

## Assisted Immigration.—Numbers according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1923.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	44	..	44	168	2	170
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. .. ..	1	..	1	748	1	749
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	55	14	69
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. .. ..	..	1	1	137	216	353
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	35	6	41
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	104	42	146
VII. Building .. ..	89	..	89	136	1	137
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	347	..	347
IX. Rail and Tramway Services .. ..	..	..	..	45	..	45
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	2	..	2	89	..	89
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	36	1	37
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. .. ..	11,516	9	11,525	524	11	535
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. ..	1	1,076	1,077	28	1,246	1,274
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous .. ..	70	..	70	950	305	1,255
Dependents, Adults .. ..	50	1,118	1,168	382	2,603	2,985
Dependents, Children under 12 years .. ..	775	615	1,390	1,569	1,477	3,046
Total .. ..	12,548	2,819	15,367	5,353	5,925	11,278

Of the total number of immigrants, 8,589, or 32.2 per cent. were dependents, over two-thirds of whom were females. Exclusive of dependents, 79.6 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 79.2 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

## SECTION XVI.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The following tables do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

The figures for the year 1922 for Queensland and Western Australia have been amended by the inclusion of certain information which was outstanding when Report No. 13 was published.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1919 to 1923 :—

## Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1919 ..	52	22	11	3	31	127
	1920 ..	39	16	18	4	25	107
	1921 ..	42	26	86	3	28	194
	1922 ..	33	18	17	3	10	85
	1923 ..	49	22	14	5	12	108
No. of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days	1919 ..	..	338	486	187	627	1,715
	1920 ..	..	608	594	105	569	1,949
	1921 ..	..	481	298	104	371	1,303
	1922 ..	801	517	474	176	353	2,363
	1923 ..	806	606	476	234	319	2,652

There was an increase in the numbers of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported in Australia during 1923, as compared with the previous year. In New South Wales the increase in fatal accidents is attributable to the disaster at the Bellbird Colliery during September, when an outbreak of fire was responsible for the loss of 21 lives. In each State the number of non-fatal accidents increased, the greatest percentage increase occurring in Tasmania, where the number reported was nearly three times as great as in 1922.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1923.

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1923.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	9	343
II. Engineering, etc. .. .. .	6	638
III. Food, Drink, etc. .. .. .	4	142
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. .. .. .	1	122
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. .. .	2	123
VI. Other Manufacturing .. .. .	15	233
VII. Building and Scaffolding .. .. .	..	9
VIII. Mining .. .. .	64	906
IX. Lifts .. .. .	2	13
X. Miscellaneous .. .. .	5	123
Total .. .. .	108	2,652

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry. Non-fatal accidents increased considerably in Groups I., II., and VIII., the corresponding figures for 1922, which have been amended for the reason already referred to, being 285, 496 and 816 respectively.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii.) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1923.

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1923.\*

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	8
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	..	1	..	3	..	5
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	..	4
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>							
.. .. .	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna- mite, etc.) .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	1	10
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .. .. .	36	2	8	4	11	3	64

\* The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the State Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works 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.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	4	1	4	..	9
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	..	..	9	1	18	6	34
"    "    Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	2	131	14	118	15	270
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	..	37	2	15	2	17
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78	70	187
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>							
.. .. .	..	..	64	153	5	..	224
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna- mite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	5	3	6	15	..	23
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	2	51	..	41	1	95
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	1	4	..	5	..	10
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	1	25	..	..	..	26
Total .. .. .	..	13	329	163	305	97	907

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

‡ Quarries.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1923 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 51 fatal and †443 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 13 fatal and †464 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii.) *Proportion per 1,000 Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1922. Comparative figures for 1923 are not yet available.

**Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1922.**

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales .. ..	0.96	0.37	*	*	0.55	*
Victoria .. ..	..	..	1.10	5.00	..	2.77
Queensland .. ..	1.88	2.05	90.81	17.60	1.96	89.12
South Australia .. ..	..	..	190.04	..	..	183.27
Western Australia .. ..	1.42	1.34	43.11	84.68	1.41	47.48
Tasmania .. ..	1.49	..	10.79	..	1.86	9.86
Australia .. ..	1.11	0.62	†48.15	†21.57	0.80	†37.74

\* Not available

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

## CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **The League of Nations and Labour.**—The Peace Treaty includes an article referring to international labour conditions in the following terms:—

“Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations.”

A Commission was appointed to draw up a scheme for the international regulation of labour conditions. The Report of this Commission was adopted and is now part of the Treaty of Peace and of the Constitution of the League of Nations. It consists of two parts, one providing for the establishment of the International Labour Office, and the other for the holding of International Labour Conferences.

The International Labour Conference is to meet annually, and each member nation is entitled to send four delegates, two representing the Government, one representing employers, and one representing employees.

The International Labour Office consists of a Governing Body appointed by the League to collect and publish information on labour matters of interest to the world.