

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, 6 June, 1930.

New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO

GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. 22, 1930.

An Act to regulate the hours of work in certain industries; to further regulate the making, varying, and amending of awards and industrial agreements; to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, the Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1915, and certain other Acts; to repeal the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 16th June, 1930.]

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. This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930," and shall be construed with the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts. Short title.

The

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 (Eight Hours) Amendment.

The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

Repeal of Act
No. 16, 1925, and
Act No. 11, 1926.

2. The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926, are hereby repealed.

Interpre-
tation.

3. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires,—

“Agreement” means an industrial agreement and includes an agreement filed under section twelve of the Principal Act.

“Overtime” means time worked in excess of the days or hours limited by or under this Act.

Directions to
be observed
by the court
and by
boards.

4. (1) The following directions shall be observed by the court and the boards in making awards and by the parties in making agreements :—

(a) In the metalliferous mining industry—

Subject to the provisions of this section a workman shall not be below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work or of going to and coming from his work for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any period of six consecutive days, nor for more than ninety-six hours in any period of fourteen consecutive days, nor for more than one hundred and forty-four hours in any period of twenty-one consecutive days.

No contravention of the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed to take place in the case of a workman working in a shift if the period between the times at which the last workman in the shift leaves the surface and the first workman in the shift returns to the surface does not exceed eight hours; nor shall any contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid paragraph be deemed to take place in the case of any workman who is below ground in cases of accident, emergency, or other unavoidable contingency :

Provided

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Provided that—

Where the ventilation in any place underground is found by the District Inspector of Mines to be inadequate, no work excepting such as is necessary for the purpose of remedying the conditions shall be undertaken in that place until the defect shall have been remedied to the satisfaction of such inspector.

The adequacy in the ventilation of such place shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed.

- (b) In all other industries other than coal-mining—
Subject to the provisions of this section the number of ordinary working hours shall be—
- (i) eight hours per day on six consecutive days; or
 - (ii) forty-eight hours per week; or
 - (iii) ninety-six hours in fourteen consecutive days; or
 - (iv) one hundred and forty-four hours in twenty-one consecutive days; or
 - (v) one hundred and ninety-two hours in twenty-eight consecutive days.
- (c) Where by an award or agreement the ordinary working hours on any day or days in any week are fixed at less than eight, such hours on the other days of the week may exceed eight per day; and where under an award or agreement the working hours are or may be worked in less than six days per week, such hours may exceed eight per day.

No employee shall be required to work without payment of overtime on more than six out of seven consecutive days except in an industry which is subject to an award or agreement providing for shift work, and in which the employee is not required to work
more

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

more than eleven shifts in twelve consecutive days, or except in cases of emergency not under the control of the employer.

- (d) Overtime in any industry shall be permitted upon the terms and subject to any limitation which may be prescribed by award or agreement.
- (e) The court or a board may increase the ordinary working hours or the number of days on which they may be worked or both such hours and days beyond those specified in this section in the public interest or where the working by any employee of forty-eight hours per week only would involve unreasonable additional expenditure.
- (f) The court or a board may reduce the ordinary working hours below the number of hours specified in this section of any employees engaged upon work which in the opinion of the court or board is prejudicial to health, or in the case of any industry or employees in any industry where prior to the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the ordinary working hours had not by award or agreement or well established practice been fixed at a number of hours in excess of forty-four.

(2) Where in any industry the wages are fixed by an award or agreement made after the commencement of this Act, or by virtue of this Act become the proper wages under any award or agreement for any ordinary working hours specified in paragraph (b) of subsection one of this section, an employer may agree with any employee that his ordinary working hours shall be those specified in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the employer shall in such case be liable to pay only eleven-twelfths of the wages fixed by or which have become the proper wages under the award or agreement.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

5. (1) Subject to this section, every award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act shall respectively be deemed to incorporate such of the provisions of section four of this Act as relate to the industry in which the conditions of employment are regulated by award or agreement. Existing awards and agreements.

Any term of any such award or agreement expressed or deemed to be incorporated therein by reason of the provisions of any Acts repealed by this Act and inconsistent with the provisions of section four of this Act shall, as from the commencement of this Act, cease to have effect.

This subsection shall not operate to extend working hours which have been reduced to less than the ordinary working hours from considerations relating to the health of the employees under the powers conferred upon the court or a board by paragraph (f) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, nor to extend the ordinary working hours of any class of employees in an industry beyond the ordinary working hours which prior to the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, had by award or agreement or, where no award or agreement existed, by well-established practice been fixed for such class at a number less than forty-eight.

(2) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry at the commencement of this Act were in excess of those specified in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, the ordinary working hours shall, until altered by or under any order of the court or board, be increased by the same number of hours by which this Act increases the ordinary working hours above those specified in the aforesaid paragraph.

(3) Wages fixed by any award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act, or any award made or agreement entered into after such commencement upon a weekly basis shall not be increased by reason of any increase of the ordinary working hours by or under this Act.

(4)

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

(4) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, the rates of wages specified in any award or agreement as payable upon a daily or hourly basis shall without any further award or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be reduced to such rates as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award or agreement.

(5) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, any piecework rates specified in any award or agreement shall without any further award or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which piecework rates were increased in such industry as a result of a reduction in ordinary working hours by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

This subsection shall not apply to any industry in which piecework rates were not increased as a consequence of the ordinary working hours in such industry being reduced by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

Adjustment
of existing
awards.

6. (1) The registrar may upon the application of any person bound thereby effect such variation or amendment in the terms of any award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act as will clearly express the effect of this Act upon the terms of the award or agreement and may make any necessary consequential amendment as to the starting or finishing times, overtime, or other matter as may be necessary.

Upon publication in the Gazette of any variation or amendment of an award or agreement by the Registrar such variation or amendment shall be deemed to be part of the award or agreement.

(2) An appeal may be made to the commission from any determination of the registrar in the manner prescribed.

(3) The registrar may refer any such application or any matter arising out of any such application to the commission for directions.

7.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

7. Any award or agreement made after the commencement of this Act which does not give effect to the provisions of this Act shall not be enforceable until such award or agreement has been varied or amended to conform with such provisions.

Certain awards, &c., not enforceable. cf. No. 8, 1922, s. 3.

8. Any employer may, for the purpose of enabling the retention in his employment of his employees or of a larger number of them than he otherwise could or would retain, or for the purpose of extending the time any available work will or is estimated to last, require his employees or any number or proportion of them to remain away from work for such time per week or other period as will in his opinion result in the work available being shared as equally as practicable, or extending over a longer period of time. In respect of the time any employee is or would be as the result of such requirement away from his work, his employer shall be under no obligation or liability to him in respect of salary or wages or otherwise. This provision shall remain in force for a period of twelve months after the commencement of this Act or such further period as may be proclaimed by the Governor.

Rationing employment.

9. Section twenty-four of the Principal Act is amended by inserting at the end of paragraph (b) of subsection one the following new proviso:—

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

Provided that after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, the ordinary hours for cessation of work of persons employed in shops not being shops mentioned in Schedule One of the Early Closing Act, 1899, or any Act amending the same, shall be not earlier than the hours fixed by such Acts for the closing of such shops except on the usual late shopping night, when the ordinary hour for cessation of work shall be not earlier than nine o'clock.

10. Section twenty-six of the Principal Act, as inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912. Repeal of s. 26.

11.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Piece-work

11. (1) Any award or industrial agreement in force at the commencement of this Act or thereafter made which prohibits piece-work or contract work, or any other system of payment by results in any industry, shall, to the extent of such prohibition, be void and of no effect.

Amendment
of Act No. 17,
1912, s. 5.

(2) Section five of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by inserting in the definition of “Industrial matters” after the words “indictable offence” the words “nor questions or matters relating to the right to refuse to employ or continue in employment or to promote or disrate or reinstate in employment any particular person or class of persons in any industry”;
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (a) of the definition “Industrial matters” the words “allowed, forbidden, or”;
- (c) by omitting from paragraph (c) of the said definition the words “or the right to dismiss or refuse to employ or reinstate in employment any particular person or class of persons therein.”

Sec. 52J.

(3) Section 52J of the Principal Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the words “or of this Act, or the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, and any rule of a trade union preventing piece-work or inconsistent with any provision of either this Act, the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, or of an award or agreement, or requiring its members to perform only a definite amount of work in any one day, shall be void and of no effect.”

Amendment
of Act No. 14,
1926.
New s. 9A.

12. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is amended by inserting after section nine the following new section:—

Economic
consequences
to be
considered.

9A. (1) A committee before making any award and in proceedings for the variation or cancellation of an award, or for the reduction of the ordinary working

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

working hours in any industry or of any employee therein, shall take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award applied for in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

(2) The commission shall, upon any appeal or reference from a committee under this Act or in any proceeding pursuant to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act, as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

(3) For the purpose of coming to a conclusion upon any of the matters referred to in the last preceding subsection the commission may, upon any appeal from a committee, take such further evidence as it may think proper.

(4) Any evidence produced or tendered to the committee or commission pursuant to this section shall be subject, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions and restrictions contained in paragraph (c) of section thirty-four of the Principal Act.

13. (1) The Principal Act is amended—

Amendment of
Act No. 17, 1912.

- (a) by omitting from subsection one of section twenty-eight the words "whether made under this Act or the repealed Acts" and also the words "under this Act or the repealed Acts"; Sec. 28 (1).
(Variation of
award.)
- (b) by omitting subsection two of the same section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:— Sec. 28 (2).

(2) In this section "board" includes a conciliation committee established under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, and "award" includes an award, determination, or order made by such a committee under that Act.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Amendment of Act No. 14, 1926. (2) The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is further amended—

Sec. 9 (2).
(Powers of conciliation committees.)

(a) by omitting subsection two of section nine and by inserting the following new subsection:—

(2) An award or order of a committee shall after settlement by the registrar in manner prescribed by the regulations be signed by the chairman.

Upon any such settlement the registrar may submit any question of law to the commission who may give such direction as to it seems proper, or he may refer the matter back to the chairman of the committee for report or for further consideration by the committee.

The registrar shall publish the award or order, when signed, in the Gazette, and shall notify the parties in the prescribed manner.

Sec. 10.
(Jurisdiction of committee exclusive.)

(b) by omitting from section ten the words "or unless and until the commission shall have been satisfied that a committee has failed to result in an order or award" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "or to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930."

Blind workers.

14. Nothing in this Act shall operate to extend the ordinary working hours of blind employees beyond those prescribed in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

Amendment of Act No. 64 1915, s. 2.

15. The Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1915, is amended by inserting in section two after the word "cessation" the words "of the ordinary hours."

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

Government House,
Sydney, 16th June, 1930.

PHILIP GAME,
Governor.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION (EIGHT HOURS) BILL.

SCHEDULE of Amendments referred to in Message of 5th June, 1930.

- Pages 2 and 3, clause 4. *Omit* paragraph “(a)”
- Page 3, clause 4, line 18. *Omit* “and (b)”
- Page 3, clause 4. *Omit* proviso on lines 30 to 36 inclusive. *Insert* new proviso.
- Page 4, clause 4, line 8. *After* “industries” *insert* “other than coal-mining”
- Page 4, clause 4, line 30. *Before* “on” *insert* “without payment of overtime”
- Page 5, clause 4. *Omit* paragraph “(h)” *insert* new subclause “(2)”
- Page 6, clause 5. *After* “1925” in line 18 *insert* “nor to extend the ordinary working hours of any class of employees in an industry beyond the ordinary working hours which prior to the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, had by award or agreement or, where no award or agreement existed by well-established practice been fixed for such class at a number less than forty-eight.”
- Page 8, clause 9. *Omit* paragraph “(a).”
- Page 9, clause 9. *Omit* lines 3 to 6, inclusive, *insert* “not being shops mentioned in Schedule One of the Early Closing Act, 1899, or any Act amending the same, shall be not earlier than the hours fixed by such Acts for the closing of such shops except on the usual late shopping night, when the ordinary hour for cessation of work shall be not earlier than nine o'clock”
- Page 9, clause 11, subclause (2). *insert* new paragraphs “(a)” and “(c).”
- Page 10, clause 12, line 29. *Omit* “or reference”
- Page 11. *Omit* clause 14 *insert* new clause “(14).”
- Page 12. *Insert* new clause to stand as clause “15.”
- Title, line 5. *After* “1912” *insert* “the Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1915”
- Title, lines 6 and 7. *Omit* “the Government Railways Act, 1912”
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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, 16 May, 1930.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.
W. L. S. COOPER,
Clerk of the Parliaments.
Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 5th June, 1930.

New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. , 1930.

An Act to regulate the hours of work in certain industries; to further regulate the making, varying, and amending of awards and industrial agreements: to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, the Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Government Railways Act, 1912, and certain other Acts; to repeal the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926; and for purposes connected therewith.

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. This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930," and shall be construed with the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts.

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205—A

The

NOTE.—The words to be omitted are ruled through; those to be inserted are printed in black letter.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

2. The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926, are hereby repealed. Repeal of Act No. 16, 1925, and Act No. 11, 1926.

3. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

“Agreement” means an industrial agreement and includes an agreement filed under section twelve of the Principal Act.

“Overtime” means time worked in excess of the days or hours limited by or under this Act.

4. (1) The following directions shall be observed by the court and the boards in making awards and by the parties in making agreements:— Directions to be observed by the court and by boards.

(a) In the coal mining industry—

Subject to the provisions of this section a workman shall not be below ground in mines for the purpose of his work, or of going to and coming from his work, for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours.

For the purposes of this section the expression “workman” means any person employed in a mine below ground who is not an official of the mine (other than a fireman, examiner, or deputy), or a mechanic, or horse-keeper, or person engaged solely in surveying or measuring, and any number of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in a mine are approximately the same shall be deemed to be a shift of workmen:

Provided that no contravention of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to take place in the case of a fireman, examiner, deputy, onsetter, pump-minder, fanman, or furnaceman, where the period for which he may be below does not exceed ninety-six hours in fourteen consecutive days, and in the case of a shiftman, roadman, or workman engaged in the handling and transit of coal

where

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

where the period for which he may be below ground does not exceed forty-eight hours in any period of six consecutive days.

(b a) In the metalliferous mining industry—

5 Subject to the provisions of this section
a workman shall not be below ground in a
mine for the purpose of his work or of going
to and coming from his work for more than
10 eight hours during any consecutive twenty-
four hours, nor for more than forty-eight
hours in any period of six consecutive days,
nor for more than ninety-six hours in any
period of fourteen consecutive days, nor for
15 more than one hundred and forty-four hours
in any period of twenty-one consecutive
days.

No contravention of the provisions of para-
graphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be
20 deemed to take place in the case of a workman
working in a shift if the period between the
times at which the last workman in the shift
leaves the surface and the first workman in the
shift returns to the surface does not exceed eight
25 hours; nor shall any contravention of the pro-
visions of the aforesaid paragraph be deemed
to take place in the case of any workman who
is below ground in cases of accident, emergency,
or other unavoidable contingency:

Provided that—

30 The working time of employees in under-
ground occupations shall not exceed six
hours during any shift if for four hours of
such shift the temperature of the place where
the employee is occupied shall have exceeded
35 eighty-one degrees Fahrenheit thermometer
using a wet bulb.

Where the ventilation in any place under-
ground is found by the district inspector of
mines to be inadequate, no work excepting
40 such as is necessary for the purpose of
remedying

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remedying the conditions shall be undertaken in that place until the defect shall have been remedied to the satisfaction of such inspector.

5 The adequacy in the ventilation of such place shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed.

(e b) In all other industries other than coal-mining—

10 Subject to the provisions of this section the number of ordinary working hours shall be—

(i) eight hours per day on six consecutive days; or

(ii) forty-eight hours per week; or

15 (iii) ninety-six hours in fourteen consecutive days; or

(iv) one hundred and forty-four hours in twenty-one consecutive days; or

20 (v) one hundred and ninety-two hours in twenty-eight consecutive days.

(d c) Where by an award or agreement the ordinary working hours on any day or days in any week are fixed at less than eight, such hours on the other days of the week may exceed eight per day; and where under an award or agreement the working hours are or may be worked in less than six days per week, such hours may exceed eight per day.

25
30 No employee shall be required to work without payment of overtime on more than six out of seven consecutive days except in an industry which is subject to an award or agreement providing for shift work, and in which the employee is not required to work more than eleven shifts in twelve consecutive days, or except in cases of emergency not under the control of the employer.

35
40 (e d) Overtime in any industry shall be permitted upon the terms and subject to any limitation which may be prescribed by award or agreement.

(f e)

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

- 5 (f e) The court or a board may increase the ordinary working hours or the number of days on which they may be worked or both such hours and days beyond those specified in this section in the public interest or where the working by any employee of forty-eight hours per week only would involve unreasonable additional expenditure.
- 10 (g f) The court or a board may reduce the ordinary working hours below the number of hours specified in this section of any employees engaged upon work which in the opinion of the court or board is prejudicial to health, or in the case of any industry or employees in 15 any industry where prior to the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the ordinary working hours had not by award or agreement or well established practice been fixed at a number of hours in excess of forty-four.
- 20 (h) In any industry in which the ordinary working hours are fixed by or under this Act at forty-eight hours per week, an employer may, by agreement with his employee, adopt the forty-four hours week, and in such case the employer shall only be liable to pay such 25 employee for the actual time worked wages at an amount proportionate to the wages prescribed for a working week of forty-eight hours.
- 30 (2) Where in any industry the wages are fixed by an award or agreement made after the commencement of this Act, or by virtue of this Act become the proper wages under any award or agreement for any 35 ordinary working hours specified in paragraph (b) of subsection one of this section, an employer may agree with any employee that his ordinary working hours shall be those specified in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 4 1925, and the employer shall in such case be liable to pay only eleven-twelfths of the wages fixed by or which have become the proper wages under the award or agreement.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

5. (1) Subject to this section, every award or agree-
ment in force at the commencement of this Act shall
respectively be deemed to incorporate such of the provi-
sions of section four of this Act as relate to the industry
5 in which the conditions of employment are regulated by
award or agreement.

Existing
awards and
agreements.

Any term of any such award or agreement expressed
or deemed to be incorporated therein by reason of the
provisions of any Acts repealed by this Act and incon-
10 sistent with the provisions of section four of this Act
shall, as from the commencement of this Act, cease to
have effect.

This subsection shall not operate to extend working
hours which have been reduced to less than the ordinary
15 working hours from considerations relating to the health
of the employees under the powers conferred upon the
court or a board by paragraph (f) of subsection one of
section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, nor
to extend the ordinary working hours of any class of
20 employees in an industry beyond the ordinary working
hours which prior to the fourth day of January, one
thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, had by award
or agreement or, where no award or agreement existed,
by well-established practice been fixed for such class at
25 a number less than forty-eight.

(2) Where the ordinary working hours in an
industry at the commencement of this Act were in
excess of those specified in paragraph (a) of subsection
one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act,
30 1925, the ordinary working hours shall, until altered by
or under any order of the court or board, be increased
by the same number of hours by which this Act
increases the ordinary working hours above those
specified in the aforesaid paragraph.

35 (3) Wages fixed by any award or agreement in
force at the commencement of this Act, or any award
made or agreement entered into after such commence-
ment upon a weekly basis shall not be increased by
reason of any increase of the ordinary working hours
40 by or under this Act.

(4)

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

(4) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, the rates of wages specified in any award or agreement as payable upon a daily or hourly basis shall
5 without any further award or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be reduced to such rates as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award or agreement.

10 (5) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, any piecework rates specified in any award or agreement shall without any further award or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be reduced by
15 an amount equal to the amount by which piecework rates were increased in such industry as a result of a reduction in ordinary working hours by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

This subsection shall not apply to any industry in
20 which piecework rates were not increased as a consequence of the ordinary working hours in such industry being reduced by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

6. (1) The registrar may upon the application of any
25 person bound thereby effect such variation or amendment in the terms of any award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act as will clearly express the effect of this Act upon the terms of the award or agreement and may make any necessary consequential
30 amendment as to the starting or finishing times, overtime, or other matter as may be necessary.

Upon publication in the Gazette of any variation or amendment of an award or agreement by the Registrar such variation or amendment shall be deemed to be part
35 of the award or agreement.

(2) An appeal may be made to the commission from any determination of the registrar in the manner prescribed.

(3) The registrar may refer any such application
40 or any matter arising out of any such application to the commission for directions.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

7. Any award or agreement made after the commencement of this Act which does not give effect to the provisions of this Act shall not be enforceable until such award or agreement has been varied or amended to conform with such provisions.

Certain awards, &c., not enforceable. cf. No. 8, 1922, s. 6.

8. Any employer may, for the purpose of enabling the retention in his employment of his employees or of a larger number of them than he otherwise could or would retain, or for the purpose of extending the time any available work will or is estimated to last, require his employees or any number or proportion of them to remain away from work for such time per week or other period as will in his opinion result in the work available being shared as equally as practicable, or extending over a longer period of time. In respect of the time any employee is or would be as the result of such requirement away from his work, his employer shall be under no obligation or liability to him in respect of salary or wages or otherwise. This provision shall remain in force for a period of twelve months after the commencement of this Act or such further period as may be proclaimed by the Governor.

Rationing employment.

9. Section twenty-four of the Principal Act is amended—

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

(a) by omitting from the second proviso to paragraph (a) of subsection one the words "unless such persons are exclusively employed by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners, the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, or the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, or are employees of any city, shire, or municipal council";

by inserting at the end of paragraph (b) of subsection one the following new proviso:—

Provided that after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Amendment Act, 1930, the ordinary hours for cessation of work of persons employed in shops coming under the provisions of the Early Closing Act, 1899, or any Act amending the same, shall be not earlier than the hours fixed by such Acts for the closing of such shops.

not being shops mentioned in Schedule One of the Early Closing Act, 1899, or any Act amending the same, shall be not earlier than the hours fixed by such Acts for the closing of such shops except on the usual late shopping night, when the ordinary hour for cessation of work shall be not earlier than nine o'clock.

10. Section twenty-six of the Principal Act, as inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is hereby repealed. Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912. Repeal of s. 26.

11. (1) Any award or industrial agreement in force at the commencement of this Act or thereafter made which prohibits piece-work or contract work, or any other system of payment by results in any industry, shall, to the extent of such prohibition, be void and of no effect. Piece-work.

(2) Section five of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by inserting in the definition of "Industrial matters" after the words "indictable offence" the words "nor questions or matters relating to the right to refuse to employ or continue in employment or to promote or disrate or reinstate in employment any particular person or class of persons in any industry"; Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912, s. 5.

(b) by omitting from paragraph (a) of the definition "Industrial matters" the words "allowed, forbidden, or";

(c) by omitting from paragraph (c) of the said definition the words "or the right to dismiss or refuse to employ or reinstate in employment any particular person or class of persons therein."

(3) Section 52J of the Principal Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the words "or of this Act, or the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, and any rule of a trade union preventing piece-work or inconsistent with any provision of either this Act, the Industrial Arbitration Sec. 52J.

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

(Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, or of an award or agreement, or requiring its members to perform only a definite amount of work in any one day, shall be void and of no effect."

5 **12.** The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is amended by inserting after section nine the following new section :—

Amendment
of Act No. 14,
1926.

New s. 9A.

10 9A. (1) A committee before making any award and in proceedings for the variation or cancellation of an award, or for the reduction of the ordinary working hours in any industry or of any employee therein, shall take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award applied for in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

Economic
consequence
to be
considered.

15 (2) The commission shall, upon any appeal or reference from a committee under this Act or in any proceeding pursuant to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act, as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

20 (3) For the purpose of coming to a conclusion upon any of the matters referred to in the last preceding subsection the commission may, upon any appeal or reference from a committee, take such further evidence as it may think proper.

25 (4) Any evidence produced or tendered to the committee or commission pursuant to this section shall be subject, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions and restrictions contained in paragraph (c) of section thirty-four of the Principal Act.

30 **13.** (1) The Principal Act is amended—

Amendment of
Act No. 17, 1912.

Sec. 28 (1).

(Variation of
award.)

35 (a) by omitting from subsection one of section twenty-eight the words "whether made under this Act or the repealed Acts" and also the words "under this Act or the repealed Acts";

40

(b)

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

- (b) by omitting subsection two of the same section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection :— Sec. 28 (2).
- 5 (2) In this section "board" includes a conciliation committee established under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, and "award" includes an award, determination, or order made by such a committee under that Act.
- 10 (2) The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is further amended— Amendment of Act No. 14, 1926.
- (a) by omitting subsection two of section nine and by inserting the following new subsection :— Sec. 9 (2). (Powers of conciliation committees.)
- 15 (2) An award or order of a committee shall after settlement by the registrar in manner prescribed by the regulations be signed by the chairman.
- Upon any such settlement the registrar may submit any question of law to the commission who may give such direction as to it seems proper, or he may refer the matter back to the chairman of the committee for report or for further consideration by the committee.
- 20 The registrar shall publish the award or order, when signed, in the Gazette, and shall notify the parties in the prescribed manner.
- 25 (b) by omitting from section ten the words "or unless and until the commission shall have been satisfied that a committee has failed to result in an order or award" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "or to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930." Sec. 10. (Jurisdiction of committee exclusive.)
- 30
- 35 **14.** Subsection two of section two of the Government Railways Act, 1912, is hereby repealed. Amendment of Act No. 30, 1912, s. 2.
- 14.** Nothing in this Act shall operate to extend the ordinary working hours of blind employees beyond those prescribed in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

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15. The Early Closing (Amendment) Act, 1915, is amended by inserting in section two after the word "cessation" the words "of the ordinary hours." Amendment of Act No. 64, 1915, s. 2.

Sydney: Alfred James Kent, I.S.O., Government Printer—1930.

[10d.]

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Bill, 1930.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

THE Bill provides—

- (1) For the repeal of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926.
- (2) That Industrial Tribunals in making awards shall provide generally for the ordinary working hours being eight hours per day and forty-eight hours per week.
- (3) That overtime may be worked in any industry.
- (4) That for special reasons the ordinary working hours may exceed forty-eight per week or for health reasons may be reduced below forty-eight per week.
- (5) That existing awards and agreements shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions of the Bill.
- (6) That wages are not to be increased as a result of the longer working week.
- (7) That employers may stand employees off without pay from time to time in order to spread available work among the largest possible number of employees. This provision is to remain in force for twelve months or such further period as may be proclaimed.
- (8) That wages may not be awarded for employees in managerial positions employed by Crown corporations or Municipal and Shire Councils.
- (9) That the ordinary ceasing times of shop assistants shall be not earlier than the closing times of such shops under the Early Closing Act.
- (10) That section 26 of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, providing that Crown employees shall be paid at least outside rates be repealed.
- (11) That piecework, contract work, or any other system of payment by results shall be allowed in any industry and that trade union rules forbidding such work shall be void and of no effect.
- (12) That the Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees shall, before making an award, take into consideration the economic consequences of such award.
- (13) That the Industrial Commission shall have power to prohibit proceedings before Conciliation Committees and to vary awards on its own initiative.
- (14) That section 2, subsection (2) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, providing that such Act shall be deemed to have been passed prior to the Industrial Arbitration Act shall be repealed.

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, 16 May, 1930.

New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. , 1930.

An Act to regulate the hours of work in certain industries; to further regulate the making, varying, and amending of awards and industrial agreements: to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, the Government Railways Act, 1912, and certain other Acts; to repeal the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926; and for purposes connected therewith.

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. This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930," and shall be construed with the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts.

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The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

2. The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, and the Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926, are hereby repealed. Repeal of Act No. 16, 1925, and Act No. 11, 1926.

3. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

10 "Agreement" means an industrial agreement and includes an agreement filed under section twelve of the Principal Act.

"Overtime" means time worked in excess of the days or hours limited by or under this Act.

15 4. The following directions shall be observed by the court and the boards in making awards and by the parties in making agreements :— Directions to be observed by the court and by boards.

(a) In the coal mining industry—

20 Subject to the provisions of this section a workman shall not be below ground in mines for the purpose of his work, or of going to and coming from his work, for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours.

30 For the purposes of this section the expression "workman" means any person employed in a mine below ground who is not an official of the mine (other than a fireman, examiner, or deputy), or a mechanic, or horse-keeper, or person engaged solely in surveying or measuring, and any number of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in a mine are approximately the same shall be deemed to be a shift of workmen :

35 Provided that no contravention of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to take place in the case of a fireman, examiner, deputy, onsetter, pump-minder, fanman, or furnaceman, where the period for which he may be below does not exceed ninety-six hours in fourteen consecutive days, and in the case of a shiftman, roadman, or workman engaged in the handling and transit of coal where

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where the period for which he may be below ground does not exceed forty-eight hours in any period of six consecutive days.

5 (b) In the metalliferous mining industry—

Subject to the provisions of this section a workman shall not be below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work or of going to and coming from his work for more than 10 eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any period of six consecutive days, nor for more than ninety-six hours in any 15 period of fourteen consecutive days, nor for more than one hundred and forty-four hours in any period of twenty-one consecutive days.

No contravention of the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be 20 deemed to take place in the case of a workman working in a shift if the period between the times at which the last workman in the shift leaves the surface and the first workman in the shift returns to the surface does not exceed eight 25 hours; nor shall any contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid paragraphs be deemed to take place in the case of any workman who is below ground in cases of accident, emergency, or other unavoidable contingency:

Provided that—

30 The working time of employees in underground occupations shall not exceed six hours during any shift if for four hours of such shift the temperature of the place where the employee is occupied shall have exceeded 35 eighty-one degrees Fahrenheit thermometer using a wet bulb.

(c) In all other industries—

Subject to the provisions of this section the number of ordinary working hours shall 40 be—

- (i) eight hours per day on six consecutive days; or (ii)

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

- 5
- (ii) forty-eight hours per week ; or
 - (iii) ninety-six hours in fourteen consecutive days ; or
 - (iv) one hundred and forty-four hours in twenty-one consecutive days ; or
 - (v) one hundred and ninety-two hours in twenty-eight consecutive days.
- 10
- (d) Where by an award or agreement the ordinary working hours on any day or days in any week are fixed at less than eight, such hours on the other days of the week may exceed eight per day ; and where under an award or agreement the working hours are or may be worked in less than six days per week, such hours may
- 15
- exceed eight per day.
- No employee shall be required to work on more than six out of seven consecutive days except in an industry which is subject to an award or agreement providing for shift work, and in which the employee is not required to work more than eleven shifts in twelve consecutive days, or except in cases of emergency not under the control of the employer.
- 20
- (e) Overtime in any industry shall be permitted upon the terms and subject to any limitation which may be prescribed by award or agreement.
- 25
- (f) The court or a board may increase the ordinary working hours or the number of days on which they may be worked or both such hours and days beyond those specified in this section in the public interest or where the working by any employee of forty-eight hours per week only would involve unreasonable
- 30
- additional expenditure.
- 35
- (g) The court or a board may reduce the ordinary working hours below the number of hours specified in this section of any employees engaged upon work which in the opinion of the court or board is prejudicial to health, or in the case of any industry or employees in
- 40
- any

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5 any industry where prior to the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the ordinary working hours had not by award or agreement or well established practice been fixed at a number of hours in excess of forty-four.

10 (h) In any industry in which the ordinary working hours are fixed by or under this Act at forty-eight hours per week, an employer may, by agreement with his employee, adopt the forty-four hours week, and in such case the employer shall only be liable to pay such employee for the actual time worked wages at an amount proportionate to the wages prescribed for a working week of forty-eight hours.

15 5. (1) Subject to this section, every award or agree- Existing awards and agreements.
ment in force at the commencement of this Act shall respectively be deemed to incorporate such of the provisions of section four of this Act as relate to the industry in which the conditions of employment are regulated by award or agreement.

25 Any term of any such award or agreement expressed or deemed to be incorporated therein by reason of the provisions of any Acts repealed by this Act and inconsistent with the provisions of section four of this Act shall, as from the commencement of this Act, cease to have effect.

30 This subsection shall not operate to extend working hours which have been reduced to less than the ordinary working hours from considerations relating to the health of the employees under the powers conferred upon the court or a board by paragraph (f) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

35 (2) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry at the commencement of this Act were in excess of those specified in paragraph (a) of subsection one of section six of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, the ordinary working hours shall, until altered by
40 or under any order of the court or board, be increased by

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

by the same number of hours by which this Act increases the ordinary working hours above those specified in the aforesaid paragraph.

5 (3) Wages fixed by any award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act, or any award made or agreement entered into after such commencement upon a weekly basis shall not be increased by reason of any increase of the ordinary working hours by or under this Act.

10 (4) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, the rates of wages specified in any award or agreement as payable upon a daily or hourly basis shall without any further award or variation or amendment
15 of the award or agreement be reduced to such rates as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award or agreement.

20 (5) Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are increased by or under the provisions of this Act, any piecework rates specified in any award or agreement shall without any further award or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be reduced by
25 an amount equal to the amount by which piecework rates were increased in such industry as a result of a reduction in ordinary working hours by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

This subsection shall not apply to any industry in which piecework rates were not increased as a consequence of the ordinary working hours in such industry being reduced by or under the Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925.

30 6. (1) The registrar may upon the application of any person bound thereby effect such variation or amendment in the terms of any award or agreement in force at the commencement of this Act as will clearly express the effect of this Act upon the terms of the award or agreement and may make any necessary consequential amendment as to the starting or finishing times, over-
40 time, or other matter as may be necessary.

Adjustment
of existing
awards.

Upon

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Upon publication in the Gazette of any variation or amendment of an award or agreement by the Registrar such variation or amendment shall be deemed to be part of the award or agreement.

5 (2) An appeal may be made to the commission from any determination of the registrar in the manner prescribed.

(3) The registrar may refer any such application or any matter arising out of any such application to the
10 commission for directions.

7. Any award or agreement made after the commencement of this Act which does not give effect to the provisions of this Act shall not be enforceable until such award or agreement has been varied or amended to
15 conform with such provisions.

8. Any employer may, for the purpose of enabling the retention in his employment of his employees or of a larger number of them than he otherwise could or would retain, or for the purpose of extending the
20 time any available work will or is estimated to last, require his employees or any number or proportion of them to remain away from work for such time per week or other period as will in his opinion result in the work available being shared as equally as
25 practicable, or extending over a longer period of time. In respect of the time any employee is or would be as the result of such requirement away from his work, his employer shall be under no obligation or liability to him in respect of salary or wages or otherwise. This
30 provision shall remain in force for a period of twelve months after the commencement of this Act or such further period as may be proclaimed by the Governor.

9. Section twenty-four of the Principal Act is amended—

35 (a) by omitting from the second proviso to paragraph (a) of subsection one the words "unless such persons are exclusively employed by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners, the
40 Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the
Water

Certain awards, &c., not enforceable. cf. No. 8, 1922, s. 6.

Rationing employment.

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

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5 Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, or the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, or are employees of any city, shire, or municipal council”;

(b) by inserting at the end of paragraph (b) of the same subsection the following new proviso:—

10 Provided that after the commencement of the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, the ordinary hours for cessation of work of persons employed in shops coming under the provisions of the Early Closing Act, 1899, or any Act amending the
15 same, shall be not earlier than the hours fixed by such Acts for the closing of such shops.

10. Section twenty-six of the Principal Act, as inserted by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is hereby repealed. Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912. Repeal of s. 23.

20 **11.** (1) Any award or industrial agreement in force at the commencement of this Act or thereafter made which prohibits piece-work or contract work, or any other system of payment by results in any industry, shall, to the extent of such prohibition, be void and of
25 no effect. Piece-work.

(2) Section five of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from paragraph (a) of the definition “Industrial matters” the words “allowed, forbidden, or.” Amendment of Act No. 17, 1912, s. 5.

(3) Section 52J of the Principal Act is amended Sec. 52J.
30 by inserting at the end thereof the words “or of this Act, or the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, and any rule of a trade union preventing piece-work or inconsistent with any provision of either this Act, the Industrial Arbitration
35 (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, or of an award or agreement, or requiring its members to perform only a definite amount of work in any one day, shall be void and of no effect.”

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

12. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is amended by inserting after section nine the following new section:—

Amendment
of Act No. 14,
1926.

New s. 9A.

5 9A. (1) A committee before making any award and in proceedings for the variation or cancellation of an award, or for the reduction of the ordinary working hours in any industry or of any employee therein, shall take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award applied for in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

Economic
consequences
to be
considered.

10 (2) The commission shall, upon any appeal or reference from a committee under this Act or in any proceeding pursuant to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act, as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

15 (3) For the purpose of coming to a conclusion upon any of the matters referred to in the last preceding subsection the commission may, upon any appeal or reference from a committee, take such further evidence as it may think proper.

20 (4) Any evidence produced or tendered to the committee or commission pursuant to this section shall be subject, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions and restrictions contained in paragraph (c) of section thirty-four of the Principal Act.

25 **13.** (1) The Principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting from subsection one of section twenty-eight the words "whether made under this Act or the repealed Acts" and also the words "under this Act or the repealed Acts";

Amendment of
Act No. 17, 1912
Sec. 28 (1).
(Variation of
award.)

30 (b) by omitting subsection two of the same section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:—

Sec. 28 (2).

35 (2) In this section "board" includes a conciliation committee established under the

40 205—B Industrial

Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment.

Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, and "award" includes an award, determination, or order made by such a committee under that Act.

5 (2) The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, is further amended— Amendment of Act No. 14, 1926.

(a) by omitting subsection two of section nine and by inserting the following new subsection:— Sec. 9 (2). (Powers of conciliation committees.)

10 (2) An award or order of a committee shall after settlement by the registrar in manner prescribed by the regulations be signed by the chairman.

15 Upon any such settlement the registrar may submit any question of law to the commission who may give such direction as to it seems proper, or he may refer the matter back to the chairman of the committee for report or for further consideration by the committee.

20 The registrar shall publish the award or order, when signed, in the Gazette, and shall notify the parties in the prescribed manner.

25 (b) by omitting from section ten the words "or unless and until the commission shall have been satisfied that a committee has failed to result in an order or award" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "or to section twenty-eight of the Principal Act as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930." Sec. 10. (Jurisdiction of committee exclusive.)

30 **14.** Subsection two of section two of the Government Railways Act, 1912, is hereby repealed. Amendment of Act No. 30, 1912, s. 2.