

*I certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.*

S. G. BOYDELL,  
*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 12 December, 1929.*

## New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO

# GEORGII V REGIS.

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Act No. 41, 1929.

An Act to remove persons employed in rural industries from the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Acts; to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 17th December, 1929.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929."

(2)

*I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.*

R. B. WALKER,  
*Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.*



*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

(2) The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

Amendment of  
Act No. 17, 1912.  
Substituted  
s. 24B.

**2.** (1) The Principal Act is amended by omitting section 24B and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new section:—

Employees  
in rural  
industries.

24B. (1) Employees who are employed in rural industries, that is to say—

- (a) upon farms, orchards, vineyards, or agricultural or pastoral holdings in connection with dairying, poultry farming, or bee farming, or the sowing, raising, harvesting, or treating of grain, fodder, fruit, or other farm produce, or the management, rearing, or grazing of horses, cattle, sheep, or other live stock, or the shearing or crutching of sheep, or the classing, scouring, sorting, or pressing of wool, upon any farm or station, or at other farm or station work; or
- (b) in or in connection with the formation, tending, protection, or regeneration of forests; or
- (c) in flower or vegetable market gardens or nurseries; or
- (d) at clearing, fencing, trenching, draining, or otherwise preparing land for any of the abovementioned purposes,

shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act other than Parts X and XI; and all awards, orders, and industrial agreements in force at the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929, and applying to and binding upon such employees, are hereby rescinded.

(2) Any declaration of a living wage made after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929, shall not extend to the employees referred to in subsection one of this section, and any such declaration made prior to such commencement shall so far as such employees are concerned be null and of no effect from such commencement.

(2)



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*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

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(2) The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, is amended by omitting from section five the words "sub-sections (a) to (d) inclusive of section 24B of the Principal Act" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "subsection one of section 24B of the Principal Act inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929." Amendment of Act No. 16, 1925, s. 5. (Consequential.)

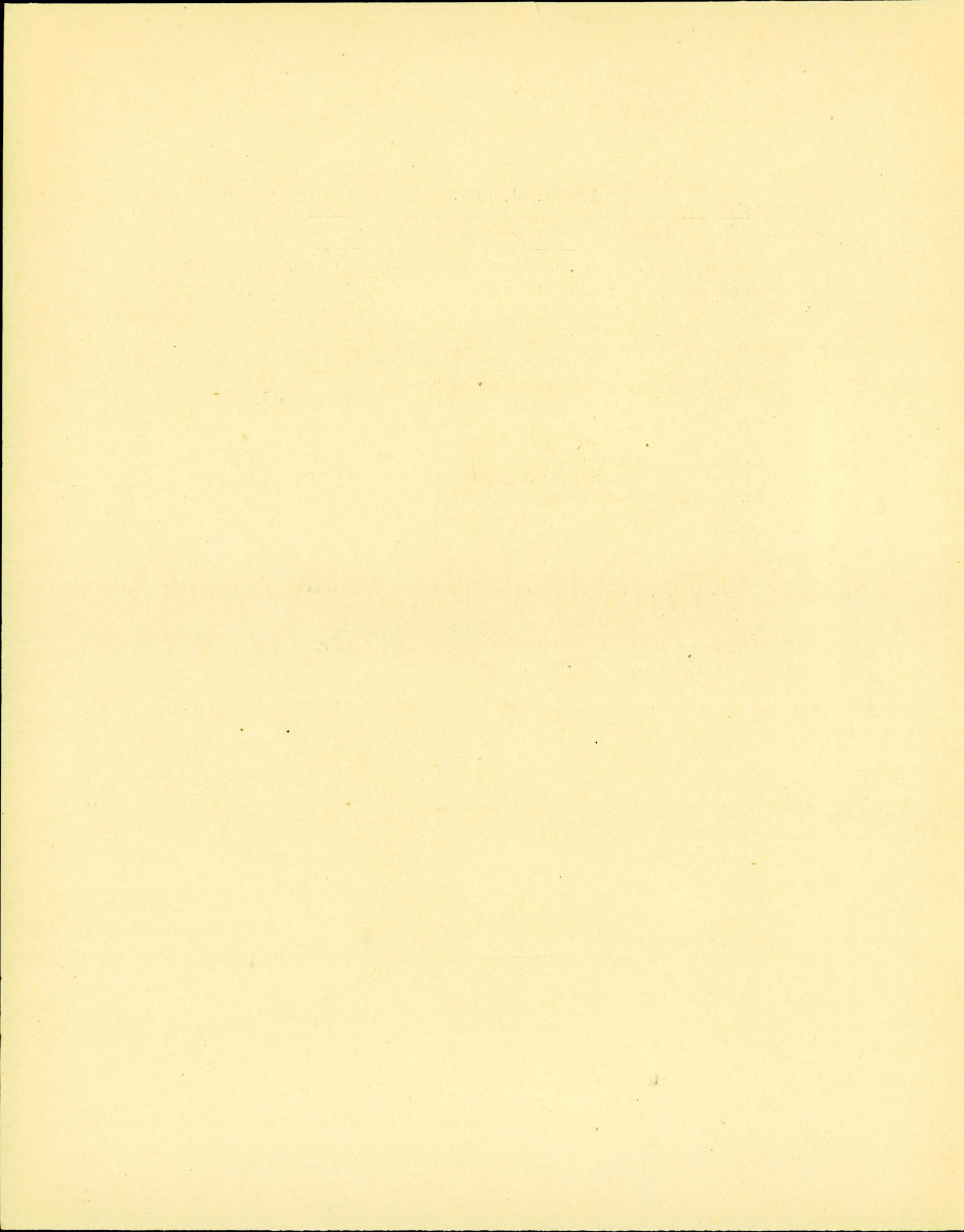
**3.** Nothing in section two of this Act shall be construed to affect any craftsman or any award or agreement regulating the conditions of employment of craftsmen generally or to affect any employee employed under the Public Service Act, 1902, or any award or agreement regulating the conditions of such employment. Savings.

*In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.*

Government House,  
Sydney, 17th December, 1929.

D. R. S. DE CHAIR,  
Governor.







INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

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*SCHEDULE of Amendments referred to in Message of 11th December, 1929.*

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Page 3. *After clause 2 insert new clause to stand as clause 3.*



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CHARLES W. BROWN, JR., LIBRARIAN

1911



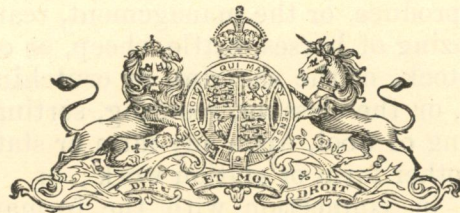
*This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.*

S. G. BOYDELL,  
*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*  
*Legislative Assembly Chamber,*  
*Sydney, 4 December, 1929.*

*The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with an Amendment.*

W. L. S. COOPER,  
*Clerk of the Parliaments.*  
*Legislative Council Chamber,*  
*Sydney, 11th December, 1929.*

## New South Wales.



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Act No. , 1929.

An Act to remove persons employed in rural industries from the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Acts; to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith.

**B**E it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of  
5 the same, as follows:—

**1.** (1) This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Short title. Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929."

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(2)

NOTE.—The words to be inserted are printed in black letter.



*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

(2) The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

**2.** (1) The Principal Act is amended by omitting section 24B and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new section:—

Amendment of  
Act No. 17, 1912.  
Substituted  
s. 24B.

24B. (1) Employees who are employed in rural industries, that is to say—

Employees  
in rural  
industries.

- 10 (a) upon farms, orchards, vineyards, or agricultural or pastoral holdings in connection with dairying, poultry farming, or bee farming, or the sowing, raising, harvesting, or treating of grain, fodder, fruit, or other farm produce, or the management, rearing, or grazing of horses, cattle, sheep, or other live stock, or the shearing or crutching of sheep, or the classing, scouring, sorting, or pressing of wool, upon any farm or station, or at other farm or station work; or
- 15 (b) in or in connection with the formation, tending, protection, or regeneration of forests; or
- 20 (c) in flower or vegetable market gardens or nurseries; or
- 25 (d) at clearing, fencing, trenching, draining, or otherwise preparing land for any of the abovementioned purposes,

shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act other than Parts X and XI; and all awards, orders, and industrial agreements in force at the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929, and applying to and binding upon such employees, are hereby rescinded.

35 (2) Any declaration of a living wage made after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929, shall not extend to the employees referred to in subsection one of this section, and any such declaration made prior to such commencement shall so far as such employees are concerned be null and of no effect from such commencement.

40

(2)



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*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

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(2) The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, is amended by omitting from section five the words "subsections (a) to (d) inclusive of section 24B of the Principal Act" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "subsection one of section 24B of the Principal Act inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929."

Amendment  
of Act No. 16,  
1925, s. 5.  
(Conse-  
quential.)

**3. Nothing in section two of this Act shall be construed to affect any craftsman or any award or agreement regulating the conditions of employment of craftsmen generally or to affect any employee employed under the Public Service Act, 1902, or any award or agreement regulating the conditions of such employment.**

Savings.



Section 10

The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall have the right to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation, subject to the power of the stockholders to change or repeal the same.

Section 11. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall have the right to elect and remove the officers and directors of the Corporation, and to determine the powers and duties of each of them.

Section 12



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S. G. BOYDELL,  
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**1.** (1) This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929."  
Short title.



*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

(2) The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

2. (1) The Principal Act is amended by omitting section 24B and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new section:—

Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912. Substituted s. 24B.

24B. (1) Employees who are employed in rural industries, that is to say—

Employees in rural industries.

- 10 (a) upon farms, orchards, vineyards, or agricultural or pastoral holdings in connection with dairying, poultry farming, or bee farming, or the sowing, raising, harvesting, or treating of grain, fodder, fruit, or other farm produce, or the management, rearing, or grazing of horses, cattle, sheep, or other live stock, or the shearing or crutching of sheep, or the classing, scouring, sorting, or pressing of wool, upon any farm or station, or at other farm or station work; or
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*Industrial Arbitration (Amendment).*

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(2) The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, is amended by omitting from section five the words "subsections (a) to (d) inclusive of section 24B of the Principal Act" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "subsection one of section 24B of the Principal Act inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1929." Amendment of Act No. 16, 1925, s. 5. (Consequential.)

[4d.]



Industrial Administration

The Industrial Administration is a branch of the social sciences which deals with the organization and management of the industrial enterprise. It is concerned with the efficient use of the factors of production, the organization of the enterprise, and the welfare of the workers. The Industrial Administration is a branch of the social sciences which deals with the organization and management of the industrial enterprise. It is concerned with the efficient use of the factors of production, the organization of the enterprise, and the welfare of the workers.

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