

of levy collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from Consolidated Revenue.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service, and was made from 1st November, 1920, when, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,\* the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

## CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

### § 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. *General.*—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 24 while particulars for the year 1935 are furnished in the present Report.

2. *Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1935.*—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1935 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1935 was 183, as compared with 155 during the previous year. In New South Wales 133 disputes occurred, 97 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1935 amounted to 495,124 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 370,386 working days lost during 1934. The estimated loss of wages was £390,596 in 1935, as compared with £317,859 for the year 1934.

\* The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) in a Supplementary Report suggested that the wage of £5 16s. recommended by the Commission be split up into a flat basic wage payment of £4, and a child endowment of 12s. per week for each child, the fund for the payment of the latter allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per week per employee.

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1935.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	7	7	784	55	839	3,097	2,766
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	39	..	39	312	194
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
VI.	Other manufacturing	5	5	1,867	..	1,867	20,212	12,477
VII.	Building	3	10	16	..	16	733	577
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	97	97	23,466	1,243	24,709	137,259	143,572
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	5	..	5	30	44
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	127	..	127	1,651	1,467
XI.	Shipping, wharf-labour, etc.	6	27	3,713	706	4,421	75,091	45,323
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	11	1,296	51	1,347	62,855	31,207
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>31,350</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>33,405</b>	<b>302,345</b>	<b>237,707</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	14	..	14	182	136
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	63	..	63	3,906	1,867
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	3	150	6	156	1,500	717
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	7	7	6,350	6	6,356	21,822	17,890
X.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	56	67
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	14	768	231	999	17,184	10,095
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	17	..	17	34	20
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	282	..	282	969	485
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>7,901</b>	<b>45,713</b>	<b>31,480</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	3	861	12	873	19,849	18,942
VII.	Building	1	1	22	12	33	561	566
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	2	2	46	..	48	1,116	1,236
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	84	..	85	13,000	9,754
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	8	178	24	202	1,787	1,787
XIII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	12	400	150	550	35,455	25,295
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	201	3	204	408	380
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>73,351</b>	<b>57,960</b>
<b>South Australia—</b>								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	4	263	..	263	2,386	1,496
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	77	..	77	77	61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,557</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	200	..	200	13,200	9,000
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	400	6	406	2,436	1,950
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	6	17	2,631	..	2,631	51,646	47,902
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	9	116	..	116	1,444	1,011
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	250	..	250	3,350	1,138
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>71,076</b>	<b>61,901</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	70	4	74	143	91
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
XII.	Pastoral agricultural, etc.	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
<b>Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	9	9	998	55	1,053	16,479	12,802
III.	Food, drink, etc.	5	5	963	12	975	24,067	21,003
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
VI.	Other manufacturing	6	8	2,017	6	2,023	21,772	13,194
VII.	Building	4	11	37	12	49	1,294	1,143
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	107	107	30,264	1,255	31,519	162,633	164,648
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	0	20	2,791	..	2,795	64,824	57,791
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	127	4	127	1,651	1,467
X.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	56	67
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	19	62	5,040	961	6,001	99,067	59,775
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	3	14	421	150	571	35,617	25,415
XIV.	Miscellaneous	17	17	2,106	54	2,160	67,559	33,271
	<b>Total—Australia(a)</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>44,813</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>47,322</b>	<b>495,124</b>	<b>390,596</b>

(a) The following dispute commenced in and was uncompleted at the end of the year, 1934, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Number of Establishments" is duplicated in the figures for 1935, viz. :—

State.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	1	1	264	..	264

3. **Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1935.**—(i) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1935 classified, according to Industrial Groups. The figures show an increase compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (183) which occurred in 1935, no less than 108 were in connexion with the coal-mining industry, and, of these 97 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss of wages through all disputes in Australia was £390,596. The loss through 97 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £143,572, or 37 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 495,124. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1935 are given below :—

*Interstate.*—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations.

During the year 1935, one dispute of an interstate character occurred, involving seamen and others on vessels engaged in the interstate shipping trade. The dispute, which commenced at the beginning of December, related to the conditions of a new award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and vessels were held up at the principal ports for several weeks. In view of the dislocation of seaborne trade, the Commonwealth Government appealed to the seamen to reconsider their action, but without avail. Consequently the licensing system was introduced on 10th December, 1935, all ships called for volunteers, and by the end of the month most of the ships were manned.

*New South Wales.*—A dispute involving emergency relief workers employed by the Lake Macquarie Shire Council occurred in July, 1935. Demands made by the workers included the following :—Provisions of the Returned Soldier's Preference Act not to apply to the works ; gangers to be employed on a rotation basis ; bonuses for men on special work to be shared by men on the roster, and award rates and conditions to apply to emergency relief works. After several conferences and deputations had failed to bring about a settlement of the dispute, a meeting of delegates from the affected centres was held on 28th October, 1935, and a resolution passed recommending the acceptance of starting dockets when made available. Work was resumed after a stoppage of nearly four months.

A demand that a youth sent home at mid-day for disobedience should be paid for time lost was given as the cause of a stoppage of about five weeks at the State Coal Mine, Lithgow, in July, 1935. At a conference convened by the Industrial Commissioner it was decided to resume work on the understanding that the Commissioner would decide the case.

A dispute involving persons engaged in the manufacture of glass occurred at Waterloo, Sydney, in September, 1935. The proposed re-arrangement of work with a higher percentage of juniors in the cut glass section was given as the cause, the employees contending that this was a breach of the award. A compulsory conference was convened by the Industrial Registrar, the president of which stated that he would not deal with the dispute while the employees remained idle. He invited the parties to discuss the matter in chambers, but no finality was reached. Ultimately the employees undertook to resume work on the conditions operating immediately before the stoppage, to submit all grievances to the Industrial Commission and to abide by its decisions. Work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks.

*Victoria.*—The suspension of four men for failing to earn the minimum wage was given as the cause of a stoppage at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in September, 1935. A deputation from the employees, which was directed to interview the Railway Commissioner and the Minister for Transport, was informed that no negotiations would be made unless work was resumed. Several abortive conferences were held, but terms of settlement satisfactory to both parties were arrived at ultimately as a result of negotiations between the Coal Mine Tribunal and representatives of the management and the miners.

*Queensland.*—Refusal by the Queensland Meat Industry Board to grant certain demands, including increased wages and a 40-hour week, without reference to the State Arbitration Court was given as the cause of a dispute involving meat industry employees at Brisbane in February, 1935. This dispute caused a disorganization of the Queensland meat export trade and special arrangements were made for the continuance of the city's supply. Several attempts at a settlement of the dispute having failed, a compulsory conference was ordered by the Industrial Court. As a result of this conference the employees were ordered to resume work by 21st March or earlier. A mass meeting of meat workers was held and it was decided to resume after a stoppage of about four weeks.

A dispute between the truckers and the management was reported to be the cause of a stoppage involving metalliferous miners at Mount Coolon in April, 1935. This dispute extended over a period of about six months and was finally settled by a compulsory conference presided over by the Industrial Magistrate.

*Western Australia.*—Objection by the employees to a provision in a new award for 88 hours per fortnight worked in alternate weeks of 40 and 48 hours was given as the cause of a dispute involving gold miners at Kalgoorlie in January, 1935. The dispute which lasted for approximately six weeks was settled by the intervention of the State Government, which convened a conference with the mining companies. After much discussion the companies concerned agreed to accept the proposals put forward by the representatives of the employees and work was resumed on a 40-48-hour fortnightly basis, with the proviso that within six weeks the members of the union would decide by ballot whether or not they would revert to the 44-hour week.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1931 to 1935.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1931 to 1935, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

**Industrial Disputes.—Australia.**

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI)	Building. (Group VII)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933 ..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1934 ..	13	1	91	9	6	35	155
1935 ..	21	4	108	9	21	20	183
1931-35 ..	85	13	407	40	43	101	689

## Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I to VI)	Building (Group VII.)	Mining (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

## WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933 ..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1934 ..	7,284	54	23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1935 ..	4,086	49	31,519	2,795	6,142	2,731	47,322
1931-35 ..	29,972	382	115,493	20,689	12,057	20,284	198,877

## WORKING DAYS LOST.

1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934 ..	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1935 ..	62,423	1,294	162,633	64,824	100,774	103,176	495,124
1931-35 ..	247,650	3,969	656,767	191,023	135,775	200,591	1,435,775

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934 ..	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,859
1935 ..	47,079	1,143	164,648	57,791	61,249	58,686	390,596
1931-35 ..	172,595	3,558	637,544	168,310	85,776	129,033	1,196,816

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.). For the year 1935 these disputes represented 59 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 59 per cent. in 1934.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 656,767, representing 46 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these 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 of the other States.

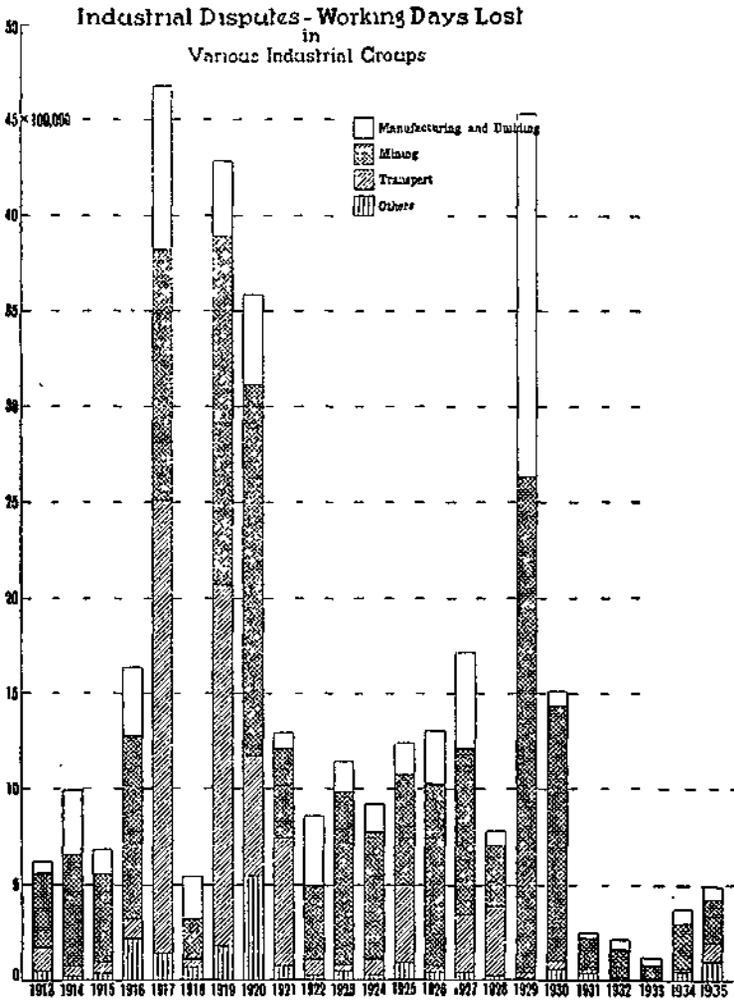
(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1931 to 1935, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

## Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	£ 133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
	1932	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
	1934	117	129	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	196,265
	1935	(a) 134	162	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345	237,707
Victoria ..	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	20,693	20,416
	1934	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872	82,438
	1935	20	30	7,658	243	7,901	45,713	31,280
Queensland ..	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	1934	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
	1935	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
South Australia ..	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	1934	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
	1935	3	5	340	..	340	2,463	1,557
Western Australia ..	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,338
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
	1934	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,792	14,699
	1935	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
Tasmania ..	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
Northern Territory ..	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
	1934	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
	1935	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	(a) 155	1,061	46,063	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
	1935	(a) 183	257	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) See footnote, page 90.

5. 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 Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting 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.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,500,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia*—1931 to 1935.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1931 to 1935 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
	1933	63	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
	1934	53	14,773	807	15,580	15,547	16,295
	1935	50	13,619	570	14,189	14,189	14,977
2 days and more than 1 day	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	17	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
	1934	19	3,087	175	3,262	6,524	6,166
	1935	34	8,173	327	8,500	17,000	16,959
3 days and more than 2 days	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,581	7,397
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
	1934	13	4,249	72	4,321	12,815	11,544
	1935	12	2,900	206	3,106	9,318	9,555
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
	1934	22	11,383	256	11,639	50,481	43,435
	1935	15	2,333	132	2,465	10,780	11,076
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
	1934	22	5,505	707	6,212	52,031	46,608
	1935	29	4,727	108	4,835	41,966	38,043
3 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,040	43,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	30,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
	1934	16	4,230	1,743	5,973	88,351	78,063
	1935	20	4,910	817	5,727	88,499	68,454
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26		26	702	505
	1934	8	2,603	110	2,713	70,053	57,498
	1935	14	6,541	185	6,726	170,255	134,693
8 weeks and over	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
	1933	2	19	1	20	1,120	817
	1934	2	1,133	25	1,158	74,584	58,350
	1935	9	1,610	164	1,774	143,117	96,839
Total	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	155	46,063	3,895	50,958	370,386	317,859
	1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.\* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1929 to 1935.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
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## NUMBER.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	8	..	4	5	1	10	9
(b) Against decrease ..	4	6	9	17	11	4	3	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	45	44	16	26	14	31	44
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	6	4	2	2	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	7	2	..	..	..	7	6	2
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	3	..	1	2	1	4	4
(b) Other union questions ..	5	12	20	4	3	3	8	12
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	87	48	50	50	35	52	53
5. Working conditions ..	51	31	27	22	11	9	25	40
6. Sympathetic ..	5	6	11	5	2	..	3	1
7. Other causes ..	8	53	20	13	15	16	13	13
Total ..	208	259	183	134	127	90	155	183

## WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	1,414	..	2,953	3,295	29	7,210	2,161
(b) Against decrease ..	563	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817	339
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335	11,804
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	21,646	4,334	192	198	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1,819	2,067	..	..	..	2,620	309	1,601
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	103	..	9	17	89	383	581
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	4,367	4,160	2,240	501	705	2,184	2,532
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638	11,497
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,298
6. Sympathetic ..	947	11,604	4,010	1,053	316	..	1,045	22
7. Other causes ..	1,758	16,524	4,187	2,331	2,486	3,850	6,875	5,487
Total ..	50,283	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113	50,858	47,322

\* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,060	7,433	..	15,425	5,090	87	108,277	72,567
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431	35,459	1,621
(c) Other wage questions	76,183	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,931	18,736	40,219	73,020
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	3,183	..	..	..	8,895	1,748	48,878
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	424	..	99	59	89	3,263	2,615
(b) Other union questions	32,388	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774	11,696
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799	110,166	144,453
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	8,545	8,551	17,106	14,902	22,865	26,223	64,572
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096	..	11,174	44
7. Other causes ..	5,212	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633	23,083	75,618
Total ..	623,528	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,386	495,124

‡ The main causes of industrial disputes are “wage” questions, “working conditions,” and “employment of particular classes or persons.”

§ The number of disputes concerning “wages” in 1935 was 58, representing 32½ per cent. of the total. The heading “Employment of particular classes or persons” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “Employment” questions in 1935 numbered 53, or 29 per cent. of the total, and over “Working Conditions” 40, or 22 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 151, or 83 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes—(i) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(a) In favour of workpeople; (b) In favour of employer; (c) Compromise; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1935.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1935, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1935(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	36	72	17	13	6,885	21,532	2,717	2,137	48,250	226,567	10,472	7,732
Victoria ..	5	13	1	1	2,212	4,633	156	906	5,729	37,324	1,560	900
Queensland ..	2	9	1	1	118	1,693	42	142	13,566	57,971	252	1,562
South Australia	1	1	1	..	97	166	77	..	388	1,998	77	..
Western Australia	..	9	..	..	..	2,240	1,363	..	..	22,458	49,318	..
Tasmania ..	..	1	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	148	..	..
N. Territory ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	128	..
F. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust.(a)	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,358	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1935, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales ..	2	2	134	8,324
Total ..	2	2	134	8,324

(iii) *Australia, 1935.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1935, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

## Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1935.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	3	5	1	..	93	1,980	88	..	1,032	70,567	968	..
(b) Against decrease	2	1	2	..	36	74	289	..	582	56	983	..
(c) Other Wage questions	7	25	5	7	1,968	6,997	1,175	1,664	16,958	48,276	4,434	3,352
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,601	..	..	..	48,876	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	2	..	1	369	70	..	142	369	686	..	1,562
(b) Other union questions	1	9	1	1	321	1,613	238	360	321	6,127	3,808	1,440
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons..</b>	18	29	3	3	3,923	7,042	428	104	29,549	113,233	638	1,303
<b>Working conditions</b>	10	23	2	3	2,153	8,002	100	909	17,775	35,606	100	2,537
<b>Sympathetic</b>	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	44	..	..
<b>Other Causes</b>	2	10	1	..	449	4,598	440	..	1,347	72,071	2,200	..
<b>Total(a)</b>	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) See note to table on page 99.

(iv) *Australia, 1931 to 1935.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1931–1935, classified according to results:—

## Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1931	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..
1933	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,039
1935 (a)	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) See note on page 99.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1935 was 58. Many

of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1929 to 1935 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	130	134	88	87	64	84	130
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	8	3	3	4	1	2	3
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	3	6	11	5	3	10	7
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	1	2	1	2	3	8	6
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	6		4	3	2	5	5
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	13	7	9	2	7	2	2	8
<b>By closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	4
<b>By other methods ..</b>	13	96	23	21	18	11	40	18
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>(a) 181</b>

(a) See note on page 99.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.(a)
<b>WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469	30,360
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	19,161	196	1,885	1,800	1,100	891	285
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	487	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,290	4,559	3,867
By reference to Board of Court ..	12,774	56	184	42	416	1,390	1,666	1,445
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	511	..	1,083	1,839	1,096	4,335	2,017
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	658	5,411	2,940	222	460	986	138	3,670
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	170	144	40	52	11	1,271	444	108
<b>By other methods ..</b>	2,988	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213	13,092	5,436
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>103,513</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>37,505</b>	<b>32,917</b>	<b>30,049</b>	<b>50,594</b>	<b>47,188</b>

## WORKING DAYS LOST.

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260	192,903
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	1,279,258	2,893	2,625	79,872	6,600	20,019	3,211
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	3,261	56,648	25,257	7,423	3,510	58,801	117,762
By reference to Board of Court ..	221,769	56	1,272	252	3,408	6,330	10,474	16,961
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	1,882	..	30,317	13,596	25,437	46,814	24,601
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	14,139	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543	138	74,873
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	20,400	9,861	80	5,355	44	8,627	4,486	2,546
<b>By other methods ..</b>	56,509	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071	41,322	48,943
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>4,424,179</b>	<b>1,409,718</b>	<b>238,419</b>	<b>212,318</b>	<b>117,892</b>	<b>364,314</b>	<b>486,800</b>

(a) See note on page 99.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner,

and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 72 in 1935. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

## § 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1935.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing

fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

#### Unemployment—1935.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. .. .	114	191,645	39,523	20.6
Victoria .. .. .	82	118,578	16,626	14.0
Queensland .. .. .	46	57,556	5,001	8.7
South Australia .. .. .	58	31,314	5,514	17.6
Western Australia .. .. .	62	27,708	3,710	13.4
Tasmania .. .. .	34	9,137	1,449	15.9
Australia .. .. .	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1936 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1936 (June Quarter) in respect of :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

#### Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " " .. .. .	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " .. .. .	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " .. .. .	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " .. .. .	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " .. .. .	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " .. .. .	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " .. .. .	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " .. .. .	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " .. .. .	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " " .. .. .	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " .. .. .	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " .. .. .	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " .. .. .	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " .. .. .	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

## Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " " "	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " " "	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " " "	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " " "	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " " "	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " " "	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " " "	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " " "	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " " "	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
1933 March Quarter ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
June " " "	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
Sept. " " "	394	416,426	104,560	25.1
Dec. " " "	394	416,560	95,745	23.0
1934 March " " "	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
June " " "	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
Sept. " " "	394	425,104	86,652	20.4
Dec. " " "	396	426,866	80,097	18.8
1935 March " " "	396	433,116	80,548	18.6
June " " "	397	433,254	71,777	17.8
Sept. " " "	395	438,216	69,575	15.9
Dec. " " "	395	439,165	59,992	13.7
1936 March " " "	395	445,294	59,621	13.4
June " " "	394	446,564	57,001	12.8

3. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia, 1935.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

## Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1935.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,938	4,278	22.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	63	73,811	12,573	17.0
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	53	37,033	6,476	17.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	37,585	4,394	11.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,498	1,373	7.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	67	41,763	6,841	16.4
VII. Building ..	47	50,496	9,652	19.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	27,052	7,974	29.1
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services ..	12	17,662	2,729	15.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	85	113,100	15,533	13.7
<b>All Groups</b> .. ..	<b>396</b>	<b>435,938</b>	<b>71,823</b>	<b>16.5</b>

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1934 to 1936.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the September quarter of 1934 up to the June quarter of 1936. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

**Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.**

Industrial Group.	1912, End of Year.	1934.		1935.				1936.	
		Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	29.3	28.8	27.4	24.8	22.3	15.8	13.5	12.7
II. Engineering, Metal Works . .	7.4	22.6	21.1	20.2	19.3	15.3	13.5	11.6	10.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7.3	17.9	15.7	14.9	17.9	20.3	16.9	15.1	19.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6.3	13.8	11.5	13.1	11.4	13.5	8.9	11.7	11.5
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	10.8	9.6	8.5	8.0	7.7	5.5	5.5	7.2
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	6.9	24.1	21.8	21.3	19.7	13.2	11.8	12.2	11.4
VII. Building . . .	5.5	26.0	23.4	22.9	21.6	17.5	14.5	14.0	11.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	30.3	29.4	31.5	29.9	28.9	26.7	28.5	22.1
X. Other Land Transport . . .	1.1	20.2	19.0	17.5	16.6	14.7	13.0	13.7	13.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	5.4	15.9	14.6	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2
<b>AUSTRALIA</b> . . .	5.6	20.4	18.8	18.6	17.8	15.9	13.7	13.4	12.8

4. **Unemployment.—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1931 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 23, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1932 to 1936 (June Quarter) :—

**Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.**

Period	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924 Year . . .	12.6	7.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	8.9
1925 " . . .	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	8.8
1926 " . . .	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927 " . . .	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928 " . . .	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.8
1929 " . . .	11.5	11.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	11.1
1930 " . . .	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931 " . . .	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932 " . . .	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933 " . . .	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1934 " . . .	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9	20.5
1935 " . . .	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	15.9	16.5
1934 March Qtr. . .	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
June " . . .	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
Sept. " . . .	33.0	27.0	19.5	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6
Dec. " . . .	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	23.8	28.1
1935 March Qtr. . .	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
June " . . .	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
Sept. " . . .	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1
Dec. " . . .	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934 March Qtr. . .	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
June " . . .	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
Sept. " . . .	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4
Dec. " . . .	23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0	18.8
1935 March Qtr. . .	23.6	15.0	9.8	20.7	15.4	16.7	18.6
June " . . .	22.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4	17.8
Sept. " . . .	10.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7	15.9
Dec. " . . .	17.0	11.3	7.7	14.7	11.8	13.7	13.7
1936 March Qtr. . .	17.3	10.8	8.5	12.2	10.3	11.1	13.4
June " . . .	16.2	10.6	8.5	11.0	9.2	12.7	12.8

5. **Causes of Unemployment.**—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

7. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1934 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the early provision proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1935 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) **COMMONWEALTH.**—(a) *General.*—The contribution of the Commonwealth Government to the alleviation of distress due to unemployment was mainly in the form of direct grants and loans to the States, particulars of which will be found under paragraph 9 (i) of this section. The only persons for whom the Commonwealth was directly responsible were the unemployed in the Northern, Federal Capital, and Mandated Territories, references to which appear hereinafter.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932. One of the functions of the Committee was the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee were not to interfere with or hamper State activities, but to render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference had decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

With a view to taking a larger interest in solving the problem of getting the workers back into employment, the Government on 9th November, 1934, appointed the Honorable (afterwards Sir) F. H. Stewart, M.P., as

Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, and the Advisory Committee referred to above has consequently ceased to function. Sir Frederick Stewart resigned from this position in February, 1936.

(iii) *New South Wales*.—Legislation passed in 1935 was as follows:—Special Income and Wages Tax Act, No. 45 of 1935; Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, No. 46 of 1935.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources. The proceeds of this tax are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Wages Tax since 1st January, 1936, has been as follows:—

Where income from wages is less than £5 a week—

Weekly Wages.	Tax.
£2 to £2 10s. . . . .	6d.
Over £2 10s. to £3 . . . . .	9d.
Over £3 to £3 10s. . . . .	1s. 3d.
Over £3 10s. and less than £3 12s. 6d. . . . .	1s. 6d.
Rising by 1d. for each additional 2s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. and less than £4 . . . . .	1s. 9d.
Rising by 2d. and 1d. alternatively for each additional 2s. to £4 18s. and less than £5 . . . . .	3s.

Where income from wages is not less than £5 a week—

On so much of the wages as does not exceed £2 . . . . .	6d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £2 and does not exceed £4 . . . . .	8d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £4 . . . . .	1d. in each 2s.

The rate of Special Income Tax where no income is derived from wages is as follows (on income derived in 1934-35):—

Net Assessable Income.	Rate of Tax per £.		
	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.
Not exceeding £156 . . . . .	d.	d.	d.
Over £156 but not over £200 . . . . .	4½	8	..
.. £200 .. " .. £250 . . . . .	5	8	..
.. £250 .. " .. " . . . . .	5½	8	10
.. £250 .. " .. " . . . . .	6	8	10

Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—The only legislation passed in 1935 was as follows:—Public Works Committee Act, No. 4288 of 1935; Unemployment Relief Act (Rates) Act, No. 4297, 1935; and Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act, No. 4301, 1935.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum; 3.24d. from £104 to £207; 4.05d. from £208 to £312; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.22d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation passed in 1935–36, made amendments chiefly in the direction of reducing the rate of tax by 1d. in the £, exempting incomes not exceeding £78 per annum from payment of tax, and repealing subject to adjustments, provisions relating to tentative assessments.

The existing rates of taxation are 2d. in the £ from £78 up to £104 per annum; 5d. over £104 to £208; 8d. over £208 to £499; and 11d. over £499.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—No legislation dealing with this subject was passed from 1932 to 1936. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purposes being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £ applicable to all incomes over £1 per week (from 1st December, 1932). An amendment of the Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act, 1932, provides for a graduated tax of 4d. to 9d. in the £ from 1st October, 1933, exemption being granted to all persons having an income of under 30s. per week, and to persons with dependants having an income of under £187 per annum.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1935 comprised the Public Works Execution Act, Nos. 2 and 3, Nos. 70 and 72 of 1935. Unemployment (Federal Grant) Relief Act, No. 9 of 1935.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312; 5d. on £313 to £519; 9d. on £520 to £1,500; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

**8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.**—(i) *New South Wales*.—The Unemployment Relief Council allocates moneys for approved schemes for the absorption of persons out of work. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of Social Services under the supervision of the Director of Charitable Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932–33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders per fortnight for the various family units:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Food Relief (Per fortnight).	
		Limit of Income.	Value (Metropolitan).
Single Adult .. .. .	A	£ 1 5 0	£ 0 13 0
Married Couple .. .. .	B	2 0 0	1 1 6
"  "  1 child .. .. .	B1	2 10 0	1 13 6
"  "  2 children .. .. .	B2	3 0 0	1 19 6
"  "  3 children .. .. .	B3	3 5 0	2 5 6
"  "  4 children .. .. .	B4	3 10 0	2 11 6
"  "  5 children .. .. .	B5	3 15 0	2 17 6
"  "  6 children .. .. .	B6	4 5 0	3 3 6
"  "  7 children .. .. .	B7	4 15 0	3 9 6
Each Additional Unit .. .. .	..	0 10 0	0 6 0

The following is the scale of relief work provided, and the resultant average fortnightly earnings applicable to the various family units shown :—

Scale.	Family Units.	Work periods.	Average fortnightly earnings.
A.	Single man or widower without dependants .. ..	Weeks. 1 in 5	£ s. d. 1 10 1
B.	Married man .. .. Single man or widower with one dependant 14-20 years	} 2 in 7	2 2 11
C.	Married man with— 1 or 2 dependants under 14 years .. .. 1 dependant, 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 2 dependants 14-20 years ..		
D.	Married man with 3 dependants under 14 years ..	3 in 7	3 4 5
E.	Married man with— 4 or 5 dependants under 14 years .. .. 2 dependants, 14-20 years .. .. 1 dependant under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 2 or 3 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 3 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 4	3 15 2
F.	Married man with— 6 or 7 dependants under 14 years .. .. 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 1 dependant under 14 and 3 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 2 dependants under 14 and 2 or 3 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 3 dependants under 14 and 2 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 4 dependants under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 4 dependants 14-20 years ..		
G.	Married man with— 8 to 12 dependants under 14 years .. .. 1 or 2 dependants under 14 and 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 3 or 4 dependants under 14 and 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 2 to 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 7 to 12 dependants under 14 and 1 to 4 dependants 14-20 years .. ..	} 4 in 5	6 0 3

(ii) *Victoria*.—Sustenance payments are locally administered by Public Assistance Committees appointed under Act 4079 by the councils of the respective municipalities in which they are to function. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance as from 24th August, 1936, under the system are as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		
		Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved.	Employable Applicant for whom work for sustenance is not provided.	Employable male working for sustenance.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	..	10 0	16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	16 0
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) ..	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance ..	(a)	..	5 0	10 0
Two ..	20 0	9 0	} 17 0	} 28 0
Three ..	25 0	11 6		
Four ..	27 6	14 0		
Five ..	30 0	16 6		
Six ..	32 6	19 0		
Seven ..	35 0	21 6		
Eight ..	37 6	24 0		
Nine ..	40 0	26 6		
Ten ..	42 6	29 0		

(a) In accordance with family unit of which he is a member.

(b) An additional 3s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed male dependant 16 years and under 21; and for each unemployed female dependant residing with the applicant, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 45s.

(c) Additional amounts are granted to unemployed dependants residing with the applicant as follows :—3s. 6d. for each child under 16; 5s. for each female 16 years and over and 5s. for each male 16 years and under 21 provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6d. Total income plus sustenance received by all members of a family unit must not exceed 69s. per week.

Where practicable and advisable the payments may be made in cash.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and two children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 33s. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 66s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 11s. per day he would work for six days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.

In addition to relief in the form of sustenance, assistance is afforded by employment on unemployment relief works undertaken by governmental departments and various public authorities, including charitable institutions, municipal councils, sewerage authorities and waterworks trusts.

Under existing unemployment relief work conditions, men upon whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support, receive full-time employment each week for eleven weeks if they are unable to return to their homes each night, and for eight weeks, if they are able to return to their homes each night. Men upon whose earnings no other persons are ordinarily dependent for support receive 24 hours work each week, for twelve weeks if camped out, and for eight weeks if they are able to return to their homes each night.

The great bulk of these workers are employed on works of classes which are ordinarily governed by the provisions of the Australian Workers' Union (Construction) Award No. 70 of 1927. The rate of pay for such workers employed on relief works is the relevant basic wage prescribed in the award, which was at 30th June, 1936, 11s. 6d. per day for full-time workers, and 12s. 6d. per day for men casually employed, plus the prescribed margins for work requiring more than the ordinary skill, and in addition men camped out receive a camping-out allowance of 1s. for each day in respect of which they are required to hold themselves in readiness for work.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table :—

**Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 2nd September, 1935.**

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
7 6	Single man .. ..	1	13 6
16 0	Man and wife .. ..	1½	25 0
19 6	Man, wife and 1 child ..	2	29 6
23 0	" " 2 children ..	2½	34 0
26 6	" " 3 " ..	2½	38 6
30 0	" " 4 " ..	3	43 0
33 6	" " 5 " ..	3½	47 6
37 0	" " 6 " ..	3½	52 0
40 6	" " 7 " ..	4	56 6
44 0	" " 8 " ..	4½	61 0
47 6	" " 9 " ..	4½	65 6
51 0	" " 10 " ..	5	70 0
54 6	" " 11 " ..	5	74 6
Weekly Ration Scale.			
<i>s. d.</i>			
7 6	Widows and single girls without dependants .. ..	..	..
14 6	Widows and single girls with 1 dependant .. ..	..	..
3 6	For each additional dependant .. ..	..	..

(a) Or widower plus one additional dependant to those scheduled.

The above rates of pay, when work is provided, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of parities.

Sons over 18 years of age are also entitled to relief provided the father's weekly earnings do not exceed certain amounts commencing at £3 18s. 6d. and advancing by 4s. 6d. in respect of each child in the family under 18 years of age above four in number.

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Per Week.
	s. d.
Single person .. .. .	5 3
Man and wife .. .. .	10 6
For each child in the home, the following values are granted, viz. :—	
13 years and over .. .. .	5 3
Over 9 years and under 13 .. .. .	5 0
" 6 " " " 9 .. .. .	4 4
" 3 " " " 6 .. .. .	4 2
" 1 " " " 3 .. .. .	3 5

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

Recipients of relief in several districts in the State work out the value of their rations, and to this is added a subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The rationees receive a subsidy in cash and, in some instances, the ration value in cash; while in others, they receive a cash subsidy and the ordinary rations. The rate of pay for these workers is not varied from the Basic Wage or the Award Rate applying to the particular class of work being undertaken.

There are no established intermittent relief works in this State. During the twelve months ended in June last a considerable amount of work was put in hand for the purpose of relieving unemployment. Extensive main road construction was undertaken and much work was done on improvements to the drainage of flood-waters from the Metropolitan Area—clearing, straightening, widening the bed of the River Torrens for which a fresh outlet was cut through the sandhills. The men engaged on these works would obtain several months continuous employment.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment at Arbitration rates enabling them to earn at the rate of 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works has been on a rotary basis, which provides four weeks' full-time work followed by further full-time work equivalent in value to that of the periods of sustenance, set out in Column "B" hereunder, and, since 11th March, 1935, in the case

of the first three groups, by still further full-time work, as indicated in Column "C".

Rate of Sustenance per week.	Period of Rotation.	Employment on Relief Work.		
		Full-time work (b)	Further full-time work (b) equivalent to value of the under-mentioned.	Further full-time work (b) additional to "B," to value of—
		"A."	"B."	"C."
(a)				
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>weeks.</i>	<i>weeks.</i>	<i>weeks' sustenance.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
14 0	11	4	7	82 6
21 0	10	4	6	40 0
28 0	9	4	5	27 0
35 0	8	4	4	—
42 0	7	4	3	—
49 0	7	4	3	—

(a) Starting with a married couple each successive rate represents the addition of one child.

(b) At Arbitration rates.

NOTE.—After completion of "A," "B," and "C," no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the rotation periods shown, dating from commencement of "A".

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The following scale of sustenance rates came into operation on 10th October, 1935:—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Single person .. ..	10 0	9½	13 4	10 0	8½	12 2
Married couple .. ..	18 0	17	24 5	14 0	11½	16 0
" " with 1 child..	21 3	20	28 9	17 0	14½	20 3
" " " 2 children	24 6	23	33 0	20 0	17½	24 5
" " " 3 "	27 9	26	37 4	23 0	20½	28 3
" " " 4 "	31 0	29	41 8	26 0	23	32 1
" " " 5 "	34 3	32	46 0	29 0	26	36 3
" " " 6 "	37 6	35	50 4	32 0	29	40 5
" " " 7 "	40 9	38	54 8	35 0	31	42 3
" " " 8 "	44 0	41	58 11	38 0	33	46 1

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours' work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken.

The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week.		Maximum Earnings Allowed.*
	s.	d.	s. d.
Single person .. ..	6	5	34 0
Man and wife .. ..	9	11	80 0
Man, wife and one child ..	15	10	80 0
„ „ 2 or 3 children ..	20	9	104 0
„ „ 4 or 5 children ..	24	6	126 0 <sup>(a)</sup>
„ „ 6 children ..	24	11	172 0
„ „ 7 children ..	28	3	195 0
„ „ 8 children ..	28	8	218 0

\* Per period of four weeks.

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

The scheme for the alleviation of distress from unemployment in the Territory was on the 1st October, 1934, based on an average allotment of relief work of one week in two for married men, and one week in four for single men. This allotment fluctuated somewhat until in March, 1936, the men (married and single) were placed on full time. This favorable condition obtained until the end of June, but rationing of work became necessary again early in July, 1936, pending the organization and development of the 1936-1937 works programme. The allotment is made irrespective of the sizes of families, the differences in domestic conditions as regards individuals being remedied by the scheme of graduated income standards and ration scale. In the case of families of 4 and 5 children, the maximum allotment is increased to three weeks in five. Additional funds occasionally make it possible to increase the ratios mentioned above.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

(ix) *Summary for all States and Territories.*—The following is a summary of the foregoing rates of unemployment relief in all States and Territories for the "family units" shown:—

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

### Summary of Rates Operative in the various States and Territories.

#### I. Subsistence Rates (for work).

(PER WEEK.)

State	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales .. .. .	15 0	21 6	30 0(a)	30 0(a)	32 3
Victoria .. .. .	16 0(b)	28 0	31 6(c)	35 0(c)	38 6(c)
Queensland .. .. .	13 6	25 0(d)	29 6(d)	34 0(d)	38 6(d)
South Australia (e) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Western Australia .. .. .	30 0	42 0(f)	47 2(f)	53 8(f)	57 7(f)
Tasmania .. .. .	13 4	24 5	28 9	33 0	37 4
Northern Territory .. .. .	15 0	25 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Federal Capital Territory ..	21 0	42 0	42 0(g)	42 0(g)	42 0(g)

\* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Or one unemployed child of 14 to 20 years in family.

(b) Single employable male 21 or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance—10s.

(c) 1s. 6d. extra for each unemployed male dependent child 16–20 years, or each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years or over residing with applicant provided value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6s. per week.

(d) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(e) See note (d) Table II.

(f) Work on rotational basis of eleven weeks, and rates represent average payments per week.

(g) Graduated income scale "for sustenance" permits of increased payments for larger families.

#### II. Subsistence Rates (without work).

(PER WEEK.)

State	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales .. .. .	6 6	10 9	16 9	19 9	22 9
Victoria .. .. .	10 0(a)	17 0(b)	20 6(b)	24 0(b)	27 6(b)
Queensland .. .. .	7 6	16 0(c)	19 6(c)	23 0(c)	26 6(c)
South Australia (d) .. .. .	5 3	10 6	14 0(d)	14 10(d)	15 6(d)
Western Australia .. .. .	(f)	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0
Tasmania .. .. .	10 0	18 0	21 3	24 6	27 9
Northern Territory .. .. .	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Federal Capital Territory ..	6 5	9 11	15 10	20 9	20 9

\* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Unemployables residing with others than parents—6s.

(b) Rates represent 3s. 6d. for each unemployed male dependant under 21, and for each female dependant residing with applicant, provided the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 43s. Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved receive 9s. per week plus 2s. 6d. for each child.

(c) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(d) Recipients work out value of rations (at Arbitration rates) to which is added subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.

(e) Rates vary according to ages of children.

(f) Meal tickets provided and billeted in approved lodging houses if incapable of work.

(g) Rations only issued to sick persons, women and children.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth.*—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929-30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930-31 and £304,000 in 1931-32. The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments were conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was distributed by the Commonwealth and was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season, and (from Loans) in 1933-34, £300,000. For the year 1934-35, the expenditure from revenue was £161,000. During 1934-35 the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 66 of 1934, was passed appropriating moneys for assisting the States in the re-employment of men, by means of public works and assistance to the metalliferous mining industry. This Act was amended by Act No. 2 of 1935 to include assistance in connexion with forestry works.

In addition to assistance to the States, the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35 appropriated the following amounts for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth—

	£
On Public Works .. .. .	400,000
In assistance to the metalliferous mining industry .. .. .	50,000
For Forestry works .. .. .	9,000

The amounts appropriated for the States by the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35 were—

State.	For Public Works.	For Metalliferous Mining.	For Forestry.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. .. .	350,000	42,500	50,000	442,500
Victoria .. .. .	225,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Queensland .. .. .	125,000	70,000	30,000	225,000
South Australia .. .. .	125,000	33,500	17,000	175,500
Western Australia .. .. .	125,000	62,000	100,000	287,000
Tasmania .. .. .	50,000	25,750	25,000	100,750
Total .. .. .	1,000,000	283,750	322,000	1,605,750

The grants to the States for mining are subject to £1 for £1 contribution in respect of part thereof, and the grants for forestry are subject to each State (except South Australia and Tasmania) spending an amount equivalent to the sum received from the Commonwealth.

By Act No. 13 of 1936 the amounts provided for assistance to the States in respect of mining and forestry were supplemented by further grants from Revenue to be made available during 1936-37 and 1937-38 (upon similar conditions) as follows :—

	For Metalliferous Mining.		For Forestry.	
	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	19,600	13,600	25,000	12,500
Victoria .. ..	27,000	18,700	50,000	25,000
Queensland .. ..	35,600	24,900	15,000	7,500
South Australia .. ..	12,800	..	8,500	4,250
Western Australia .. ..	34,600	9,800	50,000	25,000
Tasmania .. ..	10,400	3,000	12,500	6,250
	140,000	70,000	161,000	80,500

Under Act No. 12 of 1936 a sum of £100,000 yearly was granted from Revenue for the ten years commencing 1st July, 1935, for payment to the States in the following proportions :—

	£
New South Wales .. ..	39,400
Victoria .. ..	27,400
Queensland .. ..	14,450
South Australia .. ..	8,700
Western Australia .. ..	6,650
Tasmania .. ..	3,400
	<u>100,000</u>

This measure provides that the grant shall be devoted to the payment of interest and sinking fund on approved loans raised by public authorities (preferably outside metropolitan areas) and the assistance is conditional upon grants of equal value for the same purpose by State Governments. The primary object of the grant is the relief of unemployment in country districts.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 were as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.*	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32 .. ..	5,799,519	6,105,452
1932-33 .. ..	6,702,436	4,006,657
1933-34 .. ..	5,248,286	1,969,980
1934-35 .. ..	5,262,521	1,415,500
1935-36 .. ..	6,190,292	2,125,956

\* Represent receipts from Special Income and Wages Tax, repayment of Advances, &c., from which family endowment allowances and expenditure on other social services are also met.

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32 ..	1,622,400	1,625,460
1932-33 ..	1,730,867	1,569,356
1933-34 ..	1,615,371	1,766,872
1934-35 ..	1,685,298	1,898,132
1935-36 ..	1,970,334	1,754,163

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 were as follow :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32 ..	1,089,645	1,200,674
1932-33 ..	1,806,010	1,771,111
1933-34 ..	1,967,942	1,903,888
1934-35 ..	2,425,917	1,674,393
1935-36 ..	2,494,637	2,653,182

In addition to the above, the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is maintained by the joint contributions from employers, workers, and Government, provides moneys for the relief of the unemployed. In 1935-36 the expenditure from the Fund was £479,657, of which £386,478 represented sustenance payments.

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise moneys for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1931-32, was £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; during 1933-34, £534,418; during 1934-35, £483,436; and during 1935-36, £413,035.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £1,183,864. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was

£232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure on reproductive relief work was £1,884,897. In 1934-35 the expenditure from Revenue amounted to £72,497, consisting of £52,748 for rations and lodgings; £16,195 on sustenance work; £481 for grants to institutions; and £3,073 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure on reproductive relief work was £2,077,326. In 1935-36 revenue expenditure amounted to £49,870, made up by rations and lodgings, £32,295; sustenance work, £14,595; grants to institutions, £156; firewood and miscellaneous, £2,824; and on reproductive relief work the expenditure was £2,173,898.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Receipts for the relief of unemployment are now obtained from a special tax and a tax on wages, the amount received in 1934-35 being £243,698, and in 1935-36, £281,347. The amounts expended during the last five years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed and the receipts over the same period are as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	£		£
1931-32	..	..	70,000
1932-33	..	..	69,892
1933-34	..	215,215	168,350
1934-35	..	243,698	203,867
1935-36	..	281,347	203,445§

§ Estimated.

The amount of £203,445 estimated for 1935-36 consists of £77,940 for relief work and £125,505 for sustenance (wages and provisions).

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation levied for the relief of unemployment in the Federal Capital Territory. The works upon which the unemployed are absorbed have, in recent years, been largely financed from the annual appropriation for Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to a lesser degree from the votes for Maintenance services. In addition, various additional amounts have been made available from time to time from special appropriations to supplement existing votes with a view to increasing the ratio of employment. The amounts expended as purely unemployment relief measures in each year cannot therefore be stated, as they form a part of the general works programme within the Territory. Special provision is made, however, for the alleviation of distress, and the expenditure under this heading during the past three financial years was as follows:—1933-34, £2,738; 1934-35, £2,405; 1935-36, £3,852. This expenditure includes rations granted in certain cases, work in lieu of rations for itinerants, payments to the Canberra Relief Society for subsequent disbursement, the supply of firewood for unemployment camps and railway fares of destitute persons, and £1,982 in 1935-36 for vocational training.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, in 1933-34, £7,968, in 1934-35, £4,455, and in 1935-36, £4,739.

(x) *Loan Expenditure*.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the six years, 1930-31 to 1935-36. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., by the States amounted to £24,862,000 in 1935-36, but the most that can be claimed for such expenditure in connexion with the relief of unemployment is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would undoubtedly have been greater.

10. **Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.**—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the "family" units\* in receipt of or working for sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1936:—

State.				
New South Wales	..	..	..	80,770
Victoria	..	..	..	14,723
Queensland	..	..	..	29,687
South Australia	..	..	..	10,318
Western Australia	..	..	..	718
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,535
Northern Territory	..	..	..	58
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	500
				138,309
Total	..	..	..	138,309

\* The figures are exclusive of dependants, as complete figures are not available for all States and Territories.

In addition to the above, large numbers of workers were engaged on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system, either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. As the cost was made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the actual numbers involved.

### § 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning

systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the March quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the various State Free Labour Bureaux in Australia in the years 1931 to 1935. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux—Summary, Australia.**

Year	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1931 .. .. .	338,481	104,353	129,451
1932 .. .. .	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933 .. .. .	671,175	183,052	192,772
1934 .. .. .	548,270	142,854	153,176
1935 .. .. .	348,009	108,413	115,840

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

#### § 4. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1931 to 1935 :—

**Industrial Accident.—Number, 1931 to 1935.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.	
No. of Fatal Accidents	1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	8	92
	1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
	1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
	1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
	1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1931 ..	(a) 4,307	398	278	182	430	54	5,649
	1932 ..	" 4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
	1933 ..	" 5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898
	1934 ..	" 5,606	720	479	117	939	136	8,087
	1935 ..	" 6,134	719	480	222	985	177	8,717

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1935 deaths from industrial accidents were less than those for the previous year in all States with the exception of South Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in all States except Victoria, where a slight decrease was recorded.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during recent years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1935.

**Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1935.**

Industrial Group	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	6	543
II. Engineering, etc. ..	4	1,510
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	1	777
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	545
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	..	242
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	5	1,608
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	7	17
VIII. Mining ..	(a) 78	(a) 3,241
IX. Lifts ..	7	12
X. Miscellaneous ..	3	222
Total ..	111	8,717

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows :—5 fatal, 1,427 non-fatal in New South Wales, 2 fatal, 11 non-fatal in Western Australia and 2 non-fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 70 for fatal and 37 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Seven fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and seven deaths resulted from lift accidents. Sixteen fatal, and 5,225 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 1,510 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1935.

**Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1935.(a)**

**A.—Fatal Accidents.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
" " Falls of Ground	1	1	3	..	9	..	14
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	1	1	1	..	10	..	13
Other Accidents .. ..	3	3	..	..	4	..	15
2. Above Ground.							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Accidents .. ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..	5	..	2	2	3	..	12
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	9	..	..	..	1	..	10
Other Accidents .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	28	8	6	3	32	1	78

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Inclusive of 5 accidents in New South Wales and 2 in Western Australia reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1935—continued.

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total. (b)
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	3	2	17	5	29
"    "    Falls of Ground	23	1	1	3	22	5	55
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc.	10	1	..	1	30	4	46
Other Accidents ..	51	2	94	5	468	78	698
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	8	..	1	1	18	2	30
Other Accidents ..	32	..	15	48	92	27	214
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. ..</b>							
	1,428	..	58	80	32	22	1,620
<b>4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..</b>							
	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	24	3	51	..	43	..	121
Other Accidents ..	18	1	118	..	216	..	353
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents ..	10	..	23	..	27	..	60
Total ..	1,612	15	365	140	966	143	3,241

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 1,440 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Fifty-eight fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 5 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1935 numbered 12, as against 50 in metalliferous mines, 13 in coal mines and 3 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,620. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,310 and above ground 306. Five non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

## CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

## § 1. Labour Organizations.

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