

I do not propose to read the table. It varies all the way from \$2 where the benefit rate is \$6 for single, and \$8 for dependents, up to \$13 when the rate is \$23 for single and \$30 for dependents.

For example, consider a claimant whose weekly rate of benefit is \$30.00. He is allowed to earn up to \$13.00 in any week and still get full benefit of \$30.00. But, in any week in which he earns more than \$13.00 the excess is deducted from his benefit. Thus, if he earned \$25.00 one week, the weekly benefit is reduced by \$12.00 (\$25.00 less (allowable earnings) \$13.00=\$12.00).

This rule applies to every week that the claimant is on benefit including the waiting period.

Now, here are some examples of the effect of earnings on the waiting period and on benefit payments subsequent to the waiting period.

1. Claimant "A"

Weekly benefit rate—\$30.00; allowable earnings—\$13.00; waiting period—\$30.00. Initial claim filed week commencing 30 December, 1956.

During this week "A" earned \$40.00. He is allowed to earn \$13.00 without loss of benefit so \$13.00 is first taken off the total earnings of \$40.00, leaving \$27.00 of excess earnings, that is, \$27.00 in excess of the \$13.00 that is allowable. His weekly rate of \$30.00 is, therefore, reduced for that week by the \$27.00 excess earnings so that there are \$3.00 coming to him. But, as already mentioned, he has first to serve the waiting period of \$30.00 before any benefit can be paid to him. The \$3.00 is, therefore, applied against the \$30.00 waiting period so that he has still \$27.00 (\$30.00 less \$3.00) of the waiting period to serve.

That is a typical case, I might say, of the railway men in this last strike.

Week commencing 6 January, 1957

In this week "A" earned \$23.00. As already mentioned (see table above) he is allowed to earn \$13.00 without loss of benefit so that his excess earnings this week are \$23.00 less \$13.00 or \$10.00.

These excess earnings of \$10.00 are then deducted from the weekly rate of \$30.00 so that leaves \$20.00 (\$30.00 less \$10.00). But he has still \$27.00 of his waiting period to serve so the \$20.00 is applied thereto leaving \$7.00 of the waiting period yet to be served.

Week commencing 13 January, 1957

In this week "A" earned nothing and would be entitled to the full \$30.00 except that he has \$7.00 of his waiting period yet to serve. He is, therefore, paid \$23.00 (\$30.00 less \$7.00).

2. Claimant "B"

Weekly benefit rate—\$30.00; allowable earnings—\$13.00; waiting period—\$30.00. Initial claim filed week commencing 30 December, 1956:

During this week "B" earned \$48.00. He is allowed to earn \$13.00 without loss of benefit. His excess earnings for the week were, therefore, \$48.00 less \$13.00, or \$35.00. As \$35.00 is more than the weekly rate of benefit nothing can be applied on his waiting period which means that the full waiting period of \$30.00 has yet to be served.

Week commencing 6 January, 1957

In this week "B" earned \$12.00. As this is less than his allowable earnings (or \$13.00) no deduction is made from his weekly rate of \$30.00. The \$30.00 is applied on the waiting period which is, therefore, served in full.