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BY

S. R. CARVER,
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the forty-second of the series and deals chiefly with 1953, in addition to providing comparisons for previous years. Some of the tabulations, however, include particulars relating to 1954.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, viz., Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organizations. The index at the end of the volume will considerably facilitate reference.

In tabulating the results of investigations as to rates of wage, labour organizations, unemployment, industrial disputes, etc., the following grouping has been adopted in this Report:—

Groups of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmills, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarrying, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

Secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail traders, house agents, and others have readily supplied much information specially for the purposes of this Report, and my thanks are tendered to all who have thus assisted.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the continued assistance given by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the work done in the preparation of this Report by Mr. F. Stewart, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Prices Branch, Mr. G. F. Cordy, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Employment and Labour Branch, and the staff under their control.

S. R. CARVER,

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

Canberra, A.C.T., 16th May, 1955.

SYNOPSIS.

	Page.
CHAPTER I. RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.	
1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices	1
2. Nature and Purpose of Retail Price Indexes—	
1. General	2
2. Essential Features	3
3. The List of Items	3
4. Purpose of Retail Price Indexes	3
5. Effects of Abnormal Conditions on Indexes	3
3. Previous Retail Price Indexes—	
1. General	4
2. The "Court" Index	5
4. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year)—	
1. Origin of the Interim Retail Price Index	5
2. Definition of the Interim Retail Price Index	8
3. Differences between the Structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and the "C" Series Retail Price Index	8
4. Comparison of Trends of the Interim Retail Price Index with Trends of the "C" Series Retail Price Index	10
5. Tabular Statements of Retail Price Index Numbers—	
1. General	11
2. The "C" Series Retail Price Index	12
3. The Interim Retail Price Index	12
6. The "C" Series Retail Price Index : 1914 to 1954—	
1. Construction	13
2. Significant Dates	14
3. "C" Series Retail Price Index, Six Capital Cities, 1914 to 1954	15
7. International Comparisons : Retail Price Index Numbers	17

CHAPTER II. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.	
1. General	20
2. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index—	
1. Price Quotations	20
2. Commodities and Grouping	20
3. Method of Construction	20
4. Index Numbers, 1928 to 1954	22
3. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index—	
1. General	22
2. Index Numbers, 1891 to 1953	23
4. International Comparisons : Wholesale Price Index Numbers	24

CHAPTER III. WAGES AND HOURS.	
1. Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Associated Legislation	
1. General	26
2. Laws Regulating Industrial Matters	26
3. Methods of Administration—	
(i) Commonwealth	26
(ii) States	29
4. Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force	30
5. New Legislation and Special Reports	30

CHAPTER III.—WAGES AND HOURS—continued.

2.	Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—	
1.	General	32
2.	Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1891 to 1953	34
3.	Adult Male Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1953	34
4.	Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953	36
5.	Adult Female Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1953	37
6.	Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953	37
7.	Adult Male Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953	40
8.	Adult Female Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953	41
9.	Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Males, States, 1914 to 1953	42
10.	Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Females, States, 1914 to 1953	42
11.	Nominal and Effective Wages	43
12.	Productive Activity	45
13.	Average Weekly Wage Earnings	45
3.	Standard Hours of Work—	
1.	General	47
2.	The 44-hour Week	47
3.	The 40-hour Week	48
4.	The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia—	
1.	The Basic Wage	48
2.	The Commonwealth Basic Wage—	
	(i) Early Judgments	49
	(ii) Basic Wage Inquiries, 1930–31, 1932, 1933	50
	(iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934	51
	(iv) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937	51
	(v) Judgment, December, 1939	52
	(vi) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940	52
	(vii) "Interim" Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940	52
	(viii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50	53
	(ix) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952–53	54
	(x) Rates Operative, Principal Towns	57
3.	Basic Wage Rates for Females	58
4.	Australian Territories	64
5.	State Basic Wages	66
6.	Child Endowment	81

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1.	Employment—	
1.	General	83
2.	Total Occupied Persons—	
	(i) Australia, 1933 to 1947	83
	(ii) States, July, 1930 and June, 1947	85
3.	Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment—	
	(i) Australia, Industrial Groups, 1930 to 1954	86
	(ii) States, 1933 to 1954	87
	(iii) Factories, by Main Classes, 1930 to 1953	90
	(iv) Government Employees, 1930 and 1950 to 1954	91
2.	Unemployment	92
3.	Commonwealth Employment Service	93
4.	State Labour Exchanges	95
5.	Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—	
1.	General	95
2.	Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income	95
3.	Means Test	96
4.	Waiting Period	96
5.	Special Benefit	96
6.	Rehabilitation	96
7.	Unemployment Benefits	97

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—continued.

66	6. Industrial Disputes—	
	1. General	97
	2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953	98
	3. Industrial Disputes, 1930 and 1949 to 1953	101
	4. Duration of Industrial Disputes	103
	5. Causes of Industrial Disputes	105
	6. Results of Industrial Disputes	108
	7. Methods of Settlement	108
66	7. Industrial Accidents—	
	1. General	111
	2. Mining Accidents, 1953	114
96	8. Workers' Compensation Legislation	113

CHAPTER V. LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

5	1. Labour Organizations in Australia—	
	1. General	122
	2. Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	122
	3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	123
	4. Trade Unions—Numbers of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners—	
	(i) General	124
	(ii) States, 1953	124
	(iii) Australia, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	124
	5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	125
	6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	125
	7. Central Labour Organizations, 1930 and 1950 to 1953	126
	8. Organizations Registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act	127
§	2. International Labour Organization—	
	1. General	127
	2. The International Labour Conference	128
	3. Governing Body	128
	4. General Conferences	128

APPENDIX.

Section	I. Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items, each Capital City, monthly, 1953	129
..	II. Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953	135
..	III. "Court" Index (Third Series), September Quarter, 1952 to September Quarter, 1953	138
..	IV. List of Items Priced for Interim Retail Price Index	139
..	V. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Male Workers, 31st December, 1953	142
..	VI. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Female Workers, 31st December, 1953	156
..	VII. Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour: Australia, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand	159
..	VIII. Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Basic Wage Rates, 1923 to 1953	162
..	IX. Comparative Index Numbers (1911 Base), Six Capital Cities, 1911 to June Quarter, 1954—Retail Prices and Wages	165

INDEX		167
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GRAPHS.

1. Wholesale and Retail Prices: Nominal and Effective or Real Wages—Index Numbers, Australia, 1911 to 1954	25
2. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Australia, 1939 and 1944 to 1954, by main Industrial Groups	88
3. Industrial Disputes: Working Days Lost in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939 and 1943 to 1953	100
4. Industrial Disputes: Working Days Lost, Australia, 1913 to 1953	102

CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices.

Retail prices of an extensive range of commodities and services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 for each of the six capital cities and for 27 of the more important towns of Australia. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year 1914 to 1922 for each of the six capital cities.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately 200 towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942 when collection was discontinued.

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for earlier years extending back to 1901 were collected by this Bureau, and in some cases have been recorded by the Statisticians of various States as far back as 1864.

The methods by which prices used in the Retail Price Indexes are ascertained and the measures adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability are briefly as follows:—

- (i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city and town covered by the index and each is required to furnish information as to prices monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items. Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities, and from five or more retailers in each of the provincial towns. To cover all commodities in the indexes, collection is made from approximately 60 retailers in each capital city and 30 in each provincial town. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Information is collected under authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949 which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or Government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorized officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iii) The actual collection of returns is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.
- (iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned, whenever necessary, to obtain requisite information. In respect of articles of clothing and the like where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

- (v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices for identical goods and quality will be recorded at all times and for all places.
- (vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative and reliable within their definitions.
- (vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to 30) of house agents in each city and town covered by the indexes for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to number of rooms. These returns show the weekly rental of a substantial number of individual houses each of which is selected by the Field Officer as suitable for inclusion in a sample designed to measure the quarterly ratio of change in weekly rentals. The aim is to measure variations equivalent to change in price for a constant standard. The ratio of change is used to vary basic average rentals derived from Census results. Consideration is being given to the problem of obtaining data appropriate to a more broadly based housing component for the Interim Retail Price Index described in § 4 herein.

§ 2. Nature and Purpose of Retail Price Indexes.

1. **General.**—The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

A full explanation of the methods adopted and an analysis of problems involved is contained in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

In compiling the retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight". The sum of these products for all items at any

given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating all index numbers to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

2. Essential Features.—Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are—

- (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
- (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
- (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

3. The List of Items.—The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. There is considerable difficulty in ensuring that the selected items are always a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times and different places. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. Purpose of Retail Price Indexes.—Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a *constant* standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. In other words they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. The list of items in the "C" Series Retail Price Index is representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households as current in pre-war years. That of the Interim Retail Price Index is similarly representative for post-war years as from 1950.

5. Effects of Abnormal Conditions on Indexes.—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types

of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery and household utensils sections of the indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralized by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals.

For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with a list of items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index.

The close correspondence between the aggregate movements in the new Interim Retail Price Index and those of the "C" Series Retail Price Index (see § 4, para. 4 hereof) in recent years shows that the representativeness of the previous index had not been materially affected by changes in usage.

The ensuing §§ 3 and 4 are the substance of a Statistical Bulletin issued in March, 1954 concerning the new Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year) then issued for the first time.

1

§ 3. Previous Retail Price Indexes.

1. **General.**—Four series of retail price indexes had been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1954. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were:—

- (i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base=1000. It was discontinued in June, 1938. From 1913 to May, 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.
- (ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until December Quarter, 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from December Quarter, 1953.

- (iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921 and published at quarterly intervals from June Quarter, 1922. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals use or consider it in their proceedings. Its publication in mimeograph each quarter will be continued for the present in the customary form and on its customary basis. For general statistical purposes it has been replaced by the Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 base year) described in the following pages.
- (iv) *The "D" Series Index* derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May, 1934 and then discontinued.

Of the four retail price indexes described above, only the "C" Series will continue to be compiled. The new Interim Retail Price Index first published in March, 1954 will continue in its present form until the components of certain groups are finalized.

2. *The "Court" Index.*—In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a "Court" Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the Basic Wage within its jurisdiction. A "Court" Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a "Court" Index (Third Series) in November, 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the "Court" Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at December Quarter, 1953. These "Court" Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the "C" Series Index.

§ 4. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year).

1. *Origin of the Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year).*—The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Retail Price Index were first adopted in 1922 but were reviewed by Conference of Statisticians in 1930. (See Labour Report No. 41, 1952, page 33, para. 2.)

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and the pattern of expenditure. This rendered it impracticable either to produce a new index or to revise the old one on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was, of the changing pattern. (See Labour Report No. 41, 1952, page 35, paras. 5 and 6, and Appendix, Section V., pages 164-213, especially page 174 showing the War-time "Trial" Index 1939-48 in comparison with the "C" Series Index with comments submitted in the Statistician's evidence before the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in July, 1949.)

When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component

items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption then emerging.

By the middle of 1949 a considerable number of new price series was coming into being and the body of data available as to expenditure and consumption (in the post-rationing period) was beginning to indicate something of the new weighting pattern likely to be appropriate for post-war review of the components and construction of the "C" Series Index. The position at that time and the action then taken were set out in a Memorandum submitted in evidence by the Statistician to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in July, 1949. This was reprinted in Section V. of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 41, 1952, pp. 164-213.

There supervened in the next two years conditions which caused wide price dispersion, a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern for the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 likely to be better suited to the index or more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing "C" Series Index on the 1936 revision. It was therefore decided by Conference of Statisticians to defer revision of the weighting system and component items of the "C" Series Index, and the new data on prices and consumption were used to test whether the aggregate "C" Series Index was reasonably reliable for current use as a retail price index.

In June, 1953, Conference of Statisticians was advised by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician (a) that although the aggregate "C" Series Index (as verified by supplementary indexes) was still reasonably reliable for current use, some of the component groups (more particularly food and miscellaneous) were not satisfactory individually; and (b) that the time had arrived either to produce a new index or to reconstruct the "C" Series Index extensively.

Concurrently in 1953 the Acting Commonwealth Statistician indicated (in successive Quarterly Statistical Statements containing the "C" Series Retail Price Index) that a memorandum would be prepared and issued on the subject of the index and the question of its weighting pattern and list of component items. The matter of the proposed memorandum was mentioned by a witness in evidence before the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in August, 1953. But as none of the parties to the Basic Wage Case then proceeding desired to raise any issue as to the adequacy or validity of the "C" Series Index for purposes of the Court, the Statistician did not present any memorandum or evidence in that case.

A Statistical Bulletin issued in March, 1954 and reproduced in this and the preceding section contains the substance of the memorandum then contemplated, with the addition of the new Interim Index. In view of discussion by Counsel and advocates in Court in August, 1953 two explicit statements previously made were emphasized in that bulletin, namely:—

- (a) The prices used in Retail Price Indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician are actual prices as ascertained by Field Officers of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.
- (b) Administrative actions by the many authorities responsible for prices control or other functions affecting prices have not made the Indexes inaccurate reflections of what they are intended to measure.

The Interim Retail Price Index has been compiled pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Conference of Statisticians in June, 1953, reading :—

" 13. *Retail Price Indexes*—

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.
- (c) That, having regard to the complexities of the problem and the limit of staff resources available, such interim index relate only to each capital city and to the six capital cities combined.
- (d) That attention be drawn again to the statement already published that the "C" Series Retail Price Index cannot measure changes in relative retail price levels as between capital cities consistently with its main purpose of measuring periodic changes in retail price levels for each city.
- (e) That the problem of measuring comparative retail price levels as between cities at any point of time differs in principle from the problem of measuring periodic variations in price levels in an individual city".

In conformity with Section (a) of the foregoing Resolution, the "C" Series Retail Price Index will continue to be compiled on its existing basis and will be published quarterly in its customary form.

The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 base year) is compiled to implement Section (b) of Conference Resolution and used as the current retail price index in statistical publications of the Commonwealth Statistician for general statistical purposes, irrespective of what use is made of either index by any industrial tribunal for its own purposes.

In this regard the position is that industrial tribunals themselves decide what use (if any) they make of any available retail price index or whether they desire the Statistician to compile some special-purpose index for them. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. The Statistician, in the normal course of his duties, compiles and publishes various price indexes, states their definition (what they measure), explains how they are constructed and gives evidence or public information when desired concerning them.

With respect to Sections (d) and (e) of the Conference Resolution the Statistician is prepared to compile data as to relative price levels in respective capital cities on the basis specified by an industrial tribunal for its purposes. The Interim Retail Price Index relates to Six Capital Cities of Australia only because it is not practicable with existing staff resources to collect price data for the greatly enlarged list of items for 28 other cities and towns. These will continue to be covered for the less extensive list of items used for the "C" Series Index.

In respect of any divergency in trends shown by the new index as compared with the old, the following comment is paraphrased from comment made in the course of the Statistician's memoranda to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1949: It is to be expected that the new index will for a period show much the same trend as does the "C" Series Index. If there is any appreciable difference in trend, it is certain that the new index would be the more accurate reflex of price movements relevant under current conditions.

2. Definition of the Interim Retail Price Index.—This index provides the interim results of researches designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 = 100 as base year) on the basis of:—

- (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index;
- (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index in order to provide greater representativeness; and
- (c) individual city weights for such items as electricity, gas and fares.

The components and weighting of the Interim Retail Price Index will be reviewed in the light of data derived from the Census of Retail Sales (1952-53) as to consumer expenditure on various kinds of goods, estimates of consumer expenditure on services relevant to construction of a retail price index of this type and data as to rents and housing derived from the Census of 30th June, 1954. It is proposed to cast the index into final form as soon as possible.

3. Differences between the Structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and the "C" Series Retail Price Index.—The main differences between the structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and that of the "C" Series Retail Price Index are (a) the group weights and item weights of the Interim Index relate broadly to the consumption pattern 1950-53, while those of the "C" Series Index relate to pre-war years; and (b) the Interim Index includes a large number of items not included in the "C" Series Index. The list of items in the Interim Index is to be extended in some respects when the Index is put into final form.

The changes in structure of each group of items as adopted for the Interim Retail Price Index are summarized below:—

(i) *Food Group.*—(a) The weights of some of the main items (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord generally with average consumption in the years 1949-50 to 1952-53. (b) Twenty-four new items have been added to the Food Group, extending the group coverage over a wider field. The principal new items are lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks and certain types of confectionery. (c) A full list of the food items used in the Interim Index is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. The total number of items in the Food Group of the Interim Index is 60

as compared with 38 in the "C" Series Index. Two items which were included in the "C" Series Index are not included in the Interim Index owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory price data for them. Two non-food items (soap and kerosene) included in the Food and Groceries Group of the "C" Series Index appear in the Household Sundries Group of the Interim Index. The Group name "Food and Groceries" in the "C" Series Index is changed to "Food" in the Interim Index.

(ii) *Clothing and Drapery Group.*—In the Interim Index, 17 new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments have been made in weights of individual items. A full list of the clothing and drapery items used in the Interim Index is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. The principal new items added to this group are: sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece goods (rayon, cotton and woollen) and knitting wool.

(iii) *Rent Group.*—Only minor changes have been made in the Rent Group. These changes relate to the combining weights and this group is almost identical in both indexes. Available data indicate (a) that, in general, very few new houses have been built by private owners for renting in the post-war years; (b) that in some cities considerable numbers of new Government houses have been built for renting or occupancy on a quasi-rental basis; and (c) that there has been a substantial increase in the numbers of owner-occupied houses, including new instalment-purchase or quasi-instalment-purchase houses under Governmental and private housing schemes. In recent years the difficulty of obtaining data suitable for the housing component of a price index has therefore intensified. The facts will be reviewed in the light of data obtained at the Census of 30th June, 1954 and further study will be given to the hitherto intractable problems associated with measuring at quarterly intervals "housing price" variations in a form suitable for use in a retail price index in respect of owner-occupied houses, instalment-purchase houses, and houses occupied under the various types of Governmental housing schemes.

(iv) *Other Groups.*—Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace Sections L, M and N of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items as compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, etc., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, etc. A full list is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. Necessary adjustments have been made to bring the group weight into conformity with recent expenditure and consumption patterns. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index. Further extensions of the list of items are under consideration and research is proceeding into problems of weighting for additional items.

(v) *Group Weights.*—The group weights in the new Interim Index have been brought into general conformity with the estimated group distribution of wage earner household expenditure in recent years over the field covered. In some cases the weights are putative weights assessed on available data and are subject to some revision.

In the year 1952-53 the ratio of the individual group "aggregate expenditure" to the "aggregate expenditure" of the whole index for the Six Capital Cities combined was as follows :—

Group.	"C" Series Retail Price Index. (Per cent.)	Interim Retail Price Index (Per cent.)
Food	41.0	37.1
Clothing and Drapery ..	33.0	26.8
Rent	11.3	9.0
Other Groups ..	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4.5 \\ 5.3 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.1 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 9.6 \\ 5.8 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuel and Light} \\ \text{Household Sundries} \\ \text{Certain Repairs and Services} \\ \text{Cinema, Radio, Newspapers} \\ \text{Rail, Tram and Bus Fares} \\ \text{Tobacco and Cigarettes} \end{array}$
	100.0	100.0

In the Interim Index common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They are not constructed to provide a precise measure of the relative "cost of living", comparing one city with another.

For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100. In the case of the "C" Series Index as published herein, the weighted average of the six capital cities combined is 1000 on the base period 1923-27 and the index of each individual capital city is in ratio thereto (except where "C" Series Indexes of each city have been recomputed to the base 100 for the year 1952-53 for purposes of comparison with the Interim Index).

4. **Comparison of Trends of the Interim Retail Price Index with Trends of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.**—The following table shows for each of the years 1950-51 to 1953-54 and for each quarter from September Quarter, 1952 to December Quarter, 1954 the Interim Index for the six capital cities combined, with the year 1952-53 as base = 100, in comparison with the "C" Series Index recomputed to the same base :—

Period.				Six Capital Cities: Weighted Ave. age. (Base: Year 1952-53 = 100.)	
				"C" Series Index.	Interim Index.
Year Ended June—					
1951	..	..	..	74.8	74.9
1952	..	..	..	91.7	91.4
1953	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
1954	..	..	..	102.8	102.5
Quarter ended—					
1952—September ..	..	..	..	99.0	98.8
December	..	..	..	99.2	99.3
1953—March	..	..	..	100.3	100.4
June	..	..	..	101.4	101.6
September	..	..	..	102.7	102.4
December	..	..	..	102.9	102.2
1954—March	..	..	..	102.9	102.7
June	..	..	..	102.8	102.7
September	..	..	..	102.6	102.7
December	..	..	..	103.2	103.2

The figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the distortion that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. For instance, if the Interim Indexes for each quarter of 1953 were rounded off to 100, 102, 102 and 102 respectively, they would suggest a rise of 2 per cent. in June Quarter, 1953 and no change in September Quarter, 1953. The figures for the Interim Index as presented in the table indicate a rise of the order of 1 per cent. in June Quarter, 1953, and 1 per cent. in September Quarter, 1953. Price indexes cannot measure aggregate price variations with an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The Interim Index shows that the aggregate "C" Series Index continued to be representative and reasonably reliable within its definition in respect of the average of the six capital cities. The divergences appearing in the movements of the two indexes since June Quarter, 1953, are largely due to very pronounced fluctuations in prices of some seasonal items whose weights are less in the Interim Index than in the "C" Series Index. Divergence of this kind is not as yet of a major character and may be transient. With changing conditions significant divergences may occur between the movements shown by a retail price index (such as the "C" Series Index) constructed on pre-war weights and a comparatively limited range of major items and a retail price index (such as the Interim Index) constructed on 1950-53 weights and a broader list of items. The two indexes represent, respectively, two distinct approaches to the measurement of retail price variations in recent years. (See last paragraph of § 4, *1.*, page 8.)

For general statistical purposes there is as yet no significant divergence between the movements of the two indexes, if due regard is paid to the fact that a composite price index is necessarily an approximate summary which combines into one aggregate price variations of many items.

Any more rigid use of the index for specific purposes is the responsibility of the bodies or persons using the indexes.

§ 5. Tabular Statements of Retail Price Index Numbers.

1. **General.**—Information on retail price movements is published as follows :—

(i) *Monthly.*—The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* contains annual, quarterly and monthly index numbers to the latest available date.

(ii) *Quarterly.*—Statements are issued about three weeks after the end of each quarter relating to the Interim and the "C" Series Retail Price Indexes respectively for that quarter and immediately preceding quarters. The *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* contains annual, quarterly and monthly index numbers to the latest available date. This publication also contains certain average prices of items of food and groceries, for the latest available quarter.

(iii) *Annual*.—The Labour Report contains index numbers over a number of past years, and the monthly and quarterly results for at least the latest available year. Certain average prices for the latest year of items of food and groceries, are also published in this Report. The *Official Year Book* also contains information similar to, but in less detail than, that published herein.

2. **The "C" Series Retail Price Index.**—A table of "C" Series index numbers for the weighted average of the six capital cities combined, together with index numbers for the four main groups of items in the "C" Series Index for each year 1914 to 1954 is shown on pages 15-16. Detailed tables were published on pages 19 to 31 of Labour Report No. 41, 1952.

3. **The Interim Retail Price Index.**—On this and the following page are published:—

- (i) the Interim Retail Price index numbers for each of the years ended June from 1951 to 1954, and for each quarter during the period September Quarter, 1952 to December Quarter, 1954, for the weighted average of the six capital cities combined, showing also separate indexes for each of the four groups of items below,
- (ii) the Interim Retail Price index numbers for each of the years ended June from 1951 to 1954, and for each quarter during the period December Quarter, 1953 to December Quarter, 1954, for each capital city and for the six capital cities combined, and showing also separate indexes for each of the four groups of items (page 13).

Interim Retail Price Index—Group Indexes.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.

(Base: Year 1952-53 = 100.)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Rent (a)	Other Items	All Groups
Year ended June—					
1951	67.9	78.4	90.3	79.3	74.9
1952	80.4	93.8	92.6	91.3	91.4
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	103.7	101.6	105.0	100.9	102.5
Quarter ended—					
1952—September ..	99.8	98.0	97.0	98.7	98.8
December	98.5	99.6	99.0	100.0	99.3
1953—March	100.0	100.4	101.4	100.6	100.4
June	101.7	102.0	102.6	100.7	101.6
September	103.9	101.5	103.3	101.0	102.4
December	103.4	101.6	104.9	100.5	102.4
1954—March	104.0	101.8	104.9	101.2	102.7
June	103.7	101.5	107.7	100.9	102.7
September	103.0	101.6	108.9	101.2	102.7
December	103.7	102.3	109.3	101.2	103.2

(a) See note (b) on page 16.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base of Each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.)

NOTE.—The index numbers hereunder are designed to measure aggregate variations in retail prices of specified groups of items for selected cities individually. They measure variations from time to time and not differences in price level as between cities nor comparative costs of groups of items.

CITY	Year ended June, 1951.	Year ended June, 1952.	Year ended June, 1953.	Year ended June, 1954.	1953:				
					1953: Qtr.	Mar. Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.
GROUP I.—FOOD.									
Sydney	96.1	86.9	100.0	102.1	101.9	102.9	101.8	101.6	102.5
Melbourne	96.2	86.1	100.0	101.6	101.7	102.4	101.3	101.2	102.1
Brisbane	96.5	86.1	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.5	101.0	101.3	102.1
Adelaide	96.2	86.3	100.0	101.5	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.1	102.0
Perth	96.3	87.0	100.0	101.3	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.6	101.0
Hobart	96.4	86.8	100.0	101.7	101.9	100.6	100.6	100.1	101.0
Six Capitals(a)	97.9	89.4	100.0	101.7	101.4	101.0	101.7	101.0	101.7
GROUP II.—CLOTHING AND DRESSERY.									
Sydney	75.6	91.6	100.0	101.7	101.6	101.9	101.8	101.8	102.0
Melbourne	77.6	91.1	100.0	101.3	101.3	101.8	101.1	101.2	101.6
Brisbane	75.7	91.6	100.0	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.8
Adelaide	77.0	91.9	100.0	101.2	101.1	102.3	101.8	101.9	102.0
Perth	75.8	91.5	100.0	100.9	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.7	101.0
Hobart	78.9	91.7	100.0	101.6	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.9
Six Capitals(a)	78.1	91.8	100.0	101.6	101.6	101.8	101.5	101.6	101.9
GROUP III.—FURNITURE (LAND-GROOMED HOUSES).									
Sydney	86.6	87.7	100.0	102.2	102.2	102.7	101.8	101.3	102.3
Melbourne	90.1	90.6	100.0	100.8	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.8
Brisbane	91.7	92.7	100.0	101.9	102.5	101.6	101.7	101.4	101.4
Adelaide	81.8	90.0	100.0	102.7	102.1	102.6	101.3	101.3	101.5
Perth	82.1	91.1	100.0	100.8	101.6	101.1	101.7	101.3	101.8
Hobart	85.1	91.1	100.0	101.5	101.5	101.3	101.1	101.1	101.9
Six Capitals(a)	89.3	91.6	100.0	101.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.6	101.9
GROUP IV.—OTHER ITEMS.									
Sydney	75.3	91.9	100.0	100.5	99.9	100.8	100.7	101.0	101.0
Melbourne	71.5	85.7	100.0	100.4	100.1	101.2	100.0	101.1	100.0
Brisbane	75.6	91.7	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.5
Adelaide	70.6	86.2	100.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.7	99.1	99.3
Perth	71.0	81.6	100.0	100.8	101.1	100.1	100.5	101.7	101.3
Hobart	72.7	89.0	100.0	101.2	101.2	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.5
Six Capitals(a)	76.3	91.3	100.0	100.9	100.5	101.2	100.9	101.2	101.1
ALL GROUPS									
Sydney	74.6	91.7	100.0	102.2	101.8	102.6	101.2	101.2	102.0
Melbourne	73.2	84.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	102.1	101.3	101.5	101.6
Brisbane	76.1	91.7	100.0	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.0	101.3	101.6
Adelaide	71.2	86.9	100.0	102.0	101.7	102.0	101.3	101.3	101.6
Perth	71.5	86.7	100.0	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.3
Hobart	71.1	86.1	100.0	101.6	101.1	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.6
Six Capitals(a)	71.9	89.4	100.0	101.5	101.2	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.9

(a) Weighted average.

(b) See note (b) on page 16.

§ 6. The "C" Series Retail Price Index: 1914 to 1954.

1. Construction.—Full particulars relating to the construction, items, weights and method of tabulation of the "C" Series Retail Price Index were last published in Labour Report No. 41, 1952, on pages 10-18. Tabular statements of index numbers were shown on pages 19-27, and historical particulars of the index, and its relation to automatic basic wage variations prior to 12th September, 1953, on pages 32-40.

2. **Significant Dates.**—The following table furnishes index numbers for the six capital cities as a whole, for certain significant dates since November, 1914—the earliest date for which this index is available.

“C” SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.

(Base: *Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923–27 = 1,000.*)

1914, November	..	..	687 (Beginning of War I.)
1918, November	..	..	905 (End of War I.)
1920, November	..	..	1,166 (Post-War peak)
1922, November	..	..	975 (Post-War trough)
1929, Year	..	..	1,033 (Pre-Depression peak)
1933, Year	..	..	804 (Depression trough)
1939, September Quarter	..	..	916 (Pre-War II.)
1943, March Quarter	..	..	1,123 (Pre-Price Stabilization)
1943, June Quarter	..	..	1,143 (War II. peak)
1945, September Quarter	..	..	1,126 (End of War II.)
1948, September Quarter	..	..	1,311
1950, September Quarter	..	..	1,572
1952, September Quarter	..	..	2,238
1953, September Quarter	..	..	2,321
1954, December Quarter	..	..	2,353

The index rose by approximately 32 per cent. during the first world war and by a further 29 per cent. in the two post-war years (November, 1918, to November, 1920). From November, 1920, to November, 1922, there was a fall of 16 per cent., and the index remained relatively stable until the onset of the depression in 1929. During the four years of the depression 1929 to 1933 the index fell by 22 per cent., rising thereafter steadily until 1939 when it was nearly 14 per cent. above the level of 1933, and approximately at the level it had occupied at the date of the Armistice of 1918. Between the outbreak of war (September, 1939) and March, 1943 (pre-price stabilization), the index rose by approximately 23 per cent. to a level slightly below that reached at the height of the post-war boom in 1920. Compared with March Quarter, 1943, the index number at the close of the war was practically unchanged.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, price control was established by the Government under Regulations dated 28th September, 1939, and a national policy of price stabilization was applied as from 12th April, 1943, backed by more stringent price control and price subsidies. The retail price level, as measured by the index, remained relatively steady throughout 1944 and 1945 at the level of March, 1943. This stabilized level was approximately 23 per cent. above that of 1939 and 63 per cent. above the level prevailing at the beginning of the first world war in 1914. After June Quarter, 1946, war-time controls, subsidies, etc., were progressively modified and by early 1949 had been virtually eliminated. In the latter part of 1950 export prices (especially for wool) rose very substantially and have remained relatively very high. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration raised the basic wage by approximately 14 per cent. Concurrently, public works expenditure and private investment rose to very high levels.

This retail price index rose by 16 per cent. in the three years following the end of the 1939–45 War (i.e., to September Quarter, 1948) and by 77 per cent. in the next five years to September Quarter, 1953 and remained relatively stable at that level until December Quarter, 1954.

An account of price control measures and of price stabilization in Australia was published in *Official Year Book* No. 37, pages 458-464, and No. 40, pages 279-280.

3. "C" Series Retail Price Index, Six Capital Cities, 1914 to 1954.—The movement in the various groups of the index and in the index as a whole for each year for which it has been compiled is shown in the following table for the six capital cities combined:—

"C" Series Retail Price Index and its "Group" Index Numbers (a) for the Six Capital Cities combined.

(Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing and Fuel (Houses). (b)	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total "C" Series Index.
1914 (c)	641	649	751	749	687
1915 (c)	842	659	792	786	782
1916 (c)	812	665	881	802	795
1917 (c)	846	685	902	882	817
1918 (c)	861	722	1,097	972	905
1919 (c)	1,026	768	1,238	1,036	1,022
1920 (c)	1,209	851	1,395	1,194	1,166
1921 (c)	950	877	1,249	1,010	1,013
1922 (c)	945	929	1,052	999	975
1923 ..	1,000	950	1,045	999	1,003
1924 ..	960	988	1,003	1,004	987
1925 ..	968	1,008	991	992	997
1926 ..	1,023	1,026	989	998	1,011
1927 ..	1,000	1,039	975	1,008	1,002
1928 ..	985	1,060	997	1,010	1,000
1929 ..	1,044	1,073	966	1,007	1,033
1930 ..	941	1,047	951	990	975
1931 ..	829	961	853	973	873
1932 ..	766	817	804	958	839
1933 ..	751	804	787	950	804
1934 ..	783	810	785	944	817
1935 ..	866	830	783	946	842
1936 ..	825	879	792	947	850
1937 ..	851	912	811	960	873
1938 ..	886	942	829	961	897
1939 ..	927	965	841	962	920
1940 ..	939	973	956	998	957
1941 ..	947	976	1,118	1,090	1,008
1942 ..	1,031	976	1,308	1,112	1,091
1943 ..	1,037	975	1,440	1,160	1,131
1944 ..	1,026	976	1,435	1,195	1,120
1945 ..	1,034	975	1,445	1,191	1,120
1946 ..	1,039	976	1,505	1,197	1,145
1947 ..	1,100	977	1,506	1,199	1,188
1948 ..	1,256	979	1,744	1,257	1,295
1949 ..	1,394	982	1,997	1,338	1,415
1950 ..	1,566	987	1,286	1,435	1,500
1951 ..	2,041	1,009	2,749	1,979	1,883
1952 ..	2,526	1,057	3,000	1,958	2,196
1953 ..	2,041	1,138	3,223	2,053	2,302
1954 ..	2,671	1,192	3,218	2,062	2,326

(a) See footnote (a) on following page.

(b) See footnote (b) on following page.

(c) November.

"C" Series Retail Price Index and its "Group" Index Numbers (a) for the Six Capital Cities combined—continued.

(Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing and Fuel (b)	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Tot. I. "C" Series Index.
Quarter—					
1939—September ..	920	967	836	961	916
1945—March ..	1,028	975	1,421	1,161	1,123
June ..	1,037	975	1,416	1,161	1,125
September ..	1,040	975	1,415	1,161	1,126
December ..	1,030	975	1,448	1,161	1,129
1946—March ..	1,036	976	1,456	1,164	1,134
June ..	1,042	976	1,494	1,167	1,145
September ..	1,029	970	1,521	1,167	1,146
December ..	1,037	976	1,550	1,170	1,156
1947—March ..	1,071	976	1,525	1,181	1,165
June ..	1,088	976	1,534	1,184	1,174
September ..	1,104	977	1,566	1,213	1,192
December ..	1,138	977	1,639	1,217	1,221
1948—March ..	1,190	978	1,661	1,231	1,248
June ..	1,226	979	1,720	1,248	1,278
September ..	1,274	979	1,778	1,271	1,311
December ..	1,330	980	1,818	1,277	1,341
1949—March ..	1,361	981	1,849	1,304	1,364
June ..	1,388	981	1,903	1,325	1,403
September ..	1,396	982	2,043	1,345	1,428
December ..	1,429	983	2,132	1,378	1,466
1950—March ..	1,473	984	2,156	1,402	1,491
June ..	1,520	986	2,261	1,413	1,534
September ..	1,582	987	2,316	1,432	1,572
December ..	1,680	989	2,410	1,492	1,643
1951—March ..	1,790	1,004	2,487	1,564	1,713
June ..	1,925	1,007	2,746	1,641	1,833
September ..	2,136	1,010	2,833	1,715	1,943
December ..	2,311	1,013	2,930	1,794	2,042
1952—March ..	2,404	1,023	2,992	1,828	2,098
June ..	2,567	1,041	3,099	1,949	2,206
September ..	2,592	1,070	3,115	2,018	2,238
December ..	2,542	1,064	3,177	2,035	2,243
1953—March ..	2,572	1,122	3,200	2,048	2,268
June ..	2,605	1,136	3,245	2,051	2,293
September ..	2,686	1,144	3,228	2,054	2,321
December ..	2,702	1,151	3,217	2,060	2,327
1954—March ..	2,683	1,162	3,228	2,070	2,327
June ..	2,670	1,161	3,212	2,061	2,324
September ..	2,654	1,165	3,210	2,058	2,321
December ..	2,677	1,200	3,222	2,060	2,333

(a) "Group" index numbers in the above table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing or Miscellaneous requirements, since each "Group" has its own Base = 1,000, viz., the weighted average cost for the six capital cities as a whole during the five-year period 1923-27. (b) Rent. The rent index numbers shown in the tables in this Report measure the proportionate rise and fall in the average weekly rentals paid for houses of four or five rooms, taking corresponding houses throughout. They are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they are designed to measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of new tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

§ 7. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index Numbers.

A.—The following table shows the increases in retail prices in Australia and certain other countries since the quarter during which World War II. commenced. In this section, the index used for Australia is of necessity the "C" Series Retail Price Index. The figures show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Retail Price Index Numbers.

(FOOD, RENT, CLOTHING, MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.)

(Base: September Quarter, 1939 = 100.)

Period.	Australia.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa(a)	United States of America.
1939—						
September Quarter	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940—Year, ..	105	110	105	104	104	100
1941—" ..	110	104	111	108	109	105
1942—" ..	116	120	116	111	118	116
1943—" ..	124	128	117	114	126	125
1944—" ..	123	120	118	116 b)	130	123
1945—" ..	123	131	119	118	133	127
1946—" ..	125	131	123	118	135	138
1947—" ..	130	162 c)	134	122	141	158
1948—" ..	141	108	154	132	149	170
1949—" ..	154	111	160	134 d)	154	168
1950—" ..	170	114	165	142	160	171
1951—" ..	206	121	183	157	172	185
1952—" ..	240	136	186	170	187	180
1953—" ..	251	140	184	178	194	190
1954—" ..	254	143	185	185	197	191
1952—						
March Quarter	229	133	180	167	183	187
June ..	241	136	186	169	185	188
Sept. ..	244	137	186	171	188	190
Dec. ..	245	138	183	172	192	190
1953—						
March Quarter	248	139	183	174	190	189
June ..	250	141	183	176	193	190
Sept. ..	253	140	184	178	196	191
Dec. ..	254	140	185	182	195	191
1954—						
March Quarter	254	140	184	183	194	191
June ..	254	142	184	186	196	191
Sept. ..	253	143	186	186	197	191
Dec. ..	255	145	186	186	200	190

(a) Food, Rent and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

(b) War-time Index linked to former series.

(c) New Series (Base: 1939 = 100) commencing from September quarter, 1947.

(d) Consumers' (Retail) Price Index from March quarter, 1950, onwards. Index numbers for earlier periods (shown for purposes of comparison) are obtained by linking the movement in the Retail Price Index (Base 1939 = 100) with the new index.

B.—The following tables give index numbers of retail prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1948 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries.(a)

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(Base: 1948 = 100.)

FOOD, CLOTHING, REST AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	AUSTRALIA.	BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	DENMARK	EGYPT	FINLAND	INDIA	IRELAND
Town or Number of localities.	30	62	Sao Paulo.	64	Santiago.	200	Cairo.	32	Bombay.	120
1930	74	27	24	65	24	94	36	13	33	56
1940	74	30	26	68	27	76	(d) 40	15	37	65
1941	75	..	28	72	31	59	49	18	41	71
1942	84	..	31	75	39	92	66	21	52	79
1943	87	..	37	76	45	93	86	24	76	89
1944	87	..	50	77	50	94	99	26	78	93
1945	87	..	62	77	55	96	104	36	78	93
1946	88	(e) 81	71	80	63	95	102	57	85	92
1947	92	87	92	87	85	98	99	74	92	(d) 98
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	109	97	98	104	119	104	99	108	104	104
1950	120	96	104	(d) 107	137	107	104	124	103	102
1951	146	105	113	118	167	119	114	148	107	110
1952	170	106	133	121	204	123	113	(d) 184	105	110
1953	178	106	162	120	236	123	105	187	108	126
1954	180	107	100	121	414	124	104	157	104	126
1955	186	107	173	129	317	123	103	188	105	128
March Qtr. ..	186	107	173	129	317	123	103	188	105	128
June	179	108	189	120	408	124	103	188	105	128
Sept.	179	107	190	121	474	124	100	159	104	127
Dec.	180	108	203	121	835	125	100	182	102	127

	NETHERLANDS.	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY.	PERU.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	URUGUAY.
Town or Number of localities.	6	41	53	Lima.	5	60	34	9	269	34	Montevideo.
1930	47	73	64	29	20	97	92	68	(e) 103	58	58
1940	53	79	74	32	71	75	97	70	(e) 119	58	61
1941	61	82	87	34	(d) 71	88	78	73	(e) 129	61	61
1942	66	84	92	39	78	92	87	74	(e) 130	68	62
1943	68	89	95	42	82	93	91	81	(e) 129	72	65
1944	(e) 70	88	96	48	86	93	93	87	(e) 130	73	68
1945	(e) 80	89	98	54	88	93	93	89	(e) 132	75	77
1946	(e) 88	90	100	59	94	93	93	94	(e) 134	81	85
1947	94	93	101	76	93	96	97	95	(f) 91	93	98
1948	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	(d) 100	(d) 102	100	115	109	102	99	104	103	99	105
1950	109	107	(d) 105	129	115	103	(d) 98	108	106	100	104
1951	122	119	122	142	122	119	102	116	116	108	115
1952	122	129	133	152	133	129	105	126	126	110	121
1953	122	131	139	165	136	130	104	130	119	111	140
1954	129	141	147	174	137	134	105	133	116	112	157
1955	127	149	148	172	137	131	104	131	116	112	159
March Qtr. ..	127	149	148	172	137	131	104	131	116	112	159
June	129	144	149	174	137	132	104	132	116	112	159
Sept.	129	144	148	175	137	131	105	133	115	112	159
Dec.	130	144	143	178	139	131	106	135	114	111	164

(a) The index numbers in the above table are based mainly on the prices of food, clothing, clothing and miscellaneous items. (b) Base, 1941 = 100. (c) Base, 1937 = 100. (d) New index applied to former index. (e) Based on fewer than twelve months. (f) New index as from 17th June, 1947; cannot be linked to former series. Annual index number for 1947 based on fewer than twelve months.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries—continued.

(Base: 1948 = 100.)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Town or Number of Localities.	AUSTRALIA 30	BRAZIL Sao Paulo.	CANADA 64	CHILE San- tiago.	DENMARK 200	EGYPT Cairo.	FINLAND 32	FRANCE (a) Paris.	INDIA Bang- bay.	IRELAND 120
1939	74	74	51	73	61	34	11	7	33	55
1940	78	78	51	77	74	(c) 37	13	8	36	62
1941	75	78	50	74	67	47	10	9	40	68
1942	82	81	65	81	64	64	19	10	52	76
1943	83	76	67	78	61	88	21	13	72	84
1944	82	77	67	72	63	104	21	17	76	89
1945	82	78	68	75	64	108	33	23	78	90
1946	83	74	72	64	61	103	52	30	61	89
1947	88	88	81	86	68	96	76	63	69	(e) 97
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	100	100
1949	111	96	104	115	101	102	103	(g) 100	105	100
1950	125	103	(c) 106	134	118	111	118	111	105	100
1951	192	108	121	159	131	720	120	128	108	107
1952	201	131	121	216	138	117	(c) 136	141	107	119
1953	216	177	117	253	139	109	137	137	112	(h) 100
1954	213	209	117	490	141	111	144	138	109	100
1955										
March Qtr. ..	211	179	116	376	139	110	138	136	107	98
June	212	181	115	441	140	111	136	136	106	98
Sept.	213	177	118	839	143	110	137	133	106	102
Dec.	213	228	118	606	146	112	138	138	103	100

Town or Number of Localities.	MEXICO Mexico City.	NETHERLANDS (a) 6	NEW ZEALAND 21	NORWAY 53	PERU Lima	SOUTH AFRICA 5	SWITZERLAND 34	U.S. OF NORTH AMERICA 9	UNITED KINGDOM 200	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 31	URUGUAY Montevideo.
1939	34	41	76	67	28	62	58	63	(b) 101	48	52
1940	31	45	78	81	28	61	64	65	(b) 118	46	54
1941	31	88	80	66	32	(c) 68	76	70	(b) 121	80	54
1942	36	61	82	100	38	71	77	77	(b) 116	80	56
1943	46	64	82	102	39	74	92	81	(b) 119	66	60
1944	50	(d) 66	83	102	45	76	91	88	(b) 124	65	62
1945	64	(d) 67	84	103	50	78	91	90	(b) 122	66	74
1946	83	(d) 78	83	104	54	81	91	92	(b) 122	76	83
1947	95	88	89	103	71	88	97	97	(c) 91	92	102
1948	100	92	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	104	(c) 100	(c) 103	99	116	100	99	103	105	96	100
1950	108	111	113	(c) 108	131	121	(c) 100	109	113	97	91
1951	124	121	130	127	150	132	103	119	126	108	106
1952	143	133	143	144	162	149	108	137	(f) 108	110	129
1953	170	171	182	146	180	158	105	143	111	108	138
1954	145	176	189	158	193	153	107	145	111	108	154
1955											
March Qtr. ..	137	126	136	151	188	154	100	113	111	108	143
June	142	131	161	176	191	154	106	118	113	109	151
Sept.	148	131	161	193	191	157	100	119	110	109	155
Dec.	150	129	160	190	198	151	110	116	117	107	161

(a) Base, 1940 = 100.

(b) Base, 1937 = 100.

(c) New index spliced to former index.

(d) Based on fewer than twelve months.

(e) New index as from 17th June, 1947 = 100; cannot be linked to former series.

(f) Annual index number for 1947 based on fewer than twelve months.

(g) Base, 15th January, 1955 = 100; cannot be linked to former series.

(h) New index; base, 1953 = 100.

(i) Base, 1949 = 100.

CHAPTER II.—WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.**§ 1. General.**

Two indexes of wholesale prices are compiled by the Bureau. These are—

- (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index ;
- (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Particulars of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, which is now obsolescent, are given in § 3 commencing on page 22 below.

After reviewing the regimen and weighting of this index the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of Wholesale Prices of Basic Materials and Foodstuffs should be compiled. This index extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly. This Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is one of a series of Wholesale Price Indexes designed for special purposes.

§ 2. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

1. Price Quotations.—The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form, wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950-51 wool for local manufacture was subsidized. The home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table in paragraph 4, page 22.

2. Commodities and Grouping.—For purposes of this index "basic" materials (as opposed to certain of the Foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The regimen comprises 80 commodities, divided into seven main groups. Each group is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported, and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity, and the percentage of the total aggregate value in 1950 contributed by each commodity and group.

3. Method of Construction.—The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between "imported" and "home-produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index. These and other problems (e.g., dual prices for some commodities) are being examined with a view to revision of the regimen, its grouping and weighting, when conditions are more stable.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Commodities in Regimen, Units of Measurement, Quantity-Multipliers, and Percentage Value-Weight in 1930

Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity- multiplier. (Weight.)	Per- centage Value- weight 1930.	Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity- multiplier. (Weight.)	Per- centage Value- weight 1930.
Metals and Coal—				Rubber and Hides—			
Principally Im-				Principally Im-			
Aluminum ..	ton	985	0.05	Rubber, crude	lb.	24,744,400	1.47
Principally Home-				Principally Home-			
produced ..				produced ..			
Iron and steel ..	ton	637,000	3.19	Calf skins ..	lb.	4,455,000	0.06
Bricks ..	ton	243,000	0.14	Cattle hides ..	lb.	57,246,000	0.48
Copper, wire	ton	7,000	0.38	Tanning bark ..	ton	23,000	0.14
Coal ..	ton	9,300,000	11.21	Total ..			1.85
Lead, soft pig	ton	16,400	0.14				
Tin, ingots ..	ton	1,250	0.26	Building Materials—			
Zinc, ingots ..	ton	14,800	0.20	Principally Im-			
Total ..			15.56	Timber, soft-			
				woods ..	1,000	149,300	3.00
Oils, Fats and				sup. ft.	gallon	458,000	0.07
Waxes—				Turpentine ..			
Principally Im-				Principally Home-			
ported ..				produced ..			
Coconut oil ..	ton	6,500	0.22	Bricks ..	1,000	472,000	0.82
Fuel oil ..	ton	170,000	0.79	Cement ..	ton	479,000	0.86
Lime oil ..	gallon	2,250,000	0.68	Drain-pipes ..	foot	7,270,000	0.28
Lubricating oil	gallon	3,970,000	0.35	Glass, window ..	sq. ft.	82,370	0.06
Kerosene, power	gallon	21,000,000	0.50	Lime ..	ton	51,144	0.07
Petrol ..	gallon	218,000,000	8.43	Plaster ..	ton	33,000	0.18
Principally Home-				Timber, hard-			
produced ..				woods ..	100	2,875,000	1.51
Beeswax ..	lb.	169,112	0.01	sup. ft.			
Tallow ..	ton	29,000	0.23	White lead ..	cwt.	50,000	0.09
Total ..			11.14	Whiting ..	cwt.	274,000	0.08
				Total ..			9.38
Textiles—							
Principally Im-				Foodstuffs and To-			
ported ..				bacon—			
Hemp ..	ton	8,578	0.45	Principally Im-			
Kairop ..	lb.	6,160,000	0.39	ported ..			
Jute, wire ..	ton	874	0.04	Tapioca ..	cwt.	749,000	0.39
Phosphoric tenax	ton	2,275	0.02	Cocoa, raw ..	cwt.	99,500	0.47
Silk, raw ..	lb.	458,000	0.20	Coffee ..	lb.	3,466,000	0.23
Principally Home-				Tea ..	lb.	19,529,000	2.84
produced ..				Mustard ..	doz. lb.	47,000	0.02
Cotton, raw ..	lb.	15,900,000	0.61	H-rings ..	doz. lb.	276,000	0.08
Wool, greasy ..	lb.	50,200,000	4.50	Salmon ..	doz. lb.	1,048,000	0.71
Total ..			6.21	Sild ..	doz.	507,300	0.16
				4-oz. tins	lb.	17,451,000	2.21
Chemicals—				Tobacco, leaf—			
Principally Im-				Principally Home-			
ported ..				produced ..			
Ammonium sul-				Barley ..	bushel	4,940,000	0.56
phate ..	ton	43,850	0.16	Maize ..	bushel	315,000	0.05
Potash, muriate	ton	4,055	0.04	Oats ..	bushel	14,970,000	1.43
Potash, sul-				Rice ..	cwt.	323,000	0.19
phate ..	ton	2,028	0.02	Wheat ..	bushel	99,000,000	3.75
Soda ash ..	ton	21,400	0.11	Groats ..	ton	41,000	0.25
Soda, nitrate ..	ton	1,100	0.01	Peas ..	bushel	694,000	0.18
Soda, nitrate ..				Potatoes ..	ton	348,000	0.28
Chilean ..	ton	3,600	0.03	Sugar ..	ton	336,000	3.87
Sulphur ..	ton	98,500	0.79	Beef ..	100 lb.	7,004,750	8.88
Principally Home-				Lamb ..	lb.	53,114,000	1.54
produced ..				Mutton ..	lb.	436,414,000	4.05
Arsenic ..	ton	1,531	0.03	Pork ..	lb.	47,562,000	1.23
Bleach and bone	ton	34,431	0.11	Butter fat ..	lb.	194,500,000	5.20
Methylated				Lard ..	lb.	1,427,000	0.02
woods ..	gallon	2,374,000	0.60	Milk ..	gallon	159,000,000	4.70
Soda crystals ..	ton	4,909	0.04	Currants ..	lb.	9,900,000	0.14
Superphosphate	ton	704,144	1.65	Sultanas ..	lb.	15,000,000	0.20
Sulphuric acid	ton	226,459	0.87	Grapes ..	ton	84,000	0.37
Total ..			3.95	Total ..			51.91
				All Groups—			
				Principally Imported ..			31.72
				Principally Home-produced			58.24
				Total ..			100.00

4. **Index Numbers.**—Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100, are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index Numbers.
(Base of each Group: Year 1928 = 100.)

Period	Basic Materials.							Food- stuffs and Foods.	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs.		
	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Tex- tiles.	Chem- icals.	Rub- ber and Hides.	Build- ing Mat- erials.	Total		Goods primar- ily Pro- duced	Goods primar- ily Home Pro- duced	All Groups
1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	109	102	81	98	77	98	98	107	101	103	104
1930	95	108	61	95	55	100	91	95	105	92	95
1931	89	109	57	98	58	101	92	81	111	79	87
1932	81	107	84	98	53	98	88	79	108	76	84
1933	82	88	62	95	50	100	84	78	101	75	81
1934	79	82	66	89	60	98	80	81	99	78	81
1935	74	88	62	82	59	97	79	88	104	76	84
1936	72	91	76	82	72	99	82	91	105	81	87
1937	79	98	87	82	80	110	91	93	111	81	91
1938	80	95	94	83	69	104	88	90	109	85	91
1939	81	97	68	84	76	108	90	95	111	86	92
1940	84	123	78	97	94	127	104	100	134	90	101
1941	88	134	82	106	98	137	112	104	139	91	107
1942	97	151	93	116	104	144	125	119	180	104	120
1943	103	160	110	118	109	151	135	121	199	103	126
1944	103	160	108	118	106	154	135	122	203	104	127
1945	104	168	117	106	181	151	135	126	198	100	128
1946	102	142	119	116	104	187	131	128	191	107	128
1947	107	142	108	116	94	194	137	137	202	114	135
1948	129	189	234	127	130	204	187	159	217	135	153
1949	160	251	281	138	99	211	178	178	225	156	173
1950	179	279	352	179	155	255	208	202	261	184	203
1951	215	309	475	229	248	327	261	246	299	215	251
1952	299	408	408	277	191	431	304	275	325	273	286
1953	307	447	497	279	181	391	304	292	307	299	293
1954	305	404	387	260	184	380	299	290	296	284	287
1955	302	241	108	269	144	382	293	289	297	288	288
January	302	241	108	269	144	382	293	289	297	288	288
February	302	241	108	269	144	382	293	289	297	288	288
March	306	299	101	264	138	381	291	290	295	288	287
April	307	298	107	264	141	379	290	290	292	286	287
May	307	298	104	264	139	379	291	290	292	286	288
June	303	298	109	261	138	379	289	292	292	286	288
July	302	304	109	258	138	379	289	292	292	286	288
August	302	304	186	258	138	379	287	292	293	288	287
September	303	294	179	258	138	379	289	292	295	288	288
October	303	299	191	258	138	381	288	287	294	284	288
November	309	409	312	259	181	381	289	289	304	281	276
December	310	390	391	264	179	381	290	291	304	284	278

§ 3. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index.

1. **General.**—An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It relates chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the component items of the regimen nor the weighting have been varied. Consequently, the index is outmoded for current use and is a measure of variations in wholesale prices based on the weighting originally determined. It has some historic significance as a measure of changes in the prices of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. It is now published only

on an annual basis and is mainly used as an approximate indication of long-term trends since the year 1861, for which it was first compiled. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43-45.

2. **Index Numbers—1861 to 1953 (1911 base).**—Index numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

(Base of each Group: Year 1911 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, &c.	Agricultural Produce, &c.	Dairy Produce.	Groceries.	Meat.	Building Materials.	Chemicals.	All Groups.
1861	1,435	1,381	1,553	1,008	1,095	—	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871	1,060	1,457	1,439	864	1,586	—	1,044	1,490	1,229
1881	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	—	1,021	1,587	1,121
1891	805	817	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901	1,001	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,145	841	917	974
1901	1,007	780	1,102	1,218	945	1,447	817	881	1,051
1903	923	834	1,204	1,059	910	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904	821	855	784	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905	772	850	894	980	942	1,409	809	859	910
1906	882	928	916	972	923	1,410	825	864	948
1907	1,017	1,017	973	1,040	945	1,494	958	901	1,021
1908	1,033	901	1,117	1,108	912	1,335	935	891	1,115
1909	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	915	1,088	911	814	993
1910	1,004	1,082	994	1,100	909	1,008	926	808	1,003
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,021	924	1,170	1,206	1,051	1,387	1,082	978	1,170
1913	1,045	1,000	1,007	1,084	1,074	1,182	1,133	915	1,188
1914	1,000	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,807	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915	1,284	1,017	1,162	1,510	1,134	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916	1,605	1,448	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,315	1,491	1,700	1,501
1917	1,129	1,008	1,187	1,495	1,543	2,403	1,584	2,174	1,662
1918	1,419	1,160	1,444	1,454	1,442	2,184	2,089	2,243	1,934
1919	1,127	1,163	1,087	1,081	1,454	2,347	2,185	2,066	2,055
1920	1,302	1,245	1,400	1,213	1,000	1,779	2,226	1,811	2,583
1921	1,175	1,161	1,167	1,000	1,077	2,185	2,733	1,903	1,903
1922	1,241	1,081	1,628	1,648	1,809	1,787	2,095	1,905	1,758
1923	1,276	1,148	1,708	1,800	1,746	2,579	2,021	1,933	1,944
1924	1,255	1,215	1,647	1,665	1,721	2,223	1,631	1,576	1,985
1925	1,282	1,066	1,760	1,630	1,728	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926	1,038	1,118	2,001	1,784	1,700	1,931	1,661	1,816	1,832
1927	1,092	1,106	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,621	1,866	1,817
1928	1,011	1,181	1,726	1,781	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929	1,012	1,585	1,791	1,884	1,601	2,245	1,755	1,943	1,803
1930	1,087	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,606	1,021	1,875	1,981	1,596
1931	1,826	1,010	1,121	1,308	1,794	1,512	2,025	2,166	1,429
1932	1,736	968	1,230	1,301	1,766	1,851	2,043	1,127	1,411
1933	1,715	1,118	1,175	1,191	1,714	1,485	2,061	1,105	1,409
1934	1,660	1,202	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,440	2,015	2,017	1,471
1935	1,602	1,117	1,344	1,325	1,720	1,508	1,964	1,066	1,469
1936	1,566	1,150	1,480	1,381	1,731	1,684	1,960	1,037	1,543
1937	1,572	1,406	1,601	1,481	1,780	1,678	2,430	1,006	1,856
1938	1,745	1,051	1,789	1,549	1,747	1,871	2,138	2,050	1,662
1939	1,758	1,101	1,820	1,857	1,752	1,710	2,220	2,074	1,665
1940	1,854	1,101	1,667	1,607	1,784	1,882	2,800	2,298	1,713
1941	1,660	1,402	1,721	1,554	1,881	1,776	3,138	2,527	1,798
1942	2,146	1,507	1,900	1,665	1,938	2,312	3,409	2,437	1,977
1943	2,272	1,945	1,961	1,716	1,930	2,306	3,764	2,442	2,117
1944	2,258	2,097	2,082	1,721	1,949	2,470	3,768	2,442	2,159
1945	2,170	2,060	2,249	1,726	1,907	2,460	3,770	2,422	2,228
1946	2,162	2,092	1,651	1,722	1,977	2,889	3,772	2,614	2,162
1947	2,300	2,600	2,019	1,763	2,174	2,798	3,800	2,813	2,360
1948	2,529	3,019	2,183	2,104	2,135	2,079	4,031	3,180	2,824
1949	3,507	3,006	2,876	2,309	2,550	3,136	4,011	3,101	3,191
1950	3,092	3,464	3,155	2,480	2,800	3,016	(a) 3,567	3,263	3,816
1951	3,070	3,013	3,512	2,030	2,800	3,138	(a) 3,071	3,294	3,098
1952	3,181	3,108	3,048	1,921	3,155	3,289	(a) 3,338	3,723	3,647
1953	3,179	3,100	3,057	2,133	3,177	3,393	(a) 3,370	4,001	3,619

NOTE. The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally.

(a) The revision and weighting of the original Building Materials group of this index are extended in respect of recent years. The movement shown here for this group between 1949 and 1953 has been calculated in accordance with the movement occurring in the Building Materials group of the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index.

§ 4. International Comparisons: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices for the period 1939 to December, 1954, for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1948 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Various Countries.

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(Base: 1948 = 100.)

Period	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	DENMARK	EGYPT	FINLAND	FRANCE	INDIA	IRELAND
1939	99	28	51	28	16	32	11	6	20	45
1940	95	20	56	30	68	30	15	8	33	57
1941	69	36	60	35	80	19	18	10	39	64
1942	78	43	64	45	84	63	22	12	44	73
1943	82	49	66	53	84	80	25	11	60	82
1944	82	53	68	55	85	95	25	15	67	85
1945	83	61	68	58	81	101	10	22	65	85
1946	83	(a) 71	72	65	83	68	63	38	74	85
1947	88	86	83	(a) 87	91	92	76	58	(a) 81	98
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	112	110	103	114	102	94	101	(b) 100	104	100
1950	114	127	109	134	115	104	116	108	109	105
1951	162	154	124	175	147	116	166	138	120	122
1952	185	174	117	217	143	113	164	145	105	122
1953	190	194	114	207	134	108	158	139	107	129
1954	185	246	111	179	111	145	158	139	105	126
1954—										
March Qtr	156	243	143	347	133	168	159	147	168	126
June "	156	254	143	397	135	164	159	147	167	126
Sept. "	156	254	142	430	135	164	158	145	164	126
Dec. "	155	258	141	441	134	164	156	145	162	127

Period	MEXICO (MEXICO CITY)	NETHER- LANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PERU (LIMA)	SWEDEN	SWITZER- LAND	UNION OF SOVIET ARIEA	UNITED KINGDOM (c)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1939	15	17	58	56	27	51	18	59	17	48
1940	19	16	65	71	31	68	61	61	17	49
1941	17	54	71	90	35	80	79	65	26	55
1942	16	50	77	98	44	88	90	76	23	62
1943	56	57	82	96	51	92	94	83	74	64
1944	64	58	84	97	53	93	96	86	76	65
1945	76	64	86	95	55	94	95	87	77	66
1946	86	79	86	94	54	87	92	89	80	76
1947	93	96	90	97	56	93	96	91	85	93
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	116	104	99	102	149	101	95	106	105	98
1950	120	117	108	115	163	106	94	111	120	99
1951	148	143	129	113	192	110	105	129	146	110
1952	154	149	140	135	201	118	101	148	149	107
1953	151	134	149	152	204	119	98	149	150	105
1954	165	146	147	154	205	119	99	150	150	106
1954—										
March Qtr	153	138	147	153	218	138	98	150	149	106
June "	164	137	147	155	242	139	99	149	151	106
Sept. "	169	154	148	150	227	138	99	151	150	106
Dec. "	175	146	149	151	233	139	100	151	151	105

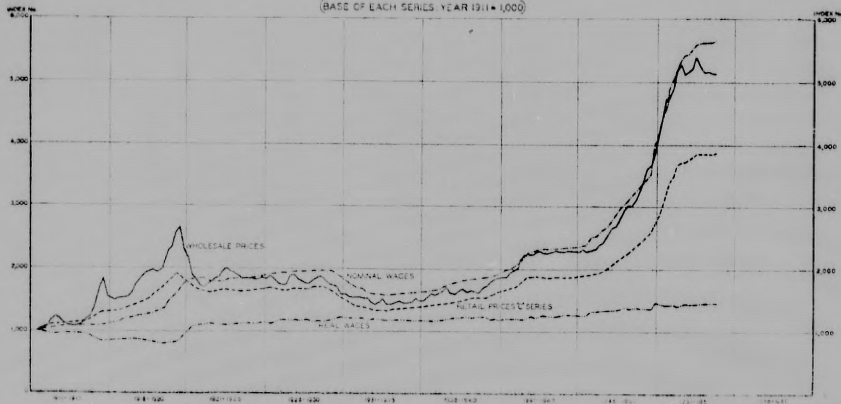
(a) New index linked to former index.

(b) New index; base, 1949 = 100.

(c) Board of Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, NOMINAL, AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGES - INDEX NUMBERS AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1954

(BASE OF EACH SERIES: YEAR 1911 = 1,000)



EXPLANATION.—The index numbers in the graph above are for the Six Capital Cities as a whole, with the exception of those for Wholesale Prices up to the fourth quarter of 1927, which are for Melbourne. The wholesale price graph shows the trend of prices according to the "old" Melbourne Index up to the fourth quarter of 1927, but thereafter, this index having been "spliced" with the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index, the curve line moves in accordance with the variations of the latter. The price quotations for this index are, in the main, obtained from Melbourne sources, but their movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in most Australian markets. For the period 1911-1914 the "C" Series index numbers are taken back from the true base (November, 1914 = 1,000) by means of the "A" Series Index (Food and Rent of All Houses). Real wages are computed on the basis of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.

CHAPTER III.—WAGES AND HOURS.

§ 1. Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and Associated Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Laws for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913 and revised particulars have appeared annually in each issue of the Labour Report.

2. **Laws Regulating Industrial Matters.**—The principal Laws in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1953 are listed below :—

COMMONWEALTH.

Cconciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1952.
 Defence Transition (Residual Provisions) Act 1952.
 Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1952.
 Coal Industry Act 1946-1952.
 Stevedoring Industry Act 1949.
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949-1952.
 Navigation Act 1912-1953.

STATES.

New South Wales	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1940-1953. Coal Industry Act 1946-1951.
Victoria	..	Factories and Shops Acts 1928-1953.
Queensland	..	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1953.
South Australia	..	Industrial Code 1920-1951.
Western Australia	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1952. Mining Act 1904-1952.
Tasmania	..	Wages Boards Act 1920-1951.

3. **Methods of Administration.**—(i) *Commonwealth*—(a) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines "an industrial dispute" as a "dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters, which extends beyond the limits of any one State and a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends". Such disputes are dealt with, in part, by a Court constituted under the Act, and otherwise by Conciliation Commissioners appointed under the Act. At the present time, the Court comprises a Chief Judge and six other Judges, whilst there is a Chief Conciliation Commissioner and nine other Conciliation Commissioners.

The Act provides that where a State award or determination is inconsistent with an award issued by the Commonwealth Authority, the latter shall prevail, and the Commonwealth Court can also restrain a State Authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with, by the Commonwealth Authority.

During the 1939-45 War, the powers of the Court were considerably enlarged under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations to secure the prompt settlement of industrial disputes. The Defence Transition (Residual Provisions) Act 1952 provides for the continuation of awards, orders, determinations or decisions made under these National Security Regulations unless revoked by a Commonwealth or State industrial authority.

The allocation of the respective powers and functions of the Court and the Conciliation Commissioners is defined by Statute. The Court deals with industrial disputes in so far as they concern the standard hours of work in an industry, the basic wage for both adult males and adult females and questions relating to long service leave with pay, but all other matters in dispute are dealt with by a Conciliation Commissioner. There is, however, provision for a Conciliation Commissioner to refer any dispute or any part of a dispute to the Court for determination, but a Conciliation Commissioner is only entitled to so refer a matter if he is of the opinion, and if the Chief Judge concurs in that opinion, that the matter is one of such importance that, in the public interest, it should be dealt with by the Court.

In addition to the functions outlined above, the Act empowers the Court to make orders concerning the interpretation, and relating to the enforcement, of orders and awards. The Act also makes provision for the registration of associations of employees and employers, and certain powers in connexion therewith are, by the Act, given to the Court.

Although, in certain circumstances, there is a right of approach to the High Court with respect to decisions of the Court, the circumstances are very limited, and, for practical purposes, it can be said that decisions given by the Court are final. Decisions given by a Conciliation Commissioner, however, may be made the subject of appeal to the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration provided the party desiring to appeal can satisfy the Chief Judge, by way of application for leave to appeal, that the order or award the subject of the application deals with a matter of such importance that leave to appeal should, in the public interest, be granted.

Whilst many of the minor powers of the Court may be exercised by a Court constituted by one Judge, in all major matters, e.g., questions relating to the basic wage, standard hours of work, long service leave, applications concerning registered organizations and also appeals from orders or awards made by Conciliation Commissioners, the Court must be constituted by at least three Judges one of whom may be the Chief Judge.

The Conciliation Commissioners have been given wide powers, without technical and artificial hindrances, to go to the cause of impending industrial trouble in the particular industries to which they have been assigned and to endeavour to remove the cause of the trouble by conciliation between the parties. If this fails, the Conciliation Commissioner should then, but not until then, with no further formalities, act as arbitrator to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award or order. Prior to 1947, there was no division of work as between the Court and Conciliation Commissioners, a dispute being dealt with by either one or other part of the Tribunal, with the exception that questions relating to the basic wage and standard hours could only be dealt with by at least three Judges of the Court sitting together. There was also, at that time, a right of appeal to the Court against a decision of a Conciliation Commissioner. The amending Act of 1947 brought about the division of work between the two parts of the Tribunal, and, at the same time, made decisions of Conciliation Commissioners final. However, a

further amending Act passed in 1952 gives the Full Court (consisting of not less than three Judges) power to hear appeals from decisions of Conciliation Commissioners, from decisions of single Judges appointed to deal with industrial disputes in the maritime industry and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme and from decisions of the Public Service Arbitrator. From 19th December, 1952, jurisdiction for the settlement of interstate disputes in the maritime industry has been transferred from a Conciliation Commissioner to a single Judge of the Court. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1951 also gives a single Judge of the Court power to hear and determine industrial disputes affecting employees working on this project.

The function of preventing and settling industrial disputes exercised by the Stevedoring Industry Commission from 1947 to 1949, in which latter year it was reconstituted as the Stevedoring Industry Board, is now vested in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and is exercised by a single Judge, who may refer questions of law for the opinion of the Full Court.

(b) *Coal Industry Tribunal*.—The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 41, page 53), but under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951 the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and in the case of New South Wales intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act passed in 1952 makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(c) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—Wages, hours of labour and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1952. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court. From 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily have legal qualifications. In 1952 amending legislation made provision for reference to the Full Court of matters of general importance and also for appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator.

(d) *Australian Capital Territory Industrial Board*.—The regulation of industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory under a local Industrial Board commenced in the year 1922. An amending Ordinance gazetted on 19th May, 1949, however, abolished the Board and transferred its functions

to authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A separate Registry of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established in Canberra. Industrial matters formerly dealt with by the Industrial Board are now determined by either the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or the Conciliation Commissioner assigned to the Australian Capital Territory.

Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 37 (see No. 36, p. 51).

(ii) *States*.—(a) *New South Wales*.—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, consisting of a President and five other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers only may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1896 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria*.—The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in the fixation of wage rates.

(c) *Queensland*.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and not more than four members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.

(d) *South Australia*.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court, there are also Industrial Boards consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.

(e) *Western Australia*.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and a Conciliation Commissioner. Employers and employees are equally represented on both Boards and Committees. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Commissioners may also be appointed by the Minister for the settlement of particular disputes. Legal control dates back to 1900.

Since 1949, legislation has provided for the appointment of a Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal to settle intra-State disputes in the coal-mining industry in Western Australia. It was not, however, until April, 1952, that persons were appointed to the Tribunal. The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the President of the Arbitration Court.

(f) *Tasmania*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman, appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In each issue of the Labour Report from 1913-14 to 1947 (Reports Nos. 5-36) statistics were published of the number of awards, determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters. Statistics were also published, up to and including 1939, showing the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at the end of each year. These details are not now published because of the difficulty of obtaining precise data. One of the reasons for this decision is explained in the following paragraph.

It is difficult to establish the exact number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, because awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force, after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 48 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that, after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that, where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Clause 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian Wages Boards Act 1934 repealed Part IV. of the Principal Act providing for industrial agreements and all such agreements ceased to operate from the commencement of the Act unless an agreement existed in a trade to which no determination of a Board was applicable, in which case the agreement remained in force until its expiry or until a determination was made.

5. **New Legislation and Special Reports.**—Information concerning the main provisions of various Industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The period January to December, 1953, is covered by this Report.

(i) *Commonwealth*.—There was no amendment in 1953 to Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1953 amended the Principal Act by altering or inserting provisions relating to preference of employment, long service leave and the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals.

The most important provisions of this amending Act require employers, in respect of industries or callings where a State award or agreement operates, to give absolute preference of employment to members of the appropriate trade unions. The Act also makes it compulsory for persons over 18 years of age (except students, those holding managerial positions, conscientious objectors and ex-servicemen) to join an appropriate trade union within 28 days of the Act becoming law. Trade unions are required to admit employees eligible for membership and cannot expel members, except in special circumstances. The long service leave provisions of the Act have been amended to cover employees who have already qualified for long service leave after twenty years' service and also to deal with employees whose employment is terminated after at least ten years' service. Employees can now choose between accepting long service leave provisions as set out in the Act or the provisions in their employer's scheme, provided the latter scheme has been approved under the Act. The Act also provides that no award can be made for the payment of wages or remuneration in excess of £40 per week or £2,000 per annum (instead of the previous limits of £35 and £1,750 respectively).

(iii) *Victoria*.—During 1953 the Factories and Shops Acts 1928-1953 were repealed and replaced by the Labour and Industry Act 1953. This latter Act was proclaimed on 1st June, 1954, to operate on 1st July, 1954. The following summary, however, relates only to Acts amending the Factories and Shops Acts during 1953.

The Factories and Shops (Industrial Appeals) Act 1953 was passed to remove doubts as to the validity of the appointment of certain members of the Industrial Appeals Court. The Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953 provided that employees were entitled to long service leave of thirteen weeks with pay after twenty years continuous service and three and one-quarter weeks long service leave for each subsequent five years service. If employment is terminated or the employee dies after ten years service provision is made for payment in respect of *pro rata* leave. Employers who have long service leave schemes already operating may apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act. By the Factories and Shops (Wages Boards) Act 1953 each Wages Board was obliged to provide that wage rates be automatically adjusted with "variations from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician or by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The amending Acts mentioned above have been incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act 1953.

(iv) *Queensland*. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1953 amended the Principal Act mainly in respect of long service leave, annual leave and the functions of the Court. Under the amending Act exemptions from the long service leave provisions of the Act cannot be granted by the Court to employers unless the employer's scheme includes a clause stating that employees can elect to take long service leave either in accordance with the Act or in accordance with the employer's scheme. Payment in lieu of long service leave cannot be made except on termination of employment. This Act also made it obligatory for the Court to exercise its power when a trade union or any member of a trade union

refuses to abide by the orders, awards, etc., of the Court, for example, when the trade union goes on strike against the provisions of the award. Other provisions of the 1953 Act deal with district show holidays, annual leave payment for apprentices and preference to members of the fighting forces.

(v) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Code was not amended during 1953.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—No amendments were made in 1953 to either the Industrial Arbitration or Mining Acts.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—The Wages Boards Act was not amended during 1953.

(viii) *Australian Capital Territory*.—There was no special industrial legislation affecting only the Australian Capital Territory passed in 1953.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. *General*.—The collection of data for nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, shipping, agriculture and the pastoral industry. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted. In many instances, however, the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in many industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages are so fixed; hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations may fall short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 specific occupations. Rates of wage were of course not available for each of these occupations in every State but the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups* and in each State and Australia as a whole. The average rate of wage for each industrial group in each State was computed by taking the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within that group. A more detailed system of weighting could not be applied owing to the difficulty in the past of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained. Though a considerable amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from subsequent Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in

* The adopted classification of industries is shown in the Preface.

† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the awards and determinations. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any period, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represented the average wage for that State for the particular period. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations were published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 20, 1929.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars included of the weekly rates of wage in respect of 630 specific occupations. The aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male and 308 female). The results obtained thereby to 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a manner similar to that for the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons between States of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in different States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been slightly reduced. When technical change or some other factor has led to the disappearance of the original occupation from an award, agreement or determination, the usual practice has been to substitute a similar occupation with a comparable rate of wage. In some cases, however, such a substitution could not be made and the slight drop in the total number of occupations included has resulted. The particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections V. and VI.) to this Report include all the more important occupations. These have been taken from awards or determinations made by industrial tribunals, or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in earlier years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in the several industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State. The figures of nominal wages and hours of labour are in course of revision to meet changes in industrial structure. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as an index of changes expressed in money and hour terms.

A comparison of wage rates and hours of labour for certain occupations in Australia, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand will be found in Section VII. of the Appendix.

Weekly Wage Rates⁽¹⁾ : Adult Males, Industrial Groups

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Each Industrial Group.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														All Industrial Groups.
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining, etc.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Postal, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(c)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st December, 1964	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1961	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1962	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1963	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1964	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1965	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1966	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1967	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1968	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1969	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1970	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1971	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1972	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1973	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1974	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1975	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1976	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1977	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1978	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1979	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1980	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1981	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1982	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1983	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1984	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
" 1985	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
1st March, 1985	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
6th June, 1985	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
16th September, 1985	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3
1st December, 1985	12 5	42 8	25 6	10 8	53 3	10 1	50 0	38 1	33 0	29 9	15 2	14 10	12 10	39 7	41 3

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Wage for Australia (51s. 3d.), 1911 = 1,000.)

(a) See note (a) to table on page 34.

(b) Includes the value of keep where supplied

Includes the value of board and lodging, where supplied

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953.**—The index numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000). In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Wage Rates(a) : Adult Females, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
No. of Occupations included(b)	84	87	18	47	24	32	312

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1914	29 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
" " 1921	49 0	47 10	35 1	43 2	56 4	47 6	45 8
" " 1929	51 11	54 1	54 10	54 4	58 10	55 9	54 1
" " 1934	49 8	45 10	47 11	41 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
" " 1939	51 3	51 9	35 2	49 7	55 8	50 8	52 5
" " 1944	57 11	58 4	59 6	55 5	60 4	55 7	58 2
" " 1948	100 0	103 1	95 4	95 1	93 5	96 8	100 4
" " 1949	108 1	112 3	108 5	101 0	105 5	109 4	109 1
" " 1950	109 11	112 14	115 11	112 1	112 3	117 2	120 5
" " 1951	171 1	172 10	164 7	171 4	165 2	165 7	170 4
1st March, 1952	178 3	180 7	176 0	178 10	169 10	175 0	177 11
30th June, 1952	181 1	184 3	171 11	183 4	175 8	179 10	182 4
30th September, 1952	191 10	193 2	181 10	192 8	182 5	186 8	190 0
31st December, 1952	193 14	196 2	184 4	195 8	186 0	191 2	193 5
1st March, 1953	191 7	190 0	181 3	191 4	186 0	191 7	191 8
30th June, 1953	190 0	198 11	186 1	190 7	188 8	191 5	196 0
30th September, 1953	190 5	200 4	187 0	190 6	199 8	190 1	197 7
31st December, 1953	198 5	200 10	188 7	199 6	190 5	196 1	197 11

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted Average Wage for Australia (27, 24), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

	1914	1921	1929	1934	1939	1944	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
31st December, 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1921	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1934	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1944	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1949	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st March, 1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th June, 1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th September, 1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31st December, 1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1st March, 1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th June, 1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th September, 1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31st December, 1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) See note (a) to table on page 31.

(b) As at 31st December, 1953.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1953.**—The following table shows for Australia (a) the weighted average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each industrial group with the average for all groups at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Females, Industrial Groups.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Industrial Groups.

Date	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	I, II, V, and VI. All other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups
RATES OF WAGE.						
31st December, 1914	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" " 1921	43 5	34 11	22 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
" " 1929	43 9	35 7	38 0	43 0	30 0	35 8
" " 1931	39 4	31 4	35 11	34 9	31 10	34 4
" " 1933	43 4	43 5	49 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
" " 1939	48 0	50 9	54 11	54 5	50 8	52 8
" " 1951	53 5	57 4	68 0	57 9	59 7	58 2
" " 1948	65 10	101 7	104 8	89 3	107 0	100 4
" " 1949	104 5	109 3	111 11	97 5	114 4	109 4
" " 1950	115 0	119 2	117 1	112 1	119 9	119 5
" " 1951	104 2	104 6	112 4	109 10	119 10	119 4
1st March, 1952	171 10	177 0	194 9	168 5	182 10	177 11
30th June, 1952	173 10	194 4	195 10	173 0	192 6	181 4
30th September, 1952	184 3	189 0	198 4	189 11	201 4	199 0
1st December, 1952	186 8	192 5	200 0	193 6	203 10	193 5
1st March, 1953	187 2	191 6	200 2	193 10	204 1	194 8
30th June, 1953	189 8	194 10	203 2	190 0	206 4	198 0
30th September, 1953	190 0	196 0	204 0	198 0	209 3	197 7
1st December, 1953	194 3	198 6	204 3	198 7	210 2	197 11

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Wage for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st December, 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " 1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1929	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1939	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1949	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1st March, 1952	6,323	6,314	6,861	6,197	6,912	6,849
30th June, 1952	6,474	6,671	6,951	6,166	7,085	6,712
30th September, 1952	6,881	6,975	7,291	6,458	7,411	7,020
1st December, 1952	6,869	7,081	7,389	6,753	7,504	7,120
1st March, 1953	6,888	7,081	7,405	6,799	7,511	7,128
30th June, 1953	6,972	7,171	7,494	6,817	7,596	7,212
30th September, 1953	7,010	7,212	7,598	6,910	7,691	7,372
1st December, 1953	7,049	7,212	7,597	6,941	7,715	7,385

(a) See note (a) to table on page 34. (b) Includes the value of board and lodging, where supplied.

6. **Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.**—(i) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minima payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in some instances, between various trades and occupations

in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are reduced to a common basis, namely, the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections V. and VI.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables include the average number of hours per week in industrial groups for each State.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage; (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work; and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.) and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Some of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or in other ways. Hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wage are not available.

(ii) *Adult Males*.—The following table shows the average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at 31st December, 1953.

**Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour(a): Adult Males,
Industrial Groups.**

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.

Industrial Group.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 288/2 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/4½	273/2 40.00 6/10½	288/4 40.00 7/2½	288/4 40.00 7/2½	276/8 40.00 6/10½	288/4 40.00 7/2½	284/7 40.00 7/1¼	276/11 40.00 6/11
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 270/10 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/0	271/4 40.00 6/9½	264/2 40.00 6/6½	264/2 40.00 6/6½	267/8 40.00 6/6½	266/11 40.00 6/6½	282/10 40.00 7/0½	274/1 40.00 6/10½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 282/10 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/0½	281/0 40.00 7/0½	287/8 40.00 7/1½	280/0 40.00 7/0	276/1 40.00 7/0	281/7 40.00 7/0½	279/8 40.00 7/0½	279/8 40.00 6/11½
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 276/6 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 6/10½	276/6 40.00 6/10½	284/0 40.00 7/1¼	284/0 40.00 7/1¼	284/0 40.00 7/1¼	277/2 40.00 7/0½	278/2 40.00 7/0½	278/10 40.00 6/10½
V. Books, Printing, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 310/10 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/10½	311/8 40.00 7/11½	306/1 40.00 7/6½	307/1 40.00 7/6½	311/2 40.00 7/7½	313/0 40.00 7/8½	311/11 40.00 7/7½	311/11 40.00 7/7½
VI. Other Manufacturing	{ Weekly Wage 284/10 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/1¼	278/8 40.00 6/10½	288/4 40.00 7/2½	271/11 40.00 6/10½	281/7 40.00 7/0½	280/11 40.00 7/1¼	282/11 40.00 7/1¼	276/10 40.00 6/11
VII. Building	{ Weekly Wage 314/10 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/10½	314/10 40.00 7/10½	307/10 40.00 7/6½	304/4 40.00 7/4½	307/7 40.00 7/6½	308/9 40.00 7/8½	304/4 40.00 7/6½	304/4 40.00 7/6½
VIII. Mining(c)	{ Weekly Wage 260/0 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/0	264/0 40.00 7/0	274/0 40.00 7/0	274/0 40.00 7/0	270/4 40.00 6/10½	286/11 40.00 7/2½	288/2 40.00 7/2½	288/2 40.00 7/2½
IX. Railroad Train Services	{ Weekly Wage 286/0 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/1½	276/0 40.00 6/10½	286/2 40.00 7/1½	287/2 40.00 7/1½	287/2 40.00 7/1½	284/2 40.00 7/1½	284/2 40.00 7/1½	276/1 40.00 6/11½
X. Other Land Transport	{ Weekly Wage 270/12 Working Hours 40.00 Hourly Wage 7/0	268/0 40.00 6/10½	281/4 40.00 7/0½	281/4 40.00 7/0½	280/8 40.00 7/0½	271/4 40.00 6/10½	270/4 40.00 6/10½	270/4 40.00 6/10½

(a) See note (a) to Table on page 31. (b) Weighted average. (c) Excludes district allowances in the gold-mining industry. (d) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour(a) : Adult Males, Industrial Groups—continued.

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953—continued.

Industrial Group.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Average (b)
XI. Shipping, etc.	Weekly Wage	507.1	411.3	507.8	639.1	599.5	540.7	500.2
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Weekly Wage	438.11	617.5	505.7	512.7	437.3	431.74	498.7
XIII. Domestic, Hotel, etc.	Weekly Wage	275.75	261.16	246.9	266.1	251.99	266.75	262.5
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage	188.1	175.1	155.14	210.1	152.09	175.16	175.1
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All Groups (c)		300.0	186.3	75.13	270.0	107.1	100.13	307.7
All Groups except XI and XII (d)		100.1	127.1	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.1
	Weekly Wage	100.0	127.1	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.1
	Working Hours	7.14	1.14	1.14	6.14	2.1	1.14	1.14

(a) See note 1, to table on page 31. (b) Weighted average. (c) Average rates of wage are for comparison with Adult Male (XIII) only. (d) For comparison with Adult Male (XIII) only. Value of hours were rounded. (e) Average rates of wage are for comparison with Adult Male (XIII) only. Value of hours were rounded. (f) Average rates of wage are for comparison with Adult Male (XIII) only. Value of hours were rounded.

(iii) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and the weekly hours of labour at 31st December, 1953.

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour(a) : Adult Females, Industrial Groups.

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.

Industrial Group.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Average (b)
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
I, II, V, & VI. All Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
XIV. Ship Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
All Groups (b)		101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Weekly Wage	101.36	104.3	101.3	101.3	101.36	101.3	101.3
	Working Hours	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Hourly Wage	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53

(a) See note 1, to table on page 31. (b) Weighted average.

7. **Adult Male Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Hourly Wage Rates(a): Adult Males, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hourly Rates (to the nearest farthing) payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
RATES OF WAGE.							
31st December, 1914	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 2
" " 1921	2 1½	2 0½	2 2	1 10½	2 1	1 11½	2 0½
" " 1929	2 4	2 2½	2 4	2 1½	2 2½	2 0½	2 3
" " 1931	2 2½	1 9½	2 0½	1 7½	1 10½	1 8½	1 11½
" " 1939	2 3½	2 1½	2 3½	1 11½	2 4	2 0	2 2½
" " 1941	2 5½	2 5	2 5½	2 3½	2 7½	2 3	2 5½
" " 1948	3 11½	3 10½	3 8½	3 0½	3 11	3 9½	3 10½
" " 1949	4 3	4 2½	4 0½	4 0½	4 3½	4 1	4 2½
" " 1950	5 1½	5 0½	4 8½	4 0½	5 1½	4 11	5 0
" " 1951	6 2½	5 11½	5 0½	5 0	6 3½	5 11	6 0
" " 1952	6 11½	6 8½	6 4½	6 7½	7 0½	6 8½	6 9½
" " 1953	7 1½	6 11½	6 0½	6 8½	7 3	7 0½	6 11½

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (13,964), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st December, 1914	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	939	1,000
" " 1921	1,817	1,741	1,808	1,637	1,799	1,675	1,779
" " 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
" " 1931	1,873	1,547	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,670
" " 1939	1,693	1,834	1,979	1,692	2,001	1,717	1,903
" " 1941	2,138	2,071	2,092	1,959	2,240	1,935	2,008
" " 1948	3,399	3,322	3,480	3,216	3,364	3,254	3,327
" " 1949	3,654	3,607	3,493	3,484	3,691	3,515	3,599
" " 1950	4,393	4,318	4,047	4,142	4,430	4,239	4,301
" " 1951	5,318	5,142	4,739	4,945	5,310	5,079	5,154
" " 1952	5,085	5,785	5,494	5,097	6,066	5,782	5,833
" " 1953	6,128	5,959	5,599	5,787	6,239	6,042	5,986

(a) Weighted average hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.) and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for some of the occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII. See also note (a) to table on page 34.

8. **Adult Female Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Hourly Wage Rates(a) : Adult Females, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hourly Rates (to the nearest farthing) payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
31st December, 1914	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 5½	0 9	0 6	0 6½
" " 1921	1 1	1 0½	1 1½	0 11½	1 2½	1 0	1 0½
" " 1929	1 2½	1 2½	1 3	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1931	1 1½	1 0	1 1	0 11½	1 1½	1 0	1 0½
" " 1939	1 2½	1 2	1 3	1 1	1 2½	1 1½	1 2½
" " 1941	1 3½	1 3½	1 4½	1 3	1 4½	1 3½	1 3½
" " 1948	2 6	2 7	2 8½	2 4½	2 4	2 5	2 6
" " 1949	2 8½	2 9½	2 8½	2 6½	2 7½	2 8	2 8½
" " 1950	3 6	3 6½	3 4½	3 6½	3 3½	3 5½	3 6½
" " 1951	4 3½	4 3½	4 6½	4 3½	4 1	4 2½	4 3
" " 1952	4 10½	4 10½	4 7½	4 10½	4 7½	4 9½	4 10
" " 1953	4 11½	5 0½	4 8½	4 11½	4 9	4 11	4 11½

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted Average for Australia (5.64d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st December, 1914	983	1,035	953	881	1,164	920	1,000
" " 1921	1,065	1,878	1,686	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,023
" " 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" " 1931	2,014	1,822	1,913	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
" " 1939	2,103	2,107	2,267	1,952	2,217	2,032	2,145
" " 1941	2,387	2,387	2,444	2,274	2,177	2,324	2,387
" " 1948	4,518	4,658	4,441	4,295	4,220	4,379	4,555
" " 1949	4,884	5,074	4,898	4,562	4,762	4,866	4,929
" " 1950	6,322	6,155	6,142	6,419	5,973	6,199	6,345
" " 1951	7,720	7,819	7,301	7,741	7,373	7,616	7,604
" " 1952	8,762	8,893	8,328	8,840	8,194	8,630	8,739
" " 1953	8,964	9,074	8,520	9,012	8,601	8,879	8,943

(a) See note (a) to table on page 31

9. **Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Males, States.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult male workers in each State and Australia at 31st December, 1914 to 1953. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime)^(a): Adult Males, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime) worked during a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Labour.

Date	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR.							
31st December, 1914	42.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
" " 1921	45.66	49.95	45.52	47.97	49.24	49.84	46.22
" " 1929	44.14	49.83	43.99	46.81	45.8*	47.09	45.34
" " 1931	44.22	49.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.79	45.51
" " 1939	43.92	44.01	43.46	45.83	44.33	45.33	44.29
" " 1941	43.68	44.12	43.43	44.49	43.43	44.42	43.83
" " 1948	40.00	39.09	40.00	40.00	39.57	40.00	39.96
" " 1949	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
" " 1950	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
" " 1951	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
" " 1952	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
" " 1953	39.98	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (48.93), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st December, 1914	1,000	994	994	993	985	994	999
" " 1921	932	960	939	992	945	957	945
" " 1929	90	957	898	957	942	962	927
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	959	930
" " 1939	898	912	888	937	906	926	905
" " 1941	893	902	888	909	881	908	896
" " 1948	817	817	817	817	809	817	817
" " 1949	817	817	817	817	808	817	817
" " 1950	817	817	817	817	808	817	817
" " 1951	817	817	817	817	807	817	816
" " 1952	817	817	817	817	807	817	816
" " 1953	817	817	817	817	807	817	816

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups except Groups XI, (Shipping, etc.), and XII, (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for some of the occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI and XII. See also note (a) to table on page 41.

10. **Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Females, States.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult female workers in each State and Australia at 31st December, 1914 to 1953. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime)(a) : Adult Females, States.*Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime) worked during a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Labour.*

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR.							
31st December, 1914	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
" " 1921	45.66	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.89	45.69
" " 1929	43.93	45.40	44.91	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1934	43.94	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1939	43.88	44.42	44.91	45.06	45.38	45.10	44.36
" " 1941	43.88	44.19	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.03
" " 1948	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
" " 1949	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
" " 1950	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
" " 1951	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
" " 1952	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
" " 1953	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

INDEX NUMBERS.*(Base : Weighted Average for Australia (49.08), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)*

31st December, 1914	1,005	989	1,015	1,005	1,007	1,034	1,001
" " 1921	918	938	930	931	937	975	931
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1934	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1939	891	905	897	936	925	919	904
" " 1941	891	900	896	896	896	896	897
" " 1948	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
" " 1949	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
" " 1950	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
" " 1951	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
" " 1952	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
" " 1953	814	814	814	814	814	814	814

(a) See note (a) to table on page 31.

11. Nominal and Effective Wages.—(i) *General.*—Index numbers of wage rates are said to be *nominal* when they represent changes in the wage rates themselves but are described as *effective* or *real* when they represent changes in equivalent purchasing power, that is, the purchasing power of the corresponding wages in terms of some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which can be ascertained at different times. The relation between *nominal* and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and was also referred to in Labour Report No. 11.

Prior to 1936 it was the practice of the Bureau to compute effective wage index numbers by dividing the nominal wage index numbers by the corresponding retail price index numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series). While wage rates were generally varied on the basis of the "A" series index numbers there was a good deal to be said for this procedure. When the Commonwealth Court abandoned the "A" series, the merits of the "C" series of retail price index numbers for "deflating"

* For explanation of "A" series see page 4 and of "C" series see page 5.

nominal wage rates were strengthened. The "C" series covers food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing and miscellaneous household requirements. As the computation of the "A" series index by this Bureau was discontinued after the June quarter, 1938, real wages are measured in terms of their purchasing power over the "C" series only. A table showing for each State and for Australia real wages to the end of 1937 measured in terms of their purchasing power over the "A" series appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 38, page 70).

(ii) *Nominal Weekly Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, States, 1911 to 1953.*—The following table shows for the period 1911 to 1953 the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage in each State, the weighted average rate for Australia in 1911 being taken as the base (= 1,000). The index numbers for 1911 are based on rates current at the end of December, annual averages not being available. For 1914 and subsequent years, however, the index numbers have been computed from the average of the rates current at the end of each quarter.

Nominal Wage (a) Index Numbers: Adult Males, States.

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage for Australia, 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1939	1941.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
N.S. Wales ..	1,000	1,093	1,862	2,012	1,851	1,871	2,007	2,947	2,973	3,259	3,649	4,358	5,167	5,690
Victoria ..	995	1,002	1,803	1,904	1,793	1,808	1,981	2,585	2,699	3,200	3,574	4,438	5,458	5,481
Queensland ..	997	1,015	1,879	1,975	1,799	1,888	1,975	2,580	2,649	3,131	3,474	4,377	5,473	5,280
S. Australia ..	1,011	1,091	1,997	1,891	1,738	1,728	1,932	2,440	2,814	3,130	3,831	4,637	5,424	5,384
W. Australia ..	1,152	1,223	1,812	1,960	1,743	1,959	2,100	2,897	2,888	3,226	3,993	4,557	5,325	5,917
Tasmania ..	799	1,027	1,745	1,810	1,628	1,738	1,831	2,512	2,891	3,149	3,477	4,441	5,178	5,718
Australia ..	1,000	1,081	1,826	1,972	1,753	1,816	1,997	2,938	2,918	3,210	3,590	4,495	5,241	5,530

(a) For a full week's work (excluding overtime).

(iii) *Effective or Real Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, States, 1911 to 1953.*—In obtaining the effective wage index numbers in the following table the nominal wage index numbers shown above have been divided by the corresponding retail price index numbers for the capital city and multiplied by 1,000.

Since the "C" series index numbers were not compiled for periods prior to November, 1914, it has been assumed for the purpose of the following table that fluctuations between 1911 (the base of the table) and 1914 in the "C" series would have been similar to the fluctuations observed in the "A" series.

Effective or Real Wage (a) Index Numbers for Adult Males: Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "C" series regimen.

(Base: Weighted Average Real Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1939	1941.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
N.S. Wales ..	..	925	1,073	1,130	1,210	1,297	1,187	1,310	1,359	1,395	1,436	1,430	1,428	1,450
Victoria ..	..	984	1,084	1,164	1,210	1,190	1,197	1,312	1,355	1,393	1,381	1,429	1,432	1,437
Queensland ..	..	1,022	1,227	1,290	1,350	1,366	1,341	1,197	1,379	1,407	1,451	1,408	1,494	1,490
S. Australia ..	..	914	1,034	1,090	1,137	1,147	1,158	1,291	1,311	1,392	1,388	1,439	1,430	1,445
W. Australia ..	..	1,043	1,096	1,152	1,199	1,300	1,279	1,348	1,377	1,379	1,419	1,477	1,479	1,483
Tasmania ..	..	902	984	1,108	1,130	1,133	1,142	1,288	1,334	1,326	1,371	1,418	1,432	1,439
Australia ..	1,000	948	1,089	1,151	1,210	1,211	1,191	1,318	1,357	1,392	1,430	1,419	1,438	1,450

(a) For a full week's work (excluding overtime).

In the above table the *effective* wage index numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. As the index numbers are

comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index number for any State over any period of years.

As retail prices (as shown by the "C" series index) rose by 4.8 per cent. in 1953, while nominal wages rose by 5.7 per cent., the *effective* wage index number rose from 1,438 to 1,450. Index numbers of nominal and effective wages as well as total and average weekly earnings for periods subsequent to 1952 appear in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

(iv) *Effective or Real Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, Australia, 1901 to 1951.* In Labour Report No. 40, page 70, a table was included showing, at intervals from 1901 to 1929 and for each year 1931 to 1951, similar index numbers for Australia as a whole under both the "A" and "C" series. For the reason referred to above, index numbers under the "A" series could not be published beyond 1937.

12. **Productive Activity.**—The tables on page 44 show the movement in *real* (or *effective*) wages, i.e., wages measured in terms of retail purchasing power. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production. The tables formerly published in this section relating to gross value of Australian production, material production per head of population and per person engaged in material production (*see* Labour Report No. 35) have been discontinued, as it has been found that the methods previously used in constructing these indexes do not give reliable results under conditions experienced in recent years. At this stage, no alternative methods have been devised to measure satisfactorily the productivity of the working population.

13. **Average Weekly Wage Earnings.**—(i) *Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings, All Industries.*—The following figures are derived from employment and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns (which prior to 1st September, 1954 covered approximately 80 per cent. of the total employment for Australia) and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilian wages and salaries only, pay and allowances of members of the armed forces being excluded.

Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES PAID. (£'000.)							
1945-49	4,066	3,378	1,563	947	689	144	11,687
1949-47	5,848	3,058	1,770	1,150	817	499	13,052
1947-48	6,076	4,719	2,060	1,369	954	492	16,570
1948-49	8,133	5,549	2,503	1,644	1,129	389	19,520
1949-50	9,018	6,379	2,835	1,894	1,115	972	22,107
1950-51	11,355	7,016	3,591	2,389	1,039	917	27,047
1951-52	14,191	9,816	4,319	3,018	2,105	1,059	34,684
1952-53	18,000	10,409	4,750	3,311	2,344	1,175	37,193
1953-54	19,941	11,395	5,065	3,561	2,589	1,280	39,840

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings—*continued*.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT, (c) (£.)							
1945-46	6.57	6.50	5.95	5.80	6.04	5.67	6.37
1946-47	6.81	6.86	6.00	6.10	6.18	5.94	6.59
1947-48	7.73	7.80	6.58	7.02	6.87	6.72	7.44
1948-49	8.73	8.81	7.93	8.03	7.75	7.59	8.44
1949-50	9.59	9.78	8.34	8.83	8.65	8.49	9.26
1950-51	11.46	11.70	9.82	10.58	10.23	9.99	11.09
1951-52	14.24	14.20	11.93	13.13	12.80	12.59	13.65
1952-53	15.50	15.49	13.32	14.58	14.13	13.97	14.95
1953-54	16.15	16.27	14.05	15.30	15.04	14.92	15.69

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory. (c) Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The same ratio has been used in each State, and because the average ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

(ii) *Average Weekly Wage Earnings Index Numbers.*—The following table shows, for "All Industries" and for "Manufacturing", the movement in average weekly wage earnings from 1945-46 to the June Quarter, 1954. The "All Industries" index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. The index for manufacturing industries for the years 1945-46 to 1952-53 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual factory returns. Figures subsequent to June, 1953 are preliminary estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns.

The index numbers show for "All Industries" and "Manufacturing" the movement in average earnings over a period of time. They do not, however, give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1945-46 = 1.000 and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

Average Weekly Wage Earnings (a) Index Numbers: Australia.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

(Base of each Series: Year 1945-46 = 1,000.)

Year.	All Industries (b)	Manufacturing.	Quarter.	All Industries (b)	Manufacturing.
1945-46	1,000	1,000	1951-52—March Qtr.	2,183	2,264
1946-47	1,037	1,050	June	2,249	2,310
1947-48	1,194	1,206	1952-53—Sept.	2,395	2,362
1948-49	1,322	1,395	Dec.	2,354	2,383
1949-50	1,451	1,505	March	2,362	2,405
			June	2,377	2,427
1950-51	1,742	1,810	1953-54—Sept.	2,445	2,458
1951-52	2,145	2,213	Dec.	2,439	2,459
1952-53	2,350	2,391	March	2,491	2,513
1953-54	2,492	2,490	June	2,477	2,587

(a) Including salaries. (b) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

§ 3. Standard Hours of Work.

1. **General.**—In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the index numbers on pages 40-43 of this Labour Report. The first year shown is 1914 at which time the 48-hour week was recognized as a standard working week for most industries. The main features of the reduction of hours from 48 to 40 per week are summarized below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of labour is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

2. **The 44-hour Week.**—No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925 although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to Timber Workers, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and reintroduced the 48-hour week in the case of the two above-mentioned unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1st July, 1925, granting the 44-hour standard week to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements in that State. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4th January, 1926.

In 1927 after an exhaustive inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

3. **The 40-hour Week.**—(i) *Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.*—Soon after the cessation of hostilities in the 1939-45 War applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October, 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1st July, 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements and in Queensland similar legislation which provided for the 40-hour week in that State to become operative from 1st January, 1948, was introduced in Parliament.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in its judgment on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10th October, 1947. On 27th October, 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court after hearing applications by unions approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6th November, 1947, granted the 40-hour week to employees under its jurisdiction from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in January, 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(ii) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.*—In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming that "one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation has been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week".* This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

§ 4. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—The concept of a "basic" or "living" wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted "that the dominant factor in fixing the basic wage . . . is the economic or productivity factor and that the basic wage must be the highest that industry as a whole can pay."†

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may, for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any State, make an order or award altering the basic wage (that is to say, that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the

* 77 C.A.R., p. 595.

† 44 C.A.R., p. 57.

industry in which, the person is employed) or the principles upon which it is computed. In practice, the Court holds general basic wage inquiries and its findings are then applied to industrial awards within its jurisdiction. In New South Wales and South Australia, in general, the State industrial authorities are required to adopt the relevant basic wage prescribed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. In Victoria and Tasmania, where the Wages Boards systems operate, no provision is included in the industrial Acts for the declaration of a basic wage, although, in fact, the Wages Boards have generally adopted basic wages based on those of the Commonwealth Court. In Queensland and Western Australia the determination of a basic wage is a function of the respective State Industrial or Arbitration Courts, and, subject to State legislation, these Courts have regard to the rates determined by the Commonwealth Court.

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, are determined by these authorities. The basic wage and the "secondary" wage, where prescribed, make up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term minimum wage (as distinct from the basic wage) is used currently to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

In § 1 of this chapter (pages 26-32) particulars are given of the current Commonwealth and State industrial Acts and the industrial authorities established by these Acts. The powers of these authorities include the determination and variation of basic wage rates.

2. **The Commonwealth Basic Wage.**—(i) *Early Judgments.*—The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by way of an order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906 in the matter of an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed by him at the Sunshine Harvester Works, Victoria, was "fair and reasonable".

The Commonwealth Parliament had by the Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable". Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and defined the standard of a "fair and reasonable" minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to "the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community".* The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the "Harvester Judgment") was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five".† According to a rough allocation by the Judge, the constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The "Harvester" standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance

* C.A.B., p. 1.

† The average number of dependent children per family was apparently regarded by the Court as about four, although statistical information available at the time did not permit of exact figures being ascertained. For particulars of available information which may have been considered by the Court, see Labour Report No. 41, footnote on page 73.

of the retail price index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series) for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. The basic wage rates for towns were thereafter varied with regard to variations in the respective retail price index numbers. Court practice was to equate the retail price index number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 to the "Harvester" rate of 42s. per week (or the base of the index (1,000) to 48s. per week). At intervals thereafter as awards came before it for review, the Court usually revised the basic wage rate of the award in proportion to variations in the retail price index. In some country towns certain "loadings" were added by the Court to wage rates so derived to offset the effect of lower housing standards, and consequently lower rents, on the index numbers for these towns.

Over the period of its operation, the adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard was the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. During the period of rapidly rising prices towards the end of the 1914-18 War, strong criticism developed that this system did not adequately maintain the "Harvester" equivalents. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire as to what it would actually cost a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age to live in a reasonable standard of comfort, and as to how the basic wage might be automatically adjusted to maintain purchasing power. The Commission's Reports were presented in November, 1920 and April, 1921.* An application by the Unions to have the amounts arrived at by the inquiry declared as basic wage rates was not accepted by the Court because they were considerably in advance of existing rates and grave doubts were expressed by members of the Court as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

The system of making automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index ("A" series) was first introduced in 1921. The practice then adopted was to calculate the adjustments to the basic wage quarterly on the index number for the preceding quarter. Previously adjustments had been made sporadically in relation to retail price indexes for the previous calendar year or the year ended with the preceding quarter. The practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments on a sliding scale continued until the Court's judgment of 12th September, 1953.†

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added by the Court‡ as a general "loading" to the weekly basic wage, for the purpose of maintaining, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. This loading continued until 1934.

(ii) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1930-31, 1932, 1933.*—No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that which resulted from the automatic adjustments due to falling retail prices. The Court held a general inquiry, and, while declining to make any change in the existing method of calculating the basic wage, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931.§ The Court refused in June, 1932, applications by employee organizations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent. reduction of wage rates.¶ In May,

* See LALOR Report No. 31, 1921, pp. 103 and 104 for a *summary* of the Commission's findings, 1920, pp. 34-37. 2 30 C.A.M. p. 34. 2 30 C.A.M. p. 34. 2 30 C.A.M. p. 34.

1933 the Court again refused to cancel the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates, but decided that the existing method of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the "A" series retail price index number had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent. In order to rectify this the Court adopted the "D" series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.*

(iii) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.*—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued to be the theoretical basis of the basic wage of the Commonwealth Court until the Court's judgment, delivered on 17th April, 1934,† declared new basic wage rates to operate from 1st May, 1934. The new rates were declared on the basis of the relative "C" series retail price index numbers for the various cities for the December quarter, 1933, and ranged from 61s. for Brisbane to 67s. for Sydney and Hobart, the average wage for the six capital cities being 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred from the "A" and the "D" series to the "C" series of index numbers.‡ The base of the index (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. per week. The new basic wage for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" series, without the "Powers' 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction. For further particulars of the judgment in this inquiry see Labour Report No. 26, p. 76.

(iv) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.*—In May and June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage. The unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on index numbers then current would have represented an average increase of about 10s. per week. The chief features of the judgment, delivered on 23rd June,§ were :—

(a) Amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" additional to the rates payable under the 1934 judgment. The wage assessed on the 1934 basis was designated in the new judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. These loadings, referred to as "Prosperity" loadings, were 6s. for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; 4s. for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart; and 5s. for the six capitals basic wage. "Prosperity" loadings for the basic wage for provincial towns in each State, for combinations of towns and combinations of capital cities, and for railway, maritime and pastoral workers were also provided for in the judgment.

(b) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 1s. per week instead of 2s.

(c) The basis of the adjustment of the "needs" portion of the wage in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index numbers was transferred from the "C" series to a special "Court" series based upon the "C" series. (See page 5.)

(d) Female and junior rates were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

* 32 C.A.R., p. 99. For further particulars see Labour Report No. 22, pp. 45-6 and Labour Report No. 26, pp. 45-6. † 33 C.A.R., p. 144. ‡ 34 C.A.R., p. 144. § 37 C.A.R., p. 503. For explanation of the "A", "C" and "D" series see pages 4 and 5 of this Report.

The main parts of the judgment were reprinted in Labour Report No. 28, pp. 77-87.

(v) *Judgment, December, 1939.*—The Commonwealth Court on 19th December, 1939 heard an application by trade unions for an alteration in the date of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the variations in the "Court" series of index numbers. On the same day, the Court directed that such adjustments be made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August or November, one month earlier than the then current practice.*

(vi) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940.*—On 5th August, 1940 the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by the combined unions for an increase in the existing basic wage by raising the value of 1,000 (the base of the "C" series index upon which the "Court" series was based) from 81s. to 100s. per week, and the incorporation of the existing "Prosperity" loadings, in the new rate mentioned. In its judgment of 7th February, 1941† the Court unanimously refused to grant any increase, and decided that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30th June, 1941. The application was refused mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions.

Concerning the concept of a basic wage providing for the needs of a specific family unit, Chief Judge Beeby in his judgment stated:—"The Court has always conceded that the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing a basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family, or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end economic possibilities have always been the determining factor . . . what should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook."

The Chief Judge suggested that the basic wage should be graded according to family responsibilities and that, notwithstanding the increase in aggregate wages, a reapportionment of national income to those with more than one dependent child would be of advantage to the Commonwealth. The relief afforded to those who needed it would more than offset the inflationary tendency of provision for a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. If a scheme of this nature were established, as recently announced by the Commonwealth Government,‡ future fixations of the basic wage would be greatly simplified.

(vii) *"Interim" Basic Wage Inquiry, 1946.*—The Court, on 25th November, 1946, commenced the hearing of this case as the result of (a) an application made on 30th October, 1946 (during the course of the Standard Hours Case) by the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth for the restoration to the Full Court List of certain adjourned 1940 basic wage applications (see (vi) above); (b) a number of fresh cases which had come to the Court since 1941; and (c) an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions on behalf of trade unions for an "interim" basic wage declaration.

* 44 C.A.R., p. 520.

† 44 C.A.R., p. 41.

‡ See page 81 for particulars.

Judgment was delivered on 13th December, 1946,* whereby an increase of 7s. was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month of December, 1946, except in the case of casual and maritime workers for whom the increase operated from 1st December.

For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" series of index numbers was created by increasing the base index number (1923-27) from 81.0 to 87.0. The "Court" series index number calculated on this base for the September quarter, 1946 effected an increase in the basic wage for the weighted average of the six capital cities (as a whole) from 93s. to 100s. A similar increase of 7s. was recorded in the basic wage for each capital city except Hobart where the amount was 6s. All "loadings" on the basic wage were retained at their existing amounts unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

This new series was designated "Court Index (Second Series)" to distinguish it from the Court Index (First Series) which was introduced after the 1937 Basic Wage Inquiry. The new "Court" index numbers were obtained by multiplying the "C" series retail price index numbers (Base: 1923-27 = 1.000) by the factor 0.087, and taking the result to the first decimal place.

The wage rates for adult females and juveniles were to be increased proportionately to the increase granted to adult males, the amount of the increase being determined by the provisions in each award. For further particulars of the judgment see Labour Report No. 35, p. 85.

(viii) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949-50.*—This case finalized that begun in 1949 and continued in 1946 (see above). In 1946, during the hearing of the Standard Hours Inquiry and following the restoration to the Full Court List of applications for an increased basic wage, the Chief Judge ruled that the claim for an increase in the basic wage should be heard concurrently with the "40-hour week" claims then before the Court. The unions, however, objected to this course being followed, and, on appeal to the High Court, that Court in March, 1947, gave a decision which resulted in the Arbitration Court proceeding with the "Hours" Case to its conclusion.

The Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949-50, finally opened in February, 1949, and the general hearing of the unions' claims was commenced on 17th May, 1949. Evidence was completed on 22nd August, 1950, and the three Judges (Kelly C.J., Foster and Dunphy J.J.) delivered separate judgments on 12th October, 1950.† In those judgments, which were in the nature of general declarations, a majority of the Court (Foster and Dunphy J.J.) was of the opinion that the basic wage for adult males should be increased by £1 per week, and that for adult females should be 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. Kelly C.J., dissenting, considered that no increase in either the male or female wage was justified.

On 24th October, 1950 and 23rd November, 1950 the Court made further declarations regarding the "Prosperity" loading of 1937 (see page 51), which was being paid at rates between 3s. and 6s. per week according to localities, etc., and the future basis of quarterly adjustments. The "Prosperity" loading was standardized at a uniform rate of 5s. per week for all localities and was declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage. The Court also declared that the "War" loadings were not part of the basic wage.

* 57 C.A.R., p. 603.

† 68 C.A.R., p. 613.

With regard to other "loadings" the Court, on 17th November, 1950, proceeded to examine the individual awards in the claims before it, for the purpose of determining to what extent such "loadings" formed part of the basic wage. Any "loading" declared to be part of the basic wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity, but apart from the special case of the Australian Capital Territory there were very few "loadings" which fell within this category.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December, 1950, in all cases being the "needs" rate (2nd Series) on the indexes of the September quarter, 1950 plus a flat-rate addition of £1, together with the standardized "Prosperity" loading of 5s.

The basic wage rate for the six capital cities (weighted average) arrived at by the Court after applying the foregoing declarations was £8 2s., comprising £6 17s. "needs" (2nd Series) plus 5s. uniform "Prosperity" loading plus the £1 addition. The declaration provided that the whole of this basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1951, on the basis of the index numbers for the December quarter, 1950. For this purpose the new rate of £8 2s. was equated to the "C" series retail price index number 1572 for the six capital cities (weighted average) for the September quarter, 1950. From this equation was derived a new "Court" Index (Third Series) with 103.0 equated to 1,000 in the "C" Series Index.

The basic wage rates operative in November, 1950, in comparison with those operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950, are shown below :—

Date of Operation.	Sydney.	Mel-bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
November, 1950 ..	140 0	143 0	135 0	137 0	130 0	139 0	142 0
December, 1950 ..	105 0	102 0	154 0	158 0	100 0	100 0	102 0

(ix) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.*—On 5th August, 1952 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing claims by :—

1. The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organizations—

- (a) that the basic wage for adult males be reduced ;
- (b) that the basic wage for adult females be reduced ;
- (c) that the standard hours of work be increased ;
- (d) that the system of adjusting the basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers be abandoned.

2. The Metal Trades Federation, an association of employees' organizations, that the basic wage for adult males be increased, which would also result in increasing the amount, though not the proportion it bears to the basic wage for adult males, of the basic wage for adult females.

A number of Governments, organizations and other bodies obtained leave to intervene and in this role the Australian Council of Trade Unions supported the claims of the Metal Trades Federation.

The Court consisted of Kelly *C.J.*, Foster, Kirby, Dunphy, Wright, McIntyre and Morgan, *J.J.*, but before the hearing of evidence commenced Wright *J.* withdrew and during the hearing of the case Foster *J.* withdrew from the bench. The Court gave its decision on 12th September, 1953, and stated that reasons for its decision would be delivered later. Before the reasons for the judgment could be delivered McIntyre *J.*, who had been ill during the case, died.

In the early stages of the case the employers applied for an immediate and separate hearing on the question of suspension of the basic wage adjustment provisions in awards. The Court, however, after hearing argument, indicated that it was not satisfied that a sufficient case had been made out for such a separate hearing.

Evidence in the employers' case began on 16th September, 1952. On completion of the employers' case the counsel for employee organizations submitted that there was "no case to answer" and asked for the dismissal of the case. The Court rejected this claim and the hearing of evidence for the employee organizations was concluded on 11th September, 1953.

The decision of the Court, announced on 12th September, 1953, was expressed in the following terms:—

- "1. The employers' applications for reduction of the current basic wages for adult males and for reduction of the current basic wages for adult females are refused.
 2. The employers' applications for an increase of the standard hours of work in the industries covered thereby are refused.
 3. The employers' applications for omission or deletion of clauses or sub-clauses providing for the adjustment of basic wages are granted.
 4. The Unions' applications for increases of basic wages are refused.
- The Court makes orders accordingly, to operate as from today.

The reasons for the above decision will be delivered at a later date.

The form of the appropriate orders will be settled by the Industrial Registrar."

The reasons for the above decision were delivered on 27th October, 1953.

The Court in the course of its judgment said that in the present case nothing had been put before the Court in support of a departure from its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain. If the Court is at any time asked to fix a basic wage on a true needs basis, the question of whether such a method is correct in principle and all questions as to the size of the family unit remain open.

No evidence was submitted in the inquiry to suggest that the basic wage in its character of a "foundational wage" of providing, or helping to provide, a just and reasonable standard of living to employees whose income is based or dependent upon it, was inadequate, and the arguments of both the employers and employees were directed towards a basic wage based on the capacity of industry to pay.

The Court, in reviewing the claims of the respondents, in the light of the existing economic situation, indicated that although aware of the difficulties besetting industry and of the dependence of Australia's prosperity upon that large part of her productive effort whose rewards are conditioned by good seasons and whose prices are largely beyond her control, the Court

was satisfied that the employers had not discharged the onus of proving that the existing situation called for a reduction of general standards either in the matter of the basic wage or in the matter of the ordinary working week. The Court was satisfied that there could be, in the existing situation, no increase in the basic wage, as was claimed by the Metal Trades Federation.

The Court decided to discontinue the system of automatically adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers while the basic wage was assessed on the capacity of industry. It was considered that "the further the Court has withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs, the less has become the justification for keeping the nominal wage 'automatically adjusted' during the currency of an award".* Moreover, there was no ground for assuming that the capacity of industry to pay will be maintained at the same level or that it will rise or fall coincidentally with the purchasing power of money. The Court found that the system of automatic adjustments had undoubtedly been an accelerating factor in the rapid increase in prices in Australia particularly in the years 1951 and 1952 and this factor supported the Court's decision to discontinue the system.

In regard to the basic wage for female employees the Court decided that no basis for a review of the existing ratio which the female basic wage bore to the male basic wage existed on the material presented to it, the Court being satisfied that industry had the capacity to maintain the existing female basic wage rates.

In rejecting the claim for an increase in the standard hours of work, the Court considered that the industry of the country was healthy and prosperous enough at present to sustain the existing standard (i.e., 40 hours per week).

The Court intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", direct their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, such as indicated by a study of—

- Employment.
- Investment.
- Production and Productivity.
- Overseas Trade.
- Overseas Balances.
- Competitive position of secondary industry.
- Retail Trade.

In order to remove certain misconceptions about the function of the Court it was stated during the course of the judgment that "the Arbitration Court is neither a social nor an economic legislature. Its function under Section 25 of the Act is to prevent or settle specific industrial disputes".† However, this function must be exercised in the social and economic setting of the time at which it makes its decision. It must settle industrial disputes upon terms which seem to it to be just, having regard to conditions which exist at the time of its decision. In addition, the Court stressed that "the primary rule that a claimant is required to substantiate his claim should always be observed."<‡

In accordance with its decision to abolish the automatic adjustment clause from its awards, the Court began, on 21st October, 1953, to deal with awards which were not actually affected by the original order. During this process the Court announced that it had no other method in mind in

* 77 C.A.R., p. 497.

† Ibid., p. 30.

‡ Ibid., p. 31.

substitution of the automatic adjustment clauses. In fact the only issue before the Court was the abolition or retention of the adjustment principle and that issue had been determined. The basic wage as fixed by the Court in the new or amended clauses in awards was that operating from August, 1953, and no provision was made for its automatic quarterly adjustment.

The last such adjustment had been made on the "Court" series retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1953.

After the Court had amended all the awards listed before it as a result of applications by one of the parties to the awards, the Court, on its own motion under Section 49 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, listed those awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties and then proceeded to delete the clauses providing for the automatic adjustment of the basic wage.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to vary awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

(x) *Rates Operative, Principal Towns.*—The "basic" wage rates of the Commonwealth Court for adult males and females, operative in the principal towns of Australia as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, are shown in the following table:—

Commonwealth Basic Wage : Weekly Rates(a), November, 1954.

City or Town.	Rate of Wage.		City or Town.	Rate of Wage.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales—			Western Australia—		
Sydney	243 0	182 0	Perth	236 0	177 0
Newcastle (b) ..	243 0	182 0	Kalgoorlie	243 0	182 0
Port Kembla-Woll-			Geraldton	240 0	186 6
ongong (b)	243 0	182 0	Five Towns (c) ..	237 0	177 6
Broken Hill	247 0	185 0			
Five Towns (c) ..	242 0	181 6	Tasmania—		
Victoria—			Hobart	242 0	181 6
Melbourne	235 0	176 0	Lanceston	238 0	178 6
Geelong (d)	235 0	176 0	Queenstown	233 0	174 6
Warrnambool (d) ..	235 0	176 0	Five Towns (c) ..	240 0	180 0
Mildura (d)	235 0	176 0			
Yallourn (d)	241 6	181 0	Thirty Towns (c) ..	236 0	177 0
Five Towns (c) ..	235 0	176 0			
Queensland—			Six Capital Cities (c) ..	236 0	177 0
Brisbane	218 0	163 6	Australian Capital Ter-		
Five Towns (c) ..	219 0	164 0	ritory—		
South Australia—			Canberra	238 0	178 6
Adelaide	231 0	173 0			
Whyalla and Iron			Northern Territory(e)—		
Knob	236 0	177 0	Darwin	255 0	191 0
Five Towns (c) ..	230 0	172 6	South of 20th Paral-		
			lel	242 0	181 0

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953. By decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 15th September, 1953, automatic adjustment of basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers was discontinued in Commonwealth awards. The rates shown are still operative. (b) Based on Sydney. (c) Weighted average. (d) Based on Melbourne. (e) See pp. 67 and 68 regarding special loadings.

The rate for provincial towns, other than those mentioned above, is 3s. less than that for their respective capital cities.

The rate for adult females is 75 per cent. of the male rate.

A table of Basic Wage Rates from 1923 to 1954 will be found in Section VIII. of the Appendix.

3. Basic Wage Rates for Females.—(i) *General.*—In its judgment of 17th April, 1934, wherein the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration laid down the basis of its "needs" basic wage for adult males, the Court made the following statement in regard to the female rate:—

"The Court does not think it necessary or desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for female employees. Generally speaking they carry no family responsibilities. The minimum wage should, of course, never be too low for the reasonable needs of the employee, but those needs may vary in different industries. In the variations now to be made the proportion in each award of the minimum wage for females to that of males will be preserved."

The previous practice of the Court was therefore continued whereby each judge granted such proportion of the male rate as he deemed suited to the nature of the industry and the general circumstances of the case. Generally speaking, this proportion was in the vicinity of 54 per cent. of the male rate, although in some cases the proportion was about 56 per cent.

Until 1942 this continued to be substantially the practice of all Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and in the main its continuance was then made mandatory by Part V. of the National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations which "pegged" as at 10th February, 1942, all rates of remuneration previously prevailing in any employment. The only exceptions allowed were variations to rectify anomalies, variations resultant from hearings pending prior to 10th February, 1942 and "cost of living" variations.

In March, 1942, however, special action was taken to constitute a Women's Employment Board in conjunction with measures to encourage women to undertake, in war-time, work which would normally have been performed by men. This Board was given special jurisdiction to determine terms and conditions of such employment. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and State Industrial Tribunals continued to determine rates of pay, etc., of women engaged in what may broadly be described as "women's work" in the pre-war sense, while the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board was made to cover women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men or in new work which immediately prior to the outbreak of the war was not performed in Australia by any person.

In July, 1944, National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations authorized the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to make comprehensive investigations (a) as to whether minimum rates of wage payable to females in industries considered by the Government to be necessary for war purposes were unreasonably low in comparison with minimum rates payable to females in other essential industries, (b) if so, as to whether it was in the national interest, and fair and just, to increase such rates, and (c) as to the amount of such increases. Determinations could be made for any period specified by the Court but not extending beyond six months after the end of the war. In making such determinations the Court was not bound by Part V. of the National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations,

although such regulations applied to the new rates after determination. The objective of the National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations was to remove unreasonable disparities which were creating justified discontent and impeding the manpower authority in redistributing female labour in vital industries. This review commenced in the Court on 23rd February, 1945 and ended on 23rd March, judgment being reserved.

Judgment was delivered by the Full Court on 4th May, 1945,* to the effect that, in regard to (a) above, the majority of the Full Court (Piper C.J., O'Mara and Kelly JJ.) found itself unable to declare that the rates in the "referred"† industries were unreasonably low compared with those in the three industries submitted by the Crown and the Union representatives as the standard rates for comparison, namely, those of the Clothing, Rubber and Metal industries, and that there was consequently no necessity to answer question (b). In a minority judgment, Drake-Brockman and Foster JJ. answered (a) and (b) in the affirmative.

Following this negative result, the Government, by National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations (S.R. 1945, No. 139) dated 13th August, 1945, provided in respect of "vital" industries specified by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette* that the remuneration of females employed therein should not be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate. The validity of this Regulation was challenged in the High Court by Australian Textiles Pty. Ltd., but in a judgment dated 3rd December, 1945 the Court (Starke J. dissenting) held that the Regulations were a valid exercise of the powers under the National Security Act 1939-1943. The rates under this Regulation commenced to operate from 31st August, 1945.

As from 12th October, 1944, the Women's Employment Board was abolished and the Chairman of the Board (A. W. Foster) was made a judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The function of the Board under the Women's Employment Act then devolved upon the Court as constituted by a judge designated by the Chief Judge. (See S.R. 1944, No. 149.)

The following sub-sections give a brief account of the functions allotted to and of the principles followed by the Women's Employment Board, and a summary of an important judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1943 stating the principles followed by the Court in fixing the basic rates payable to female workers and the difference between the rates payable to the women engaged in "women's work" and those payable to the special group of women engaged in "men's work" in war-time under the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board. The judgment also dealt with the question of "anomalies" as between the rates payable to the two classes of women workers.

(i) *Women's Employment Board*.—The functions of the Women's Employment Board were specified by the Women's Employment Act 1942.‡ The purpose of the Act as expressed in the title was "to encourage and regulate the employment of women for the purpose of aiding the prosecution of the present war". The jurisdiction of the Board was limited to females employed (after 2nd March, 1942) on work usually performed by males or which, immediately prior to the outbreak of the war, was not performed in Australia by any person.

* 51 C.A.R., p. 614. † Twelve vital industries were "referred" by the Government for consideration. ‡ The Board was originally created under regulations under the National Security Act 1939-1940 dated 25th March, 1942 (Statutory Rules 1942, No. 149), but owing to the disallowance of such regulations by the Senate on 12nd September, 1942, the Board operated under the Women's Employment Act, No. 55 of 1942, as from 6th October, 1942, which validated all previous decisions, etc., of the first Board (created on 15th June, 1942). The second Board was created on 16th November, 1942.

The functions of the Board briefly were to decide what work and what female workers came within its jurisdiction (as defined) and the terms and conditions upon which women might be so employed including hours and special conditions as to safety, welfare and health. The Board was required to fix rates of payment for such women with regard to their efficiency and productivity in relation to that of males engaged in such work and the Regulations provided that payment to females (engaged on "men's work") should be not less than 60 per cent. nor more than 100 per cent. of the male rate.

The Board ceased to function in 1944 but the Women's Employment Regulations continued to operate until 1949, when, by a judgment of the High Court, such continuation was declared invalid. A summary of the activities of the Board during its period of operation was given in previous issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 84).

(iii) *Judgments by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.*—On 24th March, 1943, a case involving determination of general principles as to rates of wage of female employees not within the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board was remitted to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration by the Minister for Labour and National Service under Regulation 9 of the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations, particularly as affecting female workers at Government small arms ammunition factories. The rates in these cases were considered by their trade union to be anomalous compared with those awarded by the Women's Employment Board to certain other women employed in those factories. The Court, in its judgment dated 17th June, 1943,* rejected the contentions of the union (The Arms Explosives and Munition Workers Federation of Australia) and enunciated in full the principles followed by the Court in determining female rates of wages within its jurisdiction.

In order to place the matter in perspective in its relation to the basic wage for males, the Court traced the history of the principles on which the basic wage for males was determined from its original declaration by Mr. Justice Higgins in his "Harvester" judgment of 1907 (see pp. 49-50 of this Report) and continued—

"Although since 1930, when the 'economic or productivity factor' emerged as the 'dominant factor' in the problem of assessment [of the basic wage of adult male employees], the adequacy of the wage to meet the requirements of any 'specified family unit' has been only a subsidiary consideration, subsidiary that is to say to the question of the capacity of the national production to sustain a particular wage level, it is plain that the Court has not held that its basic wage has been fixed at too low a figure to meet the normal and reasonable needs of a family of husband, wife and at least one child. Nor has its adequacy to that extent been questioned. In this sense it can still be regarded as a family wage, inasmuch as it has been accepted as sufficient at all events to provide 'frugal comfort' for a man, his wife and at least one dependent child. For present purposes it is enough to say that, until a proper investigation demonstrates the contrary to be the case, we cannot but hold that the amount provided is more than sufficient to meet the normal and reasonable requirements of an unmarried worker with no dependants to support out of his earnings. And the same may be said of the living or basic wages determined by authorities functioning under State legislation as appropriate for male

* 50 C.A.R., p. 191.

employees within their jurisdiction. The method of assessment of wage rates for adult male workers adopted and followed by industrial authorities throughout Australia has been to fix a basic wage portion adequate for the estimated needs of some family group and to add to that some additional payment in recognition of the skill or experience possessed by the worker or the special conditions met with in his particular occupation. The basic wage portion has had no reference to work value; it has been assessed in accordance with needs and it has never been either held or suggested to be inadequate to meet the normal and reasonable needs not only of the worker himself but also of his wife and at least one dependent child."

The Court in its judgment then set out decisions arrived at by various Commonwealth and State Courts since 1912 when the Commonwealth Court first dealt directly with the problem of women's wages. Mr. Justice Higgins dealt with the case, and stated "I fixed the minimum in 1907 of 7s. per day by finding the sum which would meet the normal needs of an average employee, one of his normal needs being the need for domestic life. If he has a wife and children, he is under an obligation—even a legal obligation—to maintain them. How is such a minimum applicable to the case of a woman . . . ? She is not, unless perhaps in very exceptional circumstances, under any such obligation. The minimum cannot be based on exceptional cases."

In respect of the "minimum rate" enjoined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, he held that "Nothing is clearer than that the 'minimum rate' referred to in Section 40 means the minimum rate for a class of workers, those who do work of a certain character. If blacksmiths are the class of workers, the minimum rate must be such as recognizes that blacksmiths are usually men. If fruit-pickers are the class of workers, the minimum rate must be such as recognizes that, up to the present at least, most of the pickers are men (although women have been usually paid less), and that men and women are fairly in competition as to that class of work. If milliners are the class of workers, the minimum rate must, I think, be such as recognizes that all or nearly all milliners are women, and that men are not usually in competition with them."

In its review the Court stated "the fixation of the basic wage for women at amounts below 60 per cent. of that fixed for men has been general in the awards and determinations of this Court and other industrial authorities of Australia".

The Court laid down general principles in the following words:—

"It is beyond question that the general rule adopted and followed by the Australian industrial authorities in the assessment of wages for adult women workers, engaged upon work suitable for women in which they cannot fairly be said to be in competition with men for employment, has been and still is to fix a foundational amount, calculated with reference to the needs of a single woman who has to pay for her board and lodging, has to maintain herself out of her earnings, but has no dependants to support; and to add to this foundational or basic amount such marginal amounts as may be appropriate in recognition of the particular skill or experience of the particular workers in question or as compensation for the particular conditions which they encounter in their occupations

"Just as the wages for male workers are assessed by adopting first a foundational wage—the basic wage—and adding to it marginal amounts fixed according to the relative skill and experience of particular workers or groups of workers, or to the special conditions they encounter, so too are women's wages, for work suitable to them in which they will not be disadvantaged by male competition, fixed by adding to a foundational or basic amount analogous margins. But in each case the foundational wage is in principle and justice different. The man's basic wage is more than sufficient for his personal needs; it purports to provide him with enough to support some family. The woman's, on the other hand, purports to be enough for her to maintain herself only. No allowance is made for the support of any dependants. The man's wage has been measured by this Court with reference to the dominating factor of the productive capacity of industry to sustain it and with due regard consequently to what its application in industry will mean, to the marginal structure which rises above it, and to the consequent wages which will in accordance with established rules and practice be paid to women and to minors.

"In the course of the hearing the Chief Judge drew attention to the necessity which would occur, if women's rates were to be assessed on the basis that relative efficiency and productivity (as between men and women) were to constitute the dominant factor, for a review of the principles in accordance with which the basic wage has been determined. That this necessity would arise must be apparent. For the basic wage for adult males has been fixed at as high an amount as the Court has thought practicable in all the circumstances of the case, including the circumstance of the existing proportionate levels of wages for women and minors. The share of men workers in the fruits of production will need to be reduced if women are to participate therein on an equal footing, or on a better footing generally than that to which they have hitherto been held to be entitled.

"It is desirable that we should indicate as clearly as possible the effect of the conclusions to which the review of the principles of wage assessment we have made has led us. It is that, so long as the foundational or basic wage for women is assessed according to a standard different from that which is the basis of the foundational or basic wage—a family wage—for men, the Court will not, in the exercise of its function of adjudicating between opposing interests, raise the general level of women's minimum wages in occupations suitable for women, and in which they do not encounter considerable competition from men, according to a comparison of their efficiency and productivity with the efficiency and productivity of men doing substantially similar work. To do so would at once depress the relative standard of living of the family as a group, and of its individual members, as compared with that of the typical single woman wage-earner."*

In December, 1943,† *Drake-Brockman J.* of this Court, in dealing with women employees in the Clothing (Dressmaking and Tailoring Sections) and Rubber industries, awarded for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter as a "flat rate" for the industry 75 per cent. of the "needs" basic wage, plus the "prosperity" and "industry" loadings ordinarily applicable. The reason for this action was (in the words of the

* 30 C.A.R. 11, 101. † 32 C.A.R. pp. 132 and 143.

judgment) as follows: "it was also common ground [between all the parties] that wastage of the employees in the industry during the last three years had been exceptionally heavy and that it was essential that some means should be found to attract women to the industry and thereafter to retain them for some reasonable period of time after they had been trained."

In July, 1944, the National Security (Female Minimum Wage) Regulations extended the discretion of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in fixing female minimum wage rates in "vital" industries in war-time as briefly described on page 58.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1947 (see Labour Report No. 37, page 50) provided amongst other things that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award altering . . . (d) the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry." As the result of doubts which arose as to the powers of the Commissioners to "fix" a basic wage, the matter came before the Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for clarification at the instance of several trade unions. Judgment was delivered on 27th July, 1948, and it was held that Conciliation Commissioners had jurisdiction to fix the female rates in question under the provisions of the Act, but it was also held that the provision referred only to the basic element in any prescribed female rates. Where, however, such a prescribed rate did not specifically fix or disclose the basic wage element, the appropriate Conciliation Commissioner had to fix the rate, and when such rate had been fixed its alteration became a matter for the Court. In view of the fact that there were fifteen Commissioners whose views might differ as to the element of the rates of pay of adult females which could be ascribed to an adult female basic wage analogous to the basic wage for adult males, the Government in December, 1948, passed an Act (No. 77 of 1948) further amending the above-mentioned Act to authorize the Court—and the Court alone—to fix the basic rate by providing that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award . . . (d) determining or altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry."

A further amending Act (No. 86 of 1949) empowered the Court to determine or alter a "basic wage for adult females" which was defined as "that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed."

At the end of the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53) the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration by a majority decision fixed a new basic weekly wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.

In the 1951-52 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers claimed a reduction in the proportion the female basic wage bore to the male basic wage from 75 to 60 per cent. and based this claim on two grounds. The employers claimed that the existing ratio was unjust and unreasonable having regard to the principles of male basic wage fixation and also that the existing ratio constituted an additional burden on employers at a time when the economy was adversely affected by the level of wage costs. The first contention was based on the fact that the male basic wage was a family

wage whereas the female basic wage was to provide for only one person. The Court in its judgment stated that "no evidence was presented to enable it to assess the reasonable needs either of a family group, typical, average or appropriate or of a typical or average woman wage-earner whose wage should be within the concept of the definition of 'basic wage' in section 25" (of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act).

On the second contention, the judgment stated that "the Court finds it impossible to say that the higher ratio of the women's basic wage to the men's, adopted by the 1950 decision, has resulted to date in either a significant degree of unemployment amongst women or, generally speaking, a comparatively greater wages cost burden having to be carried, at the expense of reasonable profits, by enterprises employing a relatively higher proportion of women workers."* The Court decided that there was no basis for a review of the existing ratio and ordered that the female basic wage should remain at 75 per cent. of the male basic wage.

4. *Australian Territories.*—(i) *Australian Capital Territory.*—Prior to 1922 the lowest rate payable to an unskilled labourer was not defined as a basic wage, as all wages were paid under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission as a lump sum for the particular occupation in which the worker was employed. But in 1922 an Industrial Board commenced to operate under a local Ordinance (see page 28). A summary of the decisions made by the Industrial Board during its period of operation was given in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 89).

By an amending Ordinance, No. 4 of 1949, the Industrial Board was abolished and its functions were transferred to authorities established under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Industrial matters are now determined by either the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or the Conciliation Commissioner assigned to the Australian Capital Territory. It was provided, however, that all existing orders and agreements should continue to operate subject to later orders, awards and determinations made by the Court or Commissioner.

In reviewing the Australian Capital Territory awards following its decision of 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the Canberra basic wage at £8 5s. per week for adult males, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.† This amount was the "needs" basic wage as expressed by the Court's Second Series index number for Canberra for the September quarter, 1950, with the prescribed addition of £1 5s. The new rate represented an increase of 13s. 6d. a week over that previously payable.

The rate payable in the Territory (in respect only of workers outside the Commonwealth Public Service), operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 238s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Commonwealth Court's decision in the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry (see page 54).

(ii) *Northern Territory.*—The determination of the basic wage for this Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

There are, in fact, two basic wages operating—(a) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude, and generally referred to as the "Darwin" rate, and (b) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These are calculated on different bases as set out in the following paragraphs.

* 77 C.A.R., p. 504.

† 59 C.A.R., p. 456.

(a) *The Darwin Basic Wage.*—This wage was first determined by the Court in 1915* when the Deputy President (Powers J.) awarded a rate of £3 17s. per week, or 1s. 9d. per hour, for an unskilled labourer, which included an allowance of 4s. for lost time.

The basic wage level again came under consideration when the wage for carpenters and joiners was reviewed by Mr. Justice Powers in 1916–17.† The Judge referred to an agreement dated 2nd June, 1916, between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the Northern Agency (formerly Vestey Brothers) which provided for rates based on a budget of the estimated living requirements of a family consisting of a man, wife and two dependent children, amounting to £3 11s. 1d. per week. As the amount awarded (2s. 4d. per hour) for carpenters, however, was over £5 per week, the Judge felt that a fair living wage was fully assured. His Honor stated that he did not find anything to cause him to alter the judgment given on 15th March, 1915, when he prescribed a wage of 1s. 9d. per hour.

Up till 1924 the practice of the Court had been to fix the basic wage in accordance with the principles laid down in 1910, and in connexion with an application in 1924 concerning the rate for employees of the Commonwealth Railways, when the wage for these workers stood at £5 4s. 6d., the Judge (Powers J.) refused to alter the wage. He stated that he had in mind the amount of £4 12s., to which he would have felt justified in adding 2s. to compensate for the many disadvantages caused by isolation, especially the loss of or extra expense of the proper education of the children. He considered, therefore, that the wage of £5 4s. 6d. then payable contained a special allowance on such account, and that the question of such special allowances was a matter for employers and employees to settle between the selves.‡

In 1927§ Judge Beeby also referred to the regimen of 1916, and implied that since then it had formed the foundation of the basic wages fixed by the Court, and that the sufficiency of the regimen, except as to rent and one or two minor omissions, had never been questioned. On this occasion he fixed the basic wage at £5 10s. per week, or 2s. 6d. per hour, including 20s. per week district allowance which was suggested by Mr. Justice Powers in his 1924 award as being a reasonable amount.

As there was no adjustment clause in operation in Territory awards, the basic wage of £5 10s. remained in operation until 1934, excepting that it was reduced by the Financial Emergency Act, 1931, to £4 10s. 3d. per week.

In 1934|| the Full Court for the first time considered the basic wage. The Court brought the regimen of the 1916 agreement up to date, altered the rent figure from 45s. to 65s. per month, and arrived at the amount of £4 10s. 9d. per week. This was 21 4s. 9d. above the Court's "needs" basic wage recently declared for the six capital cities, the Court regarding the difference as representing the extra amount required to purchase the same standard of living as in the six capital cities, with nothing by way of compensation allowance. Automatic adjustment provisions first introduced into the awards by this judgment were effected by inserting an appropriate Adjustment Scale based on the equation of £4 10s. 9d. to the Food and Groceries retail price index number (Special) 1,184 for Darwin for the month of August, 1934.

In 1938¶ the Court granted a "loading" of 3s. per week on the wage because the Commonwealth Government had extended to the Territory its general civil service increase of £8 per annum.

* 5 C.A.R., p. 1.
† 33 C.A.R., p. 946.

‡ 41 C.A.R., p. 51.
§ 39 C.A.R., p. 504.

|| 26 C.A.R., p. 737.

¶ 25 C.A.R., p. 898.

In 1939 an additional amount was added to the basic wage as a special loading to offset the increase in the cost of living not reflected by the index numbers. The loading was 10s. 3d. for employees on works and 10s. for railway employees.* In February, 1940, before an automatic adjustment increase of 2s. became payable, the Court suspended the adjustment clause pending further inquiry.†

In 1941‡ the Full Court again reviewed the basic wage and, after a full investigation of its past history, awarded £5 12s. 9d., made up of (a) £4 10s. 9d. awarded in 1934; (b) 4s. in respect of accrued adjustments since 1939; (c) 5s. additional allowance for rent; and (d) two constant (unadjustable) "loadings" of 3s. and 10s. per week. The Court also restored the adjustment clause by equating £4 15s. 9d. of the foregoing amounts (£4 10s. 9d. plus 5s. rent) to the base index 1,184 of the former adjustment scale (based solely on the Food and Groceries price index number). This, however, never became effective owing to its being superseded early in 1942 by the Blakeley Orders referred to below. The two "loadings" were not made adjustable. All other "loadings" mentioned above were dropped.

The basis of adjustment was altered by A. Blakeley, C.C., by Orders dated 29th January, 1942,§ owing to the urgent necessity to provide, over the period of the war, for adjustments in respect of rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure which, with the exception of rent, had already increased considerably in price throughout Australia, and threatened to increase further as the war continued. Adjustment by means only of the Food and Groceries Index was therefore no longer doing justice to the workers of the Territory, since the workers elsewhere in Australia were enjoying the benefit derived from the adjustment of their wages by means of the more comprehensive "C" series retail price index.

As there was no "C" series retail price index for the Territory, nor was it possible to compile one on the basis of prices in Darwin, the only alternative was to create a "composite" index with the help of prices for these additional items from some other town of somewhat similar living conditions. The town selected as being most suitable for this purpose was Townsville, and the "composite" index was therefore computed on the basis of food and groceries prices in Darwin, combined with Townsville prices for rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure mentioned above, the index being designated "The Darwin Special 'All Items' Index".

Taking the December quarter, 1940, as a suitable period upon which adjustments should be based, for which quarter the Special "All Items" index number was 1,036, the Court's basic wage of £4 10s. 9d. (including 4s. for accrued adjustments) declared in its judgment of 7th April, 1941,|| was related (not "equated") to the index number division (1031-1043) containing index number 1,036 of the "C" series adjustment scale formerly used by the Court in its awards (Base: 1023-27=1,000=81s.), thus giving workers in the Territory the same basis of adjustment as that operating in respect of all workers throughout Australia coming within the jurisdiction of the Court. It should be noted in this connexion that the Court's "needs" equivalent of index number 1,036 was 84s., so that 15s. 9d. of the Darwin wage was left "unadjustable". The rate payable from 1st February, 1942 (when the new basis first became operative), on the basis of index number 1,000 for the December quarter, 1941, was therefore £5 17s. 9d.,

* 40 C.A.R., p. 153 and 41 C.A.R., p. 269.
 † 46 C.A.R., p. 144. ‡ 44 C.A.R., p. 153.

‡ 42 C.A.R., p. 161.

‡ 44 C.A.R., p. 253.

inclusive of 5s. by adjustments under the scale since the December quarter, 1940 (1,036), and the two unadjustable "loadings" of 3s. and 10s. granted by the Court's judgment of 7th April, 1941.

Following the bombing of Darwin on 19th February, 1942, and on subsequent occasions, it was no longer possible to obtain even food and groceries prices in Darwin, and prices from Alice Springs and Tennant Creek were substituted for those of Darwin in the Special Index by means of a suitable "graft" of the new to the old prices in order to cancel out the effect on the index due solely to this substitution.*

On an application by the unions for the addition to the basic wage in the Territory of the amount of 7s. per week added by the Court elsewhere in Australia by its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1940 [see page 52, (vii)], the Full Court on 13th March, 1947, decided to postpone the matter pending a general review of the basic wage in the Territory, although the Court granted the amount in the case of areas south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude (see below). This further review was opened in Darwin with preliminary evidence taken by J. H. Portus, C.C., on 16th February, 1948, and ultimately dealt with by the Full Court in Adelaide on 20th May, 1948. The Court made an "interim" judgment, pending the hearing and finalization of the basic wage inquiry held in 1949-50 at the instance of the combined unions throughout Australia [see page 53, (viii)], granting the current equivalent of the 7s. referred to above, namely, 8s. In the judgment the Court adopted as from the March quarter, 1948, the new Darwin Special "All Items" Index (containing the restored prices of food and groceries for Darwin proper, plus Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items), namely, 1,283, and transferred the basis of adjustment from the existing Automatic Adjustment Scale ("C" Series) on 1,000 = 81s. per week to the new scale on 1,000 = 87s. per week [in conformity with the "Court" Index (2nd Series)]. The new basic wage was to come into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing after 20th May, 1948. The resultant total basic wage payable was therefore £7 0s. 9d., made up of £5 12s. (the "needs" equivalent of index number 1,283 mentioned above), the "unadjustable" amount of 15s. 9d. (see page 60) and the loadings of 3s. and 10s.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry an "interim" increase of £1 2s. per week was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.⁴ As a result of the latter inquiry the Court announced, on 10th November, 1951, that it would make an order "based upon the consent and agreement of the parties for a basic wage in the Northern Territory of £10 10s. per week." The new rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951. The Darwin Special "All Items" Index (see above) was retained as the basis for subsequent quarterly adjustments but with the index number of 1824 equated to 2000, per week. Subsequently by decisions of the Conciliation Commissioner a special loading of 10s. per week, operative from the same date as the new basic wage, was added to the wage rates in most awards applicable to that part of the Northern Territory north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude. This loading should be taken into account in any analysis or comparison involving the basic wage component of such wage rates.

* 48 C.A.B., p. 20.

† 49 C.A.B., p. 339.

The basic wage for this area of the Northern Territory, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 255s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Court's decision in the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry (see page 54).

(b) *Northern Territory (South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude).*—There are two main groups of employees in this area of the Northern Territory, namely, employees of the Commonwealth Railways and employees of the Department of Works (formerly the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior).

The few Commonwealth Railways employees engaged in the area are at Alice Springs and in several small permanent-way gangs between Alice Springs and the South Australian border.

Prior to 1937 Commonwealth Railways employees were covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but since that year the rates of pay (including the basic wage) have been as prescribed by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. It has been the practice of the Court and the Public Service Arbitrator to fix a common base rate for Commonwealth Railways employees (the main centre being Port Augusta) and to provide, by means of "District Allowances", additional rates to employees in isolated areas.

Prior to 31 February, 1935, Commonwealth employees (other than Commonwealth Railways employees) engaged in the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude were paid the Darwin basic wage. The Full Court in Judgment issued on 13th November, 1934,* fixed a rate of 80s. per week for Works and Services employees, which included an amount of 7s. per week to cover the cost of freight on goods purchased from the Railway Stores at Port Augusta. This rate compared with £4 10s. 9d. being paid in areas north of the 20th parallel, and with £3 5s. in Adelaide.

Provision was also made for the adjustment of this wage to be made in the manner provided by the Court for railway employees at Alice Springs, namely, on the basis of the Court's "C" series adjustment scale in accordance with the variations of the "Special" index number for Port Augusta (inclusive of Railway Stores prices for groceries and dairy produce). Although no base index number was mentioned, it can be taken that the base index number division of the scale ($809\ 820 = 66s.$) was the starting point of the variations and was related to a total basic wage of £4, as this division contained "C" series index number 810 (Special) for the September quarter, 1934—from which it will also be observed that only 66s. of the total wage was actually adjustable.

The 3s. per week "loading" granted by the Court in 1938 (see page 65) applied to employees located south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude as well as to those engaged north thereof.

At a hearing on 12th and 13th March, 1947, the Full Court granted to workers in this area the amount of 7s. per week consequent upon its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946, as an addition to the "adjustable" part of the basic wage applicable. The questions raised as to a general review of the basic wage in the Territory as a whole were postponed pending the hearing and finalization of the basic wage inquiry held in 1949-50 at the instance of the combined unions of Australia (see page 53).

* 33 C.A.R., p. 947.

By an Order of 11th October, 1949, the Full Court amended the existing award to provide for the adjustment to date and thereafter (by means of the "C" Series Automatic Adjustment Scale) of the 7s. per week "excess" over the contemporaneous "needs" rate granted by the Full Court on 13th November, 1934 (see page 68). The relevant "Special" "C" series index number for the latter period (as indicated above) was 819, equivalent to a "needs" wage of £3 6s. per week, and the above adjustment was effected by an additional column to the Scale calculated on the basis of raising the weekly "needs" equivalents by the ratio of 73s. to 60s., or by multiplying the successive weekly "needs" rates by the factor 1.1066. Thus, the base rate of the Scale 1000 = 87s. became 96s.

The Order was expressed to come into operation from the first Sunday in December, 1949, on the basis of the index number for the September quarter, 1949 as the starting point. The "needs" rate for this was £6 1s. which by the above formula became £6 14s., and to this were added the loadings previously payable of 7s. for "Freight Costs" and 3s. for "Prosperity" loading, making a total basic wage of £7 4s., representing an increase of 6s. per week over the basic wage calculated on the former basis.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53) an "interim" increase of £1 2s. per week was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory. As a result of the latter inquiry the Court announced, on 16th November, 1951, that it would make an order "based upon the consent and agreement of the parties for a basic wage in the Northern Territory at £10 10s. per week". The new rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951. The Port Augusta Special "All Items" Index (see above) was retained as the basis for subsequent quarterly adjustments but with the index number of 1757 equated to 194s. per week. Subsequently by decisions of the Conciliation Commissioner, a special loading of 7s. per week operative from the same date as the new basic wage was added to the wage rates in most awards applicable to that part of the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude. This loading should be taken into account in any analysis or comparison involving the basic wage component of such wage rates.

The basic wage for this area of the Northern Territory, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 242s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Court's decision in the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry (see page 54).

5. *State Basic Wages.*—(i) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. A Board of Trade established in 1918, with power to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State, made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 transferred its powers to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, as from 15th April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1927 altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. Act No. 14 of 1936, however, provided for the appointment of four members and

Act No. 36 of 1938 for the appointment of not less than five and not more than six members. The Commission was directed, *inter alia*, "not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare . . . the living wages based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State." The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1932 directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children. With the adoption in 1937 of the Commonwealth basic wage, however (*see below*), the identification of a specified family unit with the basic wage disappeared.

Employees in rural industries are not covered by the rates shown in the following table; a living wage for rural workers of £3 6s. per week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921 and a rate of £4 4s. operated from June, 1927 to December, 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn.

The variations in the living wage determined by the industrial tribunals of New South Wales are shown below:—

Basic Wage Variations in New South Wales.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Male.			Female.		
Date of Declaration.	Basic Wage per Week.		Date of Declaration.	Basic Wage per Week.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
16th February, 1914 ..	2	8 0			
17th December, 1915 ..	2	12 0			
18th August, 1916 ..	2	15 6			
5th September, 1918 ..	3	0 0	17th December, 1918 ..	1	10 0
8th October, 1919 ..	3	17 0	23rd December, 1919 ..	1	19 0
8th October, 1920 ..	1	5 0	23rd December, 1920 ..	2	3 0
8th October, 1921 ..	4	2 0	22nd December, 1921 ..	2	1 0
12th May, 1922 ..	3	18 0	9th October, 1922 ..	1	19 6
10th April, 1923 ..	3	10 0		2	0 0
7th September, 1923 ..	4	2 0		2	1 6
24th August, 1925 ..	4	4 0		2	2 6
27th June, 1927 ..	4	5 0		2	6 0
20th December, 1929 ..	4	2 6		2	4 6
27th August, 1932 ..	3	10 0		1	18 0
11th April, 1933 ..	3	8 6	(4)	1	17 0
20th October, 1933 ..	3	0 0		1	16 0
20th April, 1934 ..	3	7 0		1	16 6
18th April, 1935 ..	3	8 6		1	17 0
24th April, 1936 ..	3	9 0	(b)	1	17 6
27th October, 1936 ..	3	10 0		1	18 0
27th April, 1937 ..	3	11 6(c)		1	18 6

(a) From 1922 dates of declaration were the same as those for male rates. (b) Rate declared £4 13s. 6d. had been amended to provide a rate for females at 85 per cent. of that for males. (c) From October, 1937 the rates follow those of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for New South Wales.

Following on the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 23rd June, 1937 (see page 51), the Government of New South Wales decided to bring the State Basic Wage into line with the Commonwealth rates ruling in the State, and secured an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) to give effect thereto. The Act came into operation from the commencement of the first pay-period in October, 1937. The general principles laid down by the Commonwealth Court were followed as closely as practicable and provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" retail price index numbers, shortly known as the "Court" series of index numbers. The Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "Prosperity" loadings as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at 3s. per week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a "Prosperity" loading of 5s. per week, as against the 6s. laid down for employees in outside industry. The basic rate for adult females was fixed at 54 per cent. of the adult male rate to the nearest sixpence. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; to define boundaries within which the various rates are to operate;* and to specify the appropriate "Court" series retail price index numbers to which they are to be related.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act was assented to on 23rd November, 1950, which empowered the Industrial Commission to vary the terms of awards and industrial agreements affecting male rates of pay, to the extent to which the Commission thought fit, to give effect to the alteration in the basic wage for adult males made by the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 12th October, 1950. In the case of female rates of pay the Commission was empowered to review the terms of awards and industrial agreements and to vary such terms as in the circumstances the Commission decided proper, but no variation was to fix rates of pay for female employees lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females.

To facilitate the work of the Commission, awards were divided into separate classes, and orders issued regarding the variations to be made to those in each class. The rates for adult males were increased by the same amounts as the corresponding Commonwealth rates, with special provision to cover the cases of apprentices, casual workers and employees on piecework. In deciding the variation for female employees the Commission prescribed an increase in the total wage rate (i.e., basic wage plus marginal rate) of £1 4s. 0d. per week subject to the statutory provision (incorporated in the amendment of 23rd November) that the minimum total rate was to be not less than the basic wage for adult females prescribed in Commonwealth awards, that is, at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage rate.

In the judgment delivered on 9th March, 1951, giving reasons for its decision on female rates, the Commission decided that the basic wage for adult females prescribed by the Commonwealth Court in reality included a "portion" due to secondary considerations," and could not be considered a "reasonable and proper basic wage for the assessment of rates of female employees under the Industrial Arbitration Act".

* See N.S.W. L.G. pp. 283-4.

In discussing the composition of the amount of £6 3s. 6d. which the Commonwealth Court, in its judgment of October, 1950, had prescribed as the basic wage for adult females in New South Wales, the Commission stated:—

"After giving the matter fullest consideration, we think in the circumstances it is reasonable to allocate £1 of the said sum of £6 3s. 6d. to secondary considerations and to regard the amount of £1 4s. 6d. as an addition proper to be made to the pre-existing basic wage in New South Wales of £3 10s. The total, £5 3s. 6d., becomes therefore the true female basic wage in New South Wales".*

As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement that no rate for adult females in State awards shall fall below the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, the amount of the quarterly adjustments to the female basic wage for changes in the "Court" series index numbers is the same in Commonwealth and State awards.

By an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act in June, 1951, the differentiation in rates for the basic wage in different districts and for employees under Crown awards was eliminated as a general rule, making the basic wage throughout most of the State equal to that paid in Sydney, the main exception being the Broken Hill district where a different basic rate still prevails.

The decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in September, 1953, to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage consequent on changes in the "Court" series retail price index numbers was considered by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. On 23rd October, 1953, the Commission certified that there had been an alteration in the principles upon which the Commonwealth basic wage was computed and ordered the deletion of the automatic adjustment clauses from awards and agreements within its jurisdiction.†

As a result, the basic wages applicable for the State, excluding Broken Hill, and operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, have remained unchanged at £12 3s. per week for adult males and £9 2s. for adult females.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age operated in New South Wales from July, 1927, until superseded by the Commonwealth Government scheme from 1st July, 1941, and a brief account of the main features of the system appeared on page 103 of Labour Report No. 36.

(ii) *Victoria*.—There is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Wages Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in that industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

By an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such

* 1951 N.S.W. A.R., p. 10. † 111 N.S.W. L.O., p. 128.

provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

The rates generally payable under the Victorian Wages Boards determinations from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1954, were £11 14s. for adult males and £8 15s. 6d. for adult females.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929 repealed the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916 and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and two members one of whom shall be also a member of the Queensland Prices Board.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration of a basic wage by the Queensland Court of Industrial Arbitration was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 3s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the

"basic" or "living" wage. The declarations of the Industrial Court are published in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette* and the rates declared at various dates are as follows:—

Basic Wage Variations in Queensland.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Date of Operation.	Adult Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Adult Basic Wage.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921 ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	1st April, 1928 ..	4 3 0	2 3 0
1st March, 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	7th August, 1930 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0
28th September, 1925 (a) ..	4 3 0	2 3 0	31st March, 1941 ..	4 0 0	2 8 0
1st August, 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	4th May, 1942 (b) ..	4 11 0	2 9 0
1st December, 1930 ..	3 17 0	2 10 0	23rd December, 1946 (c) ..	5 5 0	3 0 0
1st July, 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 10 0	7th December, 1946 (c) ..	7 14 0	5 2 0
1st April, 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	1st February, 1954 (d) ..	10 5 0	7 11 0

(a) Fixed by Basic Wage Act, 1921; see below.

(b) Quarterly adjustments provided by judgment of 21st April, 1941; see below.

(c) Consequent upon basic wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

(d) Rates declared in *Queensland Wage Inquiry* (see page 73).

On 15th April, 1942, the Court declared the rates operative from 31st March, 1941, as adequately meeting the requirements of Section 9 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932, having regard to the level of the "C" Series Retail Price Index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1941, and decided to make a quarterly declaration of the basic wage on the basis of the variations in the "cost of living" as disclosed by the "C" Series Index for Brisbane, commencing with the figures for the March quarter, 1942. This declaration was duly made by the Court on 21st April, 1942, at the rates of £4 11s. for adult males and £2 9s. 6d. for adult females. Quarterly adjustments were made to the basic wage until January, 1953, in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Index.

The Queensland Industrial Court granted increases of 7s. and 5s. to the basic wages for adult males and adult females respectively, payable from 23rd December, 1946, following the "interim" basic wage judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced earlier in December, 1946 (see page 53).

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to increase the male and female basic wages from December, 1950 (see page 53), the Queensland Industrial Court conducted an inquiry as to what change should be made to the State basic wage for Queensland. The Industrial Court granted an increase of 15s. weekly to both adult males and adult females thus increasing the metropolitan rates to £7 14s. per week and £5 2s. 6d. per week respectively. The increase became operative from 7th December, 1950. The basic wage payable to adult females was approximately 66 per cent. of the male rate.*

In January, 1953, the Queensland Industrial Court departed from the practice (re-established in 1942) of varying the basic wage in accordance with quarterly variations in the "C" series of retail price index numbers for Brisbane. If the practice had been continued a reduction of 1s. in the basic

* QRL 1951, Vol. 35, No. 4, p. 1251.

wage for adult males from January, 1953 would have been made. The Court was not satisfied, however, that the movement in the "C" series index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1952 was a true representation or reflex of the economic position for Queensland as a whole and so declined to make any alteration to the then existing basic wage.^{8*}

Quarterly adjustments were made in the following four quarters although employers' organizations sought their discontinuance in October, 1953 and January, 1954.

On 11th June, 1954 the Court in announcing its decision on the Basic Wage Inquiry, which commenced in March, 1954, stated there would be no change in the basic wage previously declared in February, 1954.^{9†}

At subsequent hearings consequent on the movement in the "C" series of retail price index numbers for Brisbane in respect of the quarters ending June and September, 1954 the Court again decided not to vary the existing basic wage rates.

The rates payable from 1st February, 1954 of £11 5s. for adult males and £7 11s. for adult females in the Southern Division (Eastern District) were still operative in November, 1954.

The rates shown above are applicable throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District—including Brisbane); allowances are added for other areas as follows:—Southern Division (Western District), 7s. 4d.; Mackay Division, 5s. 6d.; Northern Division (Eastern District), 10s.; and Northern Division (Western District), 17s. 4d. Half of these allowances are granted to females.[‡]

(iv) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Code 1920-1951 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living wage" to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living wage" whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living wage", but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Code 1920-1951, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living wage" is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

* Q14, I.G., Vol. 35, p. 117.

† Q14, I.G., Vol. 39, p. 355.

‡ As defined in *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, 10th December, 1921, page 526.

The first declaration by the Board of Industry was made on 15th July, 1921, when the "living wage" for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living wage" for adult female employees in the same area was declared on 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The variations in the "living wages" determined by the Board of Industry are shown below, and apply to the whole State:—

Living Wage Variations in South Australia.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Male.		Female.	
Date of Operation.	Living Wage per Week.	Date of Operation.	Living Wage per Week.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
4th August, 1921...	3 19 6	1st September, 1921...	1 15 0
27th April, 1922...	3 17 6	"	"
8th November, 1923...	3 18 6	"	"
15th May, 1924...	4 2 0	13th November, 1924...	1 18 0
13th August, 1925...	4 5 6	3rd September, 1925...	1 19 6
30th October, 1930...	3 15 0	15th January, 1931...	1 15 0
10th September, 1931...	3 3 0	24th December, 1931...	1 11 6
7th November, 1935...	3 9 0	10th January, 1936...	1 13 0
7th January, 1937...	3 9 6	20th April, 1937...	1 14 9
25th November, 1937...	3 14 0	(a)	1 16 6
5th January, 1939...	3 18 0		1 18 0
28th November, 1940...	4 4 0		2 1 0
27th November, 1941...	4 7 0		2 3 6
15th October, 1942...	4 14 0		2 0 2
26th September, 1946...	4 18 6		2 15 0
7th January, 1947(b)...	5 2 0		2 17 0
8th July, 1948...	5 17 0		3 0 6
10th May, 1949...	6 5 0		3 8 6

(a) From 1937 dates of operation were the same as those for male rates.

(b) Commonwealth rate for metropolitan area adopted.

Following on the declaration of an "interim" increase in its "needs" basic wage by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 13th December, 1946 (see page 53) the South Australian Government made provision through the Economic Stability Act, 1946 for the declaration by the Governor of a "living wage" based on the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. This action was taken because the Board of Industry had made a determination on 5th September, 1946 and under the Industrial Code was not able to make a further determination for six months. A proclamation, dated 24th December, 1946, was accordingly made by the Governor, declaring the rate of 102s. per week, inclusive of the "prosperity" loading of 4s. This rate operated from 7th January, 1947. The Act mentioned also provided for similar proclamations in respect of any adjustment of such wage, but the powers of the Board of Industry to declare a "living wage" were retained, and any such wage so declared will supersede that declared by proclamation.

The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1949 made provision for the quarterly adjustment of the "living wage" in accordance with the variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. In effect this made the

State living wage and the Commonwealth basic wage equal from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1950. The prescribed adjustment to the female "living wage" was seven-twelfths of that made to the Commonwealth male basic wage. The Board of Industry retained power to amend the "living wage" but any new "living wage" was to be adjusted quarterly as above.

Following the decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 53), the South Australian Industrial Code was amended to provide for declarations of the "living wage" by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between the Commonwealth and State basic wages. By proclamation dated 30th November, 1950, the South Australian living wage in the metropolitan area was increased from £6 17s. to £7 18s. for adult males and from £3 14s. 11d. to £5 18s. 6d. for adult females, operative from 4th December, 1950. These new rates were identical with the December rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the metropolitan area of South Australia.

The female rate, which had previously been approximately 54 per cent. of the male basic wage, was, by the proclamation, increased to 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate.

The basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for Adelaide have remained unchanged from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, consequent on the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments (*see* page 55). The rates payable in accordance with the quarterly notifications of the South Australian living wage for the metropolitan area by the President of the Board of Industry have also remained unchanged over this period at £11 11s. for adult males and £8 13s. for adult females.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1952, determines and declares the "basic wage" in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last-mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1952 provides that the Court of Arbitration may determine and declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion, and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination shall be made within twelve months of the last preceding inquiry.

The term "basic wage" is defined in the Act as "a wage which the Court considers to be just and reasonable for the average worker to whom it applies". In determining what is just and reasonable the Court must take into account not only the "needs of an average worker" but also the "economic capacity of industry" and any other matters the Court deems relevant.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

The Act provides that the Court of Arbitration may make adjustments of the basic wage each quarter if the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The annual and special declarations of the Court of Arbitration under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act are shown for the various areas of the State in the following table. It must be noted that prior to 1950 the legislation differed from that outlined above. Particulars of the previous legislation will be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Basic Wage Variations in Western Australia.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Date of Operation.	Metropolitan Area.		South-West Land Division.		Goldfields Areas and Other Parts of State.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1st July, 1926	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" " 1929	4 5 0	2 5 11	4 5 0	2 5 11	4 5 0	2 5 11
" " 1930	4 7 0	2 7 0	4 7 0	2 7 0	4 7 0	2 7 0
" " 1931	4 6 0	2 6 5	4 5 0	2 5 11	4 5 0	2 5 11
" " 1932	3 18 0	2 2 2	3 17 0	2 1 8	3 17 0	2 1 8
" " 1933	3 12 0	1 18 11	3 13 6	1 10 8	3 18 0	2 2 2
" " 1934	3 8 0	1 16 9	3 9 6	1 17 6	3 17 6	2 1 10
" " 1935	3 9 6	1 17 6	3 10 0	1 17 10	3 19 6	2 2 11
" " 1936	3 10 6	1 18 1	3 11 2	1 18 5	4 4 4	2 5 6
" " 1937	3 10 6	1 18 1	3 11 9	1 18 9	4 6 0	2 6 5
" " 1938	3 13 9	1 19 10	3 14 8	2 0 4	4 7 0	2 7 9
" " 1939	4 0 0	2 3 2	4 1 0	2 3 9	4 13 3	2 10 4
" " 1940	4 2 2	2 4 4	4 3 1	2 4 10	4 16 4	2 12 0
" " 1941(e)	4 2 8	2 4 8	4 3 3	2 4 11	4 16 3	2 12 0
" " 1942	4 8 0	2 7 6	4 9 3	2 5 2	5 3 6	2 15 11
" " 1943	4 19 1	2 13 6	4 18 1	2 13 0	5 5 9	2 17 1
" " 1944	4 19 11	2 13 11	4 19 8	2 13 10	5 7 1	2 17 10
" " 1945	5 0 1	2 14 1	4 19 7	2 13 9	5 7 5	2 18 0
" " 1946	5 1 1	2 14 7	5 0 6	2 14 3	5 9 0	2 18 10
26th Feb., 1947(d)	5 7 1	2 17 10	5 6 6	2 17 6	5 15 4	3 2 3
1st July, 1947	5 7 10	2 18 3	5 7 3	2 17 11	5 16 0	3 2 8
" " 1948	5 15 9	3 2 6	5 15 2	3 2 2	6 4 9	3 7 4
" " 1949	6 7 1	3 8 8	6 6 9	3 8 5	6 15 1	3 12 11
" " 1950	7 0 0	3 15 7	6 10 9	3 15 6	7 7 3	3 16 6
18th Dec., 1950(d)	8 6 6	4 11 1	8 6 7	4 11 2	8 14 8	4 18 6
1st " 1951(e)	"	6 13 8	"	6 13 0	"	6 17 1

(a) Excludes Goldfields areas, where rates were the same as those operating from 1st July, 1926.
 (b) Applicable from 21st April, 1930. (c) Applicable from 28th April, 1941. (d) Special declarations following basic wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.
 (e) Inquiry into female rates only.

The first declaration of the "basic wage" by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1925 was made on 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. Since that date the principal inquiries have been those of 1938, 1947, 1950 and 1951.

The declaration of 13th June, 1938 (operative from 1st July) was based on the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920 (*see* page 50). For this purpose the Court reduced the amount recommended by the Commission for a five-unit family to the equivalent for a four-unit family, and brought the resulting amounts up to their purchasing equivalents at the March quarter, 1938, by means of the separate "group" retail price index numbers in respect of the sections for food, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure, and for rent added an amount which was considered fair under ruling conditions.*

The increased basic wage of 26th February, 1947, was granted after an inquiry† by the Western Australian Court of Arbitration consequent upon the "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in December, 1946 (*see* page 52).

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 53) the Western Australian Court of Arbitration resumed an inquiry which had been adjourned, to ascertain what change should be made in the State basic wage rates. In its judgment, of 7th December, 1950‡ the Court decided that the basic wage should be increased by £1 per week for adult males and by 15s. per week for adult females. The rates in the metropolitan area then became £8 6s. 6d. for adult males and £4 14s. 1d. for adult females, operative from 18th December, 1950. In relation to the female rate the unions' claim had been for a basic wage equal to 75 per cent. of the male rate instead of the existing 54 per cent. basis. Although this claim was not granted it was intimated that the increase of 15s. should not necessarily be regarded as the Court's final word on the subject.

As the result of a subsequent inquiry§ the basic wage for adult females was increased from 1st December, 1951 to 65 per cent. of the corresponding male rate. This was subject to the condition that the increase in the basic wage should be offset by the reduction in or deletion of existing margins between the basic wage and the total wage as specified by the appropriate award or determination.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced on 12th September, 1953 the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments. Since this decision the Western Australian Court of Arbitration has exercised its discretionary power, and after reviewing the quarterly cost of living statements prepared by the Government Statistician, has declined, for each quarter from September quarter, 1953, to make, where applicable, any adjustment to the basic wage.

The rates payable in the metropolitan area in accordance with the last quarterly adjustments made by the Court, operative from 27th July, 1953, are £12 6s. 6d. for adult males and £8 0s. 3d. for adult females.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—A State basic wage is not declared in Tasmania. Wages Boards constituted for a number of industries, from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, determine the minimum rate of wage payable in each industry. In general these Boards have adopted the basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

* W.A. I.G., Vol. 18, p. 151.

† W.A. I.G., Vol. 27, p. 39.

‡ W.A. I.G., Vol. 30, p. 336.

§ W.A. I.G., Vol. 30, p. 497.

The Wages Board Act 1920-1951 gives Wages Boards power to adjust their wage rates with variations in cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician. When the Commonwealth Court discontinued the system of automatic adjustments of the basic wage in September, 1953, the Chairman of the Wages Boards stated he was of the opinion that automatic adjustment clauses should be deleted from all Wages Boards determinations. Before Wages Boards met to consider this matter, the wage rates for all determinations were automatically adjusted upwards from the first pay-period commencing in November. By early December, 1953, all Wages Boards had met and deleted the automatic adjustment clause from determinations and cancelled the adjustment increases payable from November.

The rates commonly adopted by Tasmanian Wages Boards since the Commonwealth Court's decision to suspend the system of automatic adjustment are £12 2s. for adult males and £9 1s. 6d. for adult females.

(vii) *Rates Prescribed.*—The "basic wage" rates of State industrial tribunals operative in November, 1953 and 1954 are summarized in the following table :—

State Basic Wages : Weekly Rates.

State.	November, 1953.			November, 1954.		
	Date of Operation. (a)	Males.	Females.	Date of Operation. (a)	Males.	Females.
New South Wales(b)—		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Metropolitan and Country, excluding Broken Hill	Aug., 1953	243 0	182 0	Aug., 1953	243 0	182 0
Broken Hill	Aug., 1953	247 0	185 0	Aug., 1953	247 0	185 0
Victoria(c)	Nov., 1953	237 0	177 6	Nov., 1954	234 0	175 6
Queensland—						
Southern Division (Eastern Districts) including Broome	2.11.53	222 0	149 0	1.2.54(d)	225 0	151 0
Southern Division (Western Districts)	2.11.53	229 4	152 8	1.2.54(d)	232 4	154 8
MacKay Division	2.11.53	227 0	150 9	1.2.54(d)	230 6	153 9
Northern Division (Eastern Districts)	2.11.53	232 0	154 0	1.2.54(d)	235 0	156 0
Northern Division (Western Districts)	2.11.53	239 4	157 8	1.2.54(d)	242 4	159 8
South Australia(e)	Aug., 1953	231 0	173 0	Aug., 1953	231 0	173 0
Western Australia(f)—						
Metropolitan Area	27.7.53	246 6	160 3	27.7.53	246 6	160 3
South-West Land Division	27.7.53	249 0	159 11	27.7.53	249 0	159 11
Gulbielies and other areas	27.7.53	249 4	162 1	27.7.53	249 4	162 1
Tasmania(g)	Aug., 1953	242 0	181 0	Aug., 1953	242 0	181 0

(a) Where dates are not quoted rates operate from beginning of first pay-period commencing in month shown.

(b) Automatic adjustment discontinued from 29th October, 1953. (c) No basic wages fixed but rates shown (M-hourly) are those commonly adopted by Wages Boards. The Victorian Factories and Shops (Wages Boards) Act, 1953 (proclaimed 25th November, 1953) requires Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(d) Between February and November, 1954 the Queensland Industrial Court "C" series of retail price index numbers. (e) The "living wage" declared for the metropolitan area is also adopted in country areas except at Whyalla where a loading of 8s. is generally payable. The "living wage" is subject to quarterly variation according to the amount of the general automatic quarterly adjustment in the Commonwealth basic wage (discontinued on 1st September, 1953) for Adelaide.

(f) The Western Australian Arbitration Court from September, 1953 for 1954 declined to adjust the basic wage in accordance with movements in the cost of living statements supplied by the Government Statistician. (g) None declared but rates shown (flat-rate) are those commonly adopted by Wages Boards. From 6th December, 1953, automatic adjustment was suspended and the adjustment increases of 10s. for males and 7s. 6d. for females payable from early November, 1953 were cancelled.

6. Child Endowment.—The Commonwealth Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question of child endowment from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of the cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report on 15th December, 1928. It was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters.

The findings and recommendations in the *majority* and *minority* reports were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra in May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation, as had been recommended in the minority report. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment. It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

Early in 1941, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to introduce a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. The necessary legislation* was introduced into Parliament on 27th March, and the passage through all stages was completed on 3rd April, 1941. The scheme came into operation from 1st July, 1941. As amended to date (June, 1954) its main features are as follows:—

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or an approved institution of which children are inmates shall be qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each child.

From 20th June, 1950, the rates of endowment have been—

- (a) where the endowee has one child only, 5s. per week;
- (b) where the endowee has two or more children—in respect of the elder or eldest child, 5s. per week and in respect of each other child, 10s. per week;
- (c) in the case of the endowee being an approved institution the rate is 10s. per week for each child inmate.

There are provisions to cover cases of families divided by reason of divorce, separation, death of a parent or other circumstances. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or other person.

* Act No. 8, 1941 (Child Endowment Act) as amended by No. 5, 1942 and Nos. 10 and 41, 1945 (now Part VI. of the Social Services Act 1947-1954).

A child born during the mother's temporary absence from Australia is deemed to have been born here.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Endowment will be paid for the children of members of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the United Kingdom who are serving with the Australian Forces from the time of the arrival of the children in Australia.

From 1st July, 1941 when the scheme was introduced the rate of endowment was 5s. per week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child under 16 years in an approved institution, the rate being increased to 7s. 6d. a week from 20th June, 1945, and to 10s. per week from 9th November, 1948. There is no means test.

Endowment in respect of the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950.

Consequent upon the operation of the Commonwealth Child Endowment Scheme, appropriate steps were taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927 to July, 1941, and the Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920, until July, 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103).

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the five years 1949-50 to 1953-54 is given below:—

Child Endowment: Australia.

Year.	Endowed Families at 30th June.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
1949-50	902,949	1,813,925	375	22,397	1,836,322
1950-51	1,159,847	2,305,177	379	23,753	2,388,930
1951-52	1,205,421	2,493,246	379	24,623	2,517,869
1952-53	1,246,986	2,599,026	379	24,951	2,623,977
1953-54	1,280,439	2,680,577	387	27,397	2,710,974

Year.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment at 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1949-50	39,337,363	39,126,935	58.139	2.736	2,216
1950-51	43,584,614	47,151,169	40.414	2.955	2,805
1951-52	46,625,052	49,794,121	40.777	2.008	2,883
1952-53	53,243,722	52,012,584	41.199	2.084	2,943
1953-54	59,760,799	53,095,617	41.613	2.101	3,024

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. **General.**—Data on which this section is based are divided into two main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933 and 1947, and quasi-Censuses; and (b) monthly returns for Pay-roll Tax purposes, supplemented by regular collections of Government employment.

The first quasi-Census was the National Register, July, 1930. It covered males aged 18-64 years and, supplemented by other data, provided estimates for July, 1930. The Civilian Register, June, 1943, and Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the Defence Forces.

Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

2. **Total Occupied Persons.**—(i) *Australia.*—The estimates in the table below are divided into three categories: (a) Defence Forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal wage earners. Unemployed wage earners are excluded.

Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and about 21,000 in June, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1947. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

Statistics of net enlistments in the Defence Forces shown in the table below represent total enlistments for full-time duty less deaths and discharges. Prior to December, 1941, men in certain age-groups were called up for short training courses but these men are excluded from the figures. In July, 1941, the number of such men was approximately 50,000.

Total Occupied Persons: Australia.

('000.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments), (d)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces, (a)
		Rural Industries.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industries.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	245.3	539.7	209.0	902.0	1102.0	1732.7	1738.5
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	293.0	593.0	202.0	1193.1	1405.1	2004.1	2107.0
1941—July..	6282.8	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1193.4	1381.4	2013.4	2376.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.0	1273.2	1393.2	1806.2	2421.1
1945—June(e)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	139.2	1294.2	1433.4	1899.9	2502.5
1947—June..	53.2	275.0	286.8	561.8	145.2	1104.1	1249.3	1810.3	2340.5

See footnotes on following page.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia—continued.
(‘000.)

Year and Month	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments), (a)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces (d)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		

FEMALES.									
1933—June..	..	15.1	59.2	74.3	4.4	447.5	451.9	523.2	533.4
1939—July..	..	10.0	62.0	72.0	4.0	501.0	505.0	643.6	653.6
1941—July..	4.8	11.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	686.2	692.2	733.0	744.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	750.2	800.3
1945—June(e)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	759.2	795.6
1947—June..	0.8	11.8	55.8	67.6	7.1	644.9	652.0	677.6	673.4

PERSONS.									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	301.5	612.0	204.4	1432.5	1636.9	2255.9	2291.7
1939—July..	12.9	319.0	351.0	672.0	209.0	1554.7	1763.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	6284.6	235.0	291.8	502.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	724.0	271.7	181.4	453.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2501.4	3291.4
1945—June(e)	648.9	394.5	230.2	624.7	153.2	1991.3	2144.5	2649.2	3268.1
1947—June..	51.0	232.7	111.0	345.3	176.3	1439.1	1615.4	2100.9	2114.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses.

(c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey).

(d) Preliminary estimate, subject to revision.

(e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—

100.7 in June, 1933; 121.5 in July, 1939; 100.0 in July, 1941; 41.5 in June, 1943; 47.6 in June, 1945; 40.3 in June, 1947.

The numbers of persons in the Defence Forces in June, 1947 shown in the foregoing table include those serving outside Australia who were omitted from the Census taken in that month. The numbers of employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners in rural industry are in accordance with the final results of the Census. Estimates, based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc., are shown in the table above for wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural. The estimate of 659,900 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 40,300 private domestics (the figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e., excluding rural and private domestic) was 579,200. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

From June, 1933 to July, 1939 the number of occupied persons of both sexes increased by 488,900, owing to the increase of 223,700 in the number of persons available and offering for gainful occupation and to the decrease of 265,200 in the number unemployed from 593,200 to 298,000.

During the war years from July, 1939 to June, 1943 the total labour force increased by 268,000. The Defence Forces absorbed 716,000 drawn from the following sources:—

(a) Net decrease in number of occupied civilians—175,000;

(b) Decrease in unemployment—272,000;

(c) Net expansion of total labour force—269,000.

Based on the pre-war trends, it was estimated that item (c) above included about 180,000 persons whose entry into the labour force could be attributed solely to war-time conditions.

The total labour force expanded by 37,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945, the numbers of males and females both increasing. During 1945-46 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was

a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians, but the effective labour force is estimated to have decreased by 105,200 (males 51,800; females, 53,400). The decrease was mainly the result of two factors—firstly, retirement of some persons who entered the Defence Forces or civilian employment solely on account of war conditions and who normally would not have sought gainful employment; secondly, entry of ex-Service personnel into full-time training courses.

From July, 1939 to June, 1943, the number of persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 but recovered to about 449,600 in June, 1947.

The numbers occupied in industries other than rural were 2,215,700 in July, 1939; 2,130,700 in June, 1943; 2,101,500 in June, 1945; and 2,051,600 in June, 1947. Employers and self-employed persons in these industries decreased from 361,000 in July, 1939, to 184,400 in June, 1943, partly as a result of enlistments in the Defence Forces but chiefly as a result of changing to wage or salary earning. By June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 342,600.

(ii) *States*.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939 and June, 1947, divided into Defence Forces, employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners.

Total Occupied Persons : States.

('000.)

State.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments) (a)		Employers and Self-employed Persons.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.1	216.2	197.5	596.2	723.6	817.3	941.2
Victoria ..	4.4	15.0	162.9	155.1	399.5	480.9	560.8	681.9
Queensland ..	1.0	5.9	95.1	99.0	218.6	255.4	314.7	358.2
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	51.6	51.8	127.7	151.4	183.4	208.8
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	47.4	39.8	99.7	115.0	148.1	158.8
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	21.5	20.1	46.9	55.1	68.9	79.0
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	..	0.3	25.4	25.4	220.8	268.8	249.2	294.5
Victoria ..	..	0.4	25.5	22.4	175.3	203.4	200.8	226.2
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.2	71.2	81.2	82.3	91.5
South Australia ..	..	..	6.0	5.2	47.4	52.0	53.4	58.1
Western Australia ..	..	..	4.8	4.3	33.2	38.4	38.0	42.7
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.9	16.3	19.0	18.5	20.9
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.4	244.6	222.9	817.0	992.4	1066.5	1,218.7
Victoria ..	4.4	15.3	188.4	180.5	574.8	684.3	767.6	908.1
Queensland ..	1.0	6.0	106.2	107.1	289.8	336.6	397.0	451.7
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	60.6	57.0	175.1	207.3	236.8	266.0
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	52.2	44.1	132.9	151.0	186.1	201.5
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	23.7	22.0	63.2	77.1	87.4	99.0

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

Between July, 1939 and June, 1947, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by

approximately 14.7 per cent. The percentage increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.1; Victoria, 14.8; Queensland, 13.8; South Australia, 12.7; Western Australia, 8.3; Tasmania, 14.3.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female domestics in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and returns of Government employment. Pay-roll Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as the Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly. Figures given as at July, 1939 are based on the National Register. From July, 1941 (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns), the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level in June of the years 1950 to 1954. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*).

The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Governmental employees, if any. The manufacturing employment figures in this table are not comparable as to either absolute level or trend with those shown on pages 90 and 91 below.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia.
(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

(*000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954. (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	53.9	55.8	58.8	58.0	58.7
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	450.1	710.4	733.0	721.4	720.4	755.8
Building and Construction	149.7	197.2	212.7	214.0	193.2	205.7
Rail and Air Transport	73.0	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.9	100.8
Other Transport and Communication ..	112.9	191.9	193.8	193.0	190.2	191.8
Retail Trade	259.7	127.1	129.7	124.8	125.0	128.1
Other Commerce and Finance	178.0	188.4	191.2	191.0	198.3	198.3
Health	17.8	21.8	21.8	25.3	25.5	28.9
Education	22.1	30.7	31.9	33.2	35.4	39.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3
Personal Services	37.0	55.9	54.6	53.2	51.6	52.1
Other	95.2	161.9	167.9	168.2	167.4	167.4
Total	1,293.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,918.4
Governmental (c)	349.8	554.3	571.2	578.4	567.8	581.4
Private Employers	943.3	1,304.4	1,340.3	1,329.7	1,319.0	1,337.0
Total	1,293.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,918.4

See footnotes on following page.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia—continued.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestic in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1950, (a)	June, 1951, (a)	June, 1952, (a)	June, 1953, (a)	June, 1954 (a)
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	169.0	230.4	241.1	269.3	269.8	226.8
Building and Construction	4.4	5.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.7
Rail and Air Transport	2.5	8.0	8.2	8.6	7.7	8.0
Other Transport and Communication	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	28.5	28.5
Retail Trade	114.9	113.1	119.1	112.6	109.9	115.3
Other Commerce and Finance	14.8	14.8	17.3	12.0	21.5	27.0
Health	32.0	39.1	39.7	41.5	43.1	44.9
Education	4.0	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	43.0	72.8	72.1	68.0	65.8	67.0
Personal Services	20.1	51.0	51.7	55.0	54.5	51.9
Other						
Total	437.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5
Governmental (c)	55.2	107.7	111.0	115.5	112.0	114.5
Private Employers	381.9	580.5	604.9	564.1	561.7	593.0
Total	437.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5
PERSONS.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.5	54.0	56.0	59.7	58.0	59.7
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	625.1	940.8	974.1	927.7	916.2	920.4
Building and Construction	150.0	200.5	216.5	218.2	197.5	210.4
Rail and Air Transport	75.3	168.9	169.1	115.5	112.6	114.3
Other Transport and Communication	113.0	222.7	225.7	223.9	218.7	222.3
Retail Trade	374.6	240.4	248.8	237.4	234.9	243.7
Other Commerce and Finance	242.8	250.7	264.1	264.1	262.5	273.3
Health	51.8	80.8	92.2	94.0	91.3	95.7
Education	54.1	60.8	71.6	75.0	78.7	81.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	24.4	20.4	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.0
Personal Services	80.0	125.7	126.7	122.1	117.1	119.1
Other	121.3	215.5	222.0	223.3	221.9	222.3
Total	1,730.2	2,516.9	2,630.1	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9
Governmental (c)	405.0	662.0	685.1	693.7	670.8	695.9
Private Employers	1,325.2	1,854.9	1,945.2	1,893.8	1,889.7	1,960.0
Total	1,730.2	2,516.9	2,630.1	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimates (subject to revision) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc. of employees engaged predominantly in secondary production. The figures include a considerable number of employees outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pages 9 and 21. (c) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities.

During the year ended June, 1954 the total increase in the numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding wage earners in Rural Industry, females in Private Domestic Service and personnel in Defence Forces) was 95,200 (males 61,600; females 33,600). Employees of Governmental authorities increased by 16,100 (males 13,600; females 2,500) and those employed by private employers increased by 79,100 (males 48,000; females 31,100).

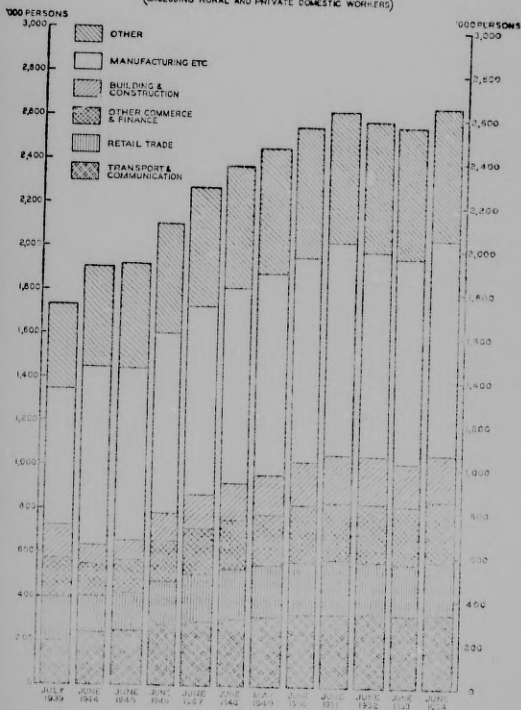
During this period employment increased in most industrial groups, the following being the more important—Manufacturing 47,400, Building and Construction 12,900, Retail Trade 8,800 and other Commerce and Finance 12,600.

(ii) States.—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and female private domestic employment and Defence Forces) since 1933 are shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1944 TO 1954

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(EXCLUDING RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC WORKERS)



Wages and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment : States.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestic in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

('000.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia (4)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	932.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	109.2	82.9	37.4	1,293.1
1941—November ..	559.8	405.1	167.9	121.0	83.2	39.4	1,586.4
1948—June(b) ..	502.3	424.1	232.0	146.0	109.2	54.5	1,770.9
1949—May(b)(c) ..	721.4	489.1	239.8	155.0	112.6	57.4	1,787.1
1950—June(b) ..	740.8	510.7	259.4	168.2	120.5	59.4	1,888.7
1951—June(b) ..	758.2	525.6	259.3	170.9	125.3	60.2	1,911.5
1952—June(b) ..	751.4	524.4	258.1	171.5	126.0	61.0	1,908.1
1953—June(b) ..	734.3	521.6	255.2	170.6	130.2	61.8	1,886.8
1954—June(b) ..	758.1	539.7	263.7	176.0	135.0	62.8	1,945.4

FEMALES.

1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	29.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.0	53.2	34.0	29.2	11.9	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.0	34.6	15.2	579.8
1948—June(b) ..	261.9	196.7	77.9	59.4	37.0	18.0	644.0
1949—May(b)(c) ..	263.9	202.5	80.1	52.2	37.8	18.8	664.1
1950—June(b) ..	278.5	210.0	81.1	51.3	39.0	19.4	688.2
1951—June(b) ..	290.9	219.6	80.1	57.0	41.6	20.3	718.8
1952—June(b) ..	270.5	200.6	81.8	54.9	40.5	19.8	689.1
1953—June(b) ..	266.2	205.0	81.7	53.4	41.0	20.1	674.7
1954—June(b) ..	279.5	217.7	80.1	59.9	42.8	21.0	707.5

PERSONS.

1933—June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	99.7	38.1	1,331.8
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	143.7	109.1	49.0	1,733.2
1941—November ..	756.1	537.9	240.5	167.5	115.8	54.9	1,961.4
1948—June(b) ..	904.2	670.0	310.5	194.1	146.2	72.5	2,374.9
1949—May(b)(c) ..	921.3	691.8	319.9	207.4	150.0	76.2	2,451.2
1950—June(b) ..	1,039.1	759.7	331.5	220.0	160.4	77.8	2,546.0
1951—June(b) ..	1,019.1	748.4	335.4	227.0	166.0	80.5	2,509.3
1952—June(b) ..	1,021.9	731.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2,587.5
1953—June(b) ..	1,000.8	727.5	338.0	224.0	171.2	81.9	2,500.5
1954—June(b) ..	1,017.6	757.4	349.3	232.9	177.8	83.8	2,653.9

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Subject to revision.
 (c) Figures for May, 1949, have been used for purposes of annual comparison because of the effects of the coal dispute in June, 1949.

In all States except Queensland the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very slight. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia) until the end of the war. Demobilization of the Defence Forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Male employment in each State continued to increase during each of the next four years, reaching a peak of 1,923,700 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,857,800 in January, 1953. From February, 1953, male employment rose steadily for the remainder of the year 1952-53, and continued to rise during 1953-54. In March, 1954, the previous peak of male employment was passed and by June, 1954, a record level of 1,948,400 had been reached.

After the outbreak of war, female wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level during the war (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943 there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946 female employment had reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. From January, 1946 female employment increased in all States and in May, 1949 had passed the war-time peak. The post-war peak of 724,000 was reached in November, 1951, and was followed by a steady fall until January, 1953. Female employment increased slightly in February, 1953, remained fairly stable until June, 1953, and thereafter increased steadily until March, 1954. There was little change between March and June, 1954. The figure of 707,500 in June, 1954 was approximately 16,500 less than the peak employment figure of November, 1951.

(iii) *Factories*.—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1939 to 1953 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published annually in the *Secondary Industries Bulletin*. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power, other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia.
(‘000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metal and Quarry Products	9.8	16.0	17.1	17.6	17.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	18.3	18.9	18.5	18.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	26.6	27.9	28.2	27.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	310.3	330.3	337.2	337.6
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.0
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	20.7	30.6	33.9	28.3
Skins and Leather	8.0	12.2	11.1	10.1	10.9
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	29.4	30.3	27.1	28.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	85.4	87.9	85.7	85.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	47.6	50.9	50.9	50.5
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	16.8	18.0	15.7	15.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	38.0	39.1	39.3	38.4
Rubber	4.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	12.0
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	13.3	13.9	14.8	15.1
Total	391.0	677.5	704.5	694.9	701.5

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia—continued.
(’000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	8.6	9.2	8.5	8.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	34.9	39.1	34.0	32.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	36.7	38.8	39.1	39.8
Skins and Leather	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.0
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	84.0	87.7	71.7	73.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	30.4	31.0	28.6	25.6
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.1
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	14.3	15.3	14.3	13.5
Rubber	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	3.4	6.9	7.0	5.5	6.5
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	231.2	244.3	207.1	211.0

PERSONS.

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	16.6	17.8	18.3	17.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	10.8	20.5	20.0	20.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	29.3	35.2	37.1	39.7	35.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	351.2	369.4	371.8	370.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	6.1	5.8	4.7	5.1
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	66.4	69.4	54.0	65.1
Skins and Leather	10.5	16.2	14.8	13.1	13.0
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	113.4	118.0	98.8	101.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	115.8	118.0	114.3	111.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	49.7	53.3	53.2	52.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	20.0	21.5	18.6	18.8
Paper, Printing, etc.	35.3	52.3	54.4	53.6	51.9
Rubber	7.2	13.0	13.7	13.0	13.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	10.6	20.2	17.0	19.4
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	13.4	14.0	14.9	15.2
Total	539.6	968.7	948.8	922.0	913.1

(iv) *Government Employees.*—(a) *Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1954.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1950 to 1954, in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities. These include all employees of Governmental authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

Government Employees (a), Australia.

June—	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Governmental.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1949(b)	45,000	11,761	56,761	218,060	40,386	258,446	58,537	7,887	66,424	319,809	55,237	375,046
1950 ..	145,332	41,970	187,302	328,083	58,109	386,192	51,988	4,483	56,471	545,323	107,633	652,956
1951 ..	166,640	48,663	215,303	348,447	64,000	412,447	61,096	4,781	65,877	577,233	113,904	691,137
1952 ..	157,880	45,717	203,597	339,310	65,161	404,471	61,167	5,111	66,278	575,357	115,186	690,543
1953 ..	151,962	41,571	193,533	339,049	68,119	407,168	50,641	5,115	55,756	549,739	114,018	663,757
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	361,095	67,460	428,555	64,043	5,493	69,536	594,342	114,538	708,880

(a) See explanation above.

(b) July.

(b) *Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1953 and 1954.* The numbers of employees of Commonwealth Government authorities in Australia as at June, 1953 and 1954, are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of employees of State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities in each State.

Government Employees (a), June, 1953 and 1954.

Employed by—	June, 1953.			June, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Commonwealth ..	156,602	41,571	198,173	156,604	41,579	198,183
New South Wales ..	131,300	45,277	176,577	130,721	26,200	156,921
Victoria ..	101,316	20,799	122,115	105,563	21,538	127,101
Queensland ..	64,275	7,510	71,785	68,258	7,604	75,862
South Australia ..	39,394	7,022	46,416	40,141	7,084	47,225
Western Australia ..	39,670	5,038	44,708	37,775	6,117	43,892
Tasmania ..	15,781	3,298	19,079	15,080	3,597	18,677
Total ..	567,739	112,015	679,754	581,342	114,538	695,880

(a) See explanation in para. (iv) (a) above.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911—April (Census)	'000. 48.0	'000. 8.3	'000. 56.3	% 4.3	% 2.7	% 4.0
1921—April ..	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6
1933—June (a) ..	460.2	103.1	563.3	27.9	19.1	25.8
1939—July (b) ..	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6
1945—June (c) ..	39.0	16.2	55.2	2.7	2.3	2.6
1947—June (Census) (d)	66.6	16.0	82.6	3.6	2.5	3.3

(a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census, an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners.

(b) Derived from the National Register, 1939.

(c) Derived from the Occupation Survey, 1945.

(d) Persons in the work force who were not at work at the time of the Census.

The estimates and percentages of unemployment given above for periods subsequent to the Census of 1933 should be interpreted in conjunction with the notes which follow.

The estimates for 1939 were based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18-64 years, and data available from other sources. The proportion of wage earners unemployed in July, 1939, immediately prior to the 1939-45 War, was estimated at approximately 12½ per cent. In July, 1941, it was about 4 per cent., and by June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilization of manpower for war purposes, involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the date of the survey. Of the numbers at the 1947 Census shown above, 25.6 per cent. were not at work owing to sickness or accident and 26.6 per cent. stated that they were resting. Of the latter, approximately half said they expected to resume their former jobs. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947 were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945, and under the Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act 1947.

The principal function of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the first-mentioned Act, is to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking employment or to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also gives the Service a number of specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-servicemen.

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the Social Services Act 1947-1954, and of the Re-Employment Allowance provided under the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945-1953 for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with a District Employment Office which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In addition to giving assistance and advice on employment problems through a network of District Employment Offices, the Service provides free vocational guidance in each State other than New South Wales by means of a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour, Industry and Social Welfare who act as agents for the Service in this regard.) While vocational guidance is available to any individual, it is provided particularly for juveniles entering employment for the first time, for ex-servicemen, and for physically and mentally handicapped persons.

Invalid pensioners being considered by the Department of Social Services for training under the provisions of the Social Services Act 1947-1954 are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1954, the Service provided vocational guidance for 8,804 individuals.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization (since replaced by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration) for the resettlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing in employment the workers amongst these people so that their services will be of most use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1954, more than 100,000 workers had been so placed.

Towards the middle of 1950 the Service was given the responsibility for placing migrants from Great Britain under the Commonwealth-Nominated Migration Scheme. Since the agreements entered into with the Dutch, West German, Greek and Italian Governments for the entry of selected European workers into the country, the Commonwealth Employment Service has undertaken the initial placement of such persons and up to 30th June, 1954, had placed some 6,500 British and 22,000 European workers arriving under the above schemes.

Since early in 1951 the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for the registration, medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the Armed Forces under the National Service Act 1951-1953, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Service is also responsible for administering the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and supplies detailed information on the employment situation to Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. In order to assist in making effective placements, job analysis studies of Australian occupations are also made.

The Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the Permanent Head of that Department. It operates on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 118 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with 345 agents in the smaller country centres responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 29; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 9 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

The Service completed its eighth year of operation in May, 1954. During the year ended June, 1954, there were 511,954 new registrations of applicants for employment of whom 407,860 were referred to employers and 203,076 placed in employment. Corresponding figures for the year ended June, 1953 were 600,149, 345,152 and 242,799 respectively. During 1953-54 there were 436,710 new notifications of vacancies, compared with 332,101 during 1952-53. Vacancies unfilled were 45,870 at the end of June, 1954, and 22,523 at the end of June, 1953.

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

Details concerning the organization and administration of State Labour Exchange Organizations in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133. With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section these exchanges have been superseded and by August, 1952, when the Queensland State Labour Bureau was taken over by the Commonwealth, all States had vacated the Employment Service field.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944 (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947-1954) received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

The Act came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The first payments were made on 19th July, 1945.

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding the claim or who satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia and who are not receiving a service pension under the Repatriation Act or an invalid, age, or widow's pension or a tuberculosis allowance.

The payment of unemployment benefit is subject to the claimant being capable of undertaking and willing to accept suitable employment. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary. Except where the applicant lives in remote or inaccessible areas of Australia or where for some good reason it is impossible to do so, the payment of sickness benefit is subject to the production of a medical certificate or some other satisfactory evidence.

2. **Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income.**—The maximum weekly rates of benefits payable, as at 1st June, 1954, for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income were as follows; these rates operated from 22nd September, 1952.

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Permissible Income.	Total Benefit Plus Income.
	Claimant.	Dependent Spouse.	Child.	Total.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unmarried—						
16 years and under 17 years	30 0	..	..	30 0	5 0	35 0
17 years and under 18 years	30 0	..	..	30 0	10 0	40 0
18 years and under 21 years	40 0	..	..	40 0	15 0	55 0
21 years and over	50 0	..	..	50 0	20 0	70 0
Married	50 0	40 0	5 0	95 0	20 0	115 0

Where an unmarried claimant has the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of sixteen years, the total benefit may be increased by 5s. per week.

Additional benefit (not exceeding £2 per week) may be paid in respect of claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant, but is not employed by him.

3. Means Test.—All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by a claimant. In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to £2 per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the claimant and spouse is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining the amount of benefit because of the possession of other income.

A war pension is not regarded as income in assessing unemployment and sickness benefit, except where benefit is claimed for the same disability for which a war pension is granted.

Where a person is entitled to some other payment such as workers' compensation in respect of the disability for which he claims sickness benefit, payment will be made only to the extent to which such other payment is less than the amount of the sickness benefit.

In the case of unemployment provision is made for payment of benefit for the duration of the unemployment, and in the case of sickness for the duration of temporary incapacity. Where incapacity through sickness becomes permanent, an invalid pension may be granted, subject to the conditions governing the grant of invalid pensions.

4. Waiting Period.—There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

5. Special Benefit.—A special benefit may be granted at a rate not exceeding that which might otherwise have been payable in cases of hardship where a person is not qualified for either unemployment or sickness benefit by reason of his inability to comply with one or other of the statutory requirements.

6. Rehabilitation.—Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible for participation in the Commonwealth rehabilitation scheme under the same conditions as invalid pensioners and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance. The grant or continuance of an unemployment or sickness benefit may be refused if the claimant or beneficiary, on being required, fails to undergo a medical examination or to receive treatment or undertake training to do any suitable work.

In the year 1953-54, 784 unemployment and sickness beneficiaries were accepted for treatment or training, and 648 were placed in employment.

7. Unemployment Benefits.—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month from January, 1953 to June, 1954 :—

Number of Persons on Unemployment Benefit at End of Each Month.(a)

Month.	New South Wales (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia (c)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.		
							Males.	Females.	Persons.
1953—January ..	23,653	8,416	7,034	1,205	1,136	189	16,847	1,816	14,633
February ..	20,867	8,188	7,002	730	816	188	20,040	4,821	14,714
March ..	17,864	4,422	5,882	644	701	224	15,393	4,371	20,674
April ..	16,871	5,454	4,972	688	709	280	24,449	4,459	28,908
May ..	15,351	5,439	4,333	879	684	243	22,847	4,270	26,787
June ..	14,929	5,934	3,777	685	691	323	21,582	3,302	25,914
July ..	14,206	6,082	3,154	728	870	405	20,907	4,588	28,808
August ..	12,222	5,849	3,794	569	689	447	18,245	4,082	22,497
September ..	9,975	4,567	2,594	427	541	427	15,167	3,391	18,528
October ..	7,670	3,314	2,498	289	115	112	11,109	2,846	13,928
November ..	8,969	2,367	2,488	224	374	224	8,933	2,492	12,338
December ..	8,744	2,202	3,479	198	186	142	9,670	2,279	11,949
1954—January ..	5,589	1,920	5,295	432	388	99	11,288	2,135	13,424
February ..	4,445	1,849	8,197	99	288	149	9,924	1,954	11,878
March ..	3,975	1,277	3,941	93	196	85	7,449	1,824	8,970
April ..	3,445	1,229	1,552	77	219	78	6,549	1,774	8,330
May ..	3,014	1,164	1,086	79	225	107	4,891	1,681	6,872
June ..	2,810	1,203	1,057	79	225	109	4,190	1,723	6,083

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes Northern Territory.

(ii) *Amounts paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1953 to June, 1954 are shown in the following table :—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	New South Wales (a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1953—January ..	318,123	99,797	71,702	11,979	15,370	1,927	518,994
February ..	382,734	111,492	91,216	17,879	11,034	3,199	616,661
March ..	279,087	78,603	91,681	14,348	11,311	1,115	476,033
April ..	234,925	72,897	81,045	6,855	10,599	1,309	418,580
May ..	248,784	111,870	88,132	10,990	9,555	1,129	459,769
June ..	241,222	142,830	58,418	11,355	8,674	3,796	467,289
July ..	205,482	83,100	55,100	5,895	12,638	5,521	367,739
August ..	176,731	87,730	39,555	11,138	10,753	6,870	312,777
September ..	168,901	82,620	46,953	9,900	9,422	6,022	317,878
October ..	144,077	62,840	38,548	5,514	8,097	6,240	265,396
November ..	162,660	48,334	31,794	3,799	5,960	5,021	166,588
December ..	89,409	33,469	43,466	3,090	5,085	3,501	179,023
1954—January ..	77,149	25,362	60,415	1,512	6,043	1,667	174,118
February ..	78,232	44,309	70,188	1,888	4,317	1,427	179,361
March ..	69,794	20,468	71,170	1,499	3,853	1,553	171,167
April ..	47,042	19,829	49,818	1,105	3,637	1,521	122,952
May ..	51,824	11,710	49,542	1,013	3,120	1,560	123,805
June ..	33,825	18,122	26,316	1,824	2,989	1,613	84,689

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

§ 6. Industrial Disputes.

1. General.—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of

official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1953 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1953 was 1,459 as compared with 1,627 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,080 disputes occurred in 1953, 852 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1953 amounted to 1,050,830 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,337,437. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 1,163,504 and £3,430,850.

Graphs showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on pp. 100 and 102.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly (a).	Total.		
New South Wales.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	51	57,094	2,344	59,438	71,467	£ 199,664
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	14	9,704	485	10,189	121,749	319,890
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	2	31	10	41	308	1,350
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	39	—	39	11	—
VI.	Other Manufacturing	17	6,911	1,774	8,685	43,386	117,626
VII.	Building	18	8,187	77	8,264	53,743	202,264
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	852	1,371,188	134	1,371,322	15,470	1,150,674
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	2,322	388	2,710	8,410	36,434
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	15	23,149	60	23,209	15,171	12,986
X.	Other Land Transport	4	4,400	1,081	5,481	12,875	15,087
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	89	59,894	183	60,077	67,867	220,441
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	6	700	—	700	1,082	8,199
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	4	100	—	100	1,400	10,800
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	23	—	23	805	1,300
XIV.	Miscellaneous	6	4,221	—	4,221	7,080	31,121
Total (b)		1,080	302,007	6,475	308,482	789,394	£ 2,403,242
Victoria.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	44,906	22	44,928	18,694	55,966
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	10	30,441	43	30,484	4,556	16,550
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	101	—	101	616	1,991
V.	Other Manufacturing	4	1,550	2,604	4,154	8,771	26,878
VI.	Building	13	1,068	8	1,076	5,029	15,429
VII.	Railway and Tramway Services	3	6,247	—	6,247	6,157	15,080
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	10	10,478	—	10,478	11,300	37,203
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	4	216	—	216	479	1,583
XI.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	4	100	—	100	1,300	3,918
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	41	—	41	246	1,250
Total		53	65,972	2,164	68,136	57,160	176,330
Queensland.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	10	14,116	146	14,262	46,584	39,046
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	18	8,687	3,272	11,959	31,868	81,566
IV.	Other Manufacturing	1	50	—	50	50	110
V.	Building	8	1,905	17	1,922	8,630	24,519
VI.	(i) Coal-mining	90	8,961	60	9,021	24,108	84,491
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	16	—	16	128	552
VII.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	524	—	524	590	2,096
IX.	(i) Stevedoring	132	58,303	—	58,303	70,949	230,528
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	4	103	—	103	103	298
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	31	—	31	441	1,060
Total		265	87,086	3,511	90,597	153,448	465,830

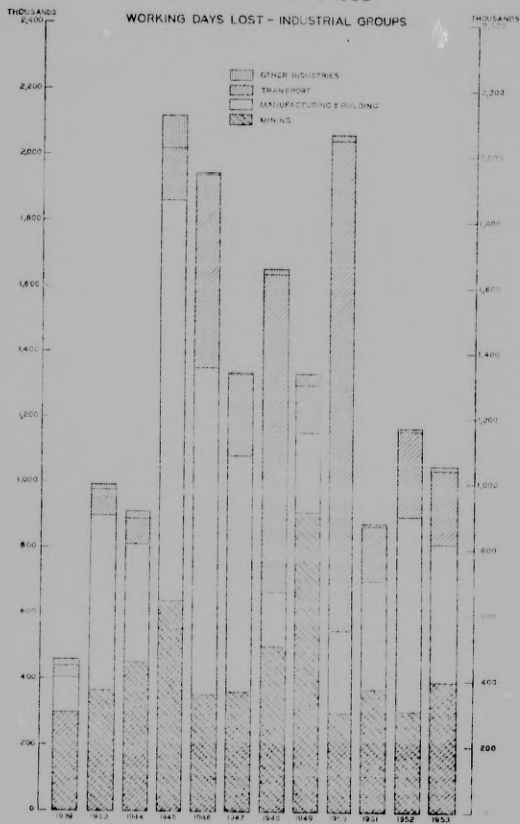
For footnotes see following page.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953—continued.

Class.	Industrial Groups.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
South Australia.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	4	5,370	146	5,516	33,552	130,751
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	1	10	..	10	50	148
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services ..	2	4,150	44	4,194	10,176	31,738
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	15	8,744	..	8,744	11,597	7,693
XIV.	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	8	..	8	32	120
	Miscellaneous	1	220	..	220	69	150
	Total (b)	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
Western Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	1	40	..	40	50	97
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	12	..	12	12	31
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	1	84	..	84	84	230
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	2	1,440	..	1,440	1,440	4,330
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services ..	2	149	..	149	104	304
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	4	1,940	..	1,940	3,287	10,081
	Total	11	3,605	..	3,605	4,977	15,663
Tasmania.							
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	230	0	230	8,968	37,500
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services ..	3	618	..	618	158	487
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	14	4,221	..	4,221	9,315	30,272
	Total	18	5,069	0	5,075	18,444	68,259
Northern Territory.							
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	58	..	58	1,450	6,000
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	4	477	..	477	357	1,161
	Total	5	535	..	535	1,807	7,161
Australian Capital Territory.							
VII.	Building	2	27	..	27	104	288
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	47	..	47	26	54
	Total	3	74	..	74	130	342
Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	1	40	..	40	50	97
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	75	117,818	2,648	120,466	140,119	426,622
III.	Food, Drink, etc. ..	39	18,962	3,790	22,752	158,173	449,012
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	3	195	10	205	934	3,253
V.	Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	30	..	30	11	..
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	24	8,333	3,591	11,927	52,335	144,982
VII.	Building	44	8,295	122	8,417	67,366	212,500
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	914	147,594	209	147,794	378,715	1,247,895
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	9	2,626	394	3,020	18,959	80,186
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services ..	27	35,034	194	35,228	32,659	97,344
X.	Other Land Transport ..	4	1,300	1,681	2,981	12,875	35,987
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	268	141,027	153	141,180	174,704	567,460
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	13	1,117	..	1,117	2,266	7,470
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	2	206	..	206	2,700	14,718
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	1	54	..	54	805	1,460
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	1,560	..	1,560	7,562	23,035
	Total (b)	1,459	483,800	42,246	496,046	1,036,830	3,337,437

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (b) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in South Australia including respectively 141 and 1,112 workers commenced in 1952 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1953. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1952 and 1953.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1943 TO 1953



3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939 and 1949 to 1953.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1949 to 1953, with the aggregate for the same period. Figures for the year 1939 have also been inserted.

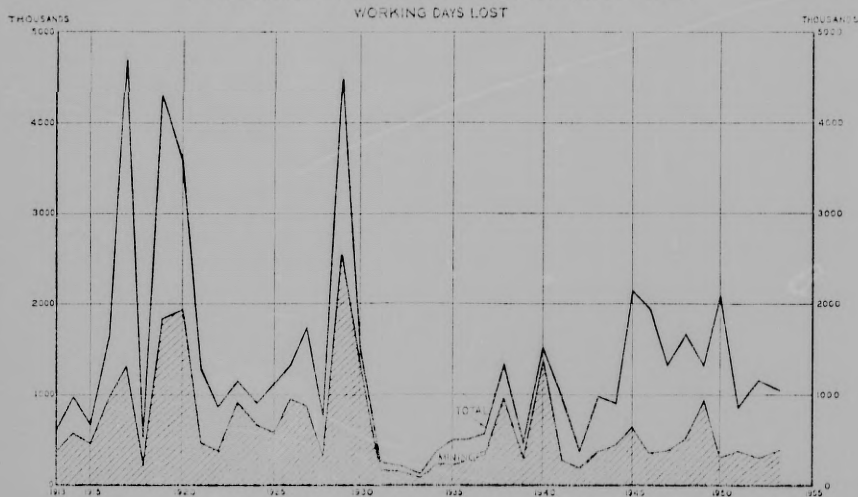
Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII to XIV.)	All Groups.
			(i) Coal- mining.	(ii) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1949	68	3	644	3	122	9	849
1950	118	21	953	3	159	22	1,276
1951	112	25	912	4	242	19	1,344
1952	164	27	1,210	7	202	8	1,627
1953	143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459
1949-53	635	117	4,972	23	1,030	72	6,555
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
1939	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	151,830
1949	25,358	284	146,048	928	78,105	12,894	264,577
1950	86,994	10,768	178,734	3,638	150,462	7,105	431,701
1951	71,600	3,667	172,732	2,843	150,608	1,130	408,502
1952	157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,033	3,134	505,734
1953	135,449	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,780	1,783	496,040
1949-53	491,077	24,908	810,271	15,198	710,054	26,052	2,100,650
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1949	243,107	573	868,333	30,152	147,278	35,457	1,333,900
1950	231,684	18,210	283,543	18,204	1,492,195	19,043	2,062,888
1951	307,173	23,750	336,447	36,255	105,437	3,912	872,974
1952	572,169	20,070	286,740	19,743	261,100	3,655	1,163,504
1953	351,722	67,500	378,715	18,050	222,564	11,367	1,050,830
1949-53	1,705,945	130,127	2,153,787	132,310	2,288,583	73,431	6,484,186
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1949	415,393	1,171	1,741,238	80,300	280,056	63,468	2,611,536
1950	418,245	37,817	616,094	86,261	2,977,558	39,443	4,166,418
1951	752,319	50,661	863,028	186,200	382,435	8,185	2,236,028
1952	1,503,002	56,934	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,567	3,439,850
1953	1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	793,537	39,953	3,337,437
1949-53	4,233,135	397,483	5,101,635	530,900	5,095,710	152,316	15,811,269

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII. (i)). For the year 1953 the latter represented 65 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1949 to 1953, working days lost through stoppages involving workers in coal-mining numbered 2,153,787, representing 33 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1913 to 1953



disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) *States and Territories.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table :—

Industrial Disputes : States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	130,304	9,230	148,534	419,183	£ 419,330
	1950	1,030	289,299	22,498	311,797	639,395	1,311,938
	1951	1,052	279,823	23,735	303,558	682,418	1,893,947
	1952	1,316	333,999	13,100	347,099	794,800	2,279,646
	1953	1,080	302,007	9,475	305,382	756,391	2,195,242
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1950	34	59,104	11,826	71,982	1,208,193	2,193,031
	1951	31	27,219	—	27,219	42,210	104,038
	1952	33	69,753	1,197	69,920	416,339	339,109
	1953	53	65,902	2,194	68,126	57,100	476,330
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	4,753
	1950	147	24,157	2,183	26,040	74,007	142,721
	1951	194	51,688	4,412	56,097	90,307	218,454
	1952	195	39,295	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,944
	1953	205	87,956	3,511	91,497	153,148	495,830
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1950	29	13,766	402	14,168	129,538	261,704
	1951	27	12,713	21	12,734	31,057	88,286
	1952	32	24,405	1,623	26,031	94,735	175,043
	1953	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1950	15	1,952	—	1,952	5,728	11,491
	1951	10	4,179	—	4,179	5,101	12,391
	1952	21	19,151	2	19,150	127,826	369,688
	1953	41	3,665	—	3,665	4,977	15,663
Tasmania	1939	4	53	—	53	169	93
	1950	19	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	19,296
	1951	24	4,644	—	4,644	16,401	21,949
	1952	20	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	39,940
	1953	18	5,009	6	5,075	18,144	66,259
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	49	271	3,642	3,660
	1950	1	43	—	43	430	1,450
	1951	1	48	—	48	60	120
	1952	3	257	—	257	272	762
	1953	5	535	—	535	1,867	7,161
Australian Capital Territory	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	2	44	—	44	68	127
	1951	1	110	—	110	2,420	4,840
	1952	1	20	—	20	49	105
	1953	3	74	—	74	139	342
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,181	455,716
	1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,692,888	4,166,418
	1951	1,314	389,421	28,174	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,164,804	3,449,850
	1953	1,459	483,869	12,246	496,046	1,050,839	3,337,437

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

4. **Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., metal smelting and cement manufacture).

The following classification has been adopted:—(a) One day and less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under one week; (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

As from 1953 stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" as the pattern of disputes in these groups differs significantly.

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Limits of Duration	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,976
	1950	809	218,350	18,642	237,001	234,054	508,402
	1951	878	246,878	14,944	261,822	246,478	536,898
	1952	1,064	345,076	13,909	349,145	330,392	966,835
	1953	950	349,404	1,255	344,959	259,852	812,185
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	55,648
	1950	181	49,177	949	47,570	71,886	146,674
	1951	174	50,470	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894
	1952	242	78,738	1,668	86,409	135,810	303,737
	1953	32	62,758	1,245	64,330	99,277	318,666
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	35	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	56,427
	1950	83	18,202	7,324	23,526	65,402	123,986
	1951	88	17,826	3,605	20,541	55,827	139,379
	1952	100	20,289	377	20,666	55,177	168,541
	1953	66	9,271	1,244	10,515	26,574	86,691
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1950	58	21,770	183	22,109	72,471	147,226
	1951	46	9,888	1,803	11,391	41,723	115,436
	1952	51	11,124	1,888	14,079	53,470	178,187
	1953	53	10,242	949	11,182	41,607	128,450
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1950	71	12,175	3,333	14,108	82,215	225,001
	1951	86	28,557	2,254	30,811	198,447	481,907
	1952	86	16,679	3,155	20,134	124,761	357,836
	1953	81	17,305	3,372	21,077	118,997	351,680
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,602	1,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1950	45	19,716	1,449	21,405	177,791	742,666
	1951	49	11,915	5,310	17,225	139,909	480,056
	1952	46	6,362	3,841	10,209	124,478	129,810
	1953	44	11,687	92	12,179	128,663	418,510
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1950	11	5,175	981	6,156	116,375	256,036
	1951	19	7,802	69	7,871	104,490	118,856
	1952	18	2,290	1,637	3,927	91,805	200,768
	1953	11	7,439	105	7,544	74,380	278,595
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	32,453	39,089
	1950	7	23,104	7,339	29,449	1,033,315	2,113,472
	1951	10	1,379	7	1,386	71,595	4,166,418
	1952	17	5,323	351	5,677	258,014	754,436
	1953	13	25,394	793	26,187	394,775	943,320
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,766,418
	1951	1,114	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,074	2,256,028
	1952	1,027	488,178	17,856	505,734	1,161,504	3,439,850
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—The following table shows industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.

Limits of Duration.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	693	91,494	125	91,619	90,618	303,773
2 days and more than 1 day ..	137	19,059	44	19,073	33,444	112,845
3 days and more than 2 days ..	39	4,374	—	4,374	9,295	12,067
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	19	2,452	2	2,454	7,442	28,189
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	36	5,505	10	5,515	33,041	109,295
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	15	2,071	20	2,091	18,704	53,219
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	3	5,330	—	5,330	27,591	94,849
8 weeks and over	5	17,406	29	17,435	159,410	519,078
Total	944	147,591	200	147,791	378,715	1,247,895
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	174	92,405	129	92,594	72,515	235,894
2 days and more than 1 day ..	60	36,602	—	36,602	52,358	169,982
3 days and more than 2 days ..	9	2,840	—	2,840	7,062	24,712
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	12	3,604	—	3,604	12,519	40,030
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	13	5,816	24	5,840	29,770	96,751
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 weeks and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	268	141,027	153	141,180	174,704	567,969
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	59	156,445	1,091	160,416	97,319	272,518
2 days and more than 1 day ..	15	7,124	1,231	8,355	13,795	35,189
3 days and more than 2 days ..	21	2,060	1,244	3,304	9,977	29,322
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	22	4,280	935	5,214	21,046	62,931
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	15	6,484	1,518	10,022	53,186	145,914
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	29	9,016	72	9,088	109,964	365,291
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	8	1,869	105	1,974	46,789	183,746
8 weeks and over	8	7,958	794	8,722	145,395	427,242
Total	247	195,182	11,893	207,075	497,354	1,521,573
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	956	319,404	4,255	344,699	259,852	812,185
2 days and more than 1 day ..	212	62,758	1,245	64,030	99,272	318,006
3 days and more than 2 days ..	66	9,274	1,244	10,518	26,874	86,691
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	53	16,242	949	17,191	41,067	128,150
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	84	17,505	1,572	19,077	115,922	351,680
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	44	14,087	92	14,179	128,068	418,510
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	11	7,139	105	7,244	74,370	278,595
8 weeks and over	13	25,394	793	26,187	304,775	943,429
Total	1,459	481,860	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, 1951, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, a new classification has been introduced and stoppages have been analysed

in three separate groups, "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries". This dissection has been made because in coal-mining and stevedoring the pattern of the disputes differs significantly from that in other industries.

Under the new Classification, causes are grouped under four main headings:—(1) Wages, Hours and Leave; (2) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (3) Trade Unionism; (4) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave, minor questions regarding the claims to pay or leave by individual workers being included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, namely, those arising from disciplinary action, the promotion of workers, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computations of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group, Trade Unionism, includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of workers in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and worker, e.g. political matters, and cases (mainly occurring in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950 the figures for the years 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)	1953. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	87	96	196	187	128	186	161	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	95	197	541	328	894	803	967	896
Trade Unionism	18	50	76	84	114	159	204	187
Other	8	73	328	250	140	190	295	271
Total	208	416	1,141	849	1,276	1,344	1,627	1,459

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	18,045	29,290	81,430	67,821	104,075	117,409	201,274	89,443
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	22,455	56,783	110,945	48,962	173,705	131,655	183,123	218,869
Trade Unionism	7,718	18,681	26,251	14,234	15,631	27,084	81,819	26,176
Other	1,758	48,106	98,523	133,560	138,270	111,844	69,518	161,618
Total	50,283	152,860	317,149	264,577	431,701	408,592	595,734	496,046

(a) See note on following page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

107

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute.	1943.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)	1953. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	205,575	128,528	1,015,041	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026	545,017	208,776
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	265,285	189,510	390,911	418,755	443,493	359,383	441,286	657,835
Trade Unionism	147,450	54,749	144,377	37,134	37,880	97,290	93,133	58,038
Other	5,212	80,370	142,957	158,324	133,353	108,288	81,068	126,181
Total	623,528	459,154	1,692,686	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974	1,160,504	1,050,830

(a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—The following table shows the causes of industrial disputes during 1953 in three broad groups of industries :—(i) Coal-mining, (ii) Stevedoring, (iii) Other Industries.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	20	24	55	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	574	172	150	896
Trade Unionism	150	11	20	187
Other	188	61	22	271
Total	944	268	247	1,459

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	8,782	21,696	58,965	89,443
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	80,543	86,774	44,495	218,809
Trade Unionism	17,437	4,619	4,320	26,176
Other	32,229	28,094	101,295	161,618
Total	147,791	141,180	207,075	496,046

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave	9,647	32,562	166,507	208,776
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	294,430	111,066	252,339	657,835
Trade Unionism	37,707	7,246	13,085	58,038
Other	39,931	23,890	65,360	126,181
Total	378,715	174,764	497,351	1,050,830

6. Results of Industrial Disputes.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, tables were included showing analyses of the results of industrial disputes over a period of years. Under a new method of collection of the basic data, the information on which these analyses were based is no longer available for the majority of disputes and the compilation has therefore been discontinued.

7. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 41, 1952 the methods of settlement of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. Commencing with the year 1951 a new classification has been introduced, and stop-pages in "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries" have been analysed separately, as the pattern of disputes differs significantly in these three groupings.

The new classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the table commencing on page 109 are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

- (i) By negotiation between the parties, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (ii) Under the provisions of State industrial legislation.
- (iii) Under the provisions of Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (iv) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The new classification is—

- (1) *Negotiation.*—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Part of (i) above.)
- (2) *Mediation.*—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Balance of (i) above.)
- (3) *State Legislation*—
 - (a) *Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.*—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference. (Part of (ii) above.)
 - (b) *Under Other State Legislation.*—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (ii) above.)

(4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation—

(a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts. (Part of (iii) above)—

- (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
- (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
- (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Maritime Industry Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)

(5) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)

(6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)

(7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)

(8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.(a)

Method of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
By Private Negotiation ..	136	294	350	296	346	271	308	257
Under State Industrial Legislation ..	41	7	128	50	86	18	19	50
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation ..	4	6	11	31	141	173	199	146
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out ..	13	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
By other methods ..	13	106	638	448	739	540	1,036	993
Total ..	208	416	1,138	818	1,272	1,111	1,623	1,456

For notes see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia^(a)—continued.

Method of Settlement.	1913.	1919.	1928.	1941.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
WORKERS INVOLVED								
By Private Negotiation ..	26,529	82,684	91,654	41,828	62,493	45,691	48,252	39,169
Under State Industrial Legislation ..	19,279	5,354	47,668	27,003	5,722	21,786	12,358	29,937
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation ..	659	3,268	19,573	38,187	77,036	50,442	42,950	43,287
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out ..	658	20	18	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	178	..	..	..	29	154	..
By other methods ..	2,988	61,320	157,617	151,122	289,103	290,373	400,184	383,013
Total ..	50,283	152,830	316,530	266,131	431,334	408,371	504,161	495,626
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
By Private Negotiation ..	120,735	298,652	281,979	216,519	395,067	126,792	271,665	125,817
Under State Industrial Legislation ..	409,640	39,013	350,150	146,000	30,974	133,004	98,938	246,175
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation ..	2,105	46,450	720,303	791,083	1,256,514	200,909	193,994	168,564
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	20	36	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	3,892	..	..	..	203	6,001	..
By other methods ..	59,509	71,127	212,333	176,122	375,139	390,717	588,044	506,331
Total ..	623,528	459,151	1,634,801	1,333,624	2,058,801	852,425	1,158,641	1,375,887

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—Changes in the incidence of industrial disputes in the coal-mining and stevedoring industries are reflected in the above table as variations in the relative numbers of disputes settled under different headings. The figures for these two industries and those for all other industries combined for the year 1953 are shown separately in the following table.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953. (a)

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By Private Negotiation ..	..	..	..	..
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation ..	173	17	96	286
3. State Legislation—	..	..	1	1
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc. Legislation ..	2	1	56	59
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials ..	9	..	2	11
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—	..	..	..	..
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—	..	..	..	..
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	1	33	34
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	55	..	..	55
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	..	21	..	21
(iv) Other Acts ..	..	..	..	..
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials ..	..	..	3	3
By Resumption without Negotiation ..	705	265	53	963
Total ..	944	268	244	1,456

For note see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes : Australia, 1953(a)—continued.

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
WORKERS INVOLVED.				
1. By Private Negotiation	15,802	1,793	21,414	38,919
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	..	..	450	450
3. State Legislation	..	..	..	..
(a) Under Station Conciliation, etc., Legislation	3,430	24	25,053	28,508
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	915	..	537	1,452
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation	..	..	..	..
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —	..	..	..	..
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	66	4,710	4,776
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	11,914	..	..	11,914
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	14,590	..	14,590
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	2,324	2,324
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	..	9,053	..	9,053
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	145,730	145,146	152,137	353,013
Total	147,791	147,180	206,655	493,979
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By Private Negotiation	38,480	3,164	51,513	123,157
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	..	..	390	390
3. State Legislation	..	..	..	..
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., Legislation	17,281	..	218,213	235,494
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	5,790	..	4,870	10,660
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation	..	..	..	..
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —	..	..	..	..
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	82	33,029	33,111
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	50,747	..	..	50,747
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	35,590	..	35,590
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	15,622	15,622
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	..	10,094	..	10,094
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	266,917	124,012	165,592	556,521
Total	378,715	174,766	284,408	837,889

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

§ 7. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950, tables were published showing details of all industrial accidents. These were compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of **Factories**, the Chief Inspectors of **Machinery**, the **Boiler, Lift and Scaffolding Inspectors**, and the **Departments of Mines** in the several States. Inquiries, however, revealed that, except in the case of mining accidents, the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided, as a temporary measure, to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.

2. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the **Departments of Mines** in the respective States. Accidents occurring in **crushing and ore-dressing works** on mine sites are included in the figures. Similar tables for years prior to 1951 included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. Quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., have also been excluded from the following table. The figures shown are not, therefore, directly comparable with those appearing in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1953.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Cause—1953.(a)

Cause of Accident	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
A.—Fatal Accidents.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
" " " Falls of Ground ..	..	1	1	..	3	..	7
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Other Accidents	..	..	2	..	5	1	8
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	6	1	3	..	..	..	10
Other Accidents	5	..	..	..	1	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total	18	3	10	2	17	6	56

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	3	..	1	1	10	1	16
" " " Falls of Ground ..	73	2	6	..	60	5	146
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	3	..	3	..	16	4	26
Other Accidents	105	..	73	3	327	5	513
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	3	5	4	26	7	46
Other Accidents	46	..	51	17	95	11	220
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines	1	..	97	45	8	27	178
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	14	1	..	..	..	..	15
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	20	7	38	..	7	4	76
Other Accidents	31	2	154	2	101	2	294
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	4	1	7	1	2	..	15
Other Accidents	6	1	28	1	20	1	57
Total	309	17	401	71	672	67	1,602

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, owing to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1953, 43 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 13 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1953 numbered 33 as against 23 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,086 and above ground 516.

§ 8. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1954.

CONSPICUOUS WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1954	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act, 1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1954	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1953	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1953	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania	Workers' Compensation Act, 1927-1954	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act, 1930-1954	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1951-1954	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1919-1954	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator or they may be settled by a Local Court

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law only to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil	£300 medical and surgical, £300 hospital; £25 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the Insurance Commissioner may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned	Unlimited	1 day for compensation	£50 hospital; £50 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,721 10s. (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for doctor's fees; £50 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all, £100
Jurisdiction exclusive: decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	£1,250	Nil	£100 medical, £150 hospital, £40 funeral
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£1,300 or £25 p.w.	Nil	Not exceeding £125 in the aggregate
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal to Supreme Court on questions of law, High Court, Privy Council	No limitation on remuneration. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances. If Commission considers circumstances warrant, £60 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£2,000, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil	Not exceeding £200 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£1,750 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil	Not exceeding £150 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation

CONSPICUOUS WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.	£8 16s. with no dependants, with dependants £12 10s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria		Adult £8 10s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 10s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Minor £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent.	£8 10s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants a.w.e.)
South Australia	75 per cent.	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years £12 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of a.w.e. or 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of wages per week immediately preceding accident	£8 or a.w.e., whichever is the lesser, if no dependants; £10, or a.w.e., including dependants' allowances, whichever is the lesser, if worker has dependants
Tasmania		£9 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia		£8 10s. (or 10s. if a minor not needing adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment
Australian Capital Territory		Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)
Northern Territory		Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

in Case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependents.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £5 15s. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £7 15s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £5 15s. Minors, 100 per cent. of a.w.e., but not exceeding £4 5s.	£2 10s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	No limit
Nil	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 10s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£1, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., not less than £1 in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800
£1, except for workman under 21 with no dependants, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£2 for dependent wife and 15s. each child under 16 years of age	£2,250
£1 12s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£1 10s. for dependent wife, 12s. 6d. each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,100
Nil	£2 8s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,140
Same as for maximum	£2 8s. (a) for dependent wife; or (b) female dependent over 16 years of age, who is either caring for a child under 16 years of age and dependent on employee or a member of employee's family, plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£1,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum	£2 8s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman	Unlimited where the injury results in the total and permanent incapacity of the workman for work, otherwise £2,350 plus the cost of medical treatment
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (above)	£1,750, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.
New South Wales	Four years' earnings: £1,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted.	£1,000	£100 additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Victoria	£2,710, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	Nil	Yes.
Queensland	£2,500, plus £75 each child and step-child under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minor dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker.	£2,500 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age.	£75 each for child or step-child.
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,000, plus £75 for each dependent child.	£500, plus £75 for each dependent child.	£75 for each dependent child.
Western Australia	£1,800, plus £60 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	£600 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or step-child under 16 years of age only, plus £60 for each dependent child.	£60 for each dependant child or step-child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	Nil	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child.	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
Australian Capital Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age and plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded.	As in previous column.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Northern Territory	£1,500, plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	Nil	£75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

Lump Sum for Scheduled Injuries.	Provision <i>re</i> Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. Two or more such sums may be claimed in respect of the same accident without any limit on total amount so payable. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury)	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments	Compulsory with State Government Insurance Office
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment
Victoria	Yes, competitive	Yes
Queensland	Yes, monopoly	The same as provided for other injuries
South Australia	No, except for employees of South Australian Government	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training
Western Australia	Yes, Competitive, except in mining operations	No
Tasmania	Yes, competitive	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school
Commonwealth of Australia		Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No	Yes
Northern Territory	No	Yes

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—*continued*.

Dusts.			
Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
£5 10s.	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £2,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £4	Same as provided for other injuries	Same as provided for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) As for other injuries	As for other injury	Only as proclaimed under Second Schedule As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	£2 10s.	As for other injuries	£2 10s.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1928-1949 Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000	Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries

CHAPTER V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations in Australia.

1. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1939. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information.

In this chapter figures for the years 1950 to 1953 are compared with 1939. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2 Trade Unions Number and Membership, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—

The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members at the end of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953:—

Trade Unions: Number and Membership.

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Agst.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1939	200	149	114	117	111	79	4	15 (a)	380
1950	202	152	128	118	110	98	11	28 (a)	360
1951	225	156	128	137	152	101	17	29 (a)	359
1952	224	150	120	134	151	98	18	31 (a)	350
1953	224	139	129	138	152	98	18	28 (a)	368
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									
1939	358,794	210,801	180,081	97,782	97,533	22,092	701	1,081	918,470
1950	540,111	400,111	202,581	117,804	101,381	45,044	2,443	3,720	1,608,344
1951	678,338	433,407	277,037	140,067	105,507	47,113	2,791	5,738	1,690,271
1952	611,101	410,319	274,908	137,193	103,102	46,948	2,340	4,677	1,617,542
1953	600,737	424,439	288,748	140,184	107,642	48,293	2,538	5,251	1,679,758
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b)									
1939	1.3	0.8	0.5	8.7	0.1	4.8	5.6	9.0	3.4
1950	8.9	0.2	1.3	5.0	0.0	10.7	-11.8	30.1	5.6
1951	5.6	0.7	5.5	1.9	1.9	5.3	13.4	0.2	5.3
1952	-4.4	-3.9	-0.8	-1.8	-0.0	-1.0	-15.3	-15.0	-3.1
1953	2.6	4.9	3.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	8.4	7.7	2.6

(a) Without interstate duplication. (See letterpress below.)

(b) On preceding year.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations:—(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international. The schemes of organization of interstate or

federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

In the preceding table, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions", a union with members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

Because of the difficulties involved, the collection of statistics relating to the "Number of Branches" of trade unions appearing in issues of this publication prior to No. 39 has been discontinued.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1950 to 1953 compared with 1939.

Trade Unions: Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.(a)					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	4	6	9	9	6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12	19	15	15	15
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	35	35	35	35	36
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	12	6	6	6	6
V. Books, Printing, etc.	8	6	6	6	6
VI. Other Manufacturing	37	38	37	37	37
VII. Building	28	26	26	26	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	15	12	12	12	12
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	29	26	25	25	25
X. Other Land Transport	6	9	9	9	9
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	23	33	33	33	33
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8	4	4	3	3
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	18	14	14	14	14
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	30	17	17	17	17
(ii) Public Service	50	56	58	60	63
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	8	12	12	12	13
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	11	11	12	12	10
(v) Other Miscellaneous	53	53	52	52	52
Total	350	360	359	360	365
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27,990	39,991	42,186	42,439	43,051
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	99,731	234,718	242,866	245,831	249,217
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	26,328	98,609	104,665	93,847	98,806
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	68,747	127,539	131,873	106,659	111,788
V. Books, Printing, etc.	22,393	33,941	35,211	34,494	35,467
VI. Other Manufacturing	54,674	81,769	86,581	78,619	80,627
VII. Building	45,651	112,050	131,168	118,537	123,811
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	48,812	47,812	45,409	49,091	50,575
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	178,636	140,086	139,305	144,710	143,642
X. Other Land Transport	15,478	50,276	58,918	60,111	59,494
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	28,766	43,826	45,972	47,703	39,941
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	40,276	50,735	59,911	59,085	62,070
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	13,172	39,334	34,485	37,749	33,628
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	39,013	101,791	104,162	104,186	108,665
(ii) Public Service	81,765	174,997	181,541	187,158	198,777
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	36,790	53,685	60,847	58,917	62,721
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	46,882	70,638	75,026	72,888	78,097
(v) Other Miscellaneous	50,392	103,022	107,019	111,584	112,702
Total	919,470	1,608,111	1,690,271	1,637,512	1,679,758

(a) Without interstate duplication. See above.

4. Trade Unions—Numbers of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.—(i) *General.*—The following tables show the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The data on which the numbers of wage and salary earners are based are described in Chapter IV. (page 86). As current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of year estimates the numbers of employees in rural industry and female private domestic service recorded at the Census of June, 1947. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables must be regarded as approximations.

(ii) *States, 1953.*—The table below shows for each State the numbers of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions in December, 1953 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. The percentages are not directly comparable with those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

Trade Unions: Number of Members and Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners^(a), States, December, 1953.

State	Number of Members.			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales(b) ..	556,660	114,028	670,688	69	38	61
Victoria ..	339,695	84,823	424,428	61	38	54
Queensland ..	227,662	57,756	285,418	78	62	74
South Australia ..	121,749	18,495	140,244	65	31	57
Western Australia ..	91,205	19,437	110,642	65	36	57
Tasmania ..	41,253	7,040	48,293	60	32	53
Australia(c) ..	1,381,103	298,655	1,679,758	67	40	60

(a) Includes allowance for unemployed. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

(iii) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953 are given in the following table.

Trade Unions: Number of Members and Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners^(a), Australia.

Year	Number of Members.			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939 ..	778,336	137,134	915,470	52	24	44
1950 ..	1,301,868	393,479	1,695,344	65	40	58
1951 ..	1,368,694	321,577	1,690,271	66	42	60
1952 ..	1,354,248	284,294	1,637,542	67	40	60
1953 ..	1,381,103	298,655	1,679,758	67	40	60

(a) Includes allowance for unemployed.

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only :—

Trade Unions: Classification according to Number of Members, Australia.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1939 ..	37	14	41	43	52	28	30	52	41	52	389
1950 ..	39	21	43	49	59	27	19	43	29	44	340
1951 ..	39	22	44	45	49	31	18	40	26	44	359
1952 ..	39	23	41	49	46	32	22	37	32	49	369
1953 ..	39	25	37	57	41	34	17	14	32	38	395
MEMBERSHIP.											
1939 ..	305,614	87,027	131,094	84,884	36,776	16,575	7,484	7,225	2,085	1,595	618,470
1950 ..	1,127,056	171,088	111,055	69,999	33,491	19,418	4,376	5,998	1,973	1,511	1,605,344
1951 ..	1,126,264	155,966	111,037	64,688	35,417	17,271	4,618	5,201	2,077	1,121	1,600,771
1952 ..	1,001,297	166,995	118,819	64,905	31,652	13,179	5,615	4,593	2,410	1,294	1,617,542
1953 ..	1,137,061	179,149	121,439	83,885	36,253	13,496	4,371	5,955	2,411	1,493	1,679,758
PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP. (PER CENT.)											
1939 ..	62.1	9.8	14.7	6.5	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1950 ..	71.1	10.7	6.3	3.9	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
1951 ..	71.8	9.3	8.5	3.8	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
1952 ..	74.0	10.2	6.5	4.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
1953 ..	73.7	10.6	7.2	5.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that although membership of trade unions increased between 1912 and 1953 by 288 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members considerably decreased, namely, from 300 to 263. In 1953, 8.4 per cent. of trade union members belonged to unions having less than 2,000 members as compared with 13.7 per cent. in 1939 and 28.1 per cent. in 1912.

6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions: Number and Membership. (a)

Particulars.	Unions Operating in—					Total.	
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.		
Number of Unions.	1939 ..	19	11	20	21	12	176
	1950 ..	13	13	17	35	59	170
	1951 ..	12	15	15	38	60	170
	1952 ..	14	14	17	38	59	142
	1953 ..	12	12	20	35	60	139
Number of Members.	1939 ..	39,588	33,411	120,564	209,369	391,881	756,444
	1950 ..	41,199	41,000	127,180	395,917	832,618	1,411,179
	1951 ..	36,137	47,616	93,109	417,507	882,239	1,501,931
	1952 ..	34,778	46,061	121,121	420,240	827,134	1,449,931
	1953 ..	32,080	45,691	134,998	381,910	885,795	1,451,144

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States increased from 72 in 1912 to 139 in 1953, and the ratio of the membership of such organizations to the total membership of all organizations rose from 65 per cent. to 88 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils with which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The following table gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953.

Central Labour Organizations: Number, and Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
No. of Councils { 1939 ..	3	5	6	2	5	2	..	1	47
{ 1950 ..	10	9	13	6	10	5	..	1	54
{ 1951 ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	1	1	55
{ 1952 ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	1	1	55
{ 1953 ..	10	9	12	6	10	5	1	1	54
No. of Unions { 1939 ..	103	173	79	50	210	50	..	9	686
and Branch { 1950 ..	248	272	152	114	434	97	..	21	1,358
Unions { 1951 ..	272	276	144	118	427	96	3	22	1,365
Affiliated { 1952 ..	272	281	135	110	395	104	3	19	1,311
{ 1953 ..	253	275	128	127	390	109	4	20	1,287

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

A Central Labour Organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australian Council of Trade Unions consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and has the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan or State Labour Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The objectives of the Council are the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are:—the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralized control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and by political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference.

8. Organizations Registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part VI. of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of 1953 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 53. The number of unions registered at the end of 1953 was 152 with membership of approximately 1,378,200, representing 82 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. International Labour Organization.

1. General.—The International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) was established on 11th April, 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII.

* Under the Public Service Arbitration Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such organizations are included in the figures shown in the paragraph following.

of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, the I.L.O., with headquarters in Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world. In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal. In 1946 the Organization became the first of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognizes the I.L.O. as a specialized agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organization, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organization has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets four times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organization. The Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organization. At present there are 69 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by two Government delegates and one delegate each representing employers and workers, together with their advisers. In accordance with amendments adopted at the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body, as from the elections held in Geneva in 1954, has consisted of the representatives of twenty governments, and ten employers' and ten workers' representatives. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 36th Session which was held in Geneva in June, 1953.

2. The International Labour Conference.—The 37th Session of the International Labour Conference commenced in Geneva on 2nd June, 1954. The Australian delegation consisted of:—Government delegates: Dr. I. G. Sharp, Mr. R. L. Harry; Employers' delegate: Mr. H. Hendy; Workers' delegate: Mr. J. D. Kenny.

The Conference considered, among other things, vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (under-developed countries), penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment and holidays with pay.

3. Governing Body.—The Australian Government as a deputy member was represented at the 123rd and 124th Sessions of the Governing Body, which met in Geneva during November, 1953 and March, 1954, by Mr. R. L. Harry, Australian Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations.

4. General Conferences.—In addition to the above-mentioned conferences Australia was represented at a number of the specialist and regional conferences held by the I.L.O., such as the Asian Regional Conference held in Tokyo in September, 1954, the Asian Advisory Committee held in Colombo in October, 1953 and the Industrial Committees, such as the Coal Mines Committee held in Dusseldorf, Western Germany, in November, 1953 and the Metal Trades Committee held in Geneva in October, 1953, which were of particular interest to the Government, employers and workers of Australia.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

Sydney : Average Retail Prices (a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

APPENDIX.

129

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1953.
Groceries, &c.—		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread ..	2 lb.	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 38
Flour, ordinary ..	"	10 71	10 71	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 84	11 02
" self-raising ..	"	18 35	18 35	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 35	19 15	18 45
Tea ..	lb.	47 05	47 05	47 05	47 05	47 05	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	52 52
Sugar ..	"	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
Sago ..	"	20 00	25 40	24 35	23 90	22 95	22 95	22 80	19 50	18 94	18 94	17 06	15 89	21 54
Jam, plum ..	14 lb.	29 35	29 35	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45	29 45
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	18 55	18 55	18 50	18 50	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 45
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	12 00	12 00	10 84	10 84	9 28	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 84
Raisins, seeded ..	"	32 75	34 19	34 94	32 43	32 00	32 00	32 00	32 00	32 00	32 00	32 95	33 17	32 74
Currants ..	"	23 00	23 00	23 38	23 69	23 50	24 25	24 25	24 25	24 18	24 18	24 18	24 18	23 92
Apples, dried ..	"	65 79	65 79	65 79	65 00	64 84	64 74	64 74	64 74	67 84	67 84	68 82	70 83	66 24
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	38 40	38 50	38 50	39 00	39 00	39 00	39 00	39 00	39 00	39 00	38 65	38 65	38 81
Pears, canned ..	"	42 20	42 20	40 00	42 41	41 15	41 15	41 10	40 95	40 95	40 95	40 95	40 95	41 10
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	37 46	38 82	41 50	42 56	41 85	42 28	45 27	64 30	64 06	78 71	68 85	35 08	50 97
Onions, brown ..	lb.	6 00	6 74	7 40	7 40	7 00	6 80	6 75	6 10	6 70	6 60	6 70	8 50	7 10
Soup ..	"	10 84	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 67	10 66
Kerosene ..	quart	8 64	8 67	8 67	8 67	8 67	8 67	8 50	8 57	8 54	8 50	8 47	8 47	8 59
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 50	49 40	49 40	49 50	49 48
" cream, mild ..	"	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55	33 55
Eggs, new laid ..	doz	60 00	60 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	60 00	59 95	59 95	62 65	68 21
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	64 61	64 61	64 94	64 94	65 80	66 11	68 50	69 83	71 28	71 06	71 06	74 50	68 62
Milk, condensed ..	"	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 40	23 40	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50
" fresh ..	quart	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Meat—			March Quarter.			June Quarter.			September Quarter.			December Quarter.		
Beef, steaks ..	lb.		38 43			39 11			39 40			39 47		39 25
" ribs ..	"		26 07			26 10			25 80			25 67		25 03
" steak, ramp ..	"		51 77			51 93			52 40			53 17		52 33
" chuck ..	"		27 00			26 63			27 00			26 80		26 88
" sausages ..	"		19 93			19 77			20 13			19 17		19 75
Beef (corned), silver ..	"		32 80			32 80			31 88			32 00		32 52
" brisket ..	"		24 47			24 47			24 20			24 00		24 44
Mutton, leg ..	"		22 10			21 33			21 84			21 20		21 62
" forequarter ..	"		15 37			14 55			15 56			13 79		14 80
" loin ..	"		24 50			24 07			23 30			23 17		24 26
" chops, loin ..	"		24 50			23 87			24 87			24 01		24 07
" leg ..	"		24 00			24 51			25 27			23 60		24 55
Pork, leg ..	"		55 06			54 37			55 41			57 05		58 63
" loin ..	"		56 00			55 37			56 38			57 00		56 36
" chops ..	"		56 19			55 57			56 87			57 63		56 57

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION I.—continued.

Melbourne: Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1952 ^(a) 1953
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	2 lb.	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
" self-raising ..	"	8.30	9.11	9.31	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	11.17	9.44
Tea ..	lb.	16.00	15.95	15.95	15.95	15.95	15.95	15.95	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	17.50	16.10
Sugar ..	"	47.10	47.10	47.10	47.10	47.10	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	51.80
Sago ..	"	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	27.50	27.25	27.25	25.17	25.17	25.20	25.80	24.80	24.00	23.67	25.00	25.50	25.50
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	20.95	20.95	20.95	22.25	22.25	22.26	22.26	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.10
Raisins, seeded ..	"	10.92	10.92	10.92	8.50	8.50	8.15	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.90
Currants ..	"	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70
Apples, dried ..	"	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60	60.12	60.12	60.12	60.12	60.12	60.12	60.12	60.12
Pears, canned ..	"	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11
Potatoes ..	"	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77	31.77
Onions, brown ..	7 lb.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Soap ..	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Kerosene ..	quart	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50
Cheese, mild ..	"	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90
Refrigerators ..	lb.	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85	67.85
Milk, condensed ..	tin	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50
" fresh ..	quart	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	March Quarter			June Quarter			September Quarter			December Quarter			
" rib ..	"	35.13			35.13			35.13			35.13			35.13
" steak, rump ..	"	32.43			32.75			32.53			33.93			32.69
" chuck ..	"	45.31			45.31			45.40			49.35			48.60
" sausages ..	"	32.47			32.50			32.57			32.10			32.16
Beef (corned) silver ..	"	20.30			20.13			20.13			19.57			20.11
" side ..	"	37.21			37.27			37.03			37.29			37.21
" brisket ..	"	25.97			25.66			25.53			27.60			25.44
Mutton, leg ..	"	23.76			23.81			23.79			23.30			23.67
" forequarter ..	"	14.67			15.05			15.52			14.62			14.97
" loin ..	"	22.35			22.76			22.52			21.95			22.40
" chops ..	1½ lb.	21.74			21.83			21.09			21.95			21.68
Pork, leg ..	leg	25.17			24.83			25.33			24.98			25.08
" loin ..	"	54.74			51.00			55.58			54.56			54.22
" chops ..	"	52.15			51.67			50.18			50.39			54.91
" ..	"	54.49			51.87			56.60			59.77			55.16

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION I.—continued.

Brisbane: Average Retail Prices^(a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1952.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.05
Flour, ordinary ..	"	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
" self-raising ..	"	16.10	16.05	16.05	16.10	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Tea	lb.	46.90	46.85	46.85	46.85	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95
Sugar	"	8.97	8.97	8.97	8.95	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Sago	"	22.75	22.70	22.67	22.30	22.30	22.31	22.31	22.31	22.31	22.31	22.31	22.31	22.31
Jam, plum	14 lb.	28.55	28.55	28.10	28.10	27.95	28.05	27.50	27.94	27.85	28.00	27.85	27.85	28.05
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	17.25	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30
Oats, flaked	lb.	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Raisins, seeded ..	"	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15
Currents	"	19.00	19.00	22.50	21.25	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Apricots, dried ..	"	52.00	46.50	40.50	51.00	51.00	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz	35.90	35.90	39.85	39.85	39.25	39.40	39.65	39.65	39.65	39.65	39.65	39.65	39.65
Pears, canned ..	"	37.20	37.20	37.20	37.25	37.65	37.55	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60
Potatoes	7 lb.	24.40	33.90	35.00	34.85	39.10	39.10	39.10	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Onions, brown ..	lb.	4.75	0.20	7.10	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.05	5.61	5.00	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Garlic	"	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.14
Kerosene	quart	8.74	8.74	8.74	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.69	8.64	8.64	8.71
Dairy Products—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	49.30	49.30	49.30	49.30	48.95	48.95	48.95	49.06	49.10	49.05	48.85	48.85	49.08
Cheese, mild	"	31.20	31.10	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	58.44	58.30	58.10	57.80	57.80	57.80
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	55.75	52.65	52.55	55.10	56.95	60.05	61.35	61.28	62.05	64.10	65.05	65.70	65.70
Milk, condensed ..	tin	23.00	22.95	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.14	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.14
" fresh	quart	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.10	15.10	19.10	16.10	16.10	19.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10
Meat—			March Quarter.			June Quarter.			September Quarter.			December Quarter.		
Beef, sirloin	lb.		32.90			32.05			32.00			32.25		32.20
" rib	"		21.10			21.11			23.10			23.30		23.42
" steak, rump ..	"		39.00			38.03			38.00			38.20		38.31
" chuck	"		23.00			22.10			22.00			22.13		22.31
" sautages	"		17.11			17.20			17.20			17.20		17.18
Beef (corned) silver-														
side	"		29.00			28.01			28.00			28.13		28.20
" brisket	"		21.07			23.30			23.30			23.03		23.58
Mutton, leg	"		20.67			20.70			20.71			20.83		20.71
" fore-quarter ..	"		15.85			15.57			15.62			15.83		15.73
" loin	"		20.31			20.50			20.50			20.39		20.43
" chops, loin ..	"		21.57			21.43			21.40			21.60		21.50
" chops, leg	"		20.00			20.93			20.98			21.02		20.96
Pork, leg	"		46.63			46.53			48.47			51.77		48.35
" loin	"		46.63			46.50			48.17			50.97		48.07
" chops	"		46.67			46.50			48.13			50.97		48.07

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION I.—continued.

Adelaide : Average Retail Prices (a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1953.
<i>Groceries, &c.—</i>														
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
.. self-raising ..	..	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35
Tea ..	lb.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Sugar ..	..	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Sago ..	..	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33
Jam, plum ..	14 lb.	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45
Oats, flaked ..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Roslin, seeded ..	..	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Onions ..	..	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Apples, dried ..	..	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50
Peas, canned ..	30 oz.	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10
Beans, canned ..	..	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38	32.38
Onions, brown ..	lb.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Soap ..	..	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07
Kerosene ..	quart	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50
Chosen, mild ..	..	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55	50.55
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
Milk, condensed ..	tin	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25
.. fresh ..	quart	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
<i>Meat—</i>														
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	March Quarter.			June Quarter.			September Quarter.			December Quarter.			
.. rib ..	..	28.13			27.50			26.83			27.00			27.44
.. steak, rump ..	..	27.53			27.00			26.03			26.40			26.74
.. " chuck ..	..	44.00			44.16			43.70			43.33			43.86
.. " sausages ..	..	28.00			27.17			26.40			26.40			27.07
Beef (corned) silver ..	..	17.53			17.12			17.26			17.33			17.29
.. " side ..	..	31.07			31.37			30.77			30.70			31.38
.. " brisket ..	..	26.40			26.07			25.42			25.20			25.70
Mutton, leg ..	..	19.80			20.23			21.10			20.59			20.43
.. " forequarter ..	..	10.51			10.49			10.55			10.55			10.76
.. " loin ..	..	19.12			19.37			19.69			19.42			19.40
.. " chops, loin ..	..	19.65			20.03			20.56			20.05			20.05
.. " leg ..	..	20.37			21.00			21.77			21.41			21.44
Pork, leg ..	..	40.08			41.33			42.67			42.11			42.43
.. " loin ..	..	49.14			51.05			52.80			52.26			52.53
.. " chops ..	..	49.03			52.43			53.87			53.40			53.83

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION I.—continued.

Perth : Average Retail Prices (a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1953.
Groceries, &c.—		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread ..	2 lb.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Flour, ordinary ..	"	10.50	10.70	10.70	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.50	10.90
" self-raising ..	"	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.95	18.75	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	19.00	18.50
Tea ..	lb.	47.95	47.90	47.90	47.90	47.90	51.40	55.95	55.95	55.90	55.90	55.90	55.90	52.45
Sugar ..	"	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Soap ..	"	30.00	28.88	27.67	20.31	25.80	24.30	24.20	24.45	24.74	27.33	27.33	26.40	26.40
Jam, plum ..	14 lb.	14.85	11.00	11.55	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.95	11.95	14.05	14.05	11.70	11.85
Golden syrup ..	2 lb.	15.95	20.00	19.95	19.95	19.95	19.95	19.90	19.90	20.00	19.75	19.85	19.95	19.95
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	17.70	12.70	12.43	11.07	10.71	9.50	9.1	9.53	9.43	9.44	9.20	9.14	10.45
Raisins, seeded ..	"	35.48	33.28	32.44	37.95	33.20	31.37	33.31	34.45	34.15	34.15	34.73	34.70	33.70
Currants ..	"	23.00	23.00	21.07	21.22	24.35	24.25	24.75	24.00	24.35	24.57	23.43	23.43	23.75
Apricots, dried ..	"	58.75	60.00	50.80	38.33	58.80	50.80	60.11	60.33	61.80	60.20	60.00	50.75	59.77
Peaches, canned ..	39 oz.	40.25	38.05	37.45	37.05	37.75	39.00	39.00	39.45	38.40	38.50	38.05	38.15	38.10
Pears, canned ..	"	41.15	38.72	38.25	38.55	38.95	39.60	39.70	39.85	39.15	39.15	39.00	39.70	39.31
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	28.00	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.80	31.00	29.80	29.00	29.00	29.15
Onions, brown ..	lb.	6.61	6.61	6.61	8.80	8.80	6.28	7.28	6.22	7.44	7.50	7.60	6.28	6.65
Soap ..	"	17.64	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.57	17.60	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57
Kerosene ..	quant	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.44	13.44	13.45	13.45	13.38	13.34	13.33	13.37	13.34	13.30
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Cheese, mild ..	"	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.33
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	60.95	60.95	62.30	62.30	65.00	66.05	68.25	68.90	70.70	71.30	73.17	73.28	66.53
Milk, condensed ..	tin	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.45	23.15	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.35	23.40	23.44
" fresh ..	quant	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.60
Meat—			March Quarter.		June Quarter.		September Quarter.		December Quarter.					
Beef, brisket ..	lb.		31.20		31.50		35.53		35.07				34.17	
" rib ..	"		25.00		26.42		27.92		28.17				26.88	
" steak, rump ..	"		43.20		45.57		48.43		47.77				46.21	
" chuck ..	"		20.00		31.53		31.23		32.63				31.55	
" sausages ..	"		20.60		21.00		21.67		21.22				21.15	
Beef (corned) silver-side ..	"		31.83		33.00		34.27		34.70				33.30	
" brisket ..	"		26.80		28.07		28.73		28.43				27.66	
Mutton, leg ..	"		20.37		24.20		27.04		24.40				24.23	
" forequarter ..	"		12.33		15.61		17.41		15.17				15.14	
" loin ..	"		19.58		24.00		26.70		23.80				23.47	
" chops, loin ..	"		19.43		24.22		26.81		23.80				23.53	
" " leg ..	"		24.11		24.11		26.77		24.07				23.60	
Pork, leg ..	"		52.51		53.78		56.23		58.04				55.14	
" loin ..	"		52.51		54.04		56.49		58.04				55.27	
" chops ..	"		52.51		54.04		56.49		58.04				55.27	

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION I.—continued.

Hobart : Average Retail Prices ^(a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1953.
<i>Groceries, &c.—</i>														
Bread ..	1 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	"	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.08
" self-raising ..	"	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.20	8.90
Tea ..	1 lb.	17.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.60
Sugar ..	"	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
" ..	"	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Jam, plum ..	1 1/2 lb.	25.50	26.17	26.17	26.25	26.30	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.39	25.91
Golden syrup ..	1 lb.	29.00	29.00	29.05	29.25	29.25	29.05	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.10	29.10	29.07
Onions, flaked ..	1 lb.	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.14
Onions, seed-d ..	"	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.68
Carrots ..	"	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17	37.17
Apples, dried ..	"	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38	23.38
Peaches, canned ..	10 oz.	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75
Pears, canned ..	"	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.45
Onions, brown ..	lb.	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85	35.85
Sauces ..	"	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29
Koroseene ..	quart	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	13.07	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09
Cheese, mild ..	"	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50
Milk, condensed ..	tin	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50
" fresh ..	quart	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45
<i>Meat—</i>														
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	March Quarter.			June Quarter.			September Quarter.			December Quarter.			
" rib ..	"	39.43			37.00			40.53			43.47			39.39
" steak, rump ..	"	29.08			31.59			34.34			39.72			33.10
" chuck ..	"	50.50			51.77			50.37			50.23			51.79
" sausages ..	"	11.57			11.77			11.91			11.40			11.92
Beef (corned) silver ..	"	22.57			22.50			23.17			23.37			22.90
" brisket ..	"	30.80			37.23			40.50			42.73			39.33
Mutton, leg ..	"	29.63			30.07			32.99			34.97			31.89
" forequarter ..	"	24.94			25.16			26.07			27.32			27.45
" loin ..	"	18.12			18.32			19.04			19.93			17.37
" chops, loin ..	"	21.36			21.38			22.63			24.52			23.97
" leg ..	"	23.00			23.29			24.74			26.26			25.57
Pork, leg ..	"	24.53			25.16			26.44			28.52			27.24
" loin ..	"	46.50			47.40			51.37			51.91			51.91
" chops ..	"	46.50			48.50			53.47			56.27			52.41

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

SECTION II.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities : Australia and Other Countries, 1953.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Item.	Unit or Quantity.	AUSTRALIA (a)								NEW ZEALAND							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	15.30	14.38	14.30	14.30	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Flour, ordinary	lb.	10.71	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.41	9.28	9.50	9.50	6.40	6.40	6.34	6.34	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92
Tea	1 lb.	17.65	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.10	17.10	15.05	15.05	73.30	73.30	72.10	72.10	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
Jam, plum	14 lb.	29.45	29.45	29.45	29.45	29.95	27.00	27.10	27.10	24.14	24.14	24.53	24.53	20.60	20.60	20.74	20.74
Sugar	lb.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00
Oatmeal	..	12.00	9.25	9.00	9.00	10.97	9.20	8.17	8.17	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Raisins	..	37.19	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.70	34.89	34.89	34.89	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70
Peaches, canned	per oz. tin	35.80	39.00	39.00	38.00	33.30	33.45	33.50	33.50	44.70	44.70	45.10	45.10	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
Potatoes	7 lb.	35.83	41.05	41.30	40.00	34.00	34.30	34.23	34.23	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	19.25	19.25	21.78	21.78
Onions	lb.	6.73	7.00	6.40	6.70	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.11	6.11	7.17	7.17	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Milk	quart	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	17.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Butter	lb.	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Cheese	..	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	22.20	22.20	22.60	22.60	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70
Eggs	dozen	60.00	75.00	72.00	59.00	61.70	60.00	61.00	61.00	57.00	74.00	71.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Bacon	lb.	64.64	60.50	60.50	72.50	62.30	71.75	74.80	80.10	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
Beef, sirloin	..	28.93	30.41	30.49	30.47	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
.. rib	..	26.07	26.10	26.09	26.07	26.10	26.10	26.10	26.10	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
.. steak, rump	..	31.77	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
.. sausages	..	19.93	19.27	19.11	19.17	20.30	20.18	20.18	20.18	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33
Mutton, leg	..	27.10	24.31	24.81	24.20	23.70	23.81	23.79	23.79	24.07	24.07	24.07	24.07	23.33	23.33	23.33	23.33
.. forequarter	..	15.37	14.55	14.50	14.20	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
.. chops	..	24.30	23.87	24.87	23.00	23.74	23.05	24.00	23.00	24.07	24.07	24.07	24.07	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Pork, leg	..	35.00	31.17	31.17	31.07	31.07	31.07	31.07	31.07	24.07	24.07	24.07	24.07	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
.. chops	..	30.19	28.57	28.57	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	24.07	24.07	24.07	24.07	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives for September quarter.

(f) Average for December quarter.

(b) Sultana.

(c) Average for March quarter.

(d) Average for June quarter.

(e) Average

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953—continued.

Item.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM (a)				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.							
						Capetown.				Witwatersrand.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	d. 8.6	d. 8.6	d. 8.6	d. 8.6	d. 8.5	d. 8.5	d. 10.5	d. 10.1	d. 8.5	d. 8.5	d. 10.2	d. 9.9
Flour, ordinary ..	..	11.2	13.2	13.2	(b) 13.0	..	..	..	8.9	6.9	6.9	8.9	8.8
Tea ..	1 lb.	..	..	..	(b) 17.5	78.4	73.0	79.0	76.3	76.9	77.4	78.5	75.1
Jam ..	1½ lb.	..	..	..	..	(c) 18.8	(c) 19.1	(c) 19.4	(c) 19.0	(c) 19.4	(c) 19.2	(c) 20.3	(c) 20.3
Sugar ..	1 lb.	7.0	7.0	7.0	(b) 7.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Rice ..	..	15.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O. meal ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	12.3	12.3	11.5	14.4	12.2	12.2	11.0
Beans ..	..	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	22.8	21.1	20.7	21.3	24.2	21.0	23.5	23.5
Peas, canned ..	30-oz. tin	33.4	33.4	33.4	..	47.2	28.2	28.5	28.1	29.5	30.2	30.8	31.2
P.M. toes ..	..	..	..	..	(b) 14.9	49.9	44.8	48.1	42.7	28.0	35.5	56.9	36.5
Onions ..	1 lb.	..	..	..	(b) 7	4.2	6.8	7.0	6.1	4.6	6.8	6.3	4.4
Milk ..	quart	13.0	13.0	14.0	(b) 14.0	17.2	17.2	14.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Butter ..	1 lb.	39.0	39.0	39.0	40.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0
Cheese ..	..	29.0	29.0	29.0	26.0	32.0	32.0	31.0	33.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	33.0
Eggs ..	dozen	51.0	..	..	(b) 60.6	37.3	46.3	35.3	35.1	39.3	46.3	34.9	34.6
Beef, ord. in ..	1 lb.	45.0	45.0	44.0	44.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	39.6	39.8	41.0	40.0
.. " "	..	39.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	24.5	24.6	25.7	25.7
.. " "	..	26.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.3
.. " " "	..	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.8	29.9	29.1	29.0
Mutton, leg ..	..	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	33.8	31.2	34.3	34.9
Pork, leg ..	..	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	26.6	24.6	28.1	28.0
.. chops ..	..	40.0	40.0	39.0	40.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	29.2	29.1	30.2	30.1

(a) Maximum permitted prices with exception of those marked (b).

(b) Average prices in seven large towns in Great Britain in mid-October, 1953.

(c) Union Jan.

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953—continued.

Item.	Unit or Quantity	CANADA								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (d)		
		Ottawa.				Montreal.				Jan (b)	Aug.	Nov.
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.			
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Bread	1 lb.	24.0	24.0	25.4	25.4	24.0	24.0	25.4	25.4	32.4	32.8	33.6
Flour, ordinary	"	15.2	15.2	15.8	16.4	15.0	15.0	15.8	16.0	20.9	20.8	21.0
Tea	lb.	105.8	104.8	100.8	100.8	108.0	107.2	99.0	97.4	129.2	130.0	130.4
Jam (c)	1½ lb.	37.2	36.5	36.4	36.9	35.0	36.3	35.8	37.7	..	..	..
Sugar	lb.	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.2	10.6	10.6	10.6
Rice	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	21.3	19.0
Oatmeal	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6	14.7	14.7
Beans	"	25.8	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.2	25.0	24.7	..	..	..
Peaches, canned	30-oz. tin	42.8	42.8	43.2	42.0	41.0	41.8	40.2	39.4	..	..	..
Potatoes	7 lb.	15.1	22.8	28.1	19.9	33.2	20.9	21.4	17.8	48.7	34.2	32.0
Onions	lb.	10.6	10.0	9.4	8.0	10.3	10.8	10.0	9.0	11.0	7.2	6.2
Milk	quart	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	23.8	23.3	23.8
Butter	lb.	60.9	61.4	61.8	60.5	61.4	61.8	60.7	61.3	80.3	78.1	79.9
Cheese	"	60.0	68.2	67.8	60.4	62.4	68.6	68.6	61.6	60.5	59.6	59.3
Eggs	dozen	58.5	68.0	81.8	78.7	58.8	60.4	81.4	69.2	66.9	74.4	73.0
Bacon	lb.	64.8	71.0	61.6	100.2	61.0	69.2	92.2	109.6	65.2	88.3	77.8
Beef, sirloin	"	83.2	77.9	76.9	69.9	96.3	91.4	92.0	86.2	..	..	..
" rib	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	70.2	69.8
" steak, rump	"	79.6	72.6	72.3	68.3	92.4	86.8	87.7	80.6	103.0	95.2	89.9
Pork chops	"	79.7	73.6	77.9	78.9	68.4	74.0	78.0	74.2	72.8	87.2	77.8

(a) Average for all towns.

(b) Particulars for February and May not available.

(c) Strawberry jam.

SECTION III.

"Court" Index (Third Series) (a) In the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration—Quarterly Retail Price Index Numbers—Food, Groceries, Housing (4 and 5-roomed Houses), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure. September Quarter, 1952 to September Quarter, 1953.

(Base = Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 103.0.)

Cities and Towns.	1952.			1953.	
	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter. (b)
New South Wales—					
Sydney	230.6	238.1	240.8	243.0	245.0
Newcastle	230.8	231.5	233.3	235.1	237.5
Broken Hill	240.4	245.0	245.0	240.8	240.8
Goulburn	232.0	231.5	232.7	230.0	230.7
Bathurst	233.0	235.7	238.0	242.4	245.3
Five Towns (c)	230.3	237.7	240.1	242.4	245.3
Victoria—					
Melbourne	228.4	229.0	231.7	234.7	237.0
Ballarat	220.7	220.2	228.3	231.8	235.1
Bendigo	228.0	220.1	228.0	232.4	234.4
Geelong	227.1	220.7	228.3	232.3	235.8
Warrnambool	232.0	234.0	235.4	238.0	240.5
Five Towns (c)	228.2	228.8	231.4	234.5	236.0
Queensland—					
Brisbane	215.6	215.1	210.8	217.8	220.7
Toowoomba	217.0	217.3	218.0	221.3	223.7
Rockhampton	217.5	219.1	220.3	221.0	224.2
Townsville	224.0	225.0	228.1	220.4	231.8
Broadbeach	214.0	214.8	210.7	217.2	218.4
Five Towns (c)	210.4	210.3	217.0	210.0	221.8
South Australia—					
Adelaide	220.1	225.3	227.0	230.5	233.1
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	210.2	210.7	218.4	220.5	225.5
Port Pirie	220.7	222.2	224.3	225.7	220.0
Mount Gambier	225.2	223.0	225.2	220.0	231.7
Peterborough	225.1	221.9	222.8	225.1	227.9
Five Towns (c)	228.0	224.8	227.2	220.8	232.0
Western Australia—					
Perth, Fremantle	228.2	229.1	231.4	235.8	239.7
Kalgoorlie, Boulder	237.8	230.3	241.3	242.8	244.0
Northam	230.6	232.0	234.7	237.9	240.0
Bunbury	230.0	232.2	234.3	230.0	240.8
Geraldton	242.5	243.4	245.0	248.7	250.5
Five Towns (c)	220.3	230.3	232.5	230.0	240.4
Tasmania—					
Hobart	220.7	231.5	238.0	242.1	251.7
Launceston	227.4	227.7	233.8	238.0	248.1
Burnie	221.0	223.5	220.4	234.3	242.2
Devonport	221.3	221.0	225.0	230.7	240.1
Queenstown	222.2	223.2	227.0	232.8	243.3
Five Towns (c)	228.1	229.2	235.8	230.0	240.4
Thirty Towns (c)	230.2	230.0	233.1	235.7	238.7
Six Capital Cities (c)	230.5	231.0	233.0	236.1	239.0

SPECIAL TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE WEIGHTED AVERAGES.

Warwick (Q.)	215.6	210.5	217.7	219.3	221.1
Port Augusta (S.A.)	227.3	221.8	223.0	225.0	228.0
Whyalla (S.A.)	220.2	225.0	220.5	230.0	238.5
Canberra (A.C.T.)	235.6	234.7	234.7	237.7	241.5

(a) See pages 3 and 51 for explanation. (b) In its judgment of 12th September, 1953, the Court discontinued automatic adjustment of basic wages. Thus the "Court" Index for the June Quarter 1953 was the last in general use, although the Court published the "Court" Index for the September Quarter, 1953. (c) Weighted average.

SECTION IV.

List of Items Priced for Interim Retail Price Index.

(Asterisks indicate items included in the Interim Index but not in the "C" Series Index.)
This list of items will be extended in the final index.

Food—**Cereal Products—**

- Bread.
- Flour, Ordinary.
- Flour, Self-raising.
- Biscuits.*
- Flaked Oats.
- Rice.
- Prepared Breakfast Foods—
 - From Wheat.*
 - From Maize.*

Dairy Produce—

- Milk, Fresh.
- Milk, Powdered.*
- Milk, Condensed.
- Cheese, Processed.*
- Cheese, Ordinary.
- Butter.
- Eggs.
- Bacon.

Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—

- Peaches, Canned.
- Pears, Canned.
- Raisins, Seeded.
- Currants, Loose.
- Prunes, Dried.*
- Green Peas, Canned.*
- Potatoes.
- Onions.

Soft Drink, Chocolate Confectionery, and

- Ice Cream—
 - Soft Drink.*
 - Chocolate Confectionery.*
 - Ice Cream.*

Other (except Meat)—

- Sugar.
- Jam.
- Golden Syrup.
- Honey.*
- Sandwich Spreads.*
- Baked Beans.*
- Spaghetti.*
- Sardines.*
- Margarine.*
- Sago, Seed Tapioca.
- Sauce, Tomato.*
- Tea.
- Cocoa.*
- Coffee.*

Meat—

- Beef—
 - Sirloin Roast.
 - Rib Roast.
 - Steak—Rump.
 - Steak—Blade.*
 - Steak—Chuck.
 - Sausages.
 - Silverside.
 - Brisket.

Food—continued.**Mutton—**

- Leg.
- Forequarter.
- Chops, Loin.
- Chops, Leg.

Lamb—

- Leg.*
- Forequarter.*
- Chops, Loin.*
- Chops, Leg.*

Pork—

- Leg.
- Loin.
- Chops.

CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—**Men's—**

- Suit.
- Overcoat (2 types).
- Sports Coat.*
- Sports Trousers.*
- Pullover.
- Cardigan.*
- Pullover (Sleeveless).*
- Working Trousers (Cotton).
- Working Trousers (Wool).*
- Overalls.*
- Shirt, Ordinary Wear.
- Shirt, Work (2 types).
- Singlet, Flannel.*
- Singlet, Wool and Cotton (2 types).
- Singlet, Athletic (2 types).
- Underpants, Wool and Cotton (2 types).
- Underpants, Cotton (2 types).
- Pyjamas (2 types).
- Socks (2 types).
- Hats (2 types).
- Braces.
- Handkerchiefs (2 types).

Women's—

- Costume.
- Skirt.
- Cardigan.
- Twin Set.*
- Dress, Cotton.
- Dress, Rayon (2 types).
- Slip (3 types).
- Vest, Wool and Rayon (2 types).
- Vest, Rayon (3 types).
- Panties, Bloomers, &c. (3 types).
- Brassiere (3 types).
- Nightdress (3 types).
- Pyjamas.
- Corsets.*
- Stockings, Nylon (8 brands).
- Stockings, Lisle (2 brands).
- Hat, Felt (2 types).
- Beret.*
- Hat, Straw (2 types).
- Gloves, Fabric (2 types).

SECTION IV.—*continued.*CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued.*Women's—*continued.*

Gloves, Nappa.

Umbrella.*

Apron.

Children's—

Boys'—

Suit.

Overcoat.

Pants (10-yr. old).

Pants (4-yr. old).

Pullover.

Shirt—

Sports.

Ranger.

Singlet—

Wool.

Cotton Athletic.

Stockings—

Golf.

Anklet.

Pyjamas.

Cap.

Braces.

Girls'—

Tunic.

Overcoat.

Blazer.*

Pullover.

Dress.

Petticoat.

Singlet—

Wool and Rayon.

Rayon.

Panties, Bloomers, &c.—

Fleecy Lined.

Rayon.

Pyjamas—

Winecyclette.

Rayon.

Socks.

Hat—

Felt.

Straw.

Piecegoods, &c.—

Rayon.*

Cotton (2 types).*

Woollen.*

Fingering Wool.*

Footwear—

Men's—

Working Boots.

Shoes.

Women's—

Shoes, Best.

Shoes, Ordinary.

Children's—

Shoes, Boys'

Girls' Best.

Girls' School.

Young Children's.

CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued.*

Household Drapery—

Blankets, D.B. (2 types).

Blankets, S.B. (2 types).

Sheets, D.B.

Sheets, S.B.

Sheeting.*

Pillow Slip (2 types).

Pillow.*

Towel.

Tea Towel.

RENT—

Four and five-roomed tenanted house.

OTHER GROUPS—

Electricity, Gas, and Firewood—

Electricity.

Gas.

Firewood.

Household Sundries—

Household Utensils—

Plate, Dinner.

Jug.

Pudding Basin.

Tumbler.

Saucepan.

Pressure Cooker.*

Cake Tin.*

Frying Pan.*

Boiler.*

Cutlery—

Knife.

Tea Spoon.

Dessert Spoon.

Table Fork.

Globe, Electric.

Iron, Electric (2 types).

Toaster, Electric.*

Jug, Electric.*

Spade.*

Fork.*

Rake.*

Hoe.*

Lawn Mower.*

Bucket.

Broom—

Millet.

Hair.

Scrubbing Brush.

Polishing Mop.

Axe.*

Floor Coverings—

Carpet.*

Linoleum.*

Felt.*

Other—

Matches.*

Kerosene.

Steel Wool.*

Boot Polish.*

Starch.*

Cleaner Paste.*

Soap, Household.

Soap, Powder.*

SECTION IV.—*continued.*OTHER GROUPS—*continued.**Household Sundries*—*continued.*Other—*continued.*

Personal Requisites—

- Toilet Soap.*
- Shaving Cream.*
- Tooth Paste.*
- Razor Blades.*
- Antiseptic.*

Proprietary Medicines, &c.—

- Cough Mixture.*
- Tonic.*
- A.P.C.*
- Cascara.*
- Ointment.*
- Baby Food.*

School Requisites—

- Lead Pencil.
- Penholder.
- Nibs.
- Eraser.
- Ruler.
- Pastels.
- Blotting Paper.
- Exercise Books.

Services—

Hairdressing.*

Drycleaning—

Men's—

- Suit (3 piece).*
- Suit (2 piece).*
- Sports Trousers.*
- Sports Coat.*

Women's—

- Frock.*
- Skirt.*
- Overcoat.*

OTHER GROUPS—*continued.**Service*—*continued.*

Shoe Repairs—

- Men's.*
- Boys'.*
- Women's.*
- Postage.*
- Telegram.*
- Telephone—
- Private Phone Call.*
- Public Phone Call.*
- Rental.*

*Cinema Admission, Radio Licence, and**Newspapers*—

Cinema—

- Adult Admission.
- Child's Admission.
- Radio Licence.
- Newspapers—
- Morning.
- Evening.

Fares (City and Suburban Train, Tram and Bus)—

- Train Fares.
- Tram and Bus Fares.

Tobacco and Cigarettes—

Cigarettes—

- Australian.
- Imported.*
- Tobacco (Australian)—
- Cigarette.
- Pipe.
- Cigarette Papers.

SECTION V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) at 31st December, 1953.

NOTE.—These rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations or Agreements which were in force at 31st December, 1953. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say) 260s. 0d. to 280s. 0d., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 261s. 6d. and 276s. 6d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are 40. (See footnote below.) Rates for some occupations have been revised and are not necessarily comparable with those quoted in previous issues.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Coopering—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coopers	265 0	305 0	277 0	298 0	310 1	..
Furniture—						
Cabinetmakers ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	298 0	291 6
Carpet Planners ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	291 6	292 0
Chairmakers ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	298 0	291 6
French Polishers ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	296 6	292 0
Upholsters ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	296 6	292 6
Woodcarvers ..	293 0	288 0	265 0	281 0	296 6	294 6
Wood Machinists ..	293 0	265 10 to 285 7	265 0	262 7 to 281 7	290 0	271 10 to 292 7
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers ..	285 6	265 0	288 7	261 0	270 6	272 0
Makers ..	288 7	285 0	288 7	281 0	290 0	292 0
Picture Framing—						
Stainers ..	277 0	275 0	258 0	271 0	276 0	282 0
Joiners ..	277 0	265 0	258 0	261 0		272 0
Mount Cutters ..	277 0	265 0	258 0	261 0		272 0
Sawmilling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers ..	271 0	265 0	238 6	261 0	261 6	272 0
Labourers ..	257 0	249 0	237 0	248 0	251 0	239 0
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	261 6	253 6	..	249 6	..	260 6
Banals Carver ..	284 6	281 6	..	277 6	..	288 6
Nailing ..	268 0	267 0	238 6	253 0	..	261 0
Planing ..	271 0 & 284 6	266 6 & 281 6	239 6 to 267 6	262 6 & 277 6	268 6 to 291 6	271 6 & 288 6
Shaping ..	284 6	281 6	251 6 & 267 6	277 6	296 6	288 0
Ordermen ..	270 6	268 6	243 0	261 6	270 6	275 6
Saw Doctors ..	308 0	300 0	269 8	290 0	312 0	307 0
Sawyers—						
Band or jig ..	274 10 to 295 7	266 7 to 287 7	247 6 & 307 6	262 7 to 283 7	270 6 & 299 6	273 10 to 294 7
Circular ..	275 7 & 287 6	267 7 & 279 6	..	263 7 & 275 6	270 6 & 287 6	271 7 & 280 6
Stackers ..	260 7 & 267 7	252 7 & 259 7	..	248 7 & 255 7	256 6 & 262 6	259 7 & 266 7
Wood Turners ..	289 6	281 6	246 10	277 6	292 6	288 6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	275 0	259 7 & 263 7	250 0	255 7 & 259 7	262 6 & 268 6	..
Ballhozenmen ..	266 6	261 0	271 6	260 0	268 6	..
Drillers ..	271 7 to 298 7	260 0	246 7 to 270 7	256 0	301 7	..
Fitters ..	278 7 & 295 7	265 7 to 272 7	250 7 & 270 7	261 7 to 268 7	271 6 & 277 6	..
Labourers—Unskilled ..	252 0	244 0	237 0	240 0	246 0	..
Machinists—Metal ..	271 7 to 298 7	263 7 to 287 7	246 7 to 270 7	259 7 to 283 7	270 6 to 291 6	..
Painters—Brush ..	266 0	258 0	241 0	254 0	261 6	..
Spray ..	267 0	259 0	242 0	255 0	265 6	..
Patternmakers ..	308 0	300 0	281 0	290 0	318 6	..
Sheet Metal Workers ..	280 7 & 298 7	272 7 & 287 7	255 7 & 270 7	263 7 & 283 7	285 6 & 301 6	..
Strikers ..	266 7 & 268 7	258 7 & 260 7	241 7 & 251 7	251 7 & 266 7	270 6	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 31 hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 37½ hours. (4) 38 hours. (5) 36 hours per fortnight. (6) 39 hours. (7) 41 hours. (8) 60 hours. (9) 35 to 40 hours. (10) 48 hours.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making—						
Boilermakers	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Structural Steel Tradesmen	295 0	287 0		283 0	304 0	294 0
Cycles and Motor Cycles—						
Assemblers	262 6	260 0 & 274	254 & 269 6	261 & 275 6	260 0 & 274 0	275 & 280 6
Frame Builders	273 0	274 & 275 3		272 & 287	285 0 & 290 0	280 0
Repairs	273 0	274 & 275 1	260 0	272 & 287	285 0 & 290 0	280 0
Turners (Cycle)		280 0			304 0	294 0
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Joiners	301 0	282 0 & 285 0	274 0	278 0 & 281 0	309 0	280 0 & 292 0
Electrical Fitters	301 0	287 0	270 0	283 0	301 0	294 0
Electrical Mechanics	304 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Patrolmen		260 0 & 278	247 11	280 0 & 271		267 0 & 282
Linemen	295 0	275 0	274 0	274 0	290 0 & 293 0	282 0
Other Adults	272 0	244 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	251 0
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders	312 0	301 0	270 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Cable Joiners	340 0	281 0 & 357 0	274 0	278 0 & 284 0	309 0	280 0 & 292 0
Instrument Makers	357 0	310 0	240 0	298 0	312 0	300 0
Linemen	318 & 330	277 0 & 284	274 0	274 0	290 0 & 295 0	32 & 294
Motor Testers	338 0	277 0 & 283 0	274 0	263 & 279	274 0 & 280 0	274 & 281
Patrolmen—Night	303 0	261 0 & 277	250 0	250 0		282 0
Shift Electricians	362 0	304 0	290 0	281 0		294 0
Switchboard Attendants		390 0	240 0	260 0		280 0
Labourers	293 0	234 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	251 0
Electrical Trades—						
Electrician Fitters	295 0	287 0	270 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Electrical Mechanics	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Radio Technicians	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Electroplating—						
Platers	268 & 295	257 & 287	274 0	283 & 283	272 0 & 294 0	261 & 295
Polishers	271 0	274 0	282 & 274	261 0		281 0
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths	290 0	288 0	278 0	281 0	304 0	298 0
Borers and Slotters	280 & 295	272 & 287	274 0	268 & 283	288 0 & 304 0	270 & 294
Brassfinishers	280 & 295	274 & 287	274 0	268 & 283	304 0	270 & 294
Coppersmiths	290 0	288 0	275 0	284 0	304 0	295 0
Drillers—Radial	267 & 290 0	250 & 282 0	250 0	255 & 278 0	260 0 & 290 0	260 & 280 0
Fitters	295 0	287 0	274 0	284 0	304 0	294 0
Millers	280 & 295	272 & 287	274 0	268 & 283	285 0 & 304 0	270 & 294
Patternmakers	308 0	300 0	287 0	290 0	315 0	307 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate Edge	280 & 295	272 & 287	250 0	268 & 283	285 0 & 304 0	270 & 294
Other	280 & 295	272 & 287	274 0	268 & 283	285 0 & 304 0	270 & 294
Shapers	280 & 295	272 & 287	274 0	268 & 283	285 0 & 304 0	270 & 294
Turners	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Foundry—						
Coresmakers—Machine	274 & 282	261 & 274	274 0	259 & 270	270 0 & 285 0	270 & 281
Jobbing	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	304 0	294 0
Dressers	271 & 281	263 & 273	249 0	254 & 260	272 0 & 280 0	270 & 280
Furnacemen	277 & 280	264 & 272	251 & 260 0	265 & 268	277 0 & 281 0	271 & 279
Moulders—Machine	271 & 281	261 & 274	261 0	250 & 270	270 0 & 284 0	270 & 281
Jobbing	233 0	287 0	271 0	283 0	304 0	294 0

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ironworking Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Assis-						
tants	260 0	258 0	245 0	254 0	270 6	265 0
Fitters' Assistants ..	260 0	258 0	245 0	254 0	270 6	265 0
Furnacemen's Assis-						
tants	266 0	258 0	217 10	254 0	269 6	265 0
Moulders' Assistants ..	266 0	258 0	219 6	254 0	270 6	265 0
Strikers	266/ & 268/	258/ & 260/	245 0	254/ & 256/	270 6	265/ & 267/
Sheet Metal Working—						
Caulster Makers ..	269 0	261 0	248 0	257 0	272 6	268 0
Coating or Brush-						
work	265 0	257 0	259 0	253 0	263 6	264 0
Ornamental	280 0	277 0	259 0	268 0	263 6	270 0
Solderers	265/ & 269/	257/ & 261/	..	253/ & 257/	265 5	261/ & 268/
Sheet Metal Workers—						
1st Class	295 0	287 0	271 0	283 0	301 6	294 0
2nd Class	280 0	272 0	259 0	268 0	285 0	279 0
Nailmaking—						
Cue Wires	264 0	246 0	..	..	..	251 0
Labourers	264 0	246 0	..	..	..	251 0
Settlers Up	252 0	263 0	..	..	..	270 0
Wire Working—						
Journeymen	263 0	266 0	235 0	..	257 0	..

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aerated Water and						
Cordials—						
Bottlers	263 0	255 0	238 6	258 0	261 6	262 0
Drivers (Motor, 3-ton)	280 6	272 6	258 0	268 6	284 0	279 6
Packers	260 0	252 0	235 0	255 0	255 0	259 0
Wires	260 0	252 0	235 0	255 0	255 0	259 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands	303 0	*304 2	..	288 6	309 6	310 0
Carters (One Horse) ..	281 0	279 0	249 0	281 0	267 6	265 6
Doughmen	315 6 & 318/6	*310 10	279 6	298 6	314 6	310 0
Ovenmen	311 6	*304 2	277 0	288 6	309 6	310 0
Singlehands	308 0	*315 0	279 6	293 6	314 6	319 0
Baking (Biscuits and						
Cakes)—						
Adult Males	249 0	254 0	246 6	241 0	249 6	246 0
Bakers	275 6	276 0	247 0	261 0	271 6	261 0
Mixers	261/ & 265/	275 0	247 0	259 0	274 6	297 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males	277 0	271 0	243 0	281 0	279 6	280 0
Bottlers and Washers	277 0	271 0	243 0	281 0	279 6	280 0
Collar-men	277/ & 282/	276 0	253 0	293 0	284 6	280 0
Drivers (Motor, 3-ton)	261 0	260 0	262 0	267 0	289 6	284 0
Towermen	282 0	276 0	243 0	293 0	284 6	288 0
Butchering (Carcass)—						
Chilling Room Hands	269/ to 274/	330 6	293 5	292/9 & 299/9	274 0	328 0
Labourers (Beef) ..	273 0	291 6	277 10	292 0	262 6	305 6
(Mutton)	265 0	293 6	288 11	292 0	262 6	305 6
Seablers	..	304 0	291 2	307 0	262 6	309 0
Slaughtermen (Beef)	353 0	356 3	(a)	367 0	291 6	361 0
(Mutton)	(a)	356 3	(a)	367 0	291 6	361 0

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	295 0	287 0	270 0	283 0	285 0	294 0
.. (One Horse) ..	275 0	255 6	253 0	260 0	259 6	265 6
General Butchers ..	298 0	290 0	273 0	286 0	285 0	297 0
Shopmen ..	295 0	290 0	273 0	280 0	285 0	297 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	303 0	295 0	278 0	291 0	285 0	302 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	277/ & 288/	330 6	238 6	263 0	271 0	295 9
Pullers and Stackers ..	282 6	308 6	244 9	263 0	271 0	..
Confectionery—						
Confectioners, Grade 1.	285 0	277 0	244 6	260 0	278 6	284 0
Storemen ..	261 0	267 0	237 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	308 0	323 0	293 7	311 6	291 6	330 0
Cutters Up—First Hand ..	288 0	323 0	287 2	311 6	282 0	330 0
Ham Baggers ..	..	295 6	278 6	284 0	..	302 6
Lardmen ..	278 0	295/6 to 307/6	278 6	284/ to 296/	..	302 6
Rollers and Trimmers ..	288 0	307 6	274 0	296 0	270/ & 282/6	314 6
Scalders ..	318 0	307 6	283 6	296 0	282 6	314 6
Slaughtermen ..	318 0	323 0	295 11	311 6	291 6	304 0
Smallgoodsmen—First Hand ..	298 0	314 3	293 7	302 9	291 6	321 0
Smokers—First Hand ..	288 0	307 6	284 5	296 0	..	314 6
Jam Making and Pre-serving—						
Adult Males ..	258 0	258 0	239 6	258 0	258 6	258 0
Soldiers ..	267 0	267 0	..	267 0	262 6	267 0
Malting—						
Malsters ..	270 0	276 0	243 0	293 0	279 6	285 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	295 6	269 0	..	..	..	..
Mixers or Blenders ..	295 6	269 0	233 6	..	269 0	..
Stone Dressers ..	295 6	279 6	..	..	..	..
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	320 0	320 0	282 0	320 0	320 0	310/9 & 325/
.. Shift ..	295/ to 320/	295/ to 320/	267/ to 276/	295/ to 320/	295/ to 320/	304/3 to 309/
Packermen ..	280 0	280 0	252 6	280 0	280 0	284 9
Purifiers ..	283 0	283 0	252 6	283 0	283 0	274 0
Silkmen ..	283 0	283 0	252 6	283 0	283 0	279 9
Storemen—Head ..	285/ & 290/	285/ & 290/	232/6 & 258/	285/ & 290/	285/ & 290/	283 6
Topmen ..	283 0	283 0	255 0	283 0	283 0	279 9
Truckers and Others ..	263 0	283 0	250 0	283 0	283 0	274 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	273 0	264 6	..	..	..	374/ & 378/3
Millers—Head ..	295 6	279 6	..	..	..	310 9
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	268 6	258 6	244 0	254 0	270 0	265 6
Pastrycooks ..	280 6	296 0	257/6 & 268/	288 6	281/ & 287/6	300 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	280 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	272 0	280 0
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters ..	368 0	319 0	319 0	319 0	319 0	319 0
Pressers ..	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0
Tailors ..	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0
Trimmers ..	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tailoring—Ready-made—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cutters	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0
Folders	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0	294 0
Machinists	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0
Pressers	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0
Tailors	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0
Trimmers	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0	283 0
Textile-Working—Woolen Mills—						
Carders	265 0	265 0	249 0	258 0	263 0	265 0
Dyehousemen	270 0	270 0	245 0	263 0	270 0	270 0
Labourers—General	241 0	241 0	216 0	234 0	241 0	241 0
Pattern Weavers	276 0	276 0		273 0	276 0	276 0
Scourers (Wool)	270/ & 270/ 6	270/ 6	251/ & 257/ 6	263/ 6	270/ & 270/ 6	270/ & 270/ 6
Spinners	265 0	265 0	240/ & 247/ 6	270/ 6	277/ 6	277/ 6
Loom Tuners	258/ To 288/	258/ To 288/	248/ To 265/	251/ To 281/	258/ To 268/	258/ To 288/

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bookbinding—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bookbinders	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Finishers	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Marblers	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Paper Rulers	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Engraving (Photo)—(a)						
Engravers	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	306 6	302 0
Etchers—Half-tone	307 6	299 6	282 6	295 6	306 6	306 6
Etchers—Line	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	301 6	302 0
Camera Operators	307 6	299 6	282 6	295 6	306 6	306 6
Photo Imposers	304 0	295/ To 294/ 6	276 0	289 0	301 6	..
Router	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	292 6	300 0
Lithographing—						
Proofers	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Rotary Machinists	304 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Stone Polishers	274 0	293 0	246 0	250 0	264 0	270
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors (Machine)						
Day Work	377/ 6 To 382/ 6	372/ 6	331/ 6 & 345/ 6	343 0	343 7	354 0
Night Work	397/ 6 To 402/ 6	397 6	341/ 6 & 355/ 6	358 0	348 7	379 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	321/ 6 To 326/ 6	322/ 6 & 327/ 6	292/ & 296/ 6	310 0	3295 11	321 0
Night Work	344/ 6 To 349/ 6	347/ 6 & 352/ 6	302/ & 316/ 6	335 0	3470 11	346 0
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	377/ 6 To 382/ 6	372/ 6	347/ & 348/ 6	343 0	343 7	334 0
Night Work	397/ 6 To 402/ 6	397 6	347/ & 348/ 6	348 0	348 7	359 0
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	344/ 6 To 347/ 6	357 6	325/ 6 & 337/ 6	337 0	3430 10	348 0
Night Work	361/ 6 To 367/ 6	362 6	335/ 6 & 357/ 6	362 0	3445 10	373 0
Publishing Hands—						
Day Work	316/ 6 To 321/ 6	309/ & 314/ 6	292/ & 296/ 6	304 0	3298 2	315 0
Night Work	316/ 6 To 321/ 6	311/ & 316/ 6	302/ & 316/ 6	329 0	3214 2	340 0
Readers—						
Day Work	349/ 6 & 352/ 6	358 0	347/ & 328/ 6	334 0	3430 10	345 0
Night Work	369/ 6 & 372/ 6	383 0	347/ & 348/ 6	359 0	3445 10	370 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	316/ 6 To 321/ 6	330 6	292/ & 303/ 6	304 0	3295 11	312 0
Night Work	316/ 6 To 321/ 6	333 6	302/ & 323/ 6	320 0	3410 11	337 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work	344/ 6 To 350/ 6	353 0	342/ & 323/ 6	340 0	3410 0	331 0
Night Work	361/ 6 To 370/ 6	378 0	342/ & 343/ 6	345 0	3431 0	356 0

(a) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Printing (Job Offices).—						
Compositors ..	301/ 10	293/ 10	276/ 10	289/ 10	291/ 10	300/ 10
	311/ 6	303/ 6	286/ 6	290/ 6	304/ 6	310/ 6
Electrotypers ..	301 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
General Hands ..	259 0	251 0	234 0	247 0	252 0	258 0
Linotype Operators ..	311 6	303 6	286 6	290 6	304 6	310 6
Machinists ..	301 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Monotype Operators ..	311 6	303 6	286 6	290 6	304 6	310 6
Monotype Casting ..						
Machinists ..	301 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0
Readers ..	304 6	296 6	279 0	292 6	297 6	303 6
Stereotypers ..	301 0	293 0	276 0	289 0	294 0	300 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brickmaking.—						
Burners ..	273/ & 279/	278 0	240 0	267 6	273 6	282 9
Drivers, Motor (5 tons) ..	288 0	277 0	262 0	273 0	288 6	284 0
Drawers ..	295 6	277/ 6 to 290/	237 6	272 6	276 6	282 9
Labourers ..	270 0	267 0	232 8	255 0	265 6	280 0
Machinemen ..	289 6	274 6	237 6	266 0	265 6	280 0
Panmen ..	272/ 6 & 292/ 6	270/ & 274/ 6	237 6	273/ 6 & 276/ 6	265 6	280 0
Fitters ..	290 0	292/ 6 & 295/ 6	234 6	280 0	265 6	280 0
Setters ..	295 6	277/ 6 & 290/	236 0	272 6	276 6	285/ 6 & 290/ 6
Wheelers ..	287 0	272 0	234 6	261 0	276 6	280 0
Brushmaking.—						
Base, Groan, Drawers ..	286 6	277 0	(0)	276 0	272 6	..
Finishers ..	286 6	277 0	(0)	276 0	272 6	..
Machinists—Boring ..	286 6	262 0	(0)	276 0	272 6	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	288 0	283 3	(0)	276 0	..	..
Candle Making.—						
Acidifiers ..	..	273 6	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	267 0	257 0	..	..	257 6	..
Glycerine Hand ..	279 3	273 6	..	269 6	269 0	..
Moulders ..	279 3	267 0	..	..	267 0	..
Stillmen ..	284 6	273 6	..	..	..	..
Cardboard Box Making.—						
Gullotine and other Cutters ..	271/ 6 to 276/ 6	266/ 6 to 275/ 6	251/ 6 & 260/ 6	263/ 6 to 271/ 6	267/ 6 to 279/ 6	271/ 6 to 285/ 6
Other Adults ..	259 0	251 0	238 0	247 0	252 0	258 6
Vehicle Building.—						
Bodymakers, 1st Class ..	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	301 6	294 0
Labourers ..	246 0	238 0	233 6	234 0	246 6	245 0
Painters ..	265/ 6 to 289/ 6	266/ 6 to 281/ 6	268 9	256/ 6 to 277/ 6	296 6	267/ 6 to 288/ 6
Smiths ..	296 6	288 6	275 6	284 6	301 6	295 6
Trimmers ..	289/ & 289/ 6	272/ & 281/ 6	268 6	268/ & 277/ 6	296 0	279/ & 288/ 6
Wheelmaking ..	295 0	287 0	268 6	284 0	296 0	294 0
Wheels ..	295 0	287 0	268 6	283 0	296 6	294 0
Fellmongering.—						
Bate Hands ..	268 0	261 0	245 0	257 0	261 0	261 0
Green Hands ..	268 0	261 0	245 0	257 0	261/ 6 & 265/ 3	264 0
Linen Men ..	268 0	261 0	245 0	257 0	261 6	261 0
Machinists ..	268/ 6 to 276/ 6	261/ 6 to 269/ 6	245/ 6 to 253/ 6	257/ 6 to 265/ 6	261/ 6 to 265/ 3	261/ 6 to 276/ 6
Sonkhole Men ..	272 0	261 0	248 0	260 0	265 3	267 0
Wool Sorters ..	286/ 6 & 306/ 6	279/ 6 & 299/ 6	263/ 6 & 283/ 6	275/ 6 & 295/ 6	277 0	282/ 6 & 302/ 6

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	271 0	258 0	..	255 0	263 6	263 0
Gas Fitters ..	313 0	294 6	281 0	292 0	302 6	291 0
Labourers ..	258 0	252 0	238 0	246 0	263 0	252 0
Maintenance ..	281 0	269 0	256 0	269 0	283 6	271 0
Metermakers ..	293 0	287 0	274 0	287 0	296 6 &	291 0
					304 6	
Meter Testers ..	273/ & 284/	281 0	252 0	282 0	304 6	277 0
Service Layers ..	287 0	275 0	256 0	269 0	283 0	280 0
Stokers ..	352 0	270/ & 275/	265 0	270 0	285 6	273/ & 280
Glassfounding—						
Furnacemen ..	284 6	270/6 to	253/6 to	266/6 to	271/6 to	277/6 to
		285/6	268/6	281/6	286 6	292/6
Labourers ..	256 0	254 0	237 0	250 0	255 0	261 0
Lehr Attendants ..	266 0	262 0	245 0	258 0	264 0	264 0
Sorters ..	267 0	259/6 &	242/6 &	255/6 &	260/6 &	266/6 &
		266/	249/	261/	267/	271/
Glass Working and Glazing						
Bevelers ..	300 6	285 0	269 6	281 0	285 0	291 0
Cutters and Glaziers ..	293 0	285 0	269 6	281 0	283/6 &	293 0
					289/6	
Lead Light Glaziers ..	293 0	285 0	280 0	281 0	288 0	293 0
Slivers ..	300 6	285 0	269 6	281 0	288 0	292 0
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chalonniers ..	293 0	289 0	246 6	283 6	294 0	..
Engravers ..	304 0	285 0	246/6 &	285 6	294 0	..
			252/			
Mounters ..	276/ to 301/	274/ to 302/	246/0 &	291 6	294 0	..
			252/			
Setters ..	293/ & 301/	279/6 &	..	291 6	294 0	..
		302/				
Watch and Clock-makers and Repairers	308 0	266/ & 291/	250 6	289 0	296 0	277/ & 307/
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	335 4	304 9	285 8	305 0	295 0	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	322 0	274/6 &	279 0	295/6 &	274 0 &	..
		285/6		276/	269 0	..
Other ..	322 0	274/6 &	279 0	295/6 &	269 0	..
		285/6		276/		
Masons ..	322 0	293 0	279 0	284 0	268 6	287 0
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	281 6	273 6	256 6	269 0	271 6	280 6
Machinists ..	281/6 &	273/6 &	256/6 &	269/6 &	271/6 &	280/6 &
	289/	281/	264/	277/	282/	288/
Paper Making—						
Boatmen ..	331 0	323/ & 325/	..	327 0	..	333 6
Breakers ..	295 6	287 6	..	283 6	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	299 0	291 6	..	..	..	298 0
Machinemen ..	345 6	331/6 &	237 6	342 0	..	338/6 to
		346/				369/
Bagboilermen ..	294 6	285 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	280 0	272 0	234 6	270 0	..	271 0
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	276 0	268 0	245 6	260/6 &	271 6	278 0
				271/6		
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	289 0	261 0	240 0	253 0	..	288 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	289 0	262 0	240 0	253 0	260/ & 268/	285 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	290/0 &	256/ to 270/	251 0	272/ & 287/	..	291 0
	294/					
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	279 0	268 0	247 6	272 6	274 0	278 0
Drawers ..	..	259 0	..	262 6	270 6	..
Moulders ..	283 6	..	..	272 6	273 0	275 6
Mould Makers ..	..	270 0	240 0	..	270 6	..
Setters ..	286 6	265 0	236 0	268/6 &	270 6	278 0
				272/6		
Quarrying—						
Borers—Hand or Machine ..	284/11 &	282 0	237 2	..	..	271 0
	294/5					
Dressers ..	304 2	292 6	240 10	..	..	..
Facemen ..	293 6	286 0	..	..	..	271 0
Hammermen ..	288 11	297 6	237 2	274 0	260 0	271 0
Crusher Feeders ..	295 4	289 0	238/7 &	287 0	268 6	277 0
			246/5			
Quarrymen ..	304 2	..	240 10	..	..	278 6

(a) Paper box d.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working—						
Calendar Hands ..	278/ & 283/	270/ & 275/	240 0	268 0	271/ & 276/	270 0
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	260 0	252 0	248 0	253 0	253 0	270 0
Dough Mixers ..	260 0	252 0	239 0	252 0	253 0	270 0
Hose-makers ..	262/ to 264/	234/ to 261/	239 0	252 0	253/ to 262/	270 0
Mechanical Lathe Hands ..	262/ & 266/6	254/ & 255/6	239 0	254 0	253/ & 259/6	270 0
Mill Hands ..	260/ to 269/	252/ to 261/	239 0	254 0	253/ to 262/	270 0
Spreaders ..	263/ & 269/	255/ & 264/	239/6 & 242/	250/ & 262/	250/ & 262/	270 0
Surgeon, Packing, and other Makers ..	262/ & 274/	254/ & 266/	235/ & 239/6	254 0	255/ & 267/	270 0
Tyre Moulders ..	260/ & 266/6	252/ & 258/6	239 0	254 0	253/ & 259/6	270 0
Leather and Canvas Work—						
Canvas Workers ..	277 0	269 0	252 0	268 0	262 0	276 0
Leather Workers ..	283 0	275 0	258 0	271 0	282 0	282 0
Saddlery—						
Saddlers ..	283 0	275 0	258 0	271 0	282 0	282 0
Shipbuilding(a)—						
Carpenters and Joiners ..	311 0	311 0	313 0	311 0	311 0	311 0
Dockers ..	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/
Painters ..	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/	250/ to 274/
Shipwrights ..	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0	290 0
Soap Making—						
General Hands ..	267 0	257 0	240 0	253 0	257 0	253 0
Mixers ..	274/ to 279/3	262/ to 267/	240 0	260/ & 263/	265 0	253 0
Soap Makers ..	305 0	274 0	270 0	270 0	262 0	273 0
Tanning and Currying—						
Beatenmen ..	290 0	282 0	265 0	278 0	283 0	289 0
Curriers ..	300 0	298 0	281 0	294 0	299 0	305 0
Japaners or Enamellers ..	290 0	282 0	265 0	278 0	283 0	289 0
Limemen ..	288 0	280 0	263 0	270 0	281 0	287 0
Machine-men—						
Flashing ..	295 0	287 0	270 0	283 0	285 0	294 0
Scouring ..	281 0	274 0	256 0	269 0	274 0	280 0
Splitting ..	297/6 to 304/6	280/6 to 296/6	272/6 to 279/6	285/6 to 292/6	290/6 to 297/6	296/6 to 303/6
Unhairing ..	290 0	282 0	265 0	278 0	283 0	289 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	289/ & 291/6	281/ & 283/6	264/ & 266/6	277/ & 279/6	282/ & 284/6	288/ & 290/6
Tablemen ..	285/6 to 291/6	277/6 to 283/6	260/6 to 266/6	273/6 to 279/6	278/6 to 284/6	284/6 to 290/6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters ..	277 0	269 0	252 0	265 0	260 0	276 0
Machine-men ..	277 0	269 0	252 0	265 0	260 0	276 0
Sewers—Hand ..	277 0	269 0	252 0	265 0	260 0	276 0
Tent Makers ..	277 0	269 0	252 0	265 0	260 0	276 0

(a) Permanent rates.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building(a)—						
Bricklayers—						
Seam and Tunnel ..	346 8	334 2	293 0	341 8	340 5	345 4
Surface ..	333 4	323 4	285 0	316 8	327 1	315 4
Builders' Labourers ..	295 10	282 6	264 0	277 5	276 6	250 2
Carpenters ..	318 4	322 6	280 6	318 4	310 1	348 4
Lathers ..	318 4	322 6	280 6	318 4	310 1	348 4
Metal Ceiling ..	338 4	322 6	279 0	318 4	320 1	348 4
Masons ..	322 0	318 0	279 0	310 8	315 1	348 4
Painters, Paperhangers ..	311 8	320 0	285 6	305 10	320 4	315 1
Signwriters ..	334 2	320 0	287 0	305 10	320 4	345 4

(a) Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for leave, holidays, following the job, etc.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building(a)—continued.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plasterers—						
Sewer or Tunnel ..	344 2	320 0	291/ & 297/9	323 4	341 11	345 4
Surface ..	330 10	323 4	286 6	318 4	328 7	345 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters ..	330 9	323 4	286 0	291 0	329 7	325 0
Slaters ..	330 0	323 4	285 6	..	292 6	..
Tilers (Roof) ..	330 0	323 4	285 6	284 6	292 6	..
Tuckpointers ..	333 4	323 4	285 6	316 8	..	345 4
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	289/ 11 to 299/ 1	267/ & 274/ 6	242/ to 258/ 6	249/ & 252/ 6	258/ 6 to 270/ 6	266/ & 269/ 0
Labourers ..	283/ 9 to 294/ 6	262 0	233/ to 245/ 11	231 0	252 6	257 0
Miners—Sewer ..	*295/ 10 to 344/ 9	272/ & 277/	258/ 6 & 263/ 6	259 0	260/ to 276/ 6	266/ & 278
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	294/ 6 & 299/ 9	277 0	238 6	252/ to 264/	270/ 6 & 281/ 6	269 0

(a) See note at foot of previous page.

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal-mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	301 3	297 6	276/ 3 to 292/ 3	..	318 10	297 10
Bracemen ..	297 1	280 6	272/ 1 to 288/ 1	..	..	282 5
Carpenters ..	305 0	299 0	280/ to 296/	..	..	287 0
Deputies ..	345 8	314 11	315/ 5 to 331/ 8	..	*351 5	321 6
Engine Drivers—						
Locomotive ..	293/ 4 & 327/	..	274/ to 289/	..	..	292/ 4 & 320/
Stationary ..	285/ 5 to 300/	289/ 1 & 292/ 1	268/ to 291/ 5	..	*292/ 9 & 298/ 3	281/ 5 to 299/
Winding ..	332 0	319 5	302/ to 323/	..	*326 8	331 0
Labourers—						
Surface ..	282 6	277/ 7 to 281/ 3	258/ 1 to 274/ 1	..	*278 2	282 5
Underground ..	285 5	277/ 7 to 285/ 1	258/ 1 to 274/ 1	..	*287 11	282 5
Miners—						
Machine ..	(a) 304/ 7 & 321/ 3	(b)	301/ 3 to 317/ 3	..	*303/ 7 to 335/ 10	301 1
Manual—Dry Work	(a) 304 7	(a) 290 6	(a) 279/ 7 to 295/ 7	..	*303 7	..
Platmen or Banksmen	282/ 6 & 302/ 1	294 3	..	..	..	..
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	304 7	294 3	279/ 7 to 295/ 7	..	*303 7	296 2
Wet Work ..	317 1	306 9	292/ 1 to 308/ 1	..	..	308 8
Shooflows ..	335/ 1 & 340/ 8	308 0	308/ 7 to 324/ 7	..	*328 6	299 1
Timbermen ..	304 7	294 3	279/ 7 to 295/ 7	..	*303 7	296 2
Weldmen ..	286 8	291 7	304 0	..	*313 5	291 2
Wheelers ..	286/ 1 & 288/ 9	285/ 11 & 295/ 6	261/ 6 to 277/ 6	..	*291 2	282 8
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—					(c)	
Battery Feeders ..	271/ to 283/	248/ & 261/	238 4	264 0	299 8	259/ to 270/
Bracemen ..	273/ to 279/	258/ & 271/	243/ 10 & 249/ 6	257 0	*301 8	269/ to 280/

(a) Piece-work rates normally operate for these occupations but minimum weekly wage rates are as shown. (b) Piece-work rates. (c) Excludes district allowances.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—contd.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers—					(a)	
Stationary ..	255/ to 291/	268/ to 282/ 6	231/ to 288/	..	307/ 11 to 317/ 1	..
Winding and Loco.	261/ to 300/	287/ 6 to 296/ 6	276/ to 281/	260 0	320/ to 358/ 4	271/ to 282/
Firemen ..	250/ 6 to 267/	263/ to 271/	259 0	..	298/ 4 to 307/ 4	..
Labourers, Under-ground.	266/ to 272/	253/ to 266/	238 4	254 0	3292 11	264/ to 278/
Miners ..	286/ to 301/	264/ to 297/	243/ 10 & 252/	..	3307/ 11 to 319/ 2	275/ to 300/
Machine ..	283/ to 292/	272/ to 291/	243 to 266/ & 271/	3301/ 8 to 314/ 8	3310/ 8 to 320/ 8	295/ 6 to 312/ 6
Manual—	290/ 6 to 291/ 6	284/ 6 to 303/ 6	251 4	271/ 6 & 278/ 6	3301 8	269/ to 280/
Dry Work ..	273/ to 279/	258/ to 271/	243 to 259 0	271 0	3314/ 8 to 319/ 2	289/ to 306/
Wet Work ..	293/ 6 to 295/ 6	290/ 6 to 309/ 6	251 4	278 0	3330/ 8 to 328/ 2	301/ 6 to 318/ 6
Platmen ..	284/ to 295/	275/ to 293/	252 0	267/ & 272/	3311/ 8 to 319/ 2	286/ to 302/
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..						
Wet Work ..						
Timbermen ..						

(a) Excludes district allowances.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Railways—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)	292/ to 312/ 6	287/ to 307/ 6	306 4	286/ to 300/ 6	296/ 6 to 330/ 0	290/ to 310/ 6
Steam, Diesel Electric or Electric ..	317/ & 326/	312/ & 321/	306 4	305/ & 314/	296/ 6 to 330/ 6	311/ & 321/
Express, Mail or Passenger ..	335 0	350 0	309 4	323 0	339 6	333 0
Shunting Engine ..	297/ & 298/ 6	281/ & 287/ 6	281/ 5 & 289/ 1	271/ & 280/ 6	290/ 6 & 297/	281/ & 290/ 6
Firemen—						
Ordinary ..	278/ & 282/	273/ & 277/	264 0	266/ & 270/	270/ 6 to 289/ 6	276/ & 280/
Express, Mail or Passenger ..	285 0	280 0	262 0	273 0	284 6	283 0
Shunting Engine ..	269/ to 275/	255/ to 264/	255 to 248/ to 257/	248/ to 257/	264/ 6 to 273/ 6	258/ to 267/
Guard—						
1st Class ..	288/ to 296/	296 6	291 9	287 6	296 6	} 280/ to 294/
2nd Class ..	284 0	279/ to 290/ 6	284 to 284/	278/ 6 & 281/	290 6	
3rd Class, etc. ..	259/ to 295/	251/ 6 to 268/ 1	271 0	269/ & 272/	284 6	} 257/ to 283/
Porters ..	259/ to 295/	251/ 6 to 268/ 1	241/ 10 & 245/ 9	247/ & 259/	246/ 6 to 268/	
Shunters—						
Head ..	314/ to 326/	..	270/ 5 to 283/ 3	..	281/ 6 to 290/ 6	..
Leading ..	3290/ 6 to 305/	3287/ 6 to 298/	257 7	279/ & 282/	..	288/ 6 & 291/ 6
Ordinary ..	3271/ to 281/	3268/ to 277/ 6	251 7	272 0	275/ 6 & 278/ 0	269/ & 272/
Signalmen—						
Special ..	3320 0	3342 0	279/ 4 & 289/ 2	288/ & 297/	301 0	..
1st Class ..	3417 0	3304 6	277 4	281 0	287 6	} 274/ to 285/
2nd Class ..	309 0	288 6	271 6	275 0	278 6	
3rd Class ..	301 0	280 6	264 6	267 0	268 0	
4th Class, etc. ..	272/ to 291/	270 0	258 9	262 0	263 6	..

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tramways (Electric)—						
Car Washers or						
Cleaners ..	204 0	200 0	236 7	245/ & 248/	254 0	259 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	264 0	260 0	235/6 & 238/6	248/ & 250/	258/6 & 273/6	260 0
2nd Year ..	270 0	266 0	238/6 & 242/	250 0	273 6	264 0
3rd Year, etc.	270 0	266 0	242/ & 248/	254/ & 259/	273 6	264/6 & 269/
Labourers ..	258 6	254 0	233 0	246/ & 249/	246 6	253 0
Track Repairers ..	260/ & 269/	263 0	231/ 10	243/ & 252/	201 6	263 0
			245/8			
Motormen—						
1st Year ..	273 0	260 0	235/6 & 238/6	250 0	273 0	262 0
2nd Year ..	273 0	266 0	238/6 & 242/	253 0	273 0	266 0
3rd Year, etc.	273 0	266 0	242/ & 248/	256/ to 261/	273 0	266/ & 270/6
Overhead Linemen—						
Leading ..	307 0	286/ to 304/	289 0	280 0	297/6 & 303/6	303 0
Other ..	293/6	277 0	274 0	271 0	288/6 & 294/6	294 0
Pitmen ..	283 0	274 0	251/ & 254/	251/ to 259/	273 6	270 6
Signalmen ..	288/ & 297/	269/ & 277/	244/ & 248/	270/ & 275/		
Track Cleaners ..	255 0	260 0	232 0	246/ & 249/	256/6 & 270/6	259 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carrying—Merchandise—						
Carters—						
One Horse ..	274 0	258 6	248 0	254 6	270 0	265 6
Two Horses ..	279 0	266 6	251 0	262 6	278 0	273 6
Drivers of Motor Vehicles—						
24 cwt. or less ..	276 0(a)	266 6	250 0(a)	262 0	278 0	273 6
Over 25 cwt. to 3 tons ..	281/ & 286/	272 6	254/ & 258/	268 6	284 0	279 6
			(b)			
Over 3 tons but under 6 tons ..	290/ to 298/	277 0	262/ & 266/	273 0	288 6	284 0
Motor Driver's Assistants ..	276 0	249 0	243 0	245 0	260 6	256 0
Loaders ..	280 6	262 0	243 0	258 0	260 6	260 0
Stablemen ..	273 6	253 0	247 0	249 0	264 6	260 0
Sundry Carters (3 tons) ..	317 0	292 6	262 6	288 6	299 0	299 6
Lib Attendants—						
Passenger ..	264 0	267 0	227/ & 229/	251 6	257 0	..

(a) 20 cwt. or less.

(b) Over 20 cwt. to 3 tons.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers— per hour a	8 10	8 10	8/10 to 9/3	8 10	8 10	8 10
Passenger Vessels—Interstate b—			£ s. d.			
Bakers— per month			51/13/6 to 55/6/0(e)			
Barmen			51/13/6(d)			
Butchers			52/10/0 to 57/1/0(e)			
Cooks—						
Chief			60/18/6 & 63/1/0(e)			
Second			50/1/0 & 50/15/0(e)			
Third			51/13/6(e)			
Ships			54/15/6(e)			
Pantrymen			52/16/0 & 53/6/0(e)			
Scullerymen			50/6/0(b)			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ..			64/11/0 to 72/11/0(d)			
Second			55/11/0(d)			
Second Saloon ..			53/18/0(d)			
Fore Cabin			53/6/0(d)			
Bedroom and ..						
Other			51/1/0 to 52/3/6(d)			
All Vessels—Interstate c—						
A. B. Seamen per month			54/8/6			
Boutswains			55/8/6			
Donkeymen			56/8/6			
Firemen			55/8/6			
Grassers			55/8/6			
Lump Trimmers ..			55/8/6			
Fuel Trimmers			53/5/6			
Marine Engineers b & f—		<i>Vessels (Steam)</i>		<i>Vessels (Steam)</i>		
Chief		100 N.H.P. and under.		Over 100 N.H.P.		
Second		71/19/0 to 75/10/0		78/2/0 to 105/13/6		
Third		67/0/0		67/0/0 to 78/0/0		
Fourth		63/3/0		63/3/0 to 70/8/0		
Fifth and under ..		..		52/11/6 to 66/10/0		
		..		58/19/6		
		<i>Sailing</i>		<i>Sailing</i>		
		Passenger Vessels.		Cargo Vessels.		
Merchant Service b & g—		Under 125 tons. Over 10,000 tons.		Under 60 tons. Over 10,000 tons		
Masters— per month		72/11/6 153/10/0		66/6/6 121/12/0		
Others—						
Chief		64/15/6 78/0/0		61/15/6 73/10/0		
Second		64/13/6 72/18/0		59/3/6 64/5/0		
Third		.. 67/6/0		.. 64/6/0		
4th, 5th and ..		..		..		
6th		.. 58/19/6		.. 58/19/6		

(a) Rates of wage quoted are for casuals on other than special cargo. (b) Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation valued at £8 17s. per month. (c) Not more than 8 hours per day. (d) Not more than 8 hours per day within a spread of 12 consecutive hours when at sea, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. in terminal ports and between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. in intermediate ports. (e) Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. (f) Ordinary lengths of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly in port shall be 8 hours. (g) Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are given here.

GROUP XII.—PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Farming—						
Harvesters	737 0	..	..	..	..	7250 0
Milkers	10268 0	10276 0	..	..	..	7259 0
Chattageing—						
Feeders (Travelling plant)	283 0	267 6	..	250 0	289 6	7366 0
Feeders (Stationary mill)	283 0	264 6	..	250 0	289 6	7366 0

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP XII.—PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gardeners ..	288 0	265 0	236 0	253 0	260 6	260 0
Gardeners' Labourers ..	278 0	255 0	228 6	215 0	254 6	260 0
Nurserymen ..	293 0	262/6 & 273/	236 0	214 0	204 6	282 0
Nurserymen's Labourers ..	278 0	246 0	228 6	245 0	254 6	254 0
Pastoral Workers(a)—						
Cooks ..	584 10	584 10	612/4 & 633/	584 10	576 4	584 10
Shearers—						
Hand .. per 100	157 0	157 0	148 9	157 0	143 0	156 6
Machine ..	146 0	146 0	148 9	146 0	133 0	145 6
Shed Hands ..	408 8	408 8	434 2	408 8	431 6	405 8
Wool Pressers ..	441 10	441 10	493 7	441 10	481 0	441 10
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	245/ to 254/	243/ to 246/	..	241/ to 246/	..	250/ & 251/

(a) Shearer's and woolpressers' hours are 40 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. Rates shown are "not found" rates. "Found" rates are 80s. per week less except in Queensland where they are 79s. 8d. per week less.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hairstressing—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Hairstressers (Men's) ..	283/ to 293/	276 0	244/6 & 252/	284 0	286 6	289 0
Hotels—						
Barmen ..	273 0	265 0	248 0	267 0	276 6	270 0
Billiard Markers ..	263 0	253 0	236 0	236 0	254 6	260 0
Chefs ..	279/ to 313/	271/ to 305/	260/ & 266/	266/ to 300/6	281/6 to 301/6	276/ to 310/
Cooks—Second ..	273/ to 295/6	265/ to 287/6	251 0	265/ to 281/	260/ to 271/6	270/ to 292/6
Cooks—Third ..	273 0	265 0	281 0	261 0	261 0	270 0
Barmaids ..	263 0	253 0	236 0	234 6	251 6	260 0
Kitchenmen ..	261 0	251 0	238 6	236 0	251 6	260 0
Bar Attendants ..	261 0	251 0	227 0	251 6	251 6	260 0
Porters—Day Work ..	261 0	251 0	236 0	238 0	256 6	260 0
Porters—Night Work ..	261 0	251 0	243 0	235 0	256 6	260 0
Waiters—Head ..	273 0	263 0	243 0	250/6 & 254/6	261 6	270 0
Waiters—Other ..	263 0	255 0	236 0	244 0	256 6	260 0
Restaurants—						
Cooks (Single) ..	282 0	270 0	247 6	258 6	271 6	272 0
Pantrymen ..	258 6	254 0	232 6	234 6	251 6	255 6
Waiters ..	258/6 & 261/	254 0	232 6	243 6	256 6	252 0

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class ..	286/ & 286/6	272/ & 275/6	274 0	268/ & 274/6	277 4	279/ & 285/6
2nd Class ..	275/ & 280/	267/ & 273/	259 0	263/ & 268/	277 4	274/ & 279/
3rd Class ..	..	..	253 0	..	272 4	..
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	275 0	267 6	249 0	263 0	272 4	274 0
2nd Class ..	270 0	262 6		258 0	267 4	269 0
Greasers ..	260/ & 275/	258/ & 267/	245 0	251/ & 263/	262 0	265/ & 274/
Trimmers ..	262 0	254 0	241 0	250 0	250 4	261 0

(a) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

SECTION V.—*continued*.GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued*.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Municipal—						
Labourers	264 0	264 6	233 0	230 0	249 0	257 0
Street Sweepers ..	274 0	260 0	233 0	243/ & 248/	249/ to 255/6	260 0
Shop and other Assistants—						
Foot Salesmen ..	285 0	274 0	254 0	266 0	279 0	279 6
Chemists' Assistants	324 0	322 6	299 0	294 0	270/10 & 281/9	327 6
Clerks	290 0	281 6	259 6	266 0	283 6	293 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	285 0	274 0	254 0	266 0	279 0	279 6
Furniture Salesmen ..	285 0	277 0	254 0	266 0	279 0	291 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	285 0	270 0	254 0	261 0	279 0	280 6
Railway Bookstall	285 0	274 0	254 0	266 0	279 0	280 0
Assistants	285 0	264 6	254 0	266 0	279 0	286 0
Tobaccoists' Assts.	285 0	274 0	254 0	266 0	279 0	242 0
Storemen—Packing.						
Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	266 0	257 0	230 0	243 6	274 0	..
Office Cleaners (Day)	268/ & 272/	254 0	227 0	231 0	262 6	260 0
Packers—General ..	275/6 & 278/6	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Storemen—General ..	274/ & 276/6	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers	273 0	270/ & 272/6	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Storemen	270 0	270/ & 272/6	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	273/ & 276/	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Storemen	270/ & 273/	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0

SECTION VI.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) at 31st December, 1933.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 142.)

NOTE.—The hours of work (constituting a full week's work) for all occupations shown hereunder are 40 per week.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Biscuit Making—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Adult Females ..	184 0	197 3	176 10	200 3	163 3	181 6
Confectionery—						
Adult Females ..	197 0	189 9	158 6	200 3	163 10	193 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers ..	202 9	202 9	179 7	202 9	171 10	207 9
Other Adults ..	193 9	193 9		193 9		193 9
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	—	206 6	180/1 10	—	—	—
Other Adults ..	182 0	189 0	173 4	186 3	160 3	—
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	191 0	177 6	157/ to 175/6	—	167 9	—
Wrapper Leaf Strippers ..	187/ & 197/	185 0		—		—

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Machinists Wax Thread ..	200/ &	200/ &	200/ &	200/ &	200/ &	200/ &
Other Adults ..	193 0	193 0	193 0	195 0	195 0	193 0
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers & Machinists ..	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0
Men's Tailoring (Order)—						
Coat Hands (Machinists) ..	213 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	213 0
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	200 6	200 6	200 6	200 6	200 6	200 6
Tailoresses ..	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0
Adult Females ..	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0
Men's Tailoring (Ready Made)—						
Coat Hands (Machinists) ..	203 0	203 0	203 0	203 0	203 0	203 0
Trousers, Vest Hands ..	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0	198 0
Tailoresses ..	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Adult Females ..	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0	183 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	194 0	194 0	177 0	188 6	194 0	191 0
Barriers and Menders ..	196/ & 199/	196/ & 199/		191/6 & 194/6	196/ & 199/	196/ & 199/
Warpers, Plain ..	196 0	196 0	177 0	190 6	196 0	199 6
Weavers—Loom ..	199 0	199 0		193 6	199 0	199 0
Other Adults ..	181 0	181 0		175 6	181 0	181 0
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/	183/ to 213/

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	185 6	196 0	165 2	193 0	172 10	201 6
Picture Frame Workers	190/6 & 277/	183 6	191/7 & 230/6	180 6	172 10	189 0
Bookbinding—						
Folders and Sewers ..	206 0	200 0	187 6	197 0	201 0	205 6
Brushmaking—						
Adult Females ..	181/6 & 193/6	182/ & 184/	151 0	181/9 & 191/9	160 3	..
Candle and Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	182 0	192 3	170 7	189 3	160 3	189 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	201/ to 210/6	195/ to 204/6	182/6 to 192/	192/ to 201/6	190/ to 205/6	200/6 to 210/
Other Adults ..	194 6	188 6	170 0	185 6	189 6	191 0
Jewellery—						
Clothmakers ..	203 0	193 6	172 6	220 2	..	..
Golders ..	195 6	193 0	193 0	211 0	161 10	..
Polishers ..	195 6	193 6	162 6	214 0	161 10	..
Scratch Brushers ..	195 6	193 6	..	214 0	..	..
Leather Goods—						
Adult Females ..	198 0	192 0	179 6	189 0	176 3	197 0
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	199 6	193 6	(d) 159 0	..	..	199 0
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	191/6 to 201/	188/6 to 198/	176/ to 185/6	185/6 to 193/	180/6 to 199/	191/ to 201/6
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	182 0	177 6	156 0	..	160 3	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assis- tants ..	206 0	200 0	187 6	197 0	201 0	205 6
Lithographic Feeders	206 0	200 0	187 6	197 0	201 0	205 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	190 0	184 0	167 6	191 6	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Machinists ..	198 0	192 0	179 6	180 0	165 3	197 0

(a) Paper board making.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are *not* provided.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Hotels—						
Barmaids ..	212 0	205 0	185 0	..	276 6	210 0
Barmaids ..	199 0	190 0	163 6	189 6	180 4	191 0
Laundresses ..	200 0	191 0	171 6	190 0	180 4	193 0
Waitresses—Head ..	202 0	196 0	170 6	191 6	..	200 0
.. Other ..	196 0	190 0	163 6	189 6	180 4	191 0
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	182 0	179 0	..	197 0	..	174 0
Machinists—shirt and collar ..	183 6	186 0	..	201 0	..	171 0
Sorters ..	183 6	179 0	161 6	201 0	161 10	171 0
Starbers ..	182 0	186 0	..	200 0	..	175 0
Washers ..	182 0	186/ & 238/	..	200/ & 234/6	..	185/ & 193/
Office Cleaning (Day)—						
Adult Females ..	180/ & 191/	236 0	169 0	173 0	176 3	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	182 0	186 6	159 6	187 6	177 9	195 0
Waitresses ..	182 0	186 6	..	189 0	180 3	191 6

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerical—						
Cashiers (Shops) ..	204 0	205 6	192 0	199 3	192 4	204 9
Clerks ..	207 0	205 6	192 0	199 3	192 4	204 9
Ledger Machinists ..	211 6	211 3	199 0	207 0	198 4	211 9
Stenographers ..	211 6	211 3	192 0	207 0	198 4	211 9
Typists ..	207 0	211 3	192 0	207 0	192 4	204 9
Saleswomen—						
Boots and Shoes ..	204/ & 285/	193 0	178 0	199 3	186 9	185/6 to 251/7
Drapery ..	204/ & 285/	193/ & 274/	178/ & 252/6	199/3 & 206/	186 9	185/6 to 251/7
Fruit and Confectionery	204 0	189 0	178 0	196 3	186 9	181 6
Newsagent and Book- stall ..	204 0	178/ & 182/	178 0	199 3	186 9	183/6 to 193/6
Tobacconists ..	204 0	205 0	178 0	198 3	186 9	181 6

SECTION VII.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour : Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand.

(Wages are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).			
	31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1939.		31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1939.		31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1939.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—												
Cabinet Maker	107 0	44	293 0	40	82 3	47	166 10½	45	110 0	40	223 4	40
Upholsterer	107 0	44	293 0	40	82 3	47	166 10½	45	110 0	40	..	40
French Polisher	107 0	44	293 0	40	82 3	47	166 10½	45	110 0	49	..	40
Sawmilling—												
Machinist, Planing	91 0 and 100 0	44	274 6 and 289 0	40	..	..	..	..	103 4	40	227 4	40
Machinist, Shaping	105 0	44	289 6	40	..	..	..	..	103 4	40	227 4	40
Sawyer, Band or Jig	95 0 to 108 0	44	274 0 to 295 0	40	..	..	..	..	96 8	40	212 8	40
Sawyer, Circular	95 0 to 102 0	44	275 0 and 287 6	40	..	..	..	..	112 6	40	236 6	40
Engineering and Metal Working—												
Fitter and Turner	108 0 and 112 0	44	295 0	40	79 11	47	140 11½	44	110 0	40	227 1	40
Patternmaker	120 0	44	308 0	40	74 3	47	..	..	110 0	40	227 1	40
Moulder (Iron)	90 0 to 111 0	44	271 0 to 295 0	40	79 11	44	145 7½	44	110 0	40	226 6	40
Tinsmith	101 6	44	280 0 and 295 0	40	..	..	..	..	110 0	40	224 7	40
Milling (Flour)—												
Miller (shift)	97 0 to 107 6	44	295 0 to 320 0	40	74 0 and 73 0	42	170 0	42	(a) 99 4	40	(a) 211 9	40
Packerman	85 0	44	280 0	40	..	..	..	..	95 4	40	206 3	40

(a) Kilmann.

SECTION VII.—continued

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).			
	31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1953.		31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1953.		31st December, 1938.		31st December, 1953.	
	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Bootmaker (Manufacturing) ..	104 0	44	280 0	40	51 6 to 58 0	45	130 0	45	91 8	40	220 0	40
Tailoring (Ready-made)—												
Cutter	101 0	44	294 0	40	..	..	..	..	102 6	40	220 0	40
Presser (Coat)	98 0	44	283 0	40	..	..	..	..	92 6	40	213 8	40
Trimmer	98 0	44	283 0	40	..	..	..	..	92 6	40	220 0	40
Bookbinding—												
Bookbinder	108 0	44	301 0	40	80 0	45	181 0	43½	107 6	40	227 4	40
Paper Ruler	108 0	44	301 0	40	80 0	45	181 0	43½	107 6	40	..	40
Printing (Daily Newspaper)—												
Compositor (Day Work) ..	131 0	44	360 0 to 377 6	40	89 0	45	..	..	107 6	40	227 4	40
Reader (Day Work) ..	139 6	44	330 0 to 349 6	40	..	..	..	..	112 6	40	239 0	40
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—												
Compositor	108 0 and 117 6	44	301 0 to 311 6	40	89 0	45	181 0	43½	107 6	40	227 4	40
Lhotype Operator (Day Work) ..	117 0	44	311 6	40	..	..	..	..	115 0	40	230 6	40
Building—												
Bricklayer	121 0	44	333 4	40	77 0	44	159 6 and 161 4	44	115 0	40	233 5	40
Carpenter	121 0	44	338 4	40	77 0	44	159 6 and 161 4	44	112 6	40	226 8	40

SECTION VII.—continued.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW ZEALAND.—continued.

Industry and Occupation	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY)				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON)				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND)			
	31st December, 1935		31st December, 1953		31st December, 1938		31st December, 1953		31st December, 1938		31st December, 1953	
	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rate of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Labourer—Carpenter's	87 0	44	(a) 268 0	40	57 9	44	139 4 and 141 2	44	93 4	40	209 11	40
Concrete Worker	87 0	44	(a) 268 0	40	(b)	(b)	139 4 and 141 2	44	93 4	40	209 11	40
Earth Excavator	87 0	44	(a) 268 0	40	(b)	(b)	139 4 and 141 2	44	93 4	40	209 11	40
Painter	114 4	44	321 8	40	73 4	44	159 0 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	223 4	40
Paperhanger	114 4	44	321 8	40	77 0	44	159 0 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	223 4	40
Plasterer	121 0	44	330 10	40	77 0	44	159 0 and 161 4	44	115 0	40	228 11	40
Plumber	125 0	44	330 9	40	77 0	44	159 0 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	241 5	40
Tramways—												
Conductor—												
1st year	87 0	44	261 0	40	73 0 to 82 0	48	141 0	44	95 10 and 100 0	40	198 11 and 203 6	40
2nd year	90 0	44	261 0	40			147 0	44			203 6	40
3rd year, etc.	93 0	44	270 0	40			147 0	44			203 6	40
Motorman—												
1st year	99 0	44	271 0	40	73 0 to 82 0	48	141 0	44	100 0 and 103 4	40	211 9 and 211 9	40
2nd year	99 0	44	271 0	40			141 0	44			211 9	40
3rd year, etc.	99 0	44	271 0	40			141 0	44			211 9	40
Carrying (Merchandise)—												
Carter (1 horse)	92 0	44	271 0	40	50 0 and 61 0 to 64 0	48	123 0	44	93 0	40	196 3	40
Municipal—Labourer	94 6	44	(c) 269 0	40			136 0	44	90 0	40	198 11	40

(a) Rate excludes allowances for statutory holidays, following the job and sick pay.

(b) Not available.

(c) Not comparable with rates for previous year.

SECTION VIII.

Basic Wage Rates—1923 to 1954.

(Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.)

The following table shows the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males under periodical decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including automatic variations made prior to 12th September, 1953 in accordance with quarterly changes in the retail price index for the city or combination of cities shown at the head of the table. On that date the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced its decision to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers. The amount *legally* payable in any specific instance must be determined by reference to the appropriate award.

- (1) The rates of wage shown include "Powers 3s." (or the equivalent thereof) and "Prosperity" loadings, where applicable.
- (2) The 10 per cent. reduction operative from February, 1931, to May, 1934, has been applied.
- (3) Generally the rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month indicated.

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1923—							
February ..	82 6	82 0	73 0	78 0	73 6	81 6	80 6
May ..	"	81 6	73 6	79 0	74 0	83 0	"
August ..	86 6	87 6	75 0	84 0	79 6	87 6	85 0
November ..	89 0	91 6	76 0	85 6	78 0	89 0	87 6
1924—							
February ..	87 0	87 6	77 6	84 0	76 0	86 6	85 0
May ..	86 0	85 6	77 0	"	78 0	"	84 6
August ..	85 6	85 0	75 0	85 6	78 6	88 6	84 0
November ..	84 6	84 6	"	84 0	79 0	88 0	83 0
1925—							
February ..	85 0	84 0	74 0	83 6	79 6	87 0	83 6
May ..	86 0	85 6	75 0	85 0	81 0	"	84 6
August ..	87 0	87 0	76 6	87 6	82 6	"	85 6
November ..	88 0	87 6	77 0	86 0	81 0	85 6	86 0
1926—							
February ..	89 6	"	78 6	85 6	77 6	86 0	86 6
May ..	90 6	88 6	82 0	86 6	81 6	89 0	88 0
August ..	92 6	92 0	"	89 6	84 0	"	90 6
November ..	91 6	89 0	82 6	85 6	81 6	88 6	88 6
1927—							
February ..	"	88 6	83 0	84 6	80 0	87 0	88 0
May ..	90 6	87 6	86 0	86 0	"	86 6	87 6
August ..	89 6	87 0	78 6	"	80 6	85 6	86 6
November ..	90 6	90 0	79 6	88 0	79 6	85 0	88 0
1928—							
February ..	93 0	89 6	80 6	87 0	80 0	84 0	89 0
May ..	91 6	88 0	79 6	87 6	"	82 6	88 0
August ..	92 0	87 6	"	"	84 0	83 0	"
November ..	90 6	86 0	79 0	85 0	85 0	82 6	87 0
1929—							
February ..	91 0	"	80 0	84 0	"	83 0	"
May ..	95 0	89 6	81 6	88 0	86 0	86 0	90 6
August ..	94 6	90 0	80 6	88 6	86 6	85 6	"
November ..	95 0	"	"	"	85 6	86 0	"
1930—							
February ..	95 6	"	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 6	"
May ..	92 0	86 0	77 6	84 0	82 6	84 0	87 0
August ..	91 0	85 6	73 0	82 6	82 0	"	86 0
November ..	88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0	82 0	83 0

SECTION VIII.—continued.

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1931—							
February ..	76 6	70 2	60 0	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
May ..	74 3	68 5	60 0	64 4	66 7	68 10	60 4
August ..	72 11	65 8	60 4	62 1	65 8	67 1	67 6
November ..	70 8	63 5	58 6	58 1	62 1	64 4	65 3
1932—							
February ..	68 10	"	"	"	60 0	64 10	64 4
May ..	"	63 11	"	58 11	61 8	65 3	64 10
August ..	68 5	63 0	57 7	58 6	"	65 8	63 11
November ..	67 6	61 8	56 8	57 2	59 5	64 4	63 0
1933—							
February ..	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
May ..	67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 2
August ..	66 11	62 5	58 10	"	58 10	63 10	63 4
November ..	"	62 10	59 4	59 7	60 3	63 11	"
1934—							
February ..	"	63 4	"	60 2	59 3	64 10	63 0
May ..	67 0	64 0	61 0	*64 0	66 0	*67 0	65 0
June ..	68 0	"	62 0	*65 0	"	"	66 0
September ..	"	"	"	*" "	68 0	*67 0	"
December ..	"	"	"	*" "	"	*" "	"
1935—							
March ..	"	66 0	"	*" "	"	*69 0	"
June ..	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"
September ..	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"
December ..	70 0	"	64 0	67 0	"	"	68 0
1936—							
March ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
September ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
December ..	"	60 0	66 0	69 0	71 0	"	"
1937—							
March ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	70 0
June ..	72 0	"	68 0	"	"	"	"
July ..	75 0	72 0	71 0	70 0	72 0	72 0	73 0
September ..	"	73 0	70 0	71 0	73 0	73 0	"
October ..	78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
December ..	"	77 0	74 0	74 0	"	"	76 0
1938—							
March ..	79 0	"	"	75 0	74 0	76 0	77 0
June ..	"	"	75 0	"	75 0	"	"
September ..	80 0	78 0	"	76 0	76 0	"	"
December ..	81 0	79 0	"	"	"	"	78 0
1939—							
March ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June ..	82 0	81 0	77 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
September ..	81 0	"	76 0	"	"	"	"
December ..	82 0	80 0	"	77 0	"	"	"
1940—							
February ..	"	81 0	77 0	"	"	78 0	80 0
May ..	83 0	82 0	78 0	78 0	"	"	"
August ..	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	79 0	80 0	82 0
November ..	"	"	"	"	80 0	81 0	83 0
1941—							
February ..	88 0	86 0	82 0	82 0	81 0	83 0	85 0
May ..	"	87 0	83 0	83 0	82 0	84 0	86 0
August ..	80 0	"	"	"	84 0	85 0	"
November ..	"	88 0	84 0	84 0	85 0	"	87 0

* Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May, 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

SECTION VIII.—*continued.*

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
1942—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
February ..	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
May ..	93 0	92 0	88 0	88 0	87 0	88 0	90 0
August ..	95 0	94 0	89 0	91 0	89 0	91 0	93 0
November ..	97 0	97 0	91 0	93 0	91 0	92 0	95 0
1943—							
February ..	98 0	98 0	"	"	92 0	94 0	96 0
May ..	"	"	92 0	"	"	"	"
August ..	100 0	99 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	98 0
November ..	99 0	98 0	93 0	"	"	"	97 0
1944—							
February ..	"	97 0	"	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
May ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
August ..	"	98 0	"	"	"	93 0	"
November ..	"	"	"	"	94 0	94 0	"
1945—							
February ..	"	"	"	"	93 0	"	"
May ..	98 0	"	"	"	"	93 0	"
August ..	"	"	"	"	94 0	"	"
November ..	99 0	"	"	"	"	94 0	"
1946—							
February ..	"	"	"	94 0	"	95 0	"
May ..	"	"	94 0	"	"	"	97 0
August ..	100 0	99 0	"	95 0	95 0	96 0	98 0
November ..	101 0	"	"	"	"	97 0	"
December ..	108 0	106 0	101 0	102 0	102 0	103 0	105 0
1947—							
February ..	"	107 0	103 0	"	103 0	104 0	106 0
May ..	110 0	"	104 0	103 0	"	"	"
August ..	"	108 0	"	104 0	104 0	105 0	107 0
November ..	112 0	109 0	105 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	109 0
1948—							
February ..	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
May ..	116 0	115 0	110 0	111 0	110 0	112 0	114 0
August ..	120 0	117 0	113 0	114 0	112 0	115 0	116 0
November ..	122 0	120 0	115 0	116 0	116 0	118 0	119 0
1949—							
February ..	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
May ..	127 0	125 0	119 0	121 0	120 0	124 0	124 0
August ..	130 0	128 0	122 0	124 0	126 0	127 0	127 0
November ..	132 0	130 0	125 0	126 0	129 0	128 0	129 0
1950—							
February ..	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
May ..	138 0	137 0	129 0	131 0	133 0	"	135 0
August ..	142 0	140 0	132 0	134 0	136 0	135 0	138 0
November ..	146 0	143 0	135 0	137 0	139 0	139 0	142 0
December ..	165 0	162 0	154 0	158 0	160 0	160 0	162 0
1951—							
February ..	173 0	170 0	159 0	166 0	166 0	165 0	169 0
May ..	180 0	177 0	166 0	171 0	170 0	173 0	176 0
August ..	193 0	189 0	175 0	184 0	188 0	187 0	189 0
November ..	207 0	199 0	185 0	195 0	197 0	199 0	200 0
1952—							
February ..	216 0	209 0	199 0	205 0	205 0	208 0	210 0
May ..	223 0	212 0	207 0	211 0	214 0	214 0	216 0
August ..	235 0	224 0	213 0	224 0	222 0	222 0	227 0
November ..	237 0	228 0	216 0	229 0	228 0	230 0	231 0
1953—							
February ..	238 0	229 0	215 0	225 0	229 0	232 0	231 0
May ..	241 0	232 0	217 0	228 0	231 0	239 0	234 0
August a)	243 0	235 0	218 0	231 0	236 0	242 0	236 0

(a) By the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 12th September, 1953, automatic adjustment of basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers was discontinued in Commonwealth awards either then the subject of applications before the Court or subsequently reviewed by the Court in this connexion.

SECTION IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000 (a).)

Period.	"C" Series Retail Price Index Numbers.					Nominal Wages, Adult Males.	Real Wages, (c).
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (1 and 5-roomed Houses), (b).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total "C" Series Retail Price Index.		
Year—							
1911	1,000	1,000	(d) 1,000	(d) 1,000	(d) 1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	1,144	1,082	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,081	948
1917	1,602	1,410	1,884	1,537	1,686	1,826	1,087
1919	1,866	1,754	1,506	1,533	1,741	1,977	1,151
1912	1,418	1,336	1,218	1,488	1,477	1,639	1,166
1913	1,442	1,314	1,140	1,447	1,435	1,584	1,157
1919	1,617	1,577	1,271	1,495	1,826	1,846	1,216
1920	1,979	1,569	1,445	1,819	1,888	1,889	1,160
1914	1,663	1,598	1,660	1,611	1,673	1,997	1,144
1917	1,813	1,596	1,977	1,693	1,869	2,194	1,190
1913	1,885	1,595	2,177	1,796	1,876	2,399	1,231
1914	1,834	1,595	2,168	1,773	1,867	2,326	1,219
1918	1,810	1,598	2,185	1,767	1,868	2,349	1,282
1916	1,882	1,566	2,276	1,776	1,960	2,400	1,263
1917	1,967	1,897	2,367	1,825	1,971	2,598	1,418
1918	2,245	1,961	2,917	1,943	2,148	2,944	1,357
1919	2,192	1,968	3,019	1,917	2,349	3,216	1,397
1920	2,860	1,913	3,455	2,181	2,589	3,596	1,379
1921	3,640	1,949	4,156	2,555	3,124	4,498	1,439
1922	4,819	1,728	4,987	2,686	3,915	5,247	1,438
1923	4,723	1,861	4,872	3,126	3,820	5,539	1,439
Quarter—							
1934							
September	1,645	1,882	1,264	1,493	1,726	1,884	1,220
1917							
March	1,913	1,566	2,395	1,798	1,931	2,827	1,397
June	1,945	1,897	2,319	1,862	1,948	2,545	1,399
September	1,974	1,897	2,367	1,846	1,978	2,630	1,339
December	2,035	1,598	2,478	1,853	2,026	2,660	1,328
1918							
March	2,128	1,599	2,511	1,871	2,071	2,781	1,313
June	2,197	1,600	2,660	1,960	2,121	2,884	1,316
September	2,278	1,661	2,688	1,935	2,175	2,970	1,366
December	2,378	1,662	2,748	1,941	2,225	3,059	1,371
1919							
March	2,413	1,663	2,798	1,983	2,263	3,094	1,369
June	2,482	1,664	2,998	2,017	2,328	3,182	1,367
September	2,497	1,666	3,089	2,047	2,370	3,249	1,371
December	2,555	1,668	3,223	2,098	2,433	3,319	1,369
1920							
March	2,613	1,669	3,259	2,134	2,474	3,372	1,393
June	2,718	1,611	3,418	2,181	2,540	3,458	1,388
September	2,828	1,614	3,504	2,180	2,660	3,548	1,359
December	3,020	1,918	3,643	2,271	2,726	4,069	1,471
1921							
March	3,201	1,641	3,766	2,381	2,843	4,142	1,457
June	3,443	1,646	3,181	2,498	3,012	4,387	1,412
September	3,819	1,681	4,283	2,611	3,241	4,661	1,427
December	4,131	1,686	4,429	2,731	3,388	4,880	1,432
1922							
March	4,268	1,672	4,523	2,783	3,480	5,036	1,447
June	4,589	1,702	4,685	2,667	3,661	5,186	1,408
September	4,633	1,750	4,709	3,072	3,714	5,348	1,439
December	4,814	1,789	4,712	3,098	3,722	5,438	1,458
1923							
March	4,599	1,835	4,838	3,118	3,794	5,413	1,419
June	4,618	1,837	4,966	3,122	3,868	5,512	1,419
September	4,864	1,879	4,880	3,127	3,841	5,591	1,452
December	4,831	1,882	4,863	3,139	3,861	5,611	1,453
1924							
March	4,793	1,906	4,880	3,151	3,861	5,622	1,459
June	4,771	1,917	4,859	3,147	3,859	5,624	1,459

(a) The index numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or line of prices is made equal to 1,000.

(b) See footnote (b) on page 16.

(c) Index of nominal weekly wage rates for adult males divided by "C" Series Retail Price Index number.

(d) Taken back from true base (November, 1911) by means of the "A" Series Index (Food and Rent of All Houses).

INDEX.

	PAGE.
"A" Series Retail Price Index	4
Accidents, Industrial	111
Acts Regulating Industrial Matters	26
"Aggregate" Expenditure	3, 10
Arbitration, Industrial—	
Acts Regulating	26
Australian Capital Territory	28
Coal Industry	28
Commonwealth Court	26
Commonwealth Public Service	28
State Tribunals	29
Stevedoring Industry	28
Arbitrator, Commonwealth Public Service	28
Associations—	
Employers'	127
Labour (Employees')	124, 127
Average Weekly Wage Earnings	45
Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force	30
"B" Series Retail Price Index	4
Base Period, Interim Retail Price Index	7, 10
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Wholesale Price Index	20
Basic Wage—	
Commonwealth	49
Females	58
"Harvester"	49
1930-31, 1932, 1933 Inquiries	50
1934 Inquiry	51
1937 Inquiry ("Prosperity" Loadings)	51
December, 1939 Judgment	52
1940 Inquiry	52
1940 Inquiry ("Interim")	52
1940-50 Inquiry	53
1952-53 Inquiry	54
Rates Operative	157, 162
Review of Principles Followed, Female Wages	60
States, Rates, &c.	60, 80
Territories—	
Australian Capital Territory	64
Northern Territory	64
Boards, Wages and Industrial	26
Women's Employment	58
"C" Series Retail Price Index	5, 8, 10, 13, 105
Central Labour Organizations	126
Child Endowment	81
Commonwealth Public Service	82
New South Wales Scheme	82
Clothing and Drapery Group	9
List of Items, Interim Retail Price Index	130
Coal Industry Tribunal	28
Mines, Accidents	112
Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration	26, 48
Employment Service	93
Public Service Arbitrator	28

							PAGE.
Conference, International Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
of Statisticians	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Control Measures—Prices	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
" Court " Index	..	..	..	..	..	5, 51, 53, 54,	138
" D " Series Retail Price Index	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Deaths, Mining Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Disputes, Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Duration	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Methods of Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Results	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Wages Lost	..	..	..	..	..	98, 101, 103-105	
Working Days Lost	..	..	..	..	..	98, 101, 103-107, 110, 111	
Graphs	..	..	..	..	..	100, 102	
Workers Involved	..	..	..	..	..	98, 103-107, 110, 111	
Effective or Real Wages	..	..	..	..	..	25, 43, 105	
Employees' Associations	..	..	..	..	..	124, 127	
Employers' Associations	..	..	..	..	..	127	
Employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Board, Women's	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Governmental	..	..	..	..	..	86, 87, 91	
Industrial Groups	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Service, Commonwealth	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Total Occupied Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Graph	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Endowment, Child	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Family, New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Expenditure, " Aggregate "	..	..	..	..	..	3, 10	
Factory Employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Family Endowment, New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Unit, Commonwealth Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Federated Trade Unions	..	..	..	..	..	125	
Field Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
List of Items, Interim Retail Price Index	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Governmental Employment	..	..	..	..	..	86, 87, 91	
Graphs—	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Industrial Disputes, Working Days Lost	..	..	..	..	..	100, 102	
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Wholesale and Retail Prices, Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Group Weights	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Groups of Industries and Occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	iii
" Harvester " Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Hourly Rates of Wage	..	..	..	..	..	37, 40, 41	
Hours of Labour	..	..	..	..	..	37, 37, 47, 142, 150	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	39, 43, 150	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	38, 42, 142	
Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Housing, (See " Rents ".)	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Indexes—	Page.
Retail Price—	
" A " Series	4
" B " Series	4
" C " Series	5
" Court "	5
" D " Series	5
Interim	5
International Comparisons	17
Nature of	2
Purpose of	3
Wholesale Price—	
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs	20
List of Items	21
Melbourne	20, 22
Index Numbers—	
Average Weekly Wage Earnings	46
Hours of Labour—	
Females	43
Males	42
Retail Price—	
" C " Series	10, 15, 16, 165
Clothing	15
Clothing and Drapery	12, 13
Food	12, 13
Food and Groceries	15
Housing	15
Interim Index	10, 12, 13
International Comparisons	17, 18, 19
Miscellaneous	15
Other Items	12, 13
Rent	12, 13
Trends	10
Wage—	
Effective or Real	25, 44, 105
Nominal—	
Females	36
Males	34, 44, 105
Wholesale Price—	
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs	22
International Comparisons	24
Melbourne	23
Industrial Accidents	111
Acts	26
Boards	20
Disputes. (See " Disputes ".)	
Groups, for Tabulations	iii
Legislation	29, 30
Tribunals, Acts	26
Methods of Administration	26
" Interim " Basic Wage Inquiry, 1946	52
Interim Retail Price Index—	
Base Period	7, 10
Definition	8
Origin	5
Weighting Pattern	6
International Comparisons—	
Retail Prices	17, 135-137
Wage Rates and Hours of Labour	159
Wholesale Prices	24
International Labour Conference	128
Organization	127
Interstate or Federated Trade Unions	125

	PAGE.
Labour Conference, International	128
Exchanges, State	95
Hours of	32, 37, 47, 159
Organizations	122
Central	126
Laws Regulating Industrial Matters	26, 30
Legislation, Industrial	26, 30
Workers' Compensation	113
List of Items—	
Priced for Interim Retail Price Index	139
Retail Prices	3
Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index	21
"Loadings"	50, 51
Lockouts and Strikes. (See "Disputes".)	
Melbourne Wholesale Price Index	22
Membership, Trade Unions	122
Mining Accidents	111
"Needs" Basic Wage	51
Nominal Wages	25, 34, 43, 105
Occupational Groups for Tabulations	iii
Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour	142
Occupied Persons	83
Organizations, Central Labour	126
Registered	127
Prices, Average Retail, Food and Groceries, Capital Cities	129-134
Collection of	1
Control Measures	14
International Comparisons	17, 24, 135-137
Publication of Retail Prices and Price Index Numbers	11
Retail	1
Wholesale	20
Productive Activity	45
"Prosperity" Loading	51
Public Service Arbitrator	28
Rates of Wage	32
Real or Effective Wages	25, 43, 105
Registered Organizations	127
Rents	4, 9
Retail Price Indexes—	
"A" Series	4
"B" Series	4
"C" Series	5
"Court"	5
"D" Series	5
Interim	5
International Comparisons	17
Nature of	2
Purpose of	3

	PAGE.
Retail Price Index Numbers—	
" C " Series Index	10, 15, 16, 165
Clothing	15
Clothing and Drapery	12, 13
Food	12, 13
Food and Groceries	15
Graph	25
Housing	15
Interim Index	10, 12, 13
International Comparisons	17, 18, 19
Miscellaneous	15
Other Items	12, 13
Rent	12, 13
Trends	10
Retail Prices	1
Revision of List of Items, Retail Price Indexes	2
Sickness Benefits (Commonwealth)	95
Standard Hours of Work	47
1952-53 Inquiry	54
Of Living	3
Standards of Items, Retail Price Indexes	2
State Basic Wages	69, 80
Labour Exchanges	95
Industrial Tribunals	29
Statisticians, Conference of	7
Stevedoring Industry Board	28
Strikes and Lockouts. (<i>See</i> " Disputes ".)	
Territories—	
Australian Capital Territory—	
Basic Wage	64
Industrial Board	28
Northern Territory—	
Basic Wage	64
Trade Unions, Classified by Numbers of Members	125
Industrial Groups	123
Interstate or Federated	125
Number and Membership	122
Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners	124
Unemployment. (<i>See also</i> " Employment ")—	
Benefits	97
Exchanges, State Labour	95
Total	92
Unions, Trade	122
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	86
Graph	88
Earnings, Average Weekly	45
Wages, Acts Regulating	26
Basic. (<i>See</i> " Basic Wage ".)	
Boards	29
Effective or Real	25, 43, 105
Graph	25
International Comparisons	159
Nominal Hourly, Females	30, 41
Males	38, 40
Weekly, Females	30
Males	34, 44, 105
Occupational Rates, Comparison—Sydney, London and Auckland	159
Females	156
Males	141

	PAGE.
War Periods—	
Control Measures over Prices	14
Retail Price Index—Effects	14
Weights	
Group	3, 8, 10
Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index	9
Wholesale Price Indexes—	21
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs	
List of Items	20
Melbourne	21
Wholesale Price Index Numbers—	20, 22
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs	
Graph	22
International Comparisons	25
Melbourne Index	24
Women's Employment Board	23
Workers' Compensation Legislation (Conspectus)	58
Working Hours, Standard	113
	47