

(5417.) CANTERBURY ENGINEERS.—ORDER AMENDING AWARD.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments; and in the matter of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918; and in the matter of the Canterbury Industrial District Engineers' award dated the 20th day of December, 1917, and recorded in Book of Awards, Vol. xviii, p. 1251.

UPON reading the application of the Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers' (including Brass-finishers, Range-workers, Metal-workers' Assistants, Electrical Workers, Tin-smiths and Sheet-metal Workers, and Cycle-workers) Industrial Union of Workers filed herein on the 10th day of July, 1919, and upon hearing the duly appointed representatives of the said union and of the employers parties to the said award, this Court, having regard to all the relevant considerations and being of opinion that it is just and equitable to amend the said award, doth hereby order that the said award shall be amended in manner following, that is to say—

1. Clause 2 of the said award shall be deleted, and the following provisions substituted therefor :—

“ 2. (a.) All work done in excess of the hours mentioned in clause 1 hereof shall count as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first three hours, and thereafter double time until the ordinary time for commencing work next morning if worked continuously, with the exception of intervals for meals.

“ (b.) Workers required to commence work between the hours of 6 a.m. and the ordinary time for commencing work shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for such time.

“ (c.) For work done on Sunday, New Year's Day, 2nd January, Good Friday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Show Day, Christmas Day, or Boxing Day double time shall be paid.

“(d.) No worker shall be required to work more than six hours continuously without an interval for a meal.

“(e.) Any worker having worked all day and night, and being required to continue working on into the next day, shall be paid double-time rates for all such time worked.

“(f.) Any journeyman worker having worked all day, and who works on during the night and is granted an eight-hours break between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., shall not be entitled to double rates during the following day.

“(g.) Double rates shall be paid for all time worked after 5 p.m. on Saturday.

“(h.) In computing the amount payable for overtime under this clause any bonus awarded by any order of this Court shall not be taken into such computation.”

2. This order shall operate and take effect from the 22nd day of September, 1919.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1919.

T. W. STRINGER, Judge.

#### MEMORANDUM

Applications for reduction of the hours of work to forty-four per week and for an increase in the overtime rates have been made to the Court under the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, on behalf of various branches of the engineering trade. With regard to the overtime rates the Court has made orders bringing these rates into conformity with other orders recently made by the Court. The Court, however, has declined to reduce the hours of work as asked for in the application, as, although the Act above mentioned confers the necessary jurisdiction, it does not consider that such a radical alteration in the working-hours of the industry which have prevailed in the Dominion for many years should be made upon an application under an Act which is of a temporary character to meet the exigencies of war, and which may cease to be operative at any time upon a Proclamation by the Governor-General as to the termination of the war.

The majority of the awards in the various branches of the engineering trade will terminate during the present year, and applications for new awards will then doubtless be made. That, in the opinion of the Court, will be the proper time to raise the important question as to the reduction of working-hours, which must be considered from a Dominion point of view, and after hearing evidence from both employers and workers in the chief centres of the industry as to whether or not any such reduction can reasonably or properly be made having regard to all the interests which would be thereby affected.

T. W. STRINGER, Judge.