock, or any other class of fence-making machines, chain netting machines, or picket fabric machines	12	0	0
Paint spray operator	11	16	0
Persons employed in attaching chain netting, fabric, or wire cables to gates or frames	11	17	6
Scroll maker	11	17	6
Tubular frame maker	12	0	0
Person engaged in erecting woven wire fence or tubular gates	12	0	0
Stump hand	11	13	6
All other adult employees	10	15	0

Provided that any person without previous experience employed in attaching chain netting, fabric, or wire cables to gates or frames, scroll making or tubular frame making, and erectors of woven wire fence or tubular gates, shall be paid 233s. 6d. per week for the first six weeks of such employment in the industry.

LEADING HANDS.

3. Leading hands in charge of not less than three and not more than ten employees, 9s. per week extra; more than ten and not more than twenty employees, 18s. per week extra; more than twenty employees, 27s. per week extra.

APPRENTICESHIP.

4. The Board has determined that no apprentice shall be taken in the trade.

UNAPPRENTICED MALE JUNIORS.

5. The wages of unapprenticed male juniors shall be :—

	Percentage of Basic Wage.	Additional Amount.		Wages per Week of 40 Hours.	
		s.	d.	£	s. d.
Under 16 years of age	24	2	0	2	13 0
16 years of age	34	3	0	3	15 0
17 years of age	46	4	0	5	1 6
18 years of age	58	5	0	6	8 0
19 years of age	73	6	0	8	1 0
20 years of age	88	7	0	9	13 6

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

The minimum rate payable to a junior employee of 18 years or more with less than six months' experience under this Determination shall until he has had such 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 age, and in addition thereto the further additional loading specified for such an employee.

No junior shall be employed in outside spray painting or in the occupation of outside erecting who has not attained the age of nineteen years and has not completed two years in the industry or if under the age of 18 years, using electric arc or oxy-acetylene blow pipe.

SPECIAL RATES.

6. In addition to the wages prescribed in clauses 2 and 5 hereof, the following special rates and allowances shall be paid to employees including unapprenticed juniors :—

Wet Places.

(a) An employee working in any place where his clothing or boots become saturated, whether by water, oil or otherwise, shall be paid 4d. per hour extra: Provided that this extra rate shall not be payable to an employee who is provided by the employer with suitable protective clothing and/or footwear: And provided further that any employee who becomes entitled to this extra rate shall be paid such extra rate for such part of the day or shift as he is required to work in wet clothing or boots.

Confined Spaces.

(b) Working in confined space (as defined), 6d. per hour extra.

Special Rates not Cumulative.

(c) Where more than one of the disabilities entitling a workman to extra rates exist on the same job the employer shall be bound to pay only one rate, namely, the highest for the disabilities so prevailing.

Rates not Subject to Penalty Additions.

(d) The special rates herein prescribed shall be paid irrespective of the times at which the work is performed, and shall not be subject to any premium or penalty additions.

Travelling Time, Allowance, and Board.

7. (a) An employee required to work at a job away from his workshop or depot shall, at the direction of his employer, present himself for work at such job at the usual time of starting work. When an employee is required to work away from his workshop or depot, all time reasonably spent in excess of time usually spent in travelling to or from his home to the workshop or depot shall be paid for at ordinary rates (except on Sunday or a holiday when payment shall be at the rate of time and a half), up to a maximum of twelve hours out of every 24 or, where a sleeping berth is provided, a maximum of eight hours out of every 24.

(b) An employee engaged in a capital city to work in the country, or sent from one country centre to work in another country centre, shall be entitled to travelling time, and for a period not exceeding three months to expenses.

All excess fares and reasonable travelling expenses, including 4s. 0d. for each meal, together with the cost of board and lodging if the employee has to remain away from his home for a night, shall be paid by the employers.

The fares allowed shall be first class on coastal boats or on interstate boats where there is no second class as distinct from steerage, and on trains second class, except where all-night travelling is involved, when they shall be first class, and sleeping berths shall be provided where available.

(c) A camping allowance of 6s. 6d. per day for every day, including Sunday, shall be paid to employees engaged on country jobs at places where ordinary board and residence is not obtainable and camping in tents, cubicles, or other temporary shelter is necessary: Provided that where cooked meals are procurable by the employee at a mess established by the employer, the amount of such country allowance shall be 9d. per day for every day including Sundays.

(d) Until further order an employer shall be free to engage labour on the site of a job carried on away from the workshop, without payment of any travelling time or fares, unless such employee is sent from the workshop:

Provided that if any employee engaged for the erection of a job had previously been engaged by the same employer in the fabrication of the job in a workshop he shall be paid fares in excess of those incurred in travelling to and from the workshop.

HOURS OF WORK.

Day Workers.

8. (a) The ordinary hours of work shall be 40 per week to be worked in five days of not more than 8 hours (Monday to Friday inclusive) and one day (Saturday) of not more than 4 hours; or five days (Monday to Friday inclusive) of 8 hours each continuously except for meal breaks at the discretion of the employer, between 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and 7 a.m. and noon on Saturday.

In localities where the recognized half-holiday is on a day other than Saturday the day so recognized may be substituted for Saturday for all the purposes of this Determination.

Provided that the spread of hours or the daily hours prescribed may be altered as to all or a section of the employees by mutual agreement between an employer and the representative of the union in that shop.

Five-day Week.

- (b) In any case in which the ordinary week's work of 40 hours can be performed in five days as aforesaid without—
- (i) detriment to the public interest;
 - (ii) loss in the value of goods handled or to be handled
 - (iii) reducing the efficiency of production; or
 - (iv) reducing the efficacy of the necessary service,

the employer shall allow those employees who so desire to do so to work their ordinary hours in five days as aforesaid.

This sub-clause shall not apply to employees engaged on the maintenance and servicing of plant.

It is a condition of the allowing of a five-day week hereunder that if required employees shall comply with the reasonable and lawful orders of the employer as to working overtime, including the working of overtime on Saturday.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.

8A. (a) Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this Determination, the following provisions shall apply in the case of an employer who is subject to restriction or rationing in the use of electric energy and/or coal gas and/or the emergency disconnection thereof in accordance with orders or regulations approved by the appropriate lawful authority.

- (i) If by reason of such restriction or rationing or emergency disconnection he is unable usefully to employ an employee for the whole or part of any day or shift, he may deduct from the wages of that employee payment for any part of the day or shift such employee cannot be usefully employed provided that—
 - (1) if an employer requires the employee to attend for work but is not able to employ him usefully the employee shall be entitled to be paid for two hours' work;
 - (2) where an employee commences work he shall be entitled to be paid for four hours' work;
 - (3) this sub-clause shall not apply to apprentices.
- (ii) He may require any day worker to perform his ordinary hours of work (or any such ordinary hours of work) at any time on any day other than on a Sunday on the basis of 40 hours per week. The following rates of pay shall apply for such work—
 - (1) for work performed on Mondays to Fridays from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 7 a.m. to noon—ordinary time;
 - (2) for work performed between noon and midnight on Saturdays—ordinary rates plus 25 per cent.;
 - (3) for work performed at all other times other than on a Sunday—ordinary rates plus 10 per cent.

Provided that when a worker is required to commence work between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6 a.m., the amount he shall receive shall not be less than an amount of 5s. more than the amount he would receive if paid at ordinary day rates.
- (iii) He may require any shift worker to perform his hours of work at any time other than on a Sunday on the basis of 40 hours per week. The following rates of pay shall apply for such work:—
 - (1) for day work or day shift work—ordinary time;
 - (2) for work performed between noon and midnight on Saturdays—ordinary rates plus 25 per cent.;
 - (3) for afternoon and night shifts—ordinary rates plus 10 per cent.

Provided that when a shift worker is required to commence work between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6 a.m., the amount he shall receive shall not be less than an amount of 5s. more than the amount he would receive if paid at ordinary rates.

 - (4) Nothing contained in this sub-clause shall operate so as to reduce the shift premiums payable to employees who were shift workers working on afternoon and night shifts only at the date of such interference as aforesaid and who continue to work on such shifts.
- (iv) He may alter the time at which meal breaks are usually taken and/or the duration of them, in order to avoid or mitigate the effects of such interference, without being liable to pay penalty rates for work done during the normal meal breaks; provided that the commencing time of any meal break is not made more than one hour earlier or later than usual and that a meal break of at least twenty minutes is allowed; and provided also that the employer shall, whenever it is practicable, consult with the representative of the Union or Unions before acting under this paragraph.

(b) Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this Determination, the provisions of this clause shall also apply (*mutatis mutandis*) in the case of an employer who uses auxiliary power plant for the purposes of providing employment for his employees whilst such restriction or rationing or emergency disconnection is in force and who—

- (i) is unable usefully to employ an employee for the whole of any day or shift by reason of a breakdown in such plant through no fault of his own; or
- (ii) because of the inability of the auxiliary power to meet the normal demands for power—
 - (1) finds it necessary to require any employee to perform his ordinary hours of work (or any of such ordinary hours of work) outside the hours normally worked by such employee; or
 - (2) finds it necessary to alter the time at which meal breaks are usually taken and/or the duration of them.

SHIFT WORK.*Definitions.*

9. (a) For the purposes of this clause:—

- "Afternoon shift" means any shift finishing after 6 p.m. and at or before midnight.
 "Continuous work" means work carried on with consecutive shifts of men throughout the 24 hours of each of at least six consecutive days without interruption except during breakdowns or meal breaks or due to unavoidable causes beyond the control of the employer.
 "Night shift" means any shift finishing subsequent to midnight and at or before 8 a.m.
 "Rostered shift" means a shift of which the employee concerned has had at least 48 hours' notice

Hours—Continuous Work Shifts.

(b) This sub-clause shall apply to shift workers on continuous work as hereinbefore defined. The ordinary hours of such shift workers shall not exceed—

- (i) 8 in any one day; or
- (ii) 48 in any one week; or
- (iii) 88 in 14 consecutive days; or
- (iv) 160 in 28 consecutive days.

Subject to the following conditions such shift workers shall work at such times as the employer may require:—

- (i) A shift shall consist of not more than eight hours, inclusive of crib time.
- (ii) Except at the regular change-over of shifts, an employee shall not be required to work more than one shift in each 24 hours.
- (iii) twenty minutes shall be allowed to shift workers each shift for crib, which shall be counted as time worked.

Hours—Other than Continuous Work.

(c) This sub-clause shall apply to shift workers not upon continuous work as hereinbefore defined. The ordinary hours of such shift workers shall not exceed—

- (i) 40 in any week to be worked in five shifts of 8 hours on Monday to Friday inclusive, or five shifts of not more than 8 hours and one shift (Saturday) of not more than 4 hours; or
- (ii) 80 in 14 consecutive days in which case an employee shall not, without payment for overtime, be required to work more than eight consecutive hours on any shift or more than six shifts in any week; or
- (iii) 120 in 21 consecutive days in which case an employee shall not, without payment for overtime, be required to work more than eight consecutive hours on any shift or more than six shifts in any week.

Such ordinary hours shall be worked continuously except for meal breaks at the discretion of the employer. An employee shall not be required to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.

Except at regular change over of shifts an employee shall not be required to work more than one shift in each 24 hours.

Rosters.

(d) Shift rosters shall specify the commencing and finishing times of ordinary working hours of the respective shifts.

Variation by Agreement.

(e) The method of working shifts may in any case be varied by agreement between the employer and the accredited representative of the union to suit the circumstances of the establishment.

The time of commencing and finishing shifts once having been determined may be varied by agreement between the employer and the accredited representative of the union to suit the circumstances of the establishment, or in the absence of agreement by seven days' notice of alteration given by the employer to the employees.

Afternoon or Night Shift Allowances.

(f) Shift workers on continuous work whilst on afternoon or night shifts shall be paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the ordinary rates for such shifts.

Shift workers on other than continuous work whilst on afternoon or night shifts shall be paid 10 per cent. more than the ordinary rates for such shifts.

Shift workers who work on any afternoon or night shift which does not continue for at least five successive afternoons or nights in a five-day workshop or for at least six successive afternoons or nights in a six-day workshop shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

An employee who—

- (i) during a period of engagement on shift works night shift only; or
- (ii) remains on night shift for a longer period than four consecutive weeks; or
- (iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give him at least one-third of his working time off night shift in each shift cycle.

shall during such engagement, period or cycle, be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked during ordinary working hours on such night shifts.

(fi) The minimum rate to be paid to any shift worker for work performed between midnight on Friday and midnight on Saturday shall be time and a quarter. Such extra rate to be in substitution for and not cumulative upon the shift premiums prescribed in the first and second paragraphs of sub-clause (f) hereof.

Overtime.

(g) Shift workers for all time worked in excess of or outside the ordinary working hours prescribed by this Determination or on a shift other than a rostered shift shall—

- (i) if employed on continuous work be paid at the rate of double time; or
 - (ii) if employed on other shift work at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter,
- except in each case when the time is worked—
- (iii) by arrangement between the employees themselves;
 - (iv) for the purpose of effecting the customary rotation of shifts; or
 - (v) is due to the fact that the relief man does not come on duty at the proper time; or
 - (vi) on a shift to which an employee is transferred on short notice as an alternative to standing the employee off in circumstances which would entitle the employer to deduct payment for a day in accordance with clause 15 (b) hereof.

Provided that when not less than 8 hours' notice has been given to the employer by the relief man that he will be absent from work and the employee whom he should relieve is not relieved the unrelieved employee shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours on duty after he has finished his ordinary shift and at the rate of double time thereafter except where the employee is required to continue to work on his rostered day off when he shall be paid double time.

Compulsory Overtime.

(gi) An employer may require any employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates and such employee shall work overtime in accordance with such requirement.

Sundays and Holidays.

(h) Shift workers on continuous work shifts for work done on a rostered shift the major portion of which is performed on a Sunday or holiday shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

Shift workers on other than continuous work for all time worked on a Sunday or holiday shall be paid at the rates prescribed by clause 12 of this Determination. Where shifts commence between 11 p.m. and midnight on a Sunday or holiday the time so worked before midnight shall not entitle the employee to the Sunday or holiday rate: provided that the time worked by an employee on a shift commencing before midnight on the day preceding a Sunday or holiday and extending into a Sunday or holiday shall be regarded as time worked on such Sunday or holiday.

Where shifts fall partly on a holiday that shift the major portion of which falls on a holiday shall be regarded as the holiday shift.

Junior Employees.

(i) Juniors whilst on afternoon or night shifts shall be paid not less than the rates hereinbefore prescribed or 1s. 6d. per shift whichever is the higher.

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.

OVERTIME.

11. (a) For all work done outside ordinary hours the rates of pay shall be time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter, such double time to continue until the completion of the overtime work: Provided that in the case of a junior, the rate for overtime shall be not less than the rate herein prescribed or 2s. 3d. per hour whichever is the higher.

(b) An employee, other than a casual employee, after the completion of overtime work performed after his usual ceasing time shall be entitled to be absent until he has had eight consecutive hours off duty, without deduction of pay for ordinary time of duty occurring during such absence.

If on the instructions of his employer any employee resumes work without having had such eight hours off duty he shall be paid at double rates until he is relieved from duty to take such rest period, and he shall then be entitled to be absent until he has had eight consecutive hours off duty without deduction of pay for ordinary time of duty occurring during such absence.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof, in computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

(d) An employee recalled to work overtime after leaving his employer's business premises shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work at the appropriate rate for each time he is so recalled: Provided that, except in the case of unforeseen circumstances arising, the employee shall not be required to work the full three hours if the job he was recalled to perform is completed within a shorter period.

(e) Subject to any custom now prevailing under which an employee is required regularly to hold himself in readiness for a call back, an employee required to hold himself in readiness to work after ordinary hours shall until released be paid standing-by time at ordinary rates from the time from which he is so to hold himself in readiness.

(f) For work done during meal hours and thereafter until a meal hour break is allowed time and a half rates shall be paid. An employee shall not be compelled to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.

(g) An employee working overtime shall be allowed a crib-time of twenty minutes without deduction of pay after each four hours of overtime work, if the employee continues work after such crib-time.

(h) Unless the period of overtime is less than one and a half hours an employee before starting overtime after working ordinary hours shall be allowed a meal break of twenty minutes which shall be paid for at ordinary rates. An employer or employee may agree to any variation of this provision to meet the circumstances of the work in hand provided that the employer shall not be required to make any payment in respect of any time allowed in excess of twenty minutes.

(i) An employee required to work overtime for more than two hours without being notified the day before that he will be so required to work, shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 2s. and 1s. 3d. for each subsequent meal, but such payment need not be made to employees living in the same locality as their workshop who can reasonably return home for meals.

If an employee pursuant to notice has provided a meal or meals and is not required to work overtime he shall be paid as above prescribed for meals so provided.

(j) Subject to the provisions of the second part of sub-clause (f) of this clause, an employee employed as a regular maintenance man shall work during meal breaks at the ordinary rates herein prescribed whenever instructed to do so for the purposes of making good breakdowns of plant or upon routine maintenance of plant which can only be done while such plant is idle.

(k) When an employee works overtime or a shift for which he has not been regularly rostered finishes work at a time when reasonable means of transport is not available, the employer shall provide him with a conveyance or pay him his current wage for the time occupied in reaching his home.

Compulsory Overtime.

(l) An employer may require any employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates and such employee shall work overtime in accordance with such requirement.

HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAY WORK.

12. (a) Employees shall be entitled to the following public holidays without loss of pay as regards employees on weekly hiring:—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Anzac Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, or such other day as is generally observed in the locality as a substitute for any of the said days respectively.

By agreement between any employer and his employees other days may be substituted for the said days or any of them as to such employer's undertaking.

(b) Except as provided in sub-clause (h) of clause 9 an employee not engaged on continuous work shall be paid at the rate of double time for work done on Sundays and public holidays, such double time to continue until he is relieved from duty.

(c) An employee, other than a casual employee, not engaged in continuous work who works on a Sunday or a public holiday and (except for meal breaks) immediately thereafter continues such work shall on being relieved from duty be entitled to be absent until he has had eight consecutive hours off duty without deduction of pay for ordinary time of duty occurring during such absence.

(d) Employees, other than on shift required to work on Sundays or public holidays shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work.

(e) Where an employee is absent from his or her employment on the working day before or the working day after a public holiday without reasonable excuse or without the consent of the employer, the employee shall not be entitled to payment for such a holiday.

EXTRA RATES NOT CUMULATIVE.

13. Extra rates in this Determination, except rates prescribed in clause 6 are not cumulative so as to exceed the maximum of double the ordinary rates.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

14. (a) Wages shall be paid weekly or fortnightly.

(b) On the first pay day occurring during his employment, an employee shall be paid whatever wages are due to him up to the completion of his work on the previous day: Provided that this sub-clause shall not apply to employers who make a practice of allowing advances to employees approximating wages due.

(c) Upon termination of the employment wages due to an employee shall be paid to him on the day of such termination, or forwarded to him by post on the next working day.

(d) An employee kept waiting for his wages on pay day for more than a quarter of an hour after the usual time for ceasing work, shall be paid at overtime rates after that quarter-hour, with a minimum of a quarter of an hour.

(e) On or prior to pay day, the employer shall state to each employee in writing the amount of wages to which he is entitled, the amount of deductions made therefrom, and the net amount being paid to him.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Weekly Employment.

15. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, employment shall be by the week. Any employee not specifically engaged as a casual employee shall be deemed to be employed by the week.

(b) Employment shall be terminated by a week's notice on either side given at any time during the week or by the payment or forfeiture of a week's wages as the case may be. 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 the wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only or to deduct payment for any day the employee cannot be usefully employed because of any strike or through any break-down in machinery or any stoppage of work by any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible. Where an employee has given or been given notice as aforesaid he shall continue in his employment until the date of the expiration of such notice. Any employee who having given or been given notice as aforesaid, without reasonable cause (proof of which shall lie on him) absents himself from work during such period, shall be deemed to have abandoned his employment and shall not be entitled to payment for work done by him within that period.

Casual Employment.

A casual employee is one engaged and paid as such. A casual employee, for working ordinary time shall be paid per hour one-fortieth of the weekly rate prescribed by this Determination for the work which he or she performs plus 10 per cent.

SICK LEAVE.

16. (a) An employee on weekly hiring who is absent from his work on account of personal illness, or on account of injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall be entitled to leave of absence without deduction of pay, subject to the following conditions and limitations:—

(i) He shall not be entitled to paid leave of absence for any period in respect of which he is entitled to workers' compensation.

(ii) He shall, within 24 hours of the commencement of such absence, inform the employer of his inability to attend for duty and, as far as practicable, state the nature of the injury or illness and the estimated duration of the absence.

(iii) He shall prove to the satisfaction of his employer that he was unable on account of such illness or injury to attend for duty on the day or days for which sick leave is claimed.

(iv) He shall not be entitled in any year (whether in the employ of one employer or of several) to leave in excess of 40 hours of working time.

For the purpose of administering paragraph (iv) of this sub-clause an employer may, within one month of this Determination coming into operation or within two weeks of the employee entering his employment, require an employee to make a sworn declaration or other written statement as to what paid leave of absence he has had from any employer during the then current year; and upon such statement the employer shall be entitled to rely and act.

Single Day Absences.

(b) In the case of an employee who claims to be allowed paid sick leave in accordance with this clause for an absence of one day only such employee if in the year he has already been allowed paid sick leave on more than one occasion for one day only, shall not be entitled to payment for the day claimed unless he produces to the employer a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner that in his, the medical practitioner's opinion, the employee was unable to attend for duty on account of personal illness or on account of injury by accident. Nothing in this sub-clause shall limit the employer's rights under sub-clause (a) (iii) hereof.

Cumulative Sick Leave.

(c) Sick leave shall accumulate from year to year so that any balance of the period specified in sub-clause (a) (iv) of this clause which has in any year not been allowed to an employee by an employer as paid sick leave may be claimed by the employee and subject to the conditions hereinbefore prescribed shall be allowed by that employer in a subsequent year without diminution of the sick leave prescribed in respect of that year. Provided that sick leave which accumulates pursuant to this sub-clause shall be available to the employee for a period of two years, but for no longer from the end of the year in which it accrues.

Attendance at Hospital, &c.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (a) hereof an employee suffering injury through an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment (not being an injury in respect of which he is entitled to workers' compensation) necessitating his attendance during working hours on a doctor, chemist, or trained nurse, or at a hospital, shall not suffer any deduction from his pay for the time (not exceeding four hours) so occupied on the day of the accident, and shall be reimbursed by the employer all expenses reasonably incurred in connexion with such attendance.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

17. (a) The annual holiday for an employee on weekly hiring, or a casual employee, shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the *Factories and Shops (Annual Holidays) Act 1946*, No. 5111 and any amendments which may be made thereto from time to time.

(b) In addition to the above, seven day shift workers, that is shift workers who are rostered to work regularly on Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for each twelve monthly qualifying period one week's leave including non-working days.

(c) Where an employee with twelve months' continuous service is engaged for part of the twelve-monthly period as a seven day shift worker, he shall be entitled to have the period of two weeks' annual leave prescribed by the said Act increased by one half day for each month he is continuously engaged as aforesaid.

(d) If in any twelve-monthly qualifying period a seven day shift worker lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee the employee shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts (including any payment in lieu of annual leave as prescribed by sub-clause (a) hereof) due to him, an amount equal to one-fiftieth of his ordinary pay for the period of employment as a seven day shift worker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accommodation and Conveniences.

Boiling Water.

18. (a) (i) Employers shall provide boiling water for employees at meal times.

Drinking Water.

(ii) Employers shall provide for the use of employees in workshops a sufficient supply of wholesome cool drinking water from bubble taps or other suitable drinking fountains.

First-Aid Outfit.

(iii) In each workshop, and at other places where employees are regularly employed, the employer shall provide and continuously maintain at a place or places reasonably accessible to all employees an efficient first-aid outfit.

Clause 8 of Chapter 9 of the Regulations under the *Factories and Shops Act 1923* requires that a first-aid ambulance chest shall be kept in some accessible place upon the premises, and that such chest shall be equipped and supplied with the following articles:—

Articles.	Quantities to be kept in Ambulance Chest—
Antiseptic solution	1 bottle
Bandages, cotton and gauze	1 dozen assorted sizes
Castor oil	2 oz.
Iodine, tincture of	2 oz.
Manual, first-aid	1
Petrolatum, carbolized	1 jar
Picric acid solution, made according to the following recipe or prescription:— 1½ teaspoonfuls of powdered picric acid, 3 oz. of absolute alcohol, and 2 pints of distilled water	1 pint
Pins, safety	1 packet
Sal volatile	6 oz.
Scissors	1 pair
Tourniquet	1
Tweezers	1 pair
Cotton, absorbent	} An adequate assortment
Gauze, sterilized, plain	
Lint, absorbent	
Plaster, adhesive	

Lockers.

(iv) An employer shall at some reasonably convenient place on his premises provide a suitable locker for each employee in his workshop, or hanging facilities which afford reasonable protection for employees' clothes.

Washing and Sanitary Conveniences.

(v) Employers shall provide proper and sufficient washing and sanitary conveniences.

Clothing, Equipment and Tools.

Damage to Clothing and Tools.

(b) (i) Compensation to the extent of the damages sustained shall be made where in the course of the work clothing or tools are damaged or destroyed by fire or molten metal or through the use of corrosive substances. Provided that the employer's liability in respect of tools shall be limited to such tools of trade as are ordinarily required for the performances of the employee's duties.

Gloves.

(ii) Suitable canvas or leather gloves shall be provided by employers for operators of pneumatic tools and/or punch and shearing machines and suitable gloves or pads for such other work as the foreman and employee may agree.

In case of disagreement between the foreman and workman, the workman or a shop steward on his behalf shall be entitled, within 24 hours, to ask for a decision on the workman's claim by the employer's industrial officer (if there be one) or otherwise by the employer or the executive officer responsible for the management or superintendence of the plant concerned. In such case a decision shall be given on the workman's claim within 48 hours of its being asked for (unless that time expires on a non-working day, in which case it shall be given during the next working day), or else the said equipment shall be provided.

Goggles.

(iii) Suitable mica or other goggles shall be provided by the employer for each employee using emery wheels or where used by more than one employee such goggles shall be sterilized before being used by another employee. An employee when working on emery wheels shall wear the goggles provided for his protection.

Goggles containing celluloid shall not be considered suitable for the purposes of this provision.

Protective Equipment—Welding.

(iv) Employers shall provide a sufficient supply of the undermentioned equipment to enable each welder and his assistant when engaged on work necessitating its use to be supplied with same:—

- (a) Suitable asbestos sheets,
- (b) Hand screens or helmets fitted with coloured glass (or in the case of oxy-acetylene operators protective glasses with side shields),
- (c) Anti-flash goggles,
- (d) Aprons, leather sleeves and leggings (or coveralls of flame-proof material) and gauntlet gloves; and
- (e) Gum or other insulating boots when working in places so damp that danger of electric shock exists.

An employee who is pursuant to this paragraph supplied with any of the equipment specified herein shall wear or use as the case may be such equipment in such a way as to achieve the purpose for which it is supplied.

Where electric arc operators are working screens which shall be suitable and sufficient for the purpose shall be provided by the employer for the protection of employees from flash.

Tools.

(v) Until further order the employer shall provide for each employee such tools as were customarily provided at the time of the making of this Determination. The employee shall replace or pay for any tools so provided if lost through his negligence.

SHOP STEWARDS.

19. An employee appointed shop steward in the shop or department in which he is employed shall, upon notification thereof to his employer, be recognized as the accredited representative of the union to which he belongs, and he shall be allowed the necessary time during working hours to interview the employer or his representative on matters affecting employees whom he represents.

RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIALS.

20. (a) For the purpose of interviewing employees on legitimate union business, a duly accredited union representative shall have the right to enter employer's premises during the mid-day meal break 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 places where they are taking their meal;
- (iii) That not more than one representative of each of not more than three unions be on the premises at any one time;
- (iv) That no one representative visit the premises more than once in each week;
- (v) That if any employer alleges that a representative is unduly interfering with his work or is creating dissatisfaction 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.

Provided that where certain employees are working under a system of shift work which precludes a representative from interviewing them during the mid-day meal break, the representative shall have the right to enter the employer's premises for the purpose of interviewing such employees at such time and under such conditions as to notice as may be mutually arranged by the representative and the employer.

(b) For the purpose of investigating complaints concerning the application of this Determination, a duly accredited union representative shall be afforded reasonable facilities for entering an employer's workshop or plant during working hours, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) That he discloses to the employer or his representative the complaint which he desires to investigate;
- (ii) that he makes his investigations in the presence of the employer or his representative (if the employer so desires);
- (iii) that he does not interfere with work proceeding in the workshop or plant;
- (iv) that he conducts himself properly.

(c) A union representative shall be a duly accredited representative of an organization concerned if he be the holder for the time being of a certificate, signed by the general secretary of that organization and bearing the seal of that organization, in the following form, or in a form not materially differing therefrom:—

This is to certify that
of the above-named organization.

(Name of organization.)

is a duly accredited representative

General Secretary.

SEAL.

Date.

Specimen signature of holder.

Strictly not transferable.

TIME AND WAGES BOOK.

21. (a) Each employer shall keep a record from which can be readily ascertained the name of each employee and his occupation, the hours worked each day, and the wages and allowances paid each week.

(b) The time occupied by an employee in filling in any time record 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 when entering or leaving the employer's premises.

(c) The time and wages record shall be open for inspection to a duly accredited union official 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 one fortnight at the same establishment.

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

NOTICE BOARD.

22. The employer shall permit a notice board of reasonable dimensions to be erected in a prominent position in his establishment, upon which accredited union representatives shall be permitted to post formal union notices, signed or countersigned by the representative posting same.

DEFINITIONS.

23. "Confined space" means a compartment, space, or place the dimensions of which necessitate an employee working in a stooped or otherwise cramped position, or without proper ventilation.

"Sunday" means all time between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

"Year" means the period between the 1st day of June in each year and the next 31st day of May.

Welding.

"Welder—Special class" means a tradesman using electric arc and/or oxy-acetylene equipment and who is required to, and is competent to, apply general trade experience in welding the following classes of metals:—mild steel, stainless steel, cast iron, aluminium, copper, brass, die-cast metal and magnesium.

"Welder—1st class" means a tradesman using electric arc and/or oxy-acetylene blowpipe and/or coal gas cutting plant who is required to apply general trade experience as a welder.

"Welder—2nd class" means an adult employee using an electric arc or oxy-acetylene blowpipe who is not a welder 1st class or welder 3rd class.

"Welder—3rd class" means an adult employee using an electric spot or butt welding machine or cutting scrap with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

24. The wages rates set out in clause 2 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 by the same amount and at the same time as such basic wage as prescribed by clause 25.

Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage (Adjustable).	Index Number Set Assigned.
	£ s. d.	
Victoria	10 12 0	Melbourne

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

25. (a) For the purposes of this determination, the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's 'all items' retail price 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, 1952, the amount of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause 24.

(c) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in an August, a November, a February, or a May, the amount of the 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 .103 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 addition to the basic wage prescribed by clause 24, any adult employee of a classification specified hereunder shall be paid the margin hereinafter assigned to that classification.

Classification.	Margin.
	s. d.
Welder—	
Special class (as defined)	56 6
First-class	52 0
Second-class	28 0
Third-class	24 0
Tack welder	26 0
Machinists, being those engaged in working on ring-lock, or any other class of fence-making machines, chain netting machines, or picket fabric machines	28 0
Paint spray operator	24 0
Person employed in attaching chain netting, fabric, or wire cables to gates or frames	25 6
Scroll maker	25 6
Tubular frame maker	28 0
Person engaged in erecting woven wire fence or tubular gates	28 0
Stump hand	21 6
All other adult employees	3 0

A. V. BARNS, J.P., Chairman.

J. W. RYAN, Secretary.

Melbourne, 6th May, 1952.



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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No. 526]

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

[1952

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 May, 1952.

Dated at Melbourne, this
13th day of May, 1952.

H. N. JONES,
Acting Secretary for Labour.

CONFECTIONERS BOARD

Clauses 2 and 3 of the Determination published in *Government Gazette* No. 14 of the 10th January, 1952, shall be replaced by the following clauses:—

2.

APPRENTICES AND IMPROVERS.

Wages.

Males.		Females.	
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
<i>(Assisting the Storeman and Packer.)</i>			
18 years of age and under 19 years	144 0	16 years of age and under	70 0
19 years of age and under 20 years	180 0	17 years of age	91 0
20 years of age and under 21 years	215 0	18 years of age	110 0
<i>All Other Males.</i>			
16 years of age and under	93 6	19 years of age	131 6
17 years of age	114 6	20 years of age	152 6
18 years of age	155 0	PROPORTION.	
19 years of age	178 0	Three female juniors to every two female adults receiving	
20 years of age	197 0	not less than the adult minimum rate.	
PROPORTION.			
<i>(Assisting the Storeman and Packer.)</i>			
One male apprentice to every three or fraction of three male			
workers receiving not less than 242s. per week.			
One male improver to every four or fraction of four male			
workers receiving not less than 242s. per week.			
<i>Other Males.</i>			
Two male juniors to every three male adult workers receiving			
not less than the adult minimum rate.			

3.

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

Wages per Week.

Males.		<i>s. d.</i>
Confectioners, Group 1 .. ..	.. ..	254 0
Confectioners, Group 2 .. ..	.. ..	248 0
Confectioners, Group 3 .. ..	.. ..	242 0
Confectioners, Group 4 .. ..	.. ..	236 0
Confectioners, Group 5 .. ..	.. ..	230 0
Storeman or packer—		
(a) Who works singly .. ..	.. ..	246 6
(b) Who supervises or directs the number of persons 18 years of age or over indicated hereunder, viz.:		
(i) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 such persons .. ..	.. ..	248 9
(ii) 7 or more such persons .. ..	.. ..	262 9
Other storeman or packer engaged in the despatch or bulk receiving stores .. ..	.. ..	242 0
Females.		
All adult females .. ..	.. ..	172 6

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

Published in lieu of Determination of the Confectioners Board, published on page 2177 of the *Government Gazette*, dated the 13th May, 1952.

By Authority: J. J. GOURLEY, Government Printer, Melbourne.

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is scattered across the page and does not form any recognizable words or sentences.]



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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No. 527]

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

[1952

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE COMMERCIAL CLERKS BOARD.

NOTES.—(a) This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

(b) By Order in Council of the 25th September, 1951, the Board was deprived of the power to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons, or classes of persons, employed as clerks, in meat works where killing is done, at work connected directly with the slaughtering of animals for export as meat or with the processing or the carcasses of such animals or the products therefrom, and conferred such power exclusively on the Clerks (Meat Works) Board.

In the Industrials Appeals Court

IN THE MATTER of the Determination of the Commercial Clerks Board dated the 6th day of December, 1951, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 31 on the 25th of January, 1952.

AND

IN THE MATTER of Appeals by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, The Victorian Employers' Federation, Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and the Federated Clerks Union

(Before His Honour Judge Gamble, K. H. Boykett, Esq. and M. C. Jordon, Esq.)

Thursday the 15th day of May, 1952.

These Appeals coming on for hearing by this Court on the 3rd and 4th days of March, 1952, and subsequently on this day for judgment:

This Court DOth ORDER AND DETERMINE:—

1. That, as from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on an after the 15th day of May, 1952, the abovementioned Determination of the Commercial Clerks' Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination as to "the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons employed by any banking company, insurance company, trustee company, barrister or solicitor, but including persons employed in his practice by a barrister or solicitor as a typewriter or stenographer) employed in connexion with some trade or business as a clerk, collecting clerk, time-keeping clerk, despatch clerk, store clerk, weighing clerk, cashier, typewriter, stenographer, bookkeeper, or telephone switchboard attendant".

2.

*IMPROVERS.

Males.

Wages Per Week.

Experience.	Commencing Age.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st year	70 0	70 0	82 6	95 6
2nd year	89 0	89 0	99 6	133 6
3rd year	110 0	114 6	133 6	163 0
4th year	140 0	152 6	167 6	217 6
5th year	171 6	203 6	225 0	..
6th year and until 21 years of age ..	222 0	225 0	..	..

Females.
Wages per Week.

Typistes, Stenographers or Operators of calculating or ledger-keeping machines.				
Experience.	Commencing Age.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st year	90 6	102 0	119 0	138 6
2nd year	102 0	119 0	133 6	152 6
3rd year	119 0	138 6	152 6	164 6
4th year	138 6	152 6	164 6	..
5th year	152 6	164 6	..	..
6th year and until 21 years of age ..	164 6	..	..	..

All Others.				
Experience.	Commencing Age.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st year	73 0	82 6	98 6	121 0
2nd year	82 6	98 6	121 0	136 6
3rd year	98 6	121 0	136 6	152 0
4th year	121 0	136 6	152 6	..
5th year	136 6	152 6	..	..
6th year and until 21 years of age ..	152 6	..	..	..

* NOTE.—The Board has determined that no apprentices shall be taken to the trade.

PROPORTION (IN ANY PLACE)—IMPROVERS.

One improver to one or two; Two improvers to three or four; Three improvers to five } Workers receiving not less
or six; And thereafter one improver to every three or fraction of three. } than minimum wage.

OTHER EMPLOYEES.
Wages per Week.

	Within a Radius of 25 Miles of the General Post Office, Melbourne, and within a Radius of 10 Miles of the Post Office, Geelong.		All Other Parts of Victoria.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Stenographers, typistes, or operators of calculating or ledger-keeping machines	256 6	192 9	253 6	184 0
Telephone switchboard attendants	256 6	190 9	253 6	184 0
All other adults	256 6	187 0	253 6	181 6

WEEKLY HOURS (OTHER THAN SHIFT WORKERS).

3. The number of hours to constitute an ordinary week's work shall be 40.

4. TIMES OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK (OTHER THAN SHIFT WORKERS).

	Time of Beginning Work.	Time of Ending Work.
On the usual weekly half holiday	8 a.m.	12 noon
On all other days of the week	8 a.m.	6 p.m.

The provisions of this clause shall not apply to employees working in hotels, guest houses, boarding houses, restaurants, or coffee palaces, but the spread of hours for such employees shall not exceed nine (9) in any one day.

OVERTIME (OTHER THAN SHIFT WORKERS).

5. (a) Employees working in hotels, guest houses, boarding houses, restaurants, or coffee palaces shall be paid time and a half for all work done in excess of the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work.

(b) Employees working in any other place:—

(i) Within the hours fixed in clause 4 in excess of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work	} Time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter.
(ii) Outside the hours fixed in clause 4	

For the purpose of administering the provisions contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) hereof the minimum period for which an employee shall be paid overtime shall be one-half hour per week.

(c) An employer may require any employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates and such employee shall work overtime in accordance with such requirement.

SHIFT WORK.

5. In this clause—

"Afternoon Shift" means any shift finishing after 6 p.m. and at or before midnight.

"Night Shift" means any shift finishing subsequent to midnight, and at or before 8 a.m.

(a) (i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Determination an employee may be employed upon shifts, in which case the ordinary hours for a week's work shall be 40, and shall be performed in shifts not exceeding 9 hours each in the case of a five-day week and not exceeding 8 hours each in the case of a six-day week. A Sunday may be included in either case.

(ii) A shift worker employed on an afternoon shift or on a night shift shall, for work done during the ordinary hours of any such shift, be paid ordinary rates plus an additional 10 per cent. for an afternoon shift, or an additional 12½ per cent. for a night shift.

(iii) The times of beginning and ending the shift of any employee shall not be altered without at least one week's notice to the employee concerned.

(iv) Twenty minutes shall be allowed to a shift worker for a meal during each shift between the fourth and fifth hour of such shift. Such meal break shall be counted as time worked.

Overtime for Shift Workers.

(b) A shift worker for all time worked—

- (i) in excess of the ordinary hours prescribed or
- (ii) on more than six shifts on any seven consecutive days; or
- (iii) on a rostered shift off;

shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, provided that time worked on any day in excess in the aggregate of ten hours of ordinary time and/or overtime, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

(c) An employer may require any employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates and such employee shall work overtime in accordance with such requirement.

Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Rates for Shift Workers.

(d) (i) A shift worker whose ordinary working period includes a Sunday or a holiday as prescribed in clause 9) as an ordinary working day, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for such ordinary time as occurs on such Sunday or holiday.

(ii) A shift worker whose ordinary working period does not include a Sunday or a holiday (as prescribed in clause 9) as an ordinary working day, shall, if required to work on any such Sunday or holiday, be paid double time for work done on either of such days.

(iii) A shift worker whose ordinary working period includes a Saturday shall in lieu of the shift rate prescribed in clause 6 (a) (ii) hereof, be paid time and a quarter for all work done between midnight Friday and midnight Saturday.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.

7. All employees (other than casuals) willing, ready and available for work shall be paid the full weekly wage fixed herein, irrespective of the number of hours worked not exceeding 40. To terminate employment one week's notice shall be given by either employer or employee or in lieu thereof one week's wages shall be paid or forfeited, as the case may be. The provisions of this clause shall not apply in any instance where an employee is dismissed for misconduct.

Notwithstanding any provisions elsewhere contained herein, an employer may deduct payment for any day an employee cannot usefully be employed because of any strike, breakdown of machinery, or any stoppage of work by any such cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible. Provided that such standing down shall not be deemed a break in the continuity of the employment of the employee for the purpose of any rights under this Determination or any variation or modification thereto.

CASUAL LABOUR.

8. Casual hands, i.e., persons who are employed during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed in the Determination as a week's work, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half on the hourly rate calculated *pro rata* by dividing the weekly rate by the number of hours fixed for a week's work.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS (OTHER THAN SHIFT WORKERS).

9. All work done on—

Sundays;
 New Year's Day;
 Australia Day;
 Good Friday;
 Easter Saturday;
 Easter Monday;
 Labour Day;
 Anzac Day;
 Queen's Birthday;
 Melbourne Cup Day (within a radius of 25 miles of the G.P.O., Melbourne);
 Christmas Day; and
 Boxing Day

or any other day substituted by Act of Parliament or Proclamation for any of the above-mentioned holidays, shall be paid for as follows:—

Clerks or cashiers employed in hotels, guest houses, boarding houses, coffee palaces, or restaurants	Time and a half.
All others	Double time.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to:—

Receiving clerks or punch or fare-checking clerks, outfit clerks, roster clerks, or other clerks in lieu of or in substitution for any such clerks in connexion with the traffic operations of tramways or employed in tramway sheds or tramway offices; or
 Counter clerks, entering clerks, cashiers, label or despatch clerks employed in daily newspaper offices.

HOLIDAYS.

10. No deduction shall be made from the wages of employees granted leave for the holidays specified in clause 9.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

11. (a) The annual holiday shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the *Factories and Shops (Annual Holidays) Act 1946*, No. 5111, and any amendments which may be made thereto from time to time.

(b) In addition to the above, shift workers shall be allowed for each twelve monthly qualifying period one week's leave including non-working days.

(c) Where an employee with twelve months' continuous service is engaged for part of the twelve-monthly period as a shift worker, he shall be entitled to have the period of two weeks' annual leave prescribed by the said Act increased by one half day for each month he is continuously engaged as aforesaid.

(d) If in any twelve-monthly qualifying period a shift worker lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee, the employee shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts (including any payment in lieu of annual leave as prescribed by sub-clause (a) hereof) due to him, an amount equal to one-fiftieth of his ordinary pay for the period of employment as a seven day shift worker.

SICK LEAVE.

12. (a) Any employee who, having had at least three months' service with the same employer, is absent from duty as a result of personal ill health or accident shall be entitled to sick pay as follows :—

- (i) During the first year—3½ hours' ordinary pay for each complete month of service ;
- (ii) During any subsequent year of service—40 hours' ordinary pay.

Provided that in either case such employee produces or forwards within 48 hours of the commencement of such absence evidence satisfactory to the employer that his or her non-attendance was due to personal ill health or accident necessitating such absence.

(b) If the full period of sick leave as prescribed above is not taken in any year such portion as is not taken shall be cumulative from year to year.

For the purposes of this sub-clause service prior to the 1st December, 1947, shall be disregarded, provided that any accumulated sick leave, not exceeding 160 hours of working time, standing to the credit of the employee on the 1st December, 1951, shall not be reduced by virtue of the provisions of this sub-clause.

No employer shall terminate the services of an employee during the currency of any period of sick leave with the object of avoiding his obligations under this sub-clause.

TIME AND WAGES RECORDS.

13. Each employer shall keep time and wages records showing the name of each employee, the hours worked each day, and the wages and overtime paid each week. The time and wages record shall be open for inspection to a duly-accredited official of the Federated Clerks' Union of Australia during the usual office hours at the employer's office, or other convenient place, provided that only one demand for such inspection shall be made at the same establishment in any one fortnight, and such demand shall not be made unless the Secretary of the Union suspects that a breach of this Determination has been committed.

MEAL PERIOD.

14. A meal period of not less than 30 minutes shall be allowed each employee: Such meal period shall be taken not later than five hours after commencing work.

MEAL ALLOWANCE.

15. (a) Except in cases where at least 24 hours' notice of intention to work overtime has been given, an employee required to work beyond one hour after the usual finishing hour of work, shall be paid a meal allowance of 5s. This provision shall only apply within a radius of 25 miles of the G.P.O., Melbourne, and 10 miles of the Post Offices at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

(b) When overtime is worked in excess of two hours after the usual time of ceasing work a meal break of not less than 30 minutes shall be allowed. Such meal break shall be taken not more than five hours after the resumption of work from the previous meal period.

BOILING WATER.

16. The employer shall provide facilities to enable the employee to obtain boiling water at meal times and rest periods.

VEHICLE ALLOWANCES.

17. (a) Where an employer requires an employee to use his own bicycle in the performance of his duties, such employee shall be paid an allowance at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week for such period as the bicycle is used.

(b) Where an employer requires an employee to use his own motor vehicle in the performance of his duties, such employee shall be paid an allowance of not less than 4½d. per mile with a maximum amount of £3 per week for a motor cycle and 9d. per mile with a maximum amount of £5 12s. 6d. per week for a motor car.

(c) Where an employer provides a motor vehicle which is used by an employee in the performance of his duties, all expenses, including registration, running, and maintenance of such motor vehicle, shall be paid by the employer.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCE.

18. Where an employer requires any employee to wear any special uniform, dress, or clothing, such employee shall be paid an allowance of 3s. 6d. per week unless such uniform, dress, or clothing is supplied and laundered by the employer.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

19. The employer shall provide uniforms and/or protective clothing for employees engaged in work likely to damage clothing, such as the use of duplicators, addressographs, or similar machines.

REST PERIOD.

20. All employees shall be allowed two rest intervals on each day as follows :—(a) The first ten minutes to be allowed between the time of commencing work and the usual meal interval; (b) the second of ten minutes to be allowed between the usual meal interval and the time of ceasing work for the day. Such intervals are to be counted as part of time worked.

FLOOR COVERING.

21. When an employee is required to work for a period exceeding half an hour on a floor of concrete, stone, or similar material, the employer shall provide suitable floor covering or other insulating material.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

22. Wages, overtime, and allowances shall be paid during working hours not later than Thursday in each pay week.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

23. The wages set out for adult males in clause 2 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 24.

Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage. (Adjustable)	Index Number Set Assigned.
	£ s. d.	
Throughout the State	10 12 0	Melbourne

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

24. (a) For the purposes of this Determination, the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's 'all items' retail price 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, 1952, the amount of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause 23.

(c) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in an August, a November, a February, or a May, the amount of the 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 103 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.

(d) The wages rates for adult females are based on a basic wage being 75 per cent of the basic wage for adult males calculated to the nearest 6d., half or less than half of 6d. to be disregarded. The wages rates for adult females shall be adjusted by increasing or decreasing such rates by the amount of the difference from time to time in the said basic wage for females.

(e) The wages of improvers shall be the appropriate percentages as set out hereunder, such wages shall be calculated to the nearest 6d., half or less than half of 6d. to be disregarded.

IMPROVERS.

Males.

Experience.	Commencing Age.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.
	Percentage of Basic Wage.			
1st year	33	33	39	45
2nd year	42	42	47	63
3rd year	52	54	63	77
4th year	66	72	79	100 + 5s. 6d.
5th year	81	96	100 + 13s.	..
6th year and until 21 years of age ..	100 + 10s.	100 + 13s.	..	..

Females.

Typistes, Stenographers or Operators of Calculating or Ledger-keeping Machines.					All Others.				
Experience.	Commencing Age.				Experience.	Commencing Age.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.		Under 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years and Over.
	Percentage of Basic Wage.					Percentage of Basic Wage.			
1st year	57	64	75	87	1st year	46	52	62	76
2nd year	64	75	87	96	2nd year	52	62	76	86
3rd year	75	87	96	100 + 5s. 6d.	3rd year	62	76	86	96
4th year	87	96	100 + 5s. 6d.	..	4th year	76	86	96	..
5th year	96	100 + 5s. 6d.	..	..	5th year	86	96	..	..
6th year and until 21 years of age	100 + 5s. 6d.	..	..	..	6th year and until 21 years of age	96	..	..	..

By the Court,

E. W. LAITY,

Registrar.

