

Vol. XLVIII.  
No. 7.



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## Principal Contents

*Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.*

*Unemployment Insurance Bill: Proposed Increases in Benefits and Contributions, and Extension of Insurance for Non-Manual Workers.*

*Refusal of Employment as a Disqualification for Unemployment Benefit.*

*Dock Labour: Emergency Arrangements.*

*Avoidance of Strikes and Lock-Outs.*

*Opportunities for Employment on War Service.*

*Wages in Agriculture.*

*Expenditure on Public Social Services.*

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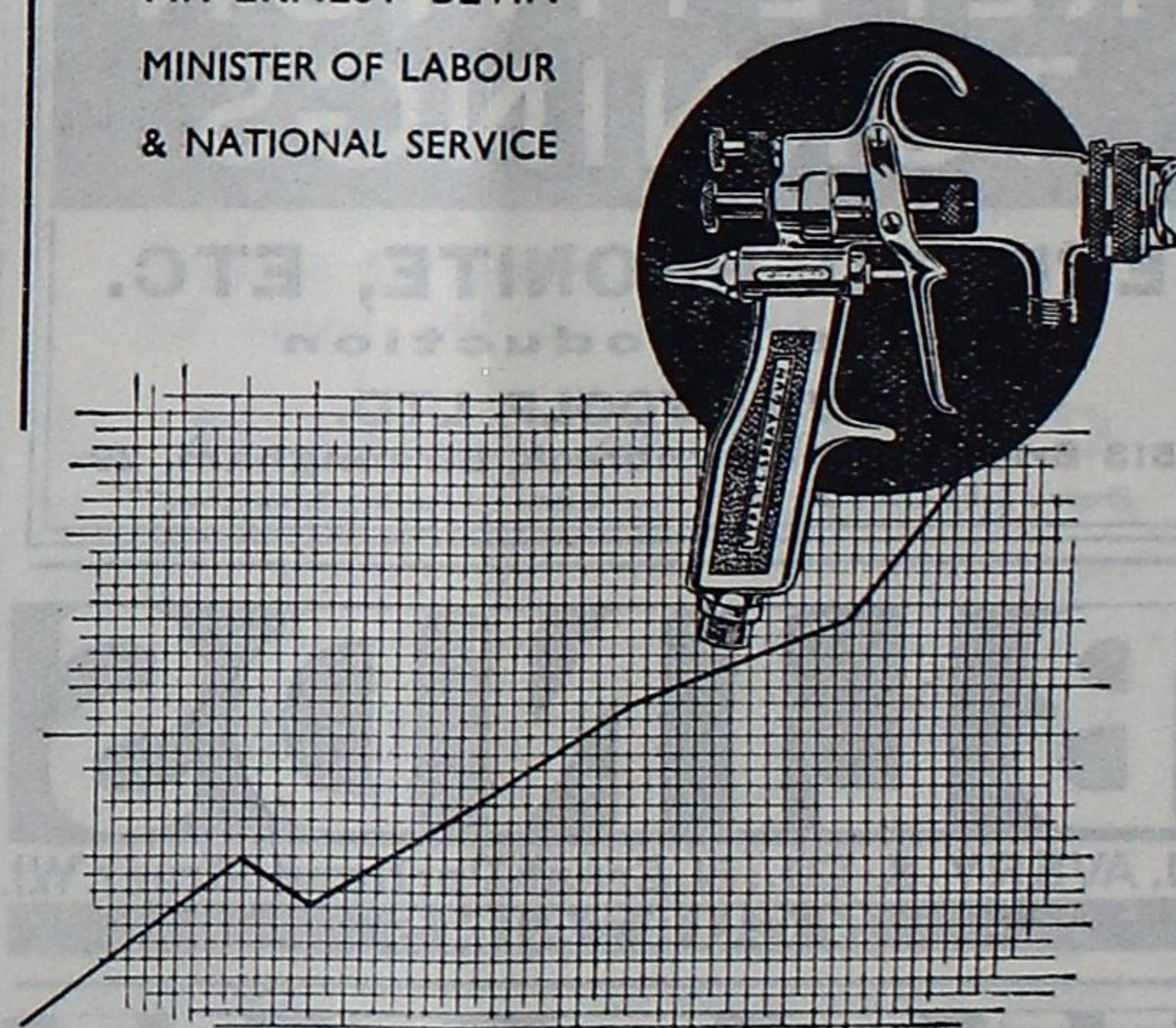
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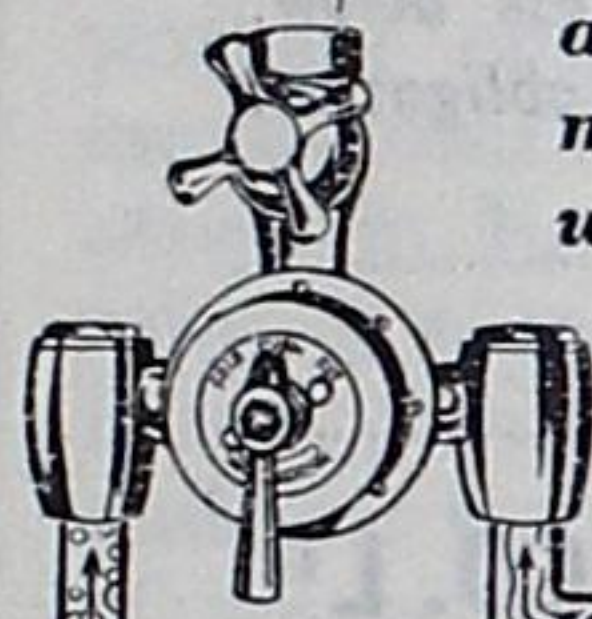


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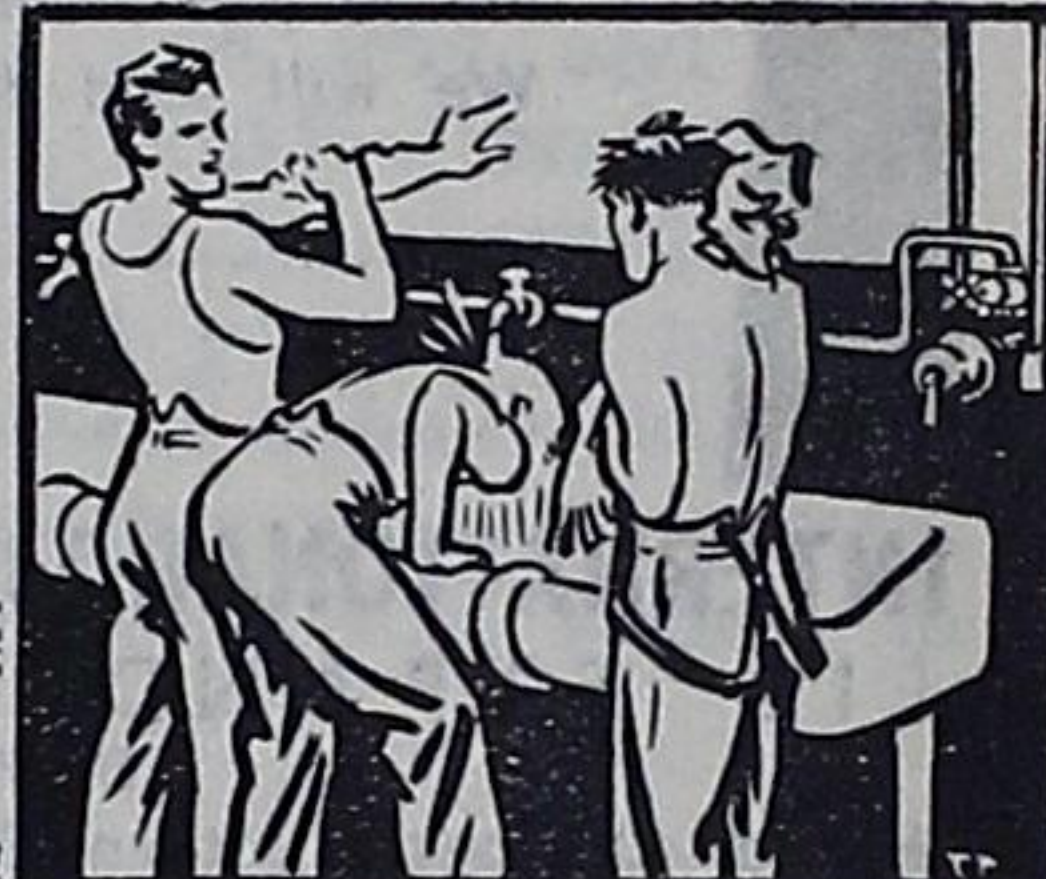
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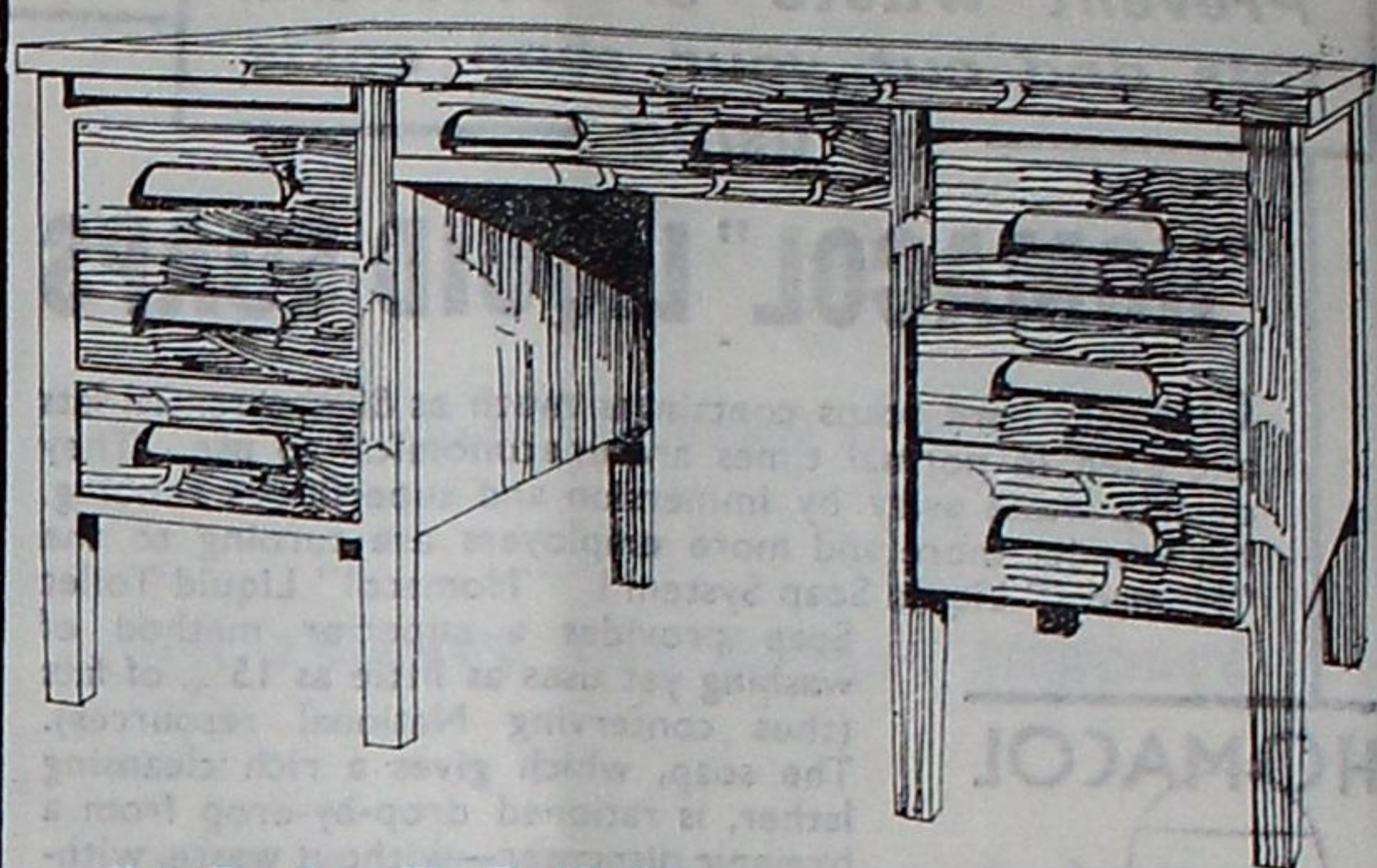
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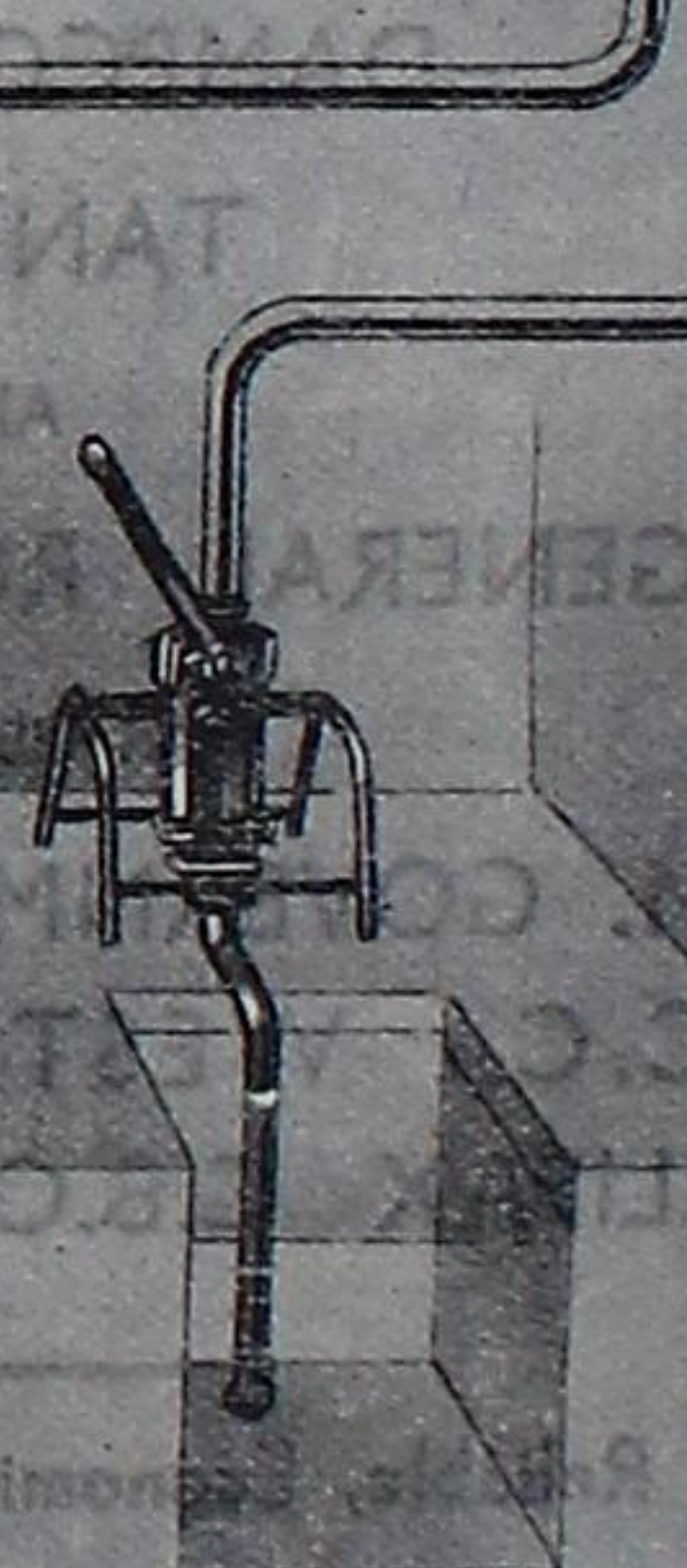
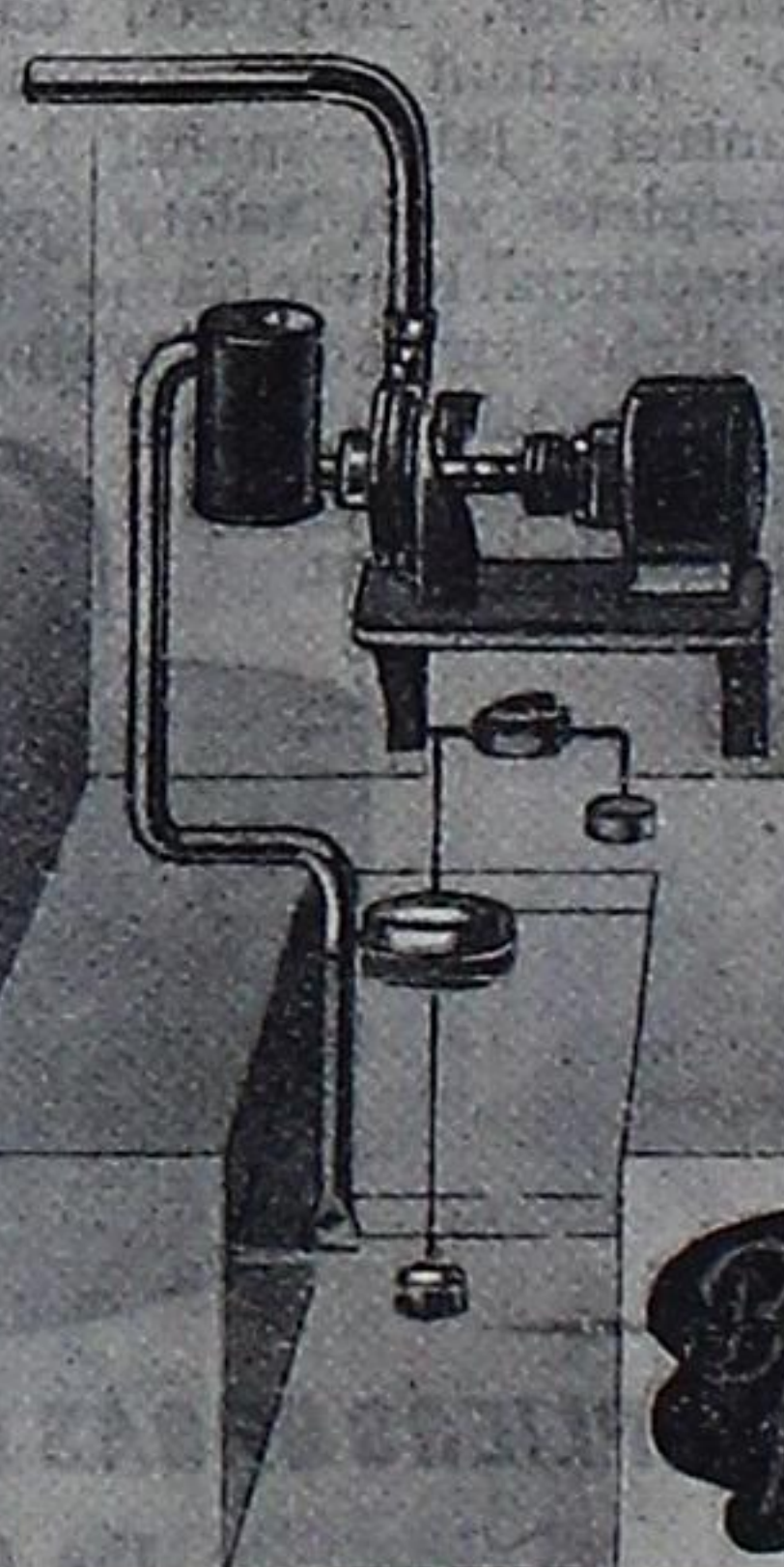
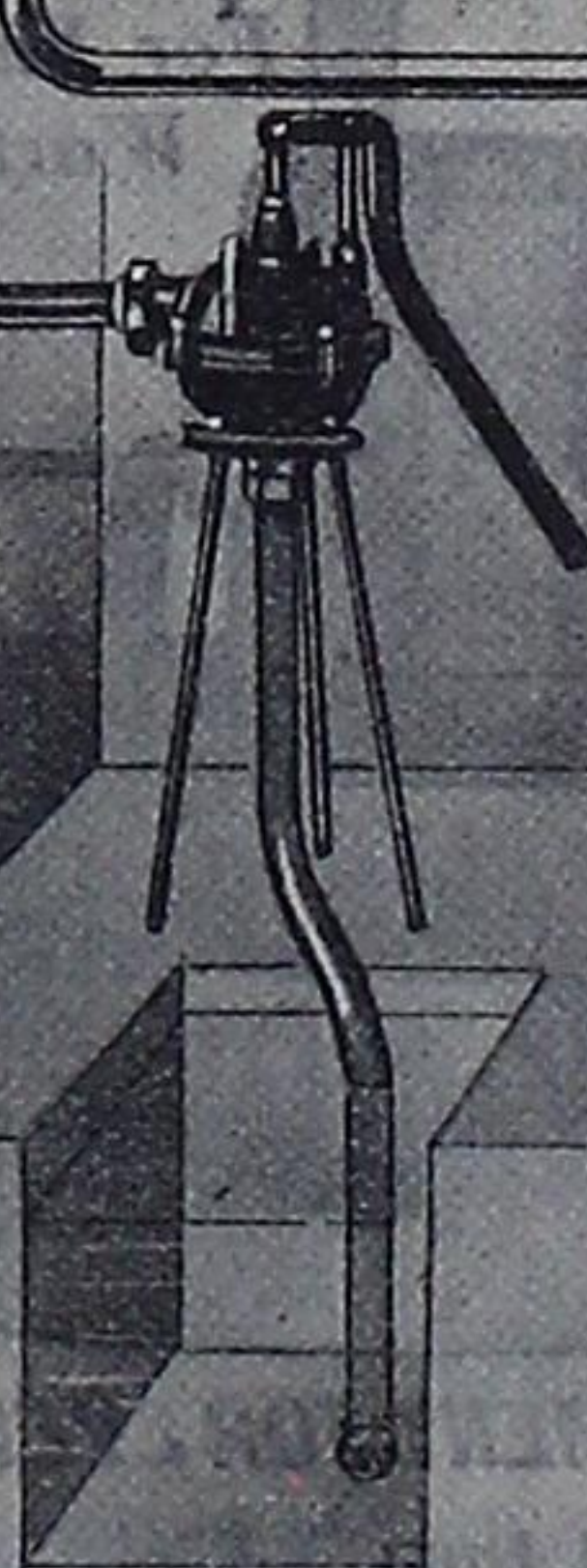
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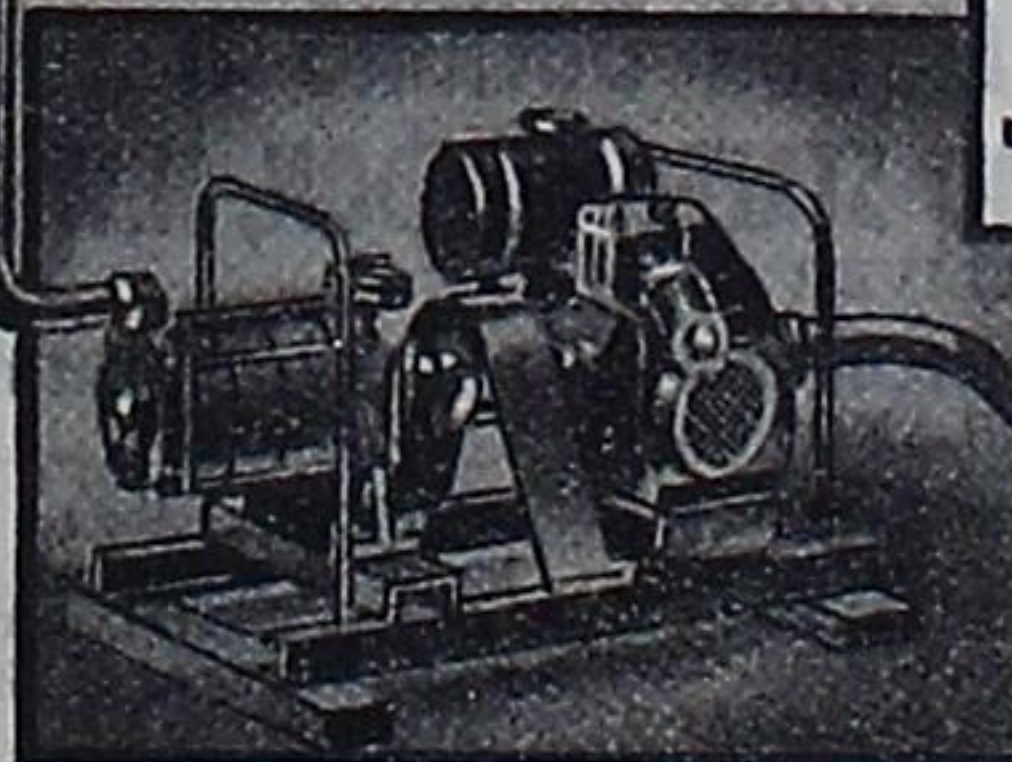
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further reduction in unemployment between 20th May and 17th June, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showing a fall of 113,987 between these two dates. The total of 766,835 registered at 17th June, 1940, was 582,744 less than the figure for 12th June, 1939.

Detailed figures are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 17th June, 1940, there were 648,314 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 82,459 less than at 20th May, 1940, and 450,479 less than at 12th June, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 17th June, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 81,380 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 21,350 less than at 20th May, 1940, and 114,245 less than at 12th June, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 17th June, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 37,141 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 10,178 less than at 20th May, 1940, and 18,020 less than at 12th June, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 766,835 persons on the registers at 17th June, 1940, included 605,121 applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances and 161,714 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th June, 1940, represented 5.2 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 6.1 per cent. at 20th May, 1940. At 12th June, 1939, the corresponding percentage was 9.3. For persons insured under the general scheme the percentages were 5.3 at 17th June, 1940, as compared with 6.2 at 20th May, 1940, and 9.6 at 12th June, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2.3, 3.4, and 4.3 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—The reduction in unemployment between 20th May and 17th June affected most of the principal industries. Those showing the greatest reductions included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, coal mining, agriculture and horticulture, dock and harbour service, local government service, and the cotton industry. On the other hand unemployment increased in the tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, and linen industries.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £215,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,160,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £600 in those of 90,000 workpeople.\*

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Cannock Chase, workers employed in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture in various districts, building trade operatives in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, railway employees, paper box and paper bag makers, laundry workers, bakers in Scotland, tobacco workers, and gas workers. The 90,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in June were coal miners in Scotland.\*

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of over £1,400,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 6,600,000 workpeople.

Further particulars of the changes in rates of wages reported in June are given on pages 199 to 204.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July, the official cost-of-living index figure was approximately 87 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 81 per cent. at 1st June. For food alone, the index figure at 1st July was 68 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 58 per cent. at 1st June.

The rise in the index figure at 1st July was mainly due to a substantial increase in the average price of potatoes, resulting from the partial displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices, and to increases in the prices of milk. Further particulars are given on page 198.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 30. In addition, 5 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 35 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 7,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June was about 14,000 working days: these figures are the lowest recorded for any month since September, 1934.

\* The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in June had received increases of greater amount in the earlier months of 1940.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

### PROPOSED INCREASES IN BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS, AND EXTENSION OF INSURANCE FOR NON-MANUAL WORKERS.

The above Bill, which passed its Third Reading in the House of Commons on 10th July, makes provision for increases in the rates of unemployment benefit and contributions and also for bringing certain additional classes of persons within the scope of the unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance schemes.

**Benefit.**—The Bill provides for raising the weekly rates of benefit under the general scheme by 3s. for men and women, aged 21–64, and by 2s. for young men and young women, aged 18–20. The rates of agricultural benefit are to be raised by 3s. for men aged 21–64 and by 2s. for young men, aged 18–20, and for women aged 18–64, and the maximum weekly amount of benefit which can be received under the agricultural scheme is to be raised by 6s. There is no change in the rates of benefit for persons under 18. The Bill also provides for altering the benefit rule which permits payment of benefit only if an insured contributor has been unemployed for at least three days out of any six consecutive days, so that in future an insured contributor will be entitled to benefit (subject to the usual conditions) if he is unemployed for two days out of any six consecutive days.

**Contributions.**—These additional benefits are to be met by increased contributions, which are provided for in the Bill in respect of all classes of persons aged 18 years and over; under the general scheme the weekly rates for all persons of those ages are to be increased by 1d. for each contributing party (viz., employer, worker and exchequer) and under the agricultural scheme by ½d. for each party.

The provisions regarding benefit are to come into operation on 1st August, 1940, and the new rates of contributions on 5th August.

The rates of contributions and benefit provided for in the Bill are indicated in the Table below. The rates of contributions shown are the values of the stamps by means of which contributions are paid, one-half being payable by the employer and one-half by the employee: the exchequer contribution is equal to one-half of the rates shown in the Table. In the case of the agricultural scheme the rates of contributions shown in the Table in respect of persons aged 18 years and over relate to the period up to 6th July, 1942, when they will be increased by 1d. under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefits and Reduction in Contributions) (Agriculture) Order, 1939.

*Revised weekly rates of contributions (excluding Exchequer contribution) and benefit.*

	General Scheme.		Agricultural Scheme.	
	Contri- butions.	Benefit.	Contri- butions.	Benefit.
Males aged 21–64 ...	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 20 0	d. 7	s. d. 18 0
„ „ 18–20 ...	1 6	16 0	6	15 0
„ „ 17 ...	0 10	9 0	4	7 6
„ „ 16 ...	0 10	6 0	3	5 0
„ „ 14 and 15 ...	0 4	—	3	—
Females aged 21–64 ...	1 6	18 0	6	15 0
„ „ 18–20 ...	1 4	14 0	5	12 0
„ „ 17 ...	0 9	7 6	3	6 0
„ „ 16 ...	0 9	5 0	2	4 0
„ „ 14 and 15 ...	0 4	—	2	—
Maximum weekly benefit† ...	—	—	—	41 0*

**Extension of Insurance.**—The Bill provides for the inclusion within the unemployment insurance scheme, as from 2nd September, 1940, of “non-manual” workers whose rate of remuneration exceeds £250 but does not exceed £420 per annum and whose employment has hitherto been excepted from insurance under paragraph 9 of Part II of the first schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Non-manual workers who are outside the scope of unemployment insurance by virtue of other provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (e.g., established Civil Servants, teachers and police) are not affected by these extensions.

It is further proposed that persons thus brought within the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme shall, as from 1st September, 1941, be included also within the scope of the unemployment assistance scheme.

**Financial Effects.**—In a financial memorandum accompanying the Unemployment Insurance Bill when it was first presented to Parliament it was stated that the additional income to the Unemployment Fund from the increases in the rates of contributions and extension of insurance was estimated by the Government Actuary to be about £9,400,000 a year in the case of the general scheme and £200,000 a year in the case of the agricultural scheme. It was also stated that, in the opinion of the Government Actuary, the additional income, under normal peace-time conditions (i.e., assuming an average rate of unemployment of 15 per cent. for the general scheme, as envisaged by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee), would be approximately equal to the new expenditure out of the Unemployment Fund. During the war, however, with unemployment at a much lower level, the proposals in the Bill, if adopted, would probably result in some increase in the balance of the Fund as a reserve for the post-war years.

\* Maximum weekly amount of benefit, including benefit in respect of dependants, receivable under the Agricultural Scheme.

## OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS ACT, 1940.

### EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AS REGARDS WOMEN AGED 60 AND OVER.

A brief summary of the provisions of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, which received the Royal Assent on 21st March, was published on page 105 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. The Act provides for the lowering, from 65 to 60, of the age at which contributory old age pensions are payable to women, and for the payment of supplementary pensions, in case of need, to old age and widow pensioners over the age of 60.

As regards unemployment insurance the Act provides that, as from 1st July, 1940, women aged 60 and over are no longer required to pay unemployment insurance contributions, but the employer of any such person will continue to be liable to pay the like contributions as would have been payable by him as employer's contributions if the employee had not been excluded from insurance. In the case of women who were insured contributors under the Unemployment Insurance Acts immediately before 1st July, 1940, the Act provides certain safeguards as regards benefit rights during a transitional period (1st July, 1940—30th June, 1945); the provision is that such women shall, after attaining the age of 60 and before attaining the age of 65, be entitled during the transitional period to such benefit as they would have been entitled to, had the Act not been passed, by virtue of contributions paid before they attained the age of 60 or before 1st July, 1940, whichever is the later.

It is estimated that the total number of women between the ages of 60 and 65 who, as a result of the provisions of the Act, will cease to be insured persons under the Unemployment Insurance Acts will be about 40,000.

The Act makes no change in the scope of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, as defined in Section 36 of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934. Subject to one restriction, women aged 60 and under 65 in whose case the qualifications set out in that section are fulfilled will continue to be entitled to apply for allowances from the Assistance Board if unemployed and in need. The restriction referred to provides that after 2nd August, 1940, no allowance shall be granted under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, to any person who is eligible for a supplementary pension.

### SUPPLEMENTATION OF OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Under the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, it is the duty of the Assistance Board to pay a supplementary pension to a person, other than a blind person, who is entitled to receive an old age pension, or, if of or over 60 years of age, is entitled to receive a widows' pension, subject in both cases to proof of need. The question whether a person is in need of a supplementary pension, and the amount of a supplementary pension, are to be determined in accordance with the Supplementary Pensions (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1940,\* dated 8th June, made jointly by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and approved by Parliament.

The Regulations follow the same broad principles as the existing Unemployment Assistance Regulations. They determine the general standard of supplementary pensions but the rates can be adjusted to meet the circumstances of the particular case. The method of arriving at the amount of the supplementary pension is to assess the needs of the pensioner (together with the needs of any dependants living with him) as if the household had no resources; and then to deduct the resources of the whole household, including the main pension to be supplemented. Not all resources are taken fully into account, however, and some may be disregarded altogether. The rate for a married couple who are not members of a larger household will be 31s. if only one of them is a pensioner, or 32s. if they are both pensioners. In the absence of any other resources and subject to adjustment for rent or special circumstances, the main pension would be made up to this sum. The basic rate for a pensioner living alone will be 19s. 6d. Under a special provision all these amounts may be increased during winter. There is a right of appeal to an independent Tribunal and the Board take into account any general recommendations of local Advisory Committees, notably with regard to the treatment of rent.

The scheme comes into operation in the first full week in August.

## REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT AS A DISQUALIFICATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

REGULATIONS† have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, on 5th July, to bring the Unemployment Insurance Scheme into line with Regulation 58A‡ of the Defence (General) Regulations, which gave the Minister power to direct any person, under penalty, to perform services of which he is capable anywhere within the United Kingdom. The new Regulations provide for disqualification from benefit of any person convicted under Regulation 58A. Work certified to be of national importance will not be “unsuitable” under the disqualifying clauses of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, if it is on standard rates and

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 946. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† The Emergency Powers (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1940, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1235; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Regulations is reproduced on page 207.

‡ See the June, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 180.



conditions, merely because the worker has previously enjoyed better conditions, or, if he has been unemployed for at least a fortnight, because such work is not in his usual occupation.

The Regulations also amend the fourth statutory condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit so as to make it applicable to all trainees at authorised courses.

## DOCK LABOUR: EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS.

### REVISED SCHEME FOR DOCK LABOUR AND TRANSFER BETWEEN PORTS.

It has become necessary that, in the present emergency, special measures should be taken to secure that ships are discharged with the utmost rapidity and that goods are cleared through the ports with the greatest possible expedition. After consultation with representatives of the Port Transport Industry, the Minister of Labour and National Service has accordingly made a number of changes in the existing arrangements for controlling the supply of dock labour within the ports and for transferring men from one port to another as and when they are required. For these purposes four regions have been established with Headquarters at Liverpool, London, Newcastle and Edinburgh. Each of these cities will be the Headquarters of a Regional Port Labour Inspector who will have general supervision over the region and exercise control over the movement of dock labour. In each of the more important ports there will be one or more Port Labour Inspectors in whom will be vested wide powers, including those of National Service Officers who, under the Defence (General) Regulations, are empowered to direct persons to perform such services as may be specified. The conditions as to payments to transferred dockers, whether as wages, guaranteed minimum, or travelling and subsistence allowances, will be as provided in the agreement\* of 6th October, 1939, between the Minister of Labour and National Service, the National Council of Port Labour Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, and in general the provisions of that agreement will remain in force.

All dock labour within each of these regions will be regarded as available for work as may be required in any port in the region. If the situation so requires labour will be expected to transfer to ports outside the region.

### DOCK LABOUR (COMPULSORY REGISTRATION) ORDER.

To facilitate the working of the new scheme the Minister made, on 18th June, the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order,† which requires all employers engaged in the port transport industry to be party to any port registration scheme for the port which may be approved or instituted by the Minister and all port transport workers to obtain their employment in accordance with the provisions of the Port Registration Scheme and not otherwise. Contravention of the provisions of a Registration Scheme will constitute an offence against the Defence (General) Regulations.

A Port Registration Scheme is a scheme which has for its object the regularising of port employment (a) by maintaining a register of port transport workers and their employers, (b) by providing suitable places for the engagement of such workers, and (c) by confining employment as far as possible to men registered under the scheme. Hitherto participation in such schemes has been on a voluntary basis.

## SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES (WAR SERVICE) ACT, 1940.

THE above Act‡ received the Royal Assent on 13th June, 1940. It is designed to secure: (1) that trustees and others concerned with administering superannuation schemes in Great Britain may be enabled to prevent such loss of rights under a scheme as might otherwise result from employees going into the Armed Forces or into civil employment for war purposes; and (2) that payment of contributions may be continued on behalf of such persons after they have left the employment to which the schemes relate.

The Act defines employment for war purposes as employment, or employment in work of a kind, which the Minister of Labour and National Service certifies to be such as in his opinion may properly be treated for the purposes of the Act in the same manner as service in the forces of the Crown. The Minister has already certified employment in engineering, shipbuilding and agriculture, including forestry and horticulture, and any training for any of those employments, and further certificates may be issued.

Superannuation schemes which are operated by friendly societies, industrial and provident societies and trade unions already enjoy facilities afforded by the Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1940, whereby they can amend their rules by resolution of the committee of management of the society or of the trade union. Such schemes therefore are excluded from those provisions of the Act which enable trustees to prevent loss of superannuation rights. Further, the Act does not apply to certain classes of persons, specified in a Schedule, whose rights are protected by other statutes. Apart from these classes, the Act covers all persons who are members of superannuation schemes by virtue of their employment. It applies to every superannuation scheme which provides for the payment of annuities or lump sums to the members of the scheme on their retirement or incapacity or to the personal representatives or the widows, relatives or dependants of such persons on their death or otherwise, whether with or without any further or other benefits.

## RESTRICTION ON ENGAGEMENT ORDER.

QUESTIONS have been raised as to the scope of the Restriction on Engagement Order\* with regard to workers in professional, technical or other grades, above that of an operative, in the general engineering and civil engineering contracting and the building industries; enquiries have also been made as to the effect of the Order on employers and workers and newspapers in the matter of advertisements for such workers. The following notes have been compiled for the guidance of persons concerned.

The first point to be emphasised is that the restriction on engagement in these industries imposed by the Order applies only where an employer in one of these three industries engages or seeks to engage a worker for work in his undertaking. It does not therefore affect the engagement of staff by professional firms, such as architects or quantity surveyors, who are not themselves engaged in one of the three industries as defined in the Order: further, it does not affect the engagement of a person of the type usually employed in one of the industries by an employer not engaged in one of the industries.

It should be noted, however, that the definition of the general engineering industry is very wide and includes all operations involving manufacture, assembly or repair of metal articles involving the use of machine tools, whether or not such work is the principal work of the firm. For example, such work carried out in the maintenance department of a textile firm would come within the definition of the engineering industry.

With regard to engagement for employment under a firm which is engaged in one of the three industries there are certain classes of employment to which the Order does not apply. These are managers, salesmen or clerks (other than costing clerks, progress clerks and draughtsmen), and persons engaged for domestic service. In all these cases there is no restriction on the method by which the workers are to be engaged.

*Managers.*—The term "manager" is not confined to persons who are actually called managers in the course of their duties. A manager is a salaried official in executive charge of a department, works, contract or office and the term can be held to include superintendents and head foremen in charge of other foremen, but not to include foremen, chargemen or persons in receipt of hourly rates of pay, or pieceworkers.

It should be noted that the engagement of professional and technical workers is covered by the Order and the mere fact that a worker has professional status or is a salaried employee, does not exclude him from the operation of the Order unless his functions come within those of a manager as explained in the preceding paragraph.

*Clerks.*—There is no restriction on the engagement of clerical staff (including secretaries, typists, telephonists, cashiers, book-keepers, time-keepers, etc.) other than in the case of costing clerks, progress clerks and draughtsmen. In respect of these three categories it is not permissible to advertise for, or to seek to engage, persons for employment in the three industries, otherwise than by notifying the vacancy to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, save where the engagement or re-engagement is effected in accordance with arrangements between the employer (or any organisation of employers) and a trade union approved by the Minister.

*Domestic Servants.*—The exclusion of domestic servants leaves employers free to engage canteen workers, bath and wash-house attendants, charwomen, office cleaners, etc., without restriction.

In cases of doubt as to the scope of the industries, reference should be made to the terms of the Order.

## AVOIDANCE OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

By an Order in Council† made on 10th July, a new Regulation (No. 58AA) is added to the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, empowering the Minister of Labour and National Service to issue orders designed to prevent the interruption of work by trade disputes.

Such orders may make provision for establishing a tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes and for regulating its procedure; for prohibiting a strike or lock-out in connection with any trade dispute; for requiring employers to observe conditions of employment not less favourable than the recognised conditions; for recording departures from any rule, practice or custom in respect of the employment, non-employment, conditions of employment, hours of work or working conditions of any persons; and for any incidental or supplementary matters for which the Minister thinks it expedient to provide.

The Regulation provides that nothing in any such orders made by the Minister shall affect the power to refer trade disputes or other matters for settlement or advice under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "trade dispute" has the same meaning as in the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, where it is defined as "any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person."

\* See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 360.  
† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1013. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is reproduced on page 206.  
‡ *Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act*, 1940. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

\* The Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1940: *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 877. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1940, pages 156-7 and 181.  
† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1217. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free). The text of the relevant section of the Order is reproduced on page 206.



## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.

IN reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 27th June, asking the Minister of Labour for particulars of his plans for the organisation of welfare work in factories on war work, Mr. Bevin made the following statement :—

"I have established a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, the membership of which was recently announced,\* to assist me in stimulating and developing to the fullest extent the health, safety and welfare arrangements inside the factory, and the billeting, feeding and welfare arrangements outside the factory in order to help in maintaining maximum output. I have also established in the Ministry a Factory and Welfare Department, of which the Factory Department transferred from the Home Office forms a part, for the purpose of carrying out the new duties imposed upon me. Divisional and local welfare officers to deal more particularly with welfare arrangements outside the factory are being appointed. The local welfare officers will be attached to the local Labour Supply Committees and will act in co-operation with the local authorities and the various local voluntary organisations. I am glad to say that I have obtained the co-operation of the national voluntary organisations, who have agreed to set up a Central Consultative Committee for this purpose under the chairmanship of Lady Cynthia Colville.

"As regards the organisation of welfare work in the factory, I propose to make a general Order with regard to the hours of women and young persons in factories with a view to preventing excessive hours of work, while at the same time allowing such relaxations of normal peacetime standards as are necessary on urgent priority work. I have under consideration the measures that may be necessary for ensuring the provision of medical, nursing and welfare services so as to secure adequate attention to the health and well-being of the workers and to reduce the risk of breakdown and overstrain. In addition, a manual containing information as to the optimum hours of work with the necessary rest pauses for keeping up output and suggestions to workers on the maintenance of their health and efficiency is being prepared, and steps are being taken to improve the canteen arrangements in factories, a matter on which I am pleased to say I have received, through the British Employers Confederation, an assurance of the fullest co-operation by employers and their organisations. Arrangements too, are being made to provide some entertainment for workpeople at meal times and other moments of respite from war work, for which purpose I have also been giving special attention to the important question of lighting and ventilation, and I am taking steps through the factory inspectors to see that the necessary standards in these matters are operated and maintained."

### HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order,† under the terms of Regulation 58AB‡ of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, respecting holidays with pay. This Order modifies in certain respects the Directions given by Trade Boards and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, regarding the allowance of holidays. The season within which workers must be allowed a holiday with pay is prolonged until 31st March, 1941, to meet cases in which owing to the emergency it has not been practicable for an employer to give the holiday at the normal time. In particular cases where by reason of the emergency a whole week cannot be given at one time, the worker may be given his holiday in not more than two spells. One of those spells must, however, normally precede or follow the worker's weekly rest day. Subject to these changes the rights given to workers by the statutory Holiday Directions remain in full force and effect.

The Order implements an undertaking given by Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, in the course of a statement made in the House of Commons on 13th June, on behalf of H.M. Government, on the general question of holidays for workers.§ Mr. Assheton, in that statement, made it clear that there should be no complete stoppages on account of holidays, and that August Bank Holiday would be cancelled. Where it is possible, having regard to war requirements, to allow holidays they should be taken by a system of rotation, and be spread over a period in such a way as not to interfere with the continuity of production or, equally important, with the flow of transport, which would be hampered by concentrations of holiday makers. Holiday makers who were able to do so were asked to consider the possibility of giving help in work on the land.

### CANCELLATION OF AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.

ON 2nd July an Order in Council entitled "The Defence (August Bank Holiday) Regulations, 1940,"|| was made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, cancelling Monday, 5th August, as a statutory holiday except for the purposes of certain financial transactions. The Order, however, provides expressly that the day shall be deemed to be a Bank Holiday for the purposes of any agreement, whether oral or in writing, relating to the payment of wages for work done on a Bank Holiday. The text of the Order is printed on page 206.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1940, page 157.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1278. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is reproduced on page 206.

‡ This Regulation, which has been added to the principal Regulations by Order in Council, is reproduced on page 206 and is published separately in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1217. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ See the June, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 157.

|| Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1149. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT ON WAR SERVICE.

IN reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 27th June, asking the Minister of Labour whether he would take steps to mobilise for national service the many persons whose names had been enrolled on the Central Register, and others who were ready and willing to engage themselves in the war effort, Mr. Bevin made the following statement :—

"The purpose of the Central Register has been to keep a record of persons with scientific, technical, professional or higher administrative qualifications who have offered their services, with a view to submitting such persons for posts, mainly in Government Departments, where their professional or other qualifications would be of service. The great majority of persons enrolled on the Central Register are already in employment. It must, however, be recognised that, however valuable these qualifications are in peace time, many of them are not in demand in war time. I am therefore taking immediate steps to bring to the notice of such persons other ways in which they can usefully serve the country at the present time. I should point out that apart from such opportunities as are offered by the Armed Forces and Civil Defence services, these would for the most part be in the nature of manual work. I am issuing a notice on the subject today, and with my hon. Friend's permission, I will circulate a copy in the Official Report."

The notice referred to, which was issued on 27th June, was as follows :—

The Ministry of Labour and National Service announces that at the present time very many offers of service are being received, and the Minister wishes to thank everyone who has volunteered to help in the present emergency.

There is, in this country, a large reserve of labour not directly employed on work connected with the war. War conditions have led to the dislocation of many peace time activities and many workers cannot be found employment in their normal sphere of activity. This applies in particular to many professional and business men and women whose special ability is not required for the war industries. It is, therefore, inevitable that many such persons will not be able to find any post during the war in which their special knowledge can be put at the country's disposal.

There are, however, many ways in which such persons can serve their country at the present time if they are willing to take on jobs which are arduous and probably quite different from any job which they would have ever considered under peace time conditions.

#### Men.

For men, there are, in the first place openings in the ranks of the Armed Forces, particularly for many kinds of skilled tradesmen not at present employed on work of national importance and in the Royal Navy (Patrol Service) for fishermen or men with similar experience. There are also many openings in the Civil Defence services such as Auxiliary Police and the Auxiliary Fire Service under Local Authorities; for civilian police and storekeepers in Service and Supply Departments; in Forestry; and for male domestic staff at emergency hospitals. There is also a big demand for semi-skilled workers for work on aircraft and armaments production, for which courses of training at Government Training Centres are available. Allowances are paid during training and suitable men can thereby qualify themselves, after about four months, for employment in semi-skilled work in the manufacture of munitions. Civilian instructors, particularly in the trades of wireless, armament engine and air frame fitters are also urgently needed at Royal Air Force training establishments.

#### Women.

In the case of women, urgent demands exist for cooks, clerks, orderlies, motor drivers, storewomen, teleprinters and telephonists in the Auxiliary Territorial Service; for teleprinters, cooks, mess and kitchen staff, and women with good general education as clerks for special duties in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force; for accountants, clerks, typists and kitchen staff in the Women's Royal Naval Service; for mobile members of the Civil Nursing Reserve; for workers in Government store establishments; for domestic staff in emergency hospitals; for drivers and attendants for ambulances attached to Casualty Services of Local Authorities; for attendants in First Aid Posts; and for recruits for the Women's Land Army.

All these jobs mean hard work and long hours but they are of vital importance for the defence of the country. Most of the jobs will entail living away from home. Volunteers for the Armed Forces should apply to any Navy, Army or Air Force Recruiting Centre; application to join the Royal Navy Patrol Service should be made to the nearest Registrar, Royal Naval Reserve or to the Fishery Office at a port. The addresses of these offices may be obtained from any Employment Exchange or Police Station. Those who wish to offer their services in a civilian capacity should register at their nearest Employment Exchange and state precisely what they are willing to do in the present emergency and particularly whether they are prepared to leave home.

A certain amount of time must be taken to fit persons who offer their services into appropriate jobs, but if volunteers find that they cannot be fitted, within reasonable time, into their first choice, they should not hesitate to apply for some other post where there may not be similar delay. In the meantime, if they are now in employment they should remain in such employment until they are approached by the Employment Exchange.

No one need hesitate to register for employment at an Employment Exchange since the Exchanges constitute the recognised Government machinery for the proper distribution of the nation's man-power.



*Chauffeurs and Chauffeur-Mechanics.*

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appealed to private employers to consider whether they could not release their chauffeurs or chauffeur-mechanics for vital war work in armament factories. These men should be able readily to adapt themselves to such work, especially after a period of training in a Government training centre or "on the job" in an employer's works.

Employers are asked to discuss the matter with their chauffeurs and chauffeur-mechanics. Such men as are willing and can be released should be advised to register at their nearest Employment Exchange where they will be considered either for direct employment if suitable, or for a course of training. It is the desire of the Minister that the men should remain in their present jobs until the Exchange is ready to place them on Government work or in training.

## THE CENTRAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTERS OF PROFESSIONAL, ETC. PERSONNEL.

### THE CENTRAL REGISTER.

THIS Register contains particulars of a considerable number of highly qualified persons who have all volunteered for employment on any kind of war work for which their qualifications make them specially suitable. The Register has been compiled not only as a result of spontaneous individual offers of service but also with the co-operation of the various professional bodies, including the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, the Institute of Export and the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association.

In addition to specialist personnel (accountants, surveyors and all types of highly qualified technicians), persons fully qualified in business management are included in the Register. Firms engaged in work of national importance who wish to engage professional personnel of any kind are invited to notify vacancies to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Central Register, 41, Tothill Street, S.W.1 (telegraphic address: "Cenreg," London), which will submit the names of suitable candidates willing to be considered for such work, or to the Divisional Controller, Ministry of Labour and National Service, for the area in which the vacancy occurs.

### COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 58A of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Regulations, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order entitled *The Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (No. 1) Order, 1940*.<sup>\*</sup> This Order, which came into force on 14th July, requires certain classes of professional engineers and scientists to enrol with the Central Register.

The Order does not apply to persons already registered with the Central Register or to persons actually serving with any of the armed forces of the Crown (other than the Local Defence Volunteers). With these exceptions the order affects all persons within the following categories:—

1. A person normally engaged in the engineering profession in a consultant, technical or supervisory capacity in design, construction, manufacture, operation or maintenance, and who has had a regular professional training in practice and in theory as an engineer in any of the following branches of engineering:—aeronautical; automobile; chemical; civil, structural and municipal; electrical; gas; locomotive or mechanical engineering.

2. A production engineer, that is, a staff engineer who normally holds in any engineering works a position of authority involving responsibility for executive management or control, above the rank of foreman, of any technical function pertaining to production.

3. An engineering scientist, that is, a person who has obtained an honours degree at any university in the British Empire, and who is normally engaged on research work in the engineering sciences at any such university or in research and development work in any industry or as a teacher of engineering science.

Persons already qualified were required to apply for forms of registration on or before 19th July; those who later become qualified must apply for the forms within five days of qualification. The forms must be completed and returned to the Central Register within three days of receipt.

### THE SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTER.

A Supplementary Register has been set up as part of the machinery for organising man-power for the national war effort. The Register is an extension of the Employment Exchange service, its special function being to assist persons with professional, technical or business attainments or experience, who are in need of work and seeking employment other than that for which the Central Register is appropriate.

The Register is maintained at fifteen Selected Offices in the more important centres of population throughout the country. It is the aim to maintain on the Register an up-to-date record of the fullest details of each candidate's qualifications so that, where opportunities of employment in a former occupation are restricted, possibilities of alternative employment on work of national importance may be considered.

<sup>\*</sup> *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1221; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).* The text of the Order, and the principal items in the Schedules thereto, are reproduced on page 207.

The Register is being used for filling vacancies in the Government service which are not appropriate to the Central Register but which require higher or more special qualifications than do the types of temporary clerical employment which have always been dealt with by the Employment Exchanges. The Register is also available for use by private firms.

Vacancies for workers may be notified to any Employment Exchange, Selected Office or Divisional Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. There is a clearing system by which such vacancies can be brought, if necessary, to the notice of all Offices of the Ministry, and, if appropriate, the Central Register.

The Selected Offices at which the Supplementary Register is maintained are:—London, 4, Great Marlborough Street, W.1; Birmingham, Prudential Buildings, St. Phillips Place; the Ministry's Divisional Offices at Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Cardiff; and the Employment Exchanges at Cambridge, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Southampton, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

## SURVEY OF MAN-POWER.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., as Commissioner to survey the available resources of man-power of all kinds and to report thereon with suggestions as to the means by which these resources can be utilised fully for national purposes.

The Office of the Survey will be at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, London, S.W.1, and Mr. A. Reeder, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Statistics in the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will act as Secretary to the Survey.

The survey will cover man-power in all forms, that is to say, men, women and young persons now in employment or out of employment.

## PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

MODIFIED arrangements have been made for the payment of fares and travelling allowances to workers who are transferred by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to undertake work of national importance in an area beyond daily travelling distance from their homes.\* In such cases the Department will pay the fare for the initial journey to the place of work to which the worker is transferred and will also pay 5s. travelling time for the initial journey if this does not occupy more than four hours or 10s. if the journey occupies more than four hours.

This arrangement supersedes the original proposal that employers should be called upon to pay for fares and travelling time for transferred workers. No payments will be made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in respect of daily travelling to and from work.

The scheme will not apply in cases where a worker is transferred to work where it is the practice, either by custom or by agreement, for such payments to be made by the employer. Where, under customary practice or agreement, the employer pays fares but does not pay for travelling time, the allowances for travelling time will be payable by the Ministry as set out above. Further, the scheme does not apply in any way to the transfer of dockers or to the transfer of building and civil engineering workers. Special arrangements have been made to meet the needs of those industries.

Employers and workers affected by this arrangement may obtain further information at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

## NEW JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Three new Joint Industrial Councils have recently been established as follows:—

The *National Council for the Omnibus Industry* (excluding municipal undertakings and the London Passenger Transport Board) is representative, on the employers' side, of omnibus companies in England and Wales owning 100 omnibuses or over, and, on the workers' side, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. The constitution of the Council provides machinery for the prevention and settlement of differences in connection with the terms and conditions of employment of certain grades and classes of persons concerned with the operation of public service vehicles.

The *National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade* is to regulate wages and conditions of employment for workers employed in mills and warehouses and on road haulage work by firms in membership of the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants. The employers' side is representative of this Association and the employees' side consists of representatives of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The *National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry* will deal with the question of establishing rates and conditions above the standards fixed by the Trade Board for the industry. The employers' side were chosen as a result of a ballot covering twenty firms nominated by the Labour Relations Conference of the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and the employees' side is representative of the Transport and General Worker's Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, and the Amalgamated Society of Indiarubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers.

\* See the June, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 156.



## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 158) reference was made to the fact that under the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1940, the Agricultural Wages Board had fixed a national minimum wage for men of 48s. a week and that proposals had been made by the 47 Agricultural Wages Committees to raise the existing minimum rates to amounts not less than this figure. These proposals have now been embodied in Orders made by the Agricultural Wages Board under which the revised conditions became effective on 30th June, 1940.

These Orders fix 48s. as the minimum rate for ordinary adult male workers in all areas except Cumberland and Westmorland, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire (Holland Division). In these areas, and in Middlesex for the summer period only, the minimum rate is 50s. a week. In most areas the minimum hourly or weekly rates fixed for women have also been increased, while a weekly rate has been substituted for an hourly rate in other areas in which the normal weekly hours were not previously defined; in Norfolk the rate for women has not been altered. Consequential adjustments have also been made in the minimum rates for special classes of workers, such as horse-men, cattlemen and shepherds, in the minimum rates for juvenile workers, in the overtime rates and in the holiday payments.

The hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates for male workers are payable remain unaltered in most areas. In Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire and Glamorganshire, however, the hours in the summer period have been increased, in Cumberland and Westmorland they have been decreased in summer and increased in winter, in Leicestershire they have been decreased in winter, in Rutland they have been increased in winter, while in Durham, Lancashire (Southern area), Denbigh, Flint, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire they have been increased in both summer and winter; in the rest of Lancashire the hours have been decreased in both summer and winter.

The benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash remain unchanged, but the values at which they may be reckoned have been altered in many cases. Thus, the values of board and lodging have been increased in most areas, but remain unchanged in others, while in several areas the values assigned to cottages and milk have been increased.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1940.

THE above Act,\* which received the Royal Assent on 13th June, amends certain provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act of 1937 relating to the power to direct reconsideration of minimum rates of wages, the constitution of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board, and the appointment of chairmen of agricultural wages committees.

Under the Act of 1937, the minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers in Scotland are fixed by district committees. Statutory effect is given to these rates by Orders issued by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board, which Board has power to assume the functions of a committee in any case where the committee, for any reason, fails to act. The power to direct a committee to reconsider a minimum rate was reserved to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The new Act transfers this power from the Department to the Wages Board and endows the Board with certain additional powers. The Board, if they are of opinion that any minimum rate of wages should be varied, may now direct the appropriate committee to reconsider such rate, and if they are in disagreement with the result of the committee's reconsideration may themselves by order vary the minimum rate after taking into consideration any representations made by the committee.

## NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACTS. FURTHER REGISTRATIONS.

FURTHER registrations of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts, were held on 22nd June, and 6th, 13th and 20th July. The men required to register on 22nd June were those who reached the age of 29 during the year 1939 (the 1910 class) together with those who reached the age of 20 between 26th May, 1940, and 22nd June, 1940, both dates inclusive: the provisional total of men registered on that day was 332,995.

The men required to register on 6th July consisted of the 1909 class (i.e., those born between 1st January, and 31st December, 1909, both dates inclusive): those required to register on 13th July consisted of the 1908 class. The provisional totals of men who registered on these dates were 310,688 and 322,597 respectively.

The men required to register on 20th July consisted of the 1907 class and a further registration of the 1906 class, together with those born between 23rd June and 27th July, 1920, both dates inclusive, will be held on 27th July.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

IN reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 2nd July, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated that the need for economy in labour and paper made it necessary to suspend during the war the printing and publication of the annual return of expenditure

on public social services. In order, however, that information should continue to be available on this subject, he proposed to circulate in the Official Report a statement giving the main new figures which would have been included in this year's return.

The Table below, which forms part of the statement printed in the Official Report,\* gives the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital services or out of capital receipts) under the specified services during the financial year 1937 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year, 1938, where that is available.

Service.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Financial Year commencing 1st April.		Financial Year, commencing 1st April.	
	1937 (or latest available year). (1)	1938 (estimated). (2)	1937 (or latest available year). (3)	1938 (estimated). (4)
(a) Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Acts:	£000	£000	£000	£000
(i) Unemployment Benefit, etc., General Scheme ...	39,044	56,237	5,683	6,993
(ii) Unemployment Benefit, etc., Agricultural Scheme ...	646	947	116	158
(iii) Unemployment Allowances	33,114	32,193	8,291	7,459
(b) National Health Insurance Acts	35,808	36,600	4,129	4,150
(c) Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts ...	41,904	42,731	4,996	5,063
(d) Old Age Pensions Acts ...	41,177	43,330	4,861	5,085
(e) War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act ...	34,555	33,744	3,803	3,692
(f) Education Acts ...	104,110	107,556	15,124	15,446
(g) Physical Training and Recreation Act ...	45	191	9	30
(h) Acts relating to Approved Schools	748	875	153	155
(i) Public Health Acts so far as they relate to:				
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease ...	15,770		1,709	1,689
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work ...	3,759	Not available	407	432
(j) Housing Acts ...	38,274		6,859	7,411
(k) Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor ...	41,832		5,646	5,884
(l) Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts ...	3,294			
(m) Mental Deficiency Acts ...	3,185		1,492	1,549
Totals ...	437,265	354,404	63,278	65,196

Reference should be made to the Return for 1937 (Cmd. 5906)† of November, 1938, for comparable expenditure in earlier years and for information as to the basis on which the return is compiled, but it should be observed that the explanatory notes given in that return are not applicable in all respects to the figures given above.

The Return also shows the total numbers of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure under the various services.

## FOOD CONTROL.

### MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

SINCE the issue of the Orders referred to in the June number of this GAZETTE, further Orders have been made by the Minister of Food.

The Milk (Provisional Retail Prices) (England and Wales) Order, 1940, and the Milk (Provisional Retail Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1940, were amended by Orders dated 19th June, increasing the maximum retail prices of milk from 1st July. In England and Wales the increase is 1d. per quart over the price ruling exactly one year earlier for the same kind or description of milk in the same district, the effect of this being that the maximum prices during July are 8d. and 7d. per quart. In Scotland the maximum price for ordinary milk is 7d. per quart.

The Home-produced Eggs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 6th July, increasing maximum retail prices of home-produced eggs by 3d per dozen, from 8th July, the maximum retail price for the highest-priced category of eggs being at the rate of 2s. 9d. per dozen. The Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 4) Order, 1939, was amended also, the retail prices of Eire fresh eggs being raised, to a maximum of 2s. 3d. per dozen.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1940, dated 6th July, fixes the maximum price of any kind of tea at the price at which it was sold in similar circumstances on 1st July.

The Sausages (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 11th July, which came into force on 15th July. The amending Order provides new definitions, but does not otherwise affect the maximum retail prices of ordinary sausages.

In Northern Ireland the maximum retail prices of potatoes were raised by an Amendment to the Potatoes (1939 Crop) (Control) Order, 1940, dated 12th June.

### FOOD RATIONING.

Rationing was introduced for tea from 9th July, and for margarine and cooking fats from 22nd July. The domestic rations per head per week are: tea, 2 ozs.; butter and margarine jointly, 6 ozs.; cooking fats, 2 ozs. The cooking fats ration may be taken either in animal lard or compound lard, or in margarine, additionally to margarine purchased with butter and margarine coupons. Dripping and suet are not rationed.

\* *Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons: Official Report*, Vol. 362, No. 84, 2nd July, 1940. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. post free).  
† This Command Paper was reviewed on page 45 of the February, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

\* *Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1940*. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post-free).



## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE: GENERAL REVIEW.

THERE was a further reduction in unemployment between 20th May and 17th June. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 113,987. The reduction affected the great majority of the principal industries.

As compared with 12th June, 1939, the number unemployed at 17th June, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 582,744.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 17th June, 1940, with comparative figures for 20th May, 1940, and 12th June, 1939:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals*).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Increase(+) or Decrease(−) as compared with 20th May, 1940.
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men ... ..	417,727	38,681	456,408	— 114,304
Boys ... ..	14,141	988	15,129	— 2,156
Women ... ..	227,431	39,522	266,953	+ 4,373
Girls ... ..	26,156	2,189	28,345	— 1,900
Total ... ..	685,455	81,380	766,835	— 113,987
Dec. (−) as compared with:				
20th May, 1940 ...	92,637	21,350	113,987	—
12th June, 1939 ...	468,499	114,245	582,744	—

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men ... ..	456,342	39,949	496,291	— 117,902
Boys ... ..	16,437	1,053	17,490	— 2,135
Women ... ..	246,476	43,424	289,900	+ 7,918
Girls ... ..	28,041	2,492	30,533	— 1,419
Total ... ..	747,296	86,918	834,214	— 113,538
Dec. (−) as compared with:				
20th May, 1940 ...	93,232	20,306	113,538	—
12th June, 1939 ...	469,698	113,327	583,025	—

The industries showing the greatest reductions, between 20th May and 17th June, in the numbers unemployed included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, coal mining, agriculture and horticulture, dock and harbour service, local government service, and the cotton industry. On the other hand, unemployment increased in the tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, and linen industries.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative division at 17th June, 1940, and the increases or decreases compared with 20th May, 1940:—

Division.	Numbers on Register at 17th June, 1940.	Decrease (−) as compared with 20th May, 1940.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 17th June, 1940.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with 20th May, 1940.
London ... ..	183,219	— 10,356	Scotland ...	111,273	— 11,763
Eastern ... ..	32,399	— 5,605	Wales ... ..	67,847	— 11,862
Southern ... ..	43,401	— 5,038	Great Britain	766,835	— 113,987
South-Western	22,384	— 5,356	N. Ireland	67,379	+ 449
Midlands ... ..	28,602	— 7,265	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	834,214	— 113,538
N.-Midlands	27,763	— 5,520			
North-Eastern	60,395	— 9,062			
North-Western	122,401	— 31,114			
Northern ... ..	67,151	— 11,046			

Apart from a small increase in Northern Ireland there was a further reduction in the numbers registered as unemployed in every division. The decrease was greatest in the North-Western Division; there were also large decreases in the London, North-Eastern and Northern Divisions, in Scotland, and in Wales.

The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th June, 1940, represented 5·2 per cent.† of the total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, at July, 1939†, as compared with 6·1 at 20th May, 1940; at 12th June, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 9·3. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 5·3 at 17th June, 1940, 6·2 at 20th May, 1940, and 9·6 at 12th June, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2·3, 3·4 and 4·3 respectively.

## CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Employment again improved in the coal mining industry. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64,

\* The total number of unemployed casual workers in Great Britain at 17th June, 1940, was 37,141, including 35,390 men, 94 boys, 1,654 women, and 3 girls. The total at 17th June, 1940, was 10,178 less than at 20th May, 1940, and 18,020 less than at 12th June, 1939. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of unemployed casual workers at 17th June, 1940, was 39,227.

† It is probable that there have been considerable changes, since July, 1939, in the total numbers of insured persons and in their distribution between different industries, owing partly to recruitment for the Forces and partly to transfers into the munitions industries. The percentages of unemployment in May and June, 1940, compiled on the basis of these figures and given in this GAZETTE, are subject to revision, therefore, when information as to the effect of these changes becomes available from the annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1940.

recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was over 8,000 less than the total at 20th May, 1940, and about 81,000 less than at 12th June, 1939.

Unemployment decreased in the iron mining industry. Reductions in the numbers unemployed also occurred at stone and slate quarries and in certain other mining and quarrying industries.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—Employment in the pig iron industry continued very good. The number of insured persons unemployed showed a decrease of about 230 as compared with May, 1940, and of about 1,300 as compared with June, 1939.

Employment continued very good also in iron and steel manufacture, and there was a considerable decrease in the numbers unemployed in some areas. The total number unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was nearly 4,000 less than at 20th May, 1940, and almost 9,000 less than at 12th June, 1939.

In the tinplate industry there was a reduction in unemployment of nearly 500 as compared with the previous month. The number of mills in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 343 in the week ended 22nd June, 1940, as compared with 344 a month before and a year before.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry as a whole, and also in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, there was a continued and widespread expansion of employment. Shortages of labour still persisted, although they were being met to an increasing extent by the release of suitable men by Local Authorities and firms on less essential work, by the transfer of garage mechanics, and by recruitment from training centres. At many establishments a seven day week was being worked, and overtime and night shift working continued extensively. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed in the engineering industries as a whole in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th June, 1940, showed a reduction of nearly 5,500 as compared with 20th May, 1940, and of about 40,000 compared with 12th June, 1939.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed a further improvement. The number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was nearly 2,000 less than in the previous month, and over 25,000 less than in June, 1939.

Employment continued very good in the other metal industries and there were further substantial decreases in the numbers unemployed in most sections.

**Textile Industries.**—There was a considerable decrease in the numbers unemployed both in the spinning and in the weaving sections of the cotton industry, and employment was very good; overtime and double-shift working were reported from many areas. In the industry as a whole the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was nearly 7,000 lower than at 20th May, 1940, and over 38,000 lower than at 12th June, 1939.

In the wool textile industry employment continued very good; overtime working increased, and shortages of skilled labour were again reported. The numbers unemployed showed a decrease of about 1,800 as compared with 20th May, 1940, and of more than 14,000 as compared with 12th June, 1939. In the carpet industry unemployment was slightly lower than a month before, and much lower than a year before.

The number unemployed in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades showed a considerable decrease between May and June. On the other hand, there was a further marked increase in unemployment in the linen industry, and smaller increases occurred in the hosiery and lace industries. Employment showed little change in the other textile industries.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the tailoring trades employment showed a further seasonal decline; the numbers unemployed increased by about 3,000 between May and June. There was a seasonal decline in dressmaking and millinery, unemployment being over 3,000 higher than in May. Unemployment also increased in the shirt and collar and hat and cap trades. In other dress industries there was little change.

In the boot and shoe industry unemployment showed a further slight decrease in many districts. The total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was slightly lower than in May, 1940, and over 8,000 lower than in June, 1939.

**Leather Trades.**—In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade (including fur dressing) and also in the leather goods trades employment on the whole continued good.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—There was a further considerable decrease in the numbers unemployed in the building industry in all administrative divisions at 17th June, 1940, as compared with 20th May, 1940. The decrease extended to all occupations except painters and plumbers, and was most marked with carpenters and bricklayers. In the building industry as a whole, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, showed a decrease of 21,000 as compared with 20th May, 1940, and of 53,000 as compared with 12th June, 1939.

There was a further reduction in unemployment in brick manufacture in most areas. The number unemployed was approximately 2,000 lower in June, 1940, than in May, and over 5,000 lower than in June, 1939.

There was again a substantial decrease in unemployment in the furnishing, sawmilling and coachbuilding industries.



**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month and with a year ago. There was a decrease in unemployment between May and June in the printing and book-binding industries, but short-time working continued. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries there was a slight decrease in unemployment compared with May, 1940, and also with June, 1939. Unemployment in the paper and paper-board industries at 17th June, 1940, rose by nearly 600 between 20th May and 17th June, 1940, and by about 3,300 between June, 1939, and June, 1940. In printing and bookbinding the number unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was 2,600 lower than in the previous month, but about 1,900 higher than a year ago.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry the numbers unemployed at 17th June, 1940, showed little change as compared with 20th May, 1940, but were over 5,000 less than at 12th June, 1939.

Employment showed little change in the glass trades.

**Fishing.**—The number of insured persons in the fishing industry recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, was about 400 lower than at 20th May, 1940, and about 2,000 lower than at 12th June, 1939.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Unemployment in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service was much lower at 17th June, 1940, than at 20th May, but there was little change in river and canal service. The numbers unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service as a whole at 17th June showed a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with a month ago, and of nearly 9,000 as compared with a year ago.

In shipping service, the numbers unemployed at 17th June, 1940, showed a further reduction as compared with 20th May. Shortages of certain classes of ratings were reported from some ports.

**Agriculture, etc.**—Employment in agriculture, horticulture, etc. again showed an improvement; at 17th June, 1940, the number of insured persons within the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed was over 7,000 less than at 20th May, 1940, and nearly 14,000 less than at 12th June, 1939.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 17th June, 1940 :—

Division.	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.
London ...	101,223	2,164	76,297	3,535	183,219
Eastern ...	20,962	658	9,647	1,132	32,399
Southern ...	23,503	1,138	16,132	2,628	43,401
South-Western ...	13,789	407	7,481	707	22,384
Midlands ...	10,726	306	16,962	608	28,602
North-Midlands ...	19,311	335	7,492	625	27,763
North-Eastern ...	39,285	683	18,653	1,774	60,395
North-Western ...	66,412	1,963	51,129	2,897	122,401
Northern ...	46,759	2,200	12,413	5,779	67,151
Scotland ...	64,185	2,871	39,676	4,541	111,273
Wales ...	50,253	2,404	11,071	4,119	67,847
Great Britain ...	456,408	15,129	266,953	28,345	766,835
Northern Ireland ...	39,883	2,361	22,947	2,188	67,379
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	496,291	17,490	289,900	30,533	834,214
Increase (+) or De- crease (-) as com- pared with 20th May, 1940 ...	-117,902	-2,135	+7,918	-1,419	-113,538

Separate figures for boys and girls in the age groups 14-15 and 16-17 are given on page 196.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, and the percentages\* of these totals represented by the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940 :—

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed* at 17th June, 1940.			Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on 20th May, 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I.—GENERAL SCHEME.†						
London ...	1,959,670	948,410	5.0	7.6	5.9	-0.6
Eastern ...	430,880	145,480	4.8	6.7	5.2	-0.8
Southern ...	752,540	225,220	3.1	6.7	3.9	-0.6
South - Western	510,650	151,680	2.6	3.9	2.9	-0.8
Midlands ...	973,980	390,590	1.2	4.4	2.1	-0.6
North - Midlands	682,880	253,790	2.7	3.0	2.8	-0.6
North - Eastern	945,190	379,930	4.1	4.6	4.2	-0.8
North - Western	1,499,980	750,560	4.4	6.4	5.1	-1.5
Northern ...	644,150	129,990	7.2	9.8	7.7	-1.4
Scotland ...	1,046,370	410,510	5.9	8.9	6.8	-0.8
Wales ...	543,710	84,840	9.2	10.0	9.3	-2.1
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	0.7	0.5	0.7	-0.1
Great Britain ...	10,090,000	3,930,000	4.5	6.4	5.0	-0.9
N. Ireland ...	190,100	111,900	19.5	22.7	20.7	+0.3
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	4.7	6.8	5.3	-0.9

\* See footnote † on page 189.

† The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed* at 17th June, 1940.			Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on 20th May, 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

#### II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

London ...	21,520	3,510	2.1	7.2	2.8	-1.0
Eastern ...	110,960	8,690	1.0	3.5	1.1	-1.3
Southern ...	115,580	7,300	0.9	4.2	1.1	-0.6
South-Western ...	71,820	1,260	0.8	5.1	0.9	-0.5
Midlands ...	45,280	2,070	0.7	3.9	0.8	-0.7
North-Midlands ...	61,560	10,680	1.1	3.0	1.4	-1.7
North-Eastern ...	30,190	1,290	1.8	5.3	2.0	-1.3
North-Western ...	41,760	1,490	1.7	6.0	1.8	-1.2
Northern ...	22,610	1,820	2.7	8.4	3.1	-1.4
Scotland ...	86,660	7,140	2.0	9.7	2.6	-0.7
Wales ...	26,060	750	4.0	7.9	4.2	-2.1
Great Britain ...	634,000	46,000	1.4	5.2	1.6	-1.1
N. Ireland ...	29,000	1,000	18.2	25.7	18.4	-1.4
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	663,000	47,000	2.1	5.6	2.3	-1.1

#### III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.†

London ...	1,981,190	951,920	5.0	7.6	5.9	-0.5
Eastern ...	541,840	154,170	4.0	6.5	4.5	-0.9
Southern ...	868,120	232,520	2.8	6.6	3.6	-0.6
South-Western ...	582,470	152,940	2.4	3.9	2.7	-0.8
Midlands ...	1,019,260	392,660	1.2	4.4	2.1	-0.6
North-Midlands ...	744,440	264,470	2.6	3.0	2.7	-0.7
North-Eastern ...	975,380	381,220	4.0	4.6	4.2	-0.8
North-Western ...	1,541,740	752,050	4.3	6.4	5.0	-1.5
Northern ...	666,760	131,810	7.1	9.7	7.5	-1.4
Scotland ...	1,133,030	417,650	5.6	8.9	6.5	-0.9
Wales ...	569,770	85,590	9.0	10.0	9.1	-2.1
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	0.7	0.5	0.7	-0.1
Great Britain ...	10,724,000	3,976,000	4.3	6.4	4.8	-1.0
N. Ireland ...	219,100	112,900	19.4	22.8	20.5	+0.1
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	4.6	6.8	5.2	-0.9

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

##### (1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since June, 1939 :—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1939.						
12 June ...	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1,417,239
10 July ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1,326,134
14 August ...	908,752	38,347	245,209	39,384	1,231,692	1,294,805
11 Sept. ...	826,811	44,543	395,243	64,331	1,330,928	1,395,550
16 October ...	903,127	43,920	417,798	65,793	1,430,638	1,499,893
13 November ...	897,061	40,460	405,175	59,892	1,402,588	1,477,586
11 December ...	897,984	35,418	377,168	50,955	1,361,525	1,440,923
1940.						
15 January ...	1,037,458	41,590	379,981	59,867	1,518,896	1,602,551
12 February ...	1,058,499	39,142	353,222	53,237	1,504,100	1,585,884
11 March ...	742,304	25,673	311,703	41,533	1,121,213	1,193,259
15 April ...	633,946	22,723	278,014	38,012	972,695	1,040,344
20 May ...	570,712	17,285	262,580	30,245	880,822	947,752
17 June ...	456,408	15,129	266,953	28,345	766,835	834,214

##### (2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the percentages‡ unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since June, 1939 :—

Date.	General and Agri- cultural Schemes.§			General Scheme.§			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1939.									
12th June ...	9.9	7.7	9.3	10.3	7.7	9.6	4.1	6.8	4.3
10th July ...	9.3	7.2	8.7	9.6	7.2	9.0	3.8	6.0	4.0
14th August ...	8.9	7.4	8.5	9.2	7.4	8.7	3.7	7.1	3.9
11th September ...	8.2	10.6	8.8	8.5	10.6	9.1	3.1	7.9	3.4
16th October ...	8.9	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.5	9.6	3.7	7.9	4.0
13th November ...	8.8	10.4	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.6	4.4	15.1	5.1
11th December ...	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.1	5.4	36.2	7.4
1940.									
15th January ...	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	6.9	49.6	9.7
12th February ...	10.5	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.2	8.3	51.2	11.1
11th March ...	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.8	4.6	40.9	7.0
15th April ...	6.3	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.8	3.5	16.8	4.4
20th May ...	5.7	7.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.2	2.9	10.8	3.4
17th June ...	4.6	6.8	5.2	4.7	6.8	5.3	2.1	5.6	2.3

\* See footnote † on page 189.

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ The percentages for July, 1939, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, and are subject to revision when statistics become available as to the numbers insured at July, 1940; see also footnote † on page 189.

§ Including the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.







## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 17th JUNE: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 17th June, 1940, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65\* and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, however, are given on page 196.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 189, 190 and 191 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 191.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, about November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. *In considering the figures on pages 194 and 195 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment for May and June, 1940, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1939. It is probable that considerable changes in the numbers insured have occurred in many industries since that date, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc., industries and to recruitment for H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show the effects of such movements on the percentages.* The figures for June, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938 (but see footnote † on page 195 regarding the percentages for all industries combined).

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	10,245	1,615	11,860	117	78	195	10,362	1,693	12,055	5,451	1,451	6,902
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	1,027	851	1,878	30	30	60	1,057	881	1,938	960	871	1,831
Private Gardening ...	1,520	17	1,537	83	—	83	1,603	17	1,620	1,414	16	1,430
Other Employments ...	993	53	1,046	20	5	25	1,013	58	1,071	943	54	997
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...</b>	<b>13,785</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>14,035</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>16,684</b>	<b>8,768</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>11,160</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,776</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>												
Coal Mining ...	28,001	235	28,236	3,636	16	3,652	31,637	251	31,888	31,628	251	31,879
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	204	—	204	6	—	6	210	—	210	209	—	209
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	216	—	216	17	—	17	233	—	233	231	—	231
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	2,231	7	2,238	243	—	243	2,474	7	2,481	1,542	7	1,549
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	986	1	987	1,332	3	1,335	2,318	4	2,322	2,318	4	2,322
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	180	165	345	62	9	71	242	174	416	231	174	405
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	506	8	514	67	1	68	573	9	582	443	9	452
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>32,324</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>32,740</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>37,687</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>38,132</b>	<b>36,602</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>37,047</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	469	6	475	26	—	26	495	6	501	495	6	501
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	873	109	982	67	6	73	940	115	1,055	885	113	998
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	296	22	318	11	—	11	307	22	329	253	21	274
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,773</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3,378</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>7,594</b>
<b>Glass:—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical												
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	742	303	1,045	85	52	137	827	355	1,182	811	355	1,166
Glass Bottles ...	599	181	780	201	17	218	800	198	998	800	198	998
<b>Total, Glass ...</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>2,164</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>												
Chemicals ...	1,730	1,062	2,792	56	64	120	1,786	1,126	2,912	1,717	1,121	2,838
Explosives ...	332	324	656	10	9	19	342	333	675	338	332	670
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	396	217	613	3	5	8	399	222	621	390	222	612
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	1,106	920	2,026	110	101	211	1,216	1,021	2,237	1,182	1,008	2,190
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>6,310</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	441	4	445	60	—	60	501	4	505	491	4	495
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,												
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	3,885	103	3,988	4,635	4	4,639	8,520	107	8,627	8,497	107	8,604
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	652	148	800	85	27	112	737	175	912	686	174	860
Tin Plates ...	454	105	559	1,622	167	1,789	2,076	272	2,348	2,073	268	2,341
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	683	45	728	286	2	288	969	47	1,016	942	47	989
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	373	143	516	182	11	193	555	154	709	539	153	692
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture ...</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>14,117</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>13,981</b>
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron												
and Steel Founding ...	8,875	1,989	10,864	636	92	728	9,511	2,081	11,592	9,047	2,071	11,118
Electrical Engineering ...	1,037	588	1,625	19	15	34	1,056	603	1,659	1,003	597	1,600
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	1,003	22	1,025	51	—	51	1,054	22	1,076	930	22	952
Constructional Engineering ...	1,318	26	1,344	81	1	82	1,399	27	1,426	1,351	27	1,378
<b>Total, Engineering ...</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>14,858</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>15,753</b>	<b>12,331</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>15,048</b>

\* From 1st July 1940, women aged 60 and over are excluded—see page 184.



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	5,320	1,140	6,460	183	44	227	5,503	1,184	6,687	4,918	1,141	6,059
Carriages, Carts, etc. . . . .	467	69	536	11	8	19	478	77	555	430	76	506
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	471	23	494	68	—	68	539	23	562	529	23	552
Total, Vehicles	6,258	1,232	7,490	262	52	314	6,520	1,284	7,804	5,877	1,240	7,117
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	8,464	257	8,721	307	55	362	8,771	312	9,083	8,093	305	8,398
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding . . . . .	1,822	286	2,108	1,180	24	1,204	3,002	310	3,312	2,956	310	3,266
Electrical Wiring and Contracting . .	1,352	68	1,420	32	—	32	1,384	68	1,452	1,293	63	1,356
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	1,632	3,638	5,270	51	115	166	1,683	3,753	5,436	1,639	3,743	5,382
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files . . .	382	417	799	47	31	78	429	448	877	419	448	867
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	266	446	712	62	24	86	328	470	798	325	468	793
Brass and Allied Metal Wares . . . .	262	256	518	15	20	35	277	276	553	258	276	534
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	519	31	550	26	1	27	545	32	577	500	32	532
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	428	487	915	103	100	203	531	587	1,118	515	581	1,096
Metal Industries not separately												
specified . . . . .	3,428	3,495	6,923	335	254	589	3,763	3,749	7,512	3,480	3,727	7,207
Total, Other Metals . . . . .	10,091	9,124	19,215	1,851	569	2,420	11,942	9,693	21,635	11,385	9,648	21,033
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . . .	1,657	4,084	5,741	453	1,151	1,604	2,110	5,235	7,345	2,107	5,233	7,340
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1,599	5,034	6,633	668	1,667	2,335	2,267	6,701	8,968	2,266	6,695	8,961
Total, Cotton . . . . .	3,256	9,118	12,374	1,121	2,818	3,939	4,377	11,936	16,313	4,373	11,928	16,301
Woollen and Worsted . . . . .	1,084	1,996	3,080	610	1,763	2,373	1,694	3,759	5,453	1,651	3,703	5,354
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. . . . .	208	830	1,038	183	551	734	391	1,381	1,772	385	1,352	1,737
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture . . .	122	218	340	19	82	101	141	300	441	140	298	438
Linen . . . . .	4,127	12,532	16,659	466	2,080	2,546	4,593	14,612	19,205	110	1,019	1,129
Jute . . . . .	494	2,768	3,262	48	473	521	542	3,241	3,783	542	3,241	3,783
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . . . .	278	812	1,090	9	47	56	287	859	1,146	221	614	835
Hosiery . . . . .	253	1,892	2,145	323	1,851	2,174	576	3,743	4,319	551	3,668	4,219
Lace . . . . .	117	183	300	169	358	527	286	541	827	285	540	825
Carpets . . . . .	133	485	618	63	740	803	196	1,225	1,421	181	1,223	1,404
Other Textiles . . . . .	491	2,050	2,541	57	738	795	548	2,788	3,336	455	2,008	2,463
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,659	1,241	2,900	3,489	1,303	4,792	5,148	2,544	7,692	4,282	2,218	6,500
Total, Textiles . . . . .	12,222	34,125	46,347	6,557	12,804	19,361	18,779	46,929	65,708	13,176	31,812	44,988
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing . . .	907	806	1,713	156	211	367	1,063	1,017	2,080	1,049	1,014	2,063
Leather Goods . . . . .	335	538	873	18	54	72	353	592	945	330	587	917
Total, Leather . . . . .	1,242	1,344	2,586	174	265	439	1,416	1,609	3,025	1,379	1,601	2,980
Clothing :—												
Tailoring . . . . .	5,573	5,162	10,735	518	2,726	3,244	6,091	7,888	13,979	5,838	7,621	13,459
Dress Making and Millinery . . . . .	486	5,860	6,346	38	2,236	2,274	524	8,096	8,620	516	8,049	8,565
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	387	932	1,319	493	2,044	2,537	880	2,976	3,856	877	2,973	3,850
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . .	235	4,544	4,779	38	2,181	2,219	273	6,725	6,998	146	2,618	2,764
Other Dress Industries . . . . .	170	543	713	39	181	220	209	724	933	204	716	920
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . .	1,931	1,159	3,090	1,017	559	1,576	2,948	1,718	4,666	2,772	1,710	4,482
Total, Clothing . . . . .	8,782	18,200	26,982	2,143	9,927	12,070	10,925	28,127	39,052	10,353	23,687	34,040
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. . . . .	3,253	4,239	7,492	201	360	561	3,454	4,599	8,053	2,986	4,433	7,419
Grain Milling . . . . .	641	138	779	60	23	83	701	161	862	517	149	666
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery . . . . .	940	4,558	5,498	66	1,770	1,836	1,006	6,328	7,334	925	6,277	7,202
Other Food Industries . . . . .	2,466	7,684	10,150	98	928	1,026	2,564	8,612	11,176	2,409	8,490	10,899
Drink Industries . . . . .	2,202	2,118	4,320	71	164	235	2,273	2,282	4,555	2,018	2,246	4,264
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	332	1,304	1,636	14	265	279	346	1,569	1,915	320	1,311	1,631
Total, Food, Drink, etc. . . . .	9,834	20,041	29,875	510	3,510	4,020	10,344	23,551	33,895	9,175	22,906	32,081
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	2,687	150	2,837	126	15	141	2,813	165	2,978	2,620	163	2,783
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases . . . .	418	154	572	17	30	47	435	184	619	392	184	576
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	6,717	1,654	8,371	799	406	1,205	7,516	2,060	9,576	7,233	2,018	9,251
Other Woodworking . . . . .	853	407	1,260	178	143	321	1,031	550	1,581	949	529	1,478
Total, Woodworking, etc. . . . .	10,675	2,365	13,040	1,120	594	1,714	11,795	2,959	14,754	11,194	2,8,	



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 17TH JUNE, 1940.*
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 17TH JUNE, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH MAY, 1940.	12TH JUNE, 1939.		
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>																
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	448,130	30,940	479,070	2.3	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	5.5	2.5	- 1.2	- 2.1	1.5	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	61,520	14,700	76,220	1.7	5.8	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	6.0	2.5	- 1.2	- 1.7	2.4	
Private Gardening ...	104,230	610	104,840	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.0	—	0.0	1.5	2.8	1.5	- 0.5	- 1.2	1.4	
Other Employments ...	49,120	750	49,870	2.0	7.1	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	7.7	2.1	- 0.8	- 1.5	2.0	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	663,000	47,000	710,000	2.1	5.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	5.6	2.3	- 1.1	- 2.0†	1.6	
<b>Fishing ...</b>																
Fishing ...	31,120	760	31,880	11.0	9.2	11.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	12.0	9.7	12.0	- 1.3	- 5.4	11.9	
<b>Mining :—</b>																
Coal Mining ...	835,070	3,860	838,930	3.4	6.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.8	6.5	3.8	- 1.0	- 9.3	3.8	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,990	—	10,990	1.9	—	1.9	0.0	—	0.0	1.9	—	1.9	- 1.0	- 6.7	1.9	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,740	10	3,750	5.8	—	5.8	0.4	—	0.4	6.2	—	6.2	- 3.3	- 12.8	6.2	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,210	580	50,790	4.4	1.2	4.4	0.5	—	0.5	4.9	1.2	4.9	- 2.0	- 5.1	3.3	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,300	20	9,320	10.6	5.0	10.6	14.3	15.0	14.3	24.9	20.0	24.9	- 3.9	+ 9.7	24.9	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,170	1,320	10,490	2.0	12.5	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.6	13.2	4.0	+ 0.4	- 4.0	3.9	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,440	230	18,670	2.7	3.5	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.1	3.9	3.1	- 1.3	- 3.4	2.5	
Total, Mining	936,920	6,020	942,940	3.5	6.9	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.0	7.4	4.0	- 1.1	- 8.7	3.9	
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,590	90	13,680	3.5	6.7	3.5	0.1	—	0.2	3.6	6.7	3.7	- 1.4	- 9.2	3.7	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,900	2,470	31,370	3.0	4.4	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	4.7	3.4	- 1.0	- 5.4	3.2	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,390	660	18,050	1.7	3.3	1.8	0.1	—	0.0	1.8	3.3	1.8	- 0.9	- 3.1	1.5	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,880	3,220	63,100	2.7	4.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	4.4	3.0	- 1.0	- 5.6	2.8	
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>																
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,200	6,300	100,500	2.9	11.4	3.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.2	12.6	3.7	- 2.0	- 4.9	3.4	
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>																
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	32,000	41,220	73,220	2.5	7.2	5.1	1.7	8.0	5.3	4.2	15.2	10.4	...	- 6.7	10.4	
<b>Glass :—</b>																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical																
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	23,500	7,860	31,360	3.2	3.9	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.5	4.5	3.8	- 0.9	- 6.7	3.7	
Glass Bottles ...	17,100	2,080	19,180	3.5	8.7	4.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	4.7	9.5	5.2	- 0.6	- 7.4	5.2	
Total, Glass	40,600	9,940	50,540	3.3	4.9	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.0	5.6	4.3	- 0.8	- 7.1	4.3	
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>																
Chemicals ...	84,850	33,360	118,210	2.0	3.2	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	3.4	2.5	- 0.3	- 3.1	2.4	
Explosives ...	27,920	7,900	35,820	1.2	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.2	1.9	- 0.1	- 1.0	1.9	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	19,040	6,060	25,100	2.1	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.7	2.5	- 0.4	- 2.0	2.4	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	57,830	21,590	79,420	1.9	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	4.7	2.8	- 0.7	- 3.5	2.8	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	189,640	63,910	253,550	1.9	3.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.9	2.5	- 0.4	- 2.9	2.4	
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,040	40	17,080	2.6	10.0	2.6	0.3	—	0.4	2.9	10.0	3.0	- 1.3	- 7.5	2.9	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,																
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	183,090	5,790	188,880	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	2.5	4.7	1.8	4.6	- 2.1	- 5.0	4.6	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	51,020	4,530	55,550	1.3	3.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	3.9	1.6	- 0.3	- 2.9	1.6	
Tin Plates ...	24,170	2,520	26,690	1.9	4.2	2.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	8.6	10.8	8.8	- 1.8	- 2.2	8.8	
Iron and Steel Tubes...	30,600	2,430	33,030	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	1.9	3.1	- 1.0	- 7.1	3.0	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22,590	4,230	26,820	1.7	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	2.6	- 0.6	- 5.1	2.6	
Total, Metal Manufacture	328,510	19,540	348,050	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	- 1.5	- 4.8	4.0	
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron																
and Steel Founding ...	598,800	62,850	661,650	1.5	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	3.3	1.8	- 0.3	- 3.6	1.7	
Electrical Engineering ...	95,440	26,450	122,890	1.1	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.3	- 0.3	- 2.3	1.3	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	58,850	1,090	59,940	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.1	—	0.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	- 0.4	- 5.6	1.8	
Constructional Engineering ...	47,550	1,880	49,430	2.8	1.4	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.9	1.4	2.9	- 0.9	- 5.9	2.8	
Total, Engineering	801,640	92,270	893,910	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	3.0	1.8	- 0.4	- 3.6	1.7	
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	415,490	43,680	459,170	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.7	1.5	- 0.4	- 2.5	1.3	
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	10,530	1,770	12,300	4.4	3.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	- 0.9	- 3.5	4.2	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	52,480	1,430	53,910	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.1	—	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	- 0.5	- 3.8	1.0	
Total, Vehicles	478,500	46,880	525,380	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.7	1.5	- 0.4	- 2.7	1.4	
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>																
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	172,830	3,220	176,050	4.9	8.0	5.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	5.1	9.7	5.2	- 1.1	- 14.4	5.1	
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General																
Iron Founding ...	87,950	9,490	97,440	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	- 1.0	- 5.8	3.4	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	40,070	2,750	42,820	3.4	2.5	3.3	0.1	—	0.1	3.5	2.5	3.4	- 1.2	- 5.9	3.2	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	106,810	78,480	185,290	1.5	4.6	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	4.8	2.9	- 0.4	- 2.5	2.9	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	22,060	1														



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 17TH JUNE, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY: TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 17TH JUNE, 1940.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	20TH MAY, 1940.	12TH JUNE, 1939.	
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	108,330	73,400	181,730	3.0	5.8	4.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.2	6.3	4.4	- 0.8	- 3.1	4.2
Grain Milling ...	29,700	3,970	33,670	2.2	3.5	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.4	4.1	2.6	- 0.7	- 3.5	2.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	25,810	52,560	78,370	3.6	8.7	7.0	0.3	3.3	2.4	3.9	12.0	9.4	+ 1.7	- 0.1	9.2
Other Food Industries ...	73,390	66,480	139,870	3.4	11.6	7.3	0.1	1.4	0.7	3.5	13.0	8.0	- 2.1	- 3.3	7.9
Drink Industries ...	92,960	27,600	120,560	2.4	7.7	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	8.3	3.8	- 0.7	- 2.2	3.6
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,520	29,020	44,540	2.1	4.5	3.7	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.2	5.4	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.6	4.0
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	345,710	253,030	598,740	2.8	7.9	5.0	0.2	1.4	0.7	3.0	9.3	5.7	- 0.7	- 2.4	5.5
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	63,760	3,360	67,120	4.2	4.5	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.4	4.9	4.4	- 1.7	- 4.0	4.2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,150	2,250	11,400	4.6	6.8	5.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	4.8	8.2	5.4	- 1.5	- 5.8	5.1
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	117,720	27,230	144,950	5.7	6.1	5.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	6.4	7.6	6.6	- 0.5	- 4.4	6.5
Other Woodworking ...	18,130	5,750	23,880	4.7	7.1	5.3	1.0	2.5	1.3	5.7	9.6	6.6	- 1.1	- 5.0	6.3
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	208,760	38,590	247,350	5.1	6.1	5.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	5.7	7.7	6.0	- 0.9	- 4.4	5.8
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>															
Paper and Paper Board ...	50,640	18,010	68,650	1.7	3.5	2.1	6.4	8.4	7.0	8.1	11.9	9.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.8	9.1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27,030	49,160	76,190	2.0	4.7	3.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.3	5.9	4.6	- 0.3	- 0.4	4.4
Wall Paper Making ...	5,000	2,620	7,620	4.2	6.1	4.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.6	7.0	5.4	- 10.7	- 1.5	5.3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,530	5,770	10,300	1.4	4.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	4.5	3.2	- 0.2	- 0.7	3.1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,570	98,820	288,390	6.1	5.5	5.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	7.6	6.4	7.2	- 0.9	+ 0.7	7.0
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	276,770	174,380	451,150	4.8	5.1	4.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	- 0.7	+ 1.0	6.8
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>															
Building ...	1,028,230	13,320	1,041,550	6.2	2.7	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.4	2.9	6.3	- 2.1	- 5.0	5.8
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	361,550	2,030	363,590	12.7	2.8	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.9	2.9	12.8	- 3.5	- 16.5	12.3
Total, Building and Contracting	1,389,790	15,350	1,405,140	7.9	2.7	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.1	2.9	8.0	- 2.4	- 7.6	7.5
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>															
Rubber ...	40,170	28,710	68,880	2.1	6.4	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.3	7.0	4.2	- 1.3	- 2.3	4.2
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,240	2,200	13,440	2.6	4.9	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.7	3.5	5.0	3.7	+ 0.7	- 3.8	3.7
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,140	5,930	12,070	3.8	4.6	4.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	4.2	5.8	5.0	- 2.6	- 4.1	4.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	29,750	13,310	43,060	1.2	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.8	1.7	- 0.3	- 1.3	1.7
Musical Instruments ...	7,400	2,010	9,410	5.7	6.2	5.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	- 0.2	- 4.7	6.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,590	9,830	17,420	4.0	6.6	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	4.6	7.2	6.1	+ 0.2	- 2.0	6.0
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	102,290	61,990	164,280	2.4	5.4	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.7	5.9	3.9	- 0.8	- 2.5	3.9
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ...	210,830	11,630	222,460	2.8	1.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.0	2.8	- 1.0	- 4.0	2.7
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>															
Railway Service ...	155,750	9,480	165,230	2.1	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	- 0.5	- 3.7	2.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,430	12,740	211,170	0.9	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	4.6	1.1	- 0.4	- 1.2	1.1
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	37,140	3,200	40,340	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	- 1.3	- 4.2	4.1
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,450	4,960	161,410	3.8	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.9	2.3	3.9	- 1.3	- 6.7	3.5
Shipping Service ...	122,870	6,760	129,630	12.0	11.3	12.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	12.1	11.7	12.1	- 1.9	- 8.3	11.9
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	135,410	1,610	137,020	19.9	9.2	19.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	20.3	9.3	20.1	- 5.1	- 5.4	19.8
Harbour, River and Canal Service	25,570	510	26,080	4.1	4.5	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.3	4.9	4.3	- 0.1	- 3.7	4.2
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	160,980	2,120	163,100	17.4	8.1	17.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	17.7	8.2	17.6	- 4.3	- 5.2	17.3
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	17,770	2,890	20,660	5.3	6.4	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.5	6.9	5.7	- 1.2	- 6.1	5.6
Total, Transport, etc. ...	849,390	42,150	891,540	6.6	5.1	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	6.7	5.4	6.7	- 1.5	- 4.8	6.5
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	4.1	4.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	4.2	5.4	4.7	- 0.7	- 3.3	4.4
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance†</b> ...	176,450	96,300	272,750	2.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.7	2.2	- 0.4	- 1.5	2.1
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>															
National Government Service ...	183,340	31,460	214,800	3.9	6.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.0	7.0	4.4	- 0.7	- 4.3	4.2
Local Government Service ...	382,560	90,290	472,850	7.5	8.1	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.7	8.4	7.8	- 1.4	- 4.5	7.5
Professional Services ...	107,770	115,450	223,220	2.7	5.3	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.4	4.2	- 0.5	+ 0.1	4.1
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,300	67,170	156,470	8.6	11.2	9.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	8.9	11.9	10.2	- 1.4	- 5.6	9.9
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	192,850	314,440	507,290	7.5	13.0	10.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.7	13.6	11.3	- 0.6	- 1.2	11.1
Laundry Service ...	30,820	123,710	154,530	2.3	5.8	5.1	0.1	2.3	1.8	2.4	8.1	6.9	- 0.7	+ 0.6	6.8
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,350	19,700	30,050	3.1	4.5	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	4.8	4.3	- 0.4	- 1.8	4.2
Other Industries and Services ...	123,450	65,750	189,200	7.0	6.4	6.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	- 1.1	- 6.7	6.6
Total, Miscellaneous ...	1,120,440	827,970	1,948,410	6.3	9.2	7.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	6.5	9.9	7.9	- 0.9	- 3.0	7.7
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME†</b> ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	14,322,000	4.3	5.7	4.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	4.7	6.8	5.3	- 0.9	- 4.3†	5.0
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES†</b> ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	15,032,000	4.2	5.7	4.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	4.6	6.8	5.2	- 0.9	- 4.1†	4.8

\* The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 17th June to the numbers insured at July, 1939. In many industries there have probably been considerable changes, since that date, in the numbers insured, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc. industries and into H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show how far the percentages given would be affected by such transfers.

† Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for June, 1939, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see article on page 409 of the December, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for May and June, 1940, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1939, and are subject to revision when particulars become available as to the numbers of persons insured at July, 1940.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 17th June, 1940, differed from the figures for 20th May, 1940, by 2,000 or more :—

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased :—</b>				<b>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased—(contd) :—</b>			
Building ...	21,249	93	21,342	Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	1,839	795	2,634
Distributive Trades ...	10,512	4,255	14,767	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	2,369	262	2,631
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	12,664	15	12,679	Shipping Service ...	2,330	96	2,426
Coal Mining ...	8,170	24	8,194	Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	1,614	683	2,297
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	4,994	2,448	7,442	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	2,220	17	2,237
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service	6,987	32	7,019	Goods Transport by Road ...	2,113	15	2,128
Local Government Service ...	6,581	239	6,820	Miscellaneous Metal Industries ...	1,305	715	2,020
Cotton ...	2,485	4,270	6,755				
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	3,965	11	3,976	<b>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :—</b>			
Miscellaneous Food Industries ...	824	2,189	3,013	Tailoring ...	1,610	1,366	2,976
Hotel, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	1,526	1,278	2,804	Dress Making and Millinery ...	125	3,022	3,147
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ...	1,901	875	2,776	Linen ...	574	3,471	4,045



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 17th June, 1940 :—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	873	1,291	2,164	1,614	1,921	3,535
Eastern ...	235	423	658	457	675	1,132
Southern ...	476	662	1,138	1,186	1,442	2,628
South-Western ...	146	261	407	250	457	707
Midlands ...	143	163	306	267	341	608
North-Midlands ...	115	220	335	253	372	625
North-Eastern ...	256	427	683	655	1,119	1,774
North-Western ...	700	1,263	1,963	1,298	1,599	2,897
Northern ...	1,148	1,052	2,200	3,146	2,633	5,779
Scotland ...	1,042	1,829	2,871	1,729	2,812	4,541
Wales ...	1,108	1,296	2,404	2,062	2,057	4,119
Great Britain ...	6,242	8,887	15,129	12,917	15,428	28,345
N. Ireland ...	401	1,960	2,361	281	1,907	2,188
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	6,643	10,847	17,490	13,198	17,335	30,533

The following Table shows the numbers of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed\* at 17th June, 1940 :—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,411	1,540	2,951	1,971	2,021	3,992
Eastern ...	265	465	730	368	620	988
Southern ...	408	676	1,084	864	1,325	2,189
South-Western ...	116	236	352	195	373	568
Midlands ...	228	203	431	383	398	781
North-Midlands ...	147	239	386	238	386	624
North-Eastern ...	247	440	687	487	1,034	1,521
North-Western ...	808	1,427	2,235	1,267	1,708	2,975
Northern ...	591	1,001	1,592	1,383	2,167	3,550
Scotland ...	914	1,812	2,726	1,323	2,644	3,967
Wales ...	439	1,106	1,545	502	1,192	1,694
Special Schemes ...	—	1	1	—	6	6
Great Britain ...	5,574	9,146	14,720	8,981	13,874	22,855
N. Ireland ...	466	1,980	2,446	402	1,767	2,169
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	6,040	11,126	17,166	9,383	15,641	25,024

In the week ended 19th June, 1940, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 3,868, including 1,256 boys and 2,612 girls. Of this total, 477 were in the North-Eastern Division, 583 in the North-Western Division, 735 in the Northern Division, 427 in Scotland and 1,445 in Wales.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls, aged 14-15 years and 16-17 years, respectively, recorded as unemployed\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th June, 1940.

Industry.	Aged 14 and 15 years.		Aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	145	41	471	103
Market Gardening ...	42	66	51	57
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	38	5	57	4
<b>Total, Agricultural Scheme ...</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Mining :—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	113	7	317	14
All other Mining, etc. ...	18	19	188	20
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	63	4	123	30
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	9	37	25	83
Glass ...	21	42	56	44
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	63	181	70	196
Metal Manufacture ...	76	48	249	73
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	324	57	343	112
Other Engineering ...	99	49	124	35
<b>Total, Engineering ...</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	170	45	335	76
Other Vehicles ...	35	1	32	2
<b>Total, Vehicles ...</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	106	183	129	188
All others ...	342	299	463	325
<b>Total, Other Metal Industries ...</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>513</b>

\* These figures exclude boys and girls registering as applicants for employment but still at school. On the other hand, they include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

Industry.	Aged 14 and 15 years.		Aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Textiles :—</b>				
Cotton ...	38	88	32	124
Woolen and Worsted ...	23	107	46	198
Linen ...	78	198	388	1,151
Hosiery ...	12	138	16	254
All other Textiles ...	82	310	224	578
<b>Total, Textiles ...</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>2,305</b>
<b>Leather, Leather Goods, Fur ...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Clothing :—</b>				
Tailoring ...	68	521	78	502
Dress Making and Millinery ...	11	283	21	359
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	15	318	13	350
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	72	72	63	83
Other Clothing ...	18	81	26	110
<b>Total, Clothing ...</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,404</b>
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	69	301	123	428
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	24	318	53	724
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	—	32	6	85
All other Food and Drink ...	74	294	166	443
<b>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,680</b>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	114	63	170	128
All other Woodworking ...	121	60	218	87
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	16	140	42	224
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	132	277	192	392
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	25	107	154	341
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>957</b>
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>				
Building ...	247	21	744	31
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	65	1	200	3
<b>Total, Building and Contracting ...</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>				
Rubber ...	23	66	43	130
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	49	32	33	35
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	31	76	28	61
All Others ...	19	26	26	36
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Transport and Communication ...</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,803</b>
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>				
Professional Services ...	47	192	90	499
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	58	74	162	239
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	134	546	258	1,360
Laundry Service ...	75	463	82	555
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	33	73	31	60
All other Industries and Services ...	216	373	331	668
<b>Total, Miscellaneous ...</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>3,381</b>
<b>Total, General Scheme* ...</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>15,477</b>
<b>Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* ...</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>15,641</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund† in Great Britain :—

	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1940.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1940.	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1939.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
<b>Contributions received from :—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Employers ...	2,500,000	1,578,000	1,727,000
Employed persons ...	2,499,000	1,578,000	1,707,000
Exchequer ...	2,490,000	1,577,000	1,717,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	—	—
<b>Total Income ...</b>	<b>7,489,000</b>	<b>4,733,000</b>	<b>5,151,000</b>
<b>Benefit ...</b>	<b>1,471,000</b>	<b>1,612,000</b>	<b>2,765,000</b>
<b>Cost of Administration ...</b>	<b>413,000</b>	<b>335,000</b>	<b>477,000</b>
<b>Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...</b>	<b>191,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>298,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Payments ...</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>2,102,000</b>	<b>2,126,000</b>	<b>3,580,000</b>
<b>Debt Outstanding† ...</b>	<b>39,354,000</b>	<b>39,354,000</b>	<b>77,798,000</b>
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
<b>Contributions received from :—</b>			
Employers ...	48,000	24,000	42,000
Employed persons ...	47,000	24,000	41,000
Exchequer ...	48,000	24,000	41,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	—	—
<b>Total Income ...</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>
<b>Benefit ...</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>Cost of Administration ...</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Payments ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>

\* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries are included in these figures.

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 22 of 1940, for the period ended 31st March, 1939).

‡ Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, additional sums of £20,000,000, £3,000,000 and £37,000,000 were repaid on 31st March, 1938, 31st March, 1939, and 30th March, 1940, respectively. After each such repayment the half-yearly payment was reduced accordingly.



## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of five weeks ended 29th June, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,555,000, compared with £1,452,000 during the four weeks ended 25th May, 1940, and £2,468,000 during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1939.

As from 6th September, 1939, the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, has been extended by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939 (see article on page 360 of the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for May and June, 1940, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for June, 1939.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 189–190 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## ÉIRE.\*

THE number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 83,339 at 25th May, 1940, to 59,428 at 29th June. This decline was due, in the main, to the entry into force on 5th June, 1940, of a further Order under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to extend to an additional class of persons living in rural areas the restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance imposed, as from 6th March, 1940, by two earlier Orders referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The three Orders are due to expire simultaneously on 29th October, 1940. At 26th June, 1939, when only two Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 70,470.

## UNITED STATES.†

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of April, 1940, showed a decline of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined during the same period by 1.8 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for April, 1940, was 99.9†, as compared with 100.8§ for the previous month, and 94.1 for April, 1939.

At the end of April, 1940, 5,001,832 applications for employment were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges, an increase of 12.8 per cent. as compared with March, 1940, but a decline of 17.7 per cent. as compared with April, 1939. The increase is partly due to the re-instatement of lapsed applications which were removed from the registers prior to the end of March, 1940.

According to estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in April, 1940, was 10,255,000†, as compared with 10,301,000§ in March, 1940, and 10,854,000 in April, 1939. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in April, 1940, at 8,981,000†, as compared with 9,267,000‡ in March, 1940, and 9,595,000 in April, 1939.

These estimates and the statistics of applications for employment include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

## CANADA.||

The total number of workpeople employed at 1st June, 1940, by 12,091 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,183,210, as compared with 1,118,232 at the beginning of May. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st June, 1940, was 120.9, as compared with 114.3 at 1st May, 1940, and 113.1 at 1st June, 1939.

At the end of April, 1940, 9.6 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 254,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1940, and 13.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1939.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).—Selected decisions given by the Umpire in respect of applications for postponement of liability to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown during the month of April, 1940. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 4/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of April, 1940. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 3/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

\* Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

† Information supplied by the Department of Labour, and the Social Security Board, American Federationist, June, 1940, Washington; and The Conference Board Economic Record, 6th June, 1940, New York.

‡ Provisional figure. § Revised figure.

|| The June Employment Situation, 1940 and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 92 in the previous month and 81 in June, 1939. In these 30 new disputes about 5,100 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,100 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 5 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 35, involving 7,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at 14,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of all disputes in progress in June, 1940, in comparison with the previous month and with June, 1939 :—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	1	13	14	3,700	6,000
Other ... ..	4	17	21	3,600	8,000
Total, June, 1940 ...	5	30	35	7,300	14,000
Total, May, 1940 ...	13	92	105	35,800	91,000
Total, June, 1939 ...	21	81	102	39,300	130,000

The number and magnitude of disputes in progress in June showed a marked diminution as compared with the previous month, and were lower than in any month since September, 1934.

Causes.—Of the 30 disputes beginning in June, 8, directly involving 200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 30 disputes, directly involving 2,800 workpeople. Of these disputes, 7, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of one other dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1939.†

The following Table gives statistics relating to the disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported in the first six months of 1940, with comparative figures for 1939 :—

Industry Group.	January to June, 1940.			January to June, 1939.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	4	4,400	27,000	4	900	41,000
Coal Mining ...	179	124,500†	331,000	176	80,800†	191,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	200	1,000	7	1,100	37,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	15	1,200	4,000	6	700	8,000
Engineering ...	32	12,400	52,000	39	26,600	162,000
Shipbuilding ...	32	4,500	15,000	20	3,200	29,000
Other Metal ...	49	6,400	25,000	42	8,200	48,000
Textile ...	36	7,800	73,000	24	3,600	66,000
Clothing ...	15	4,500	14,000	13	3,100	9,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	9	4,700	12,000	5	500	6,000
Building, etc. ...	41	14,200	59,000	60	7,600	54,000
Transport ...	27	5,100	13,000	17	8,700	31,000
Other ...	30	6,000	14,000	26	4,200	26,000
Total ...	473	195,900†	640,000	439	149,200†	708,000

[None of the disputes in progress in June was of sufficient magnitude for separate publication in the usual tabular statement giving particulars of the principal disputes involving stoppages of work.]

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 91,000 in 1940, and 68,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 162,000 in 1940, and 135,000 in 1939.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st July, 1940.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ...	68%	87%
Increase since 1st June, 1940 :—		
Index points ...	+10	+6
Per cent. ...	+6*	+3*

## FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was about 6 per cent. higher than at 1st June. This was mainly due to the partial displacement of old potatoes by the new crop, at considerably higher prices, and to increases in the prices of milk, of 1d. or 2d. per quart in different districts. There was also some upward movement in the prices of eggs and of fish. The prices of the other articles of food included showed little change.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st July, 1940, as shown by the returns collected for the purpose of these statistics, with the corresponding prices at 1st June, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st July, 1940, compared with	
	1st July, 1940.	1st June, 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st June, 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. 1 3½	s. 1 3½	s. 1 2½	—	10
Thin Flank ...	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	—	25
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	1 0½	1 0½	0 9½	—	33
Thin Flank ...	0 6	0 6	0 4½	—	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	—	13
Breast ...	0 8	0 8	0 7½	—	7
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	1 0	1 0	0 10½	—	15
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon† ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 3	—	23
Fish ...	...	...	...	6	39
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea ...	2 6	2 6	2 4	—	7
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	—	47
Milk ... per quart	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½	21	14
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 4½	—	13
Salt ...	...	...	1 3½	—	22
Cheese‡ ...	1 0½	1 1	0 10	—	28
Margarine ...	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	—	12
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2	0 2	5	15
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	1 2½	0 8	0 6½	77	122

Of the average rise of 1½d. per lb., since 1st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the Budget of September, 1939.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st June, 1940, and 1st July, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September, 1939.	1st June, 1940.	1st July, 1940.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ...	Per cent. 44	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 59
Thin Flank ...	15	44	44
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	76	76
Thin Flank ...	1	24	23
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	67	67
Breast ...	14	23	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	74	74
Breast ...	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† ...	35	66	66
Fish ...	116	184	200
Flour ...	26	27	26
Bread ...	42	47	47
Tea ...	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	118	115
Milk ...	92	81	119
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	28	28
Salt ...	7	32	31
Cheese‡ ...	16	50	48
Margarine ...	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	73	82
Potatoes ...	33	67	196
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	58	68

\* A rise of 10 points on a total of 158 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about 6 per cent.; similarly, a rise of 6 points on a total of 181 for "all items" is equivalent to about 3 per cent.

† The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind was seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

‡ Mostly Canadian or New Zealand cheese, but in some districts the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st July was about 6 per cent. higher than at 1st June, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during June in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 1st July being about 1 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st July the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 1 per cent. higher than at 1st June, and about 39 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The slight upward movement in prices during June was fairly evenly distributed among the constituent groups of items covered by the enquiries, viz., men's suits and overcoats, woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, cotton materials and hosiery, and boots and shoes. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st July the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 190 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, the level of coal prices remained unaltered during June, being about 10 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas remained about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September and about 82 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, on the average. Oil, candles and matches also showed little change in price during June. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st July was about the same as at 1st June, about 16 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, changes in prices during June were relatively slight. In this group, as a whole, the average level at 1st July was about the same as at 1st June, about 17 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 110 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st July, 1940, is approximately 87 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 81 per cent. at 1st June, 1940, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or re-adjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 6 points between 1st June and 1st July is equivalent to about 3 per cent. The rise of 32 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 21 per cent. Of these 32 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches.

## SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1920 :—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940	74	77	79	78	80	81	87					

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JUNE.

## Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during June resulted in an increase estimated at about £215,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,160,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about £600 in those of 90,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	446,800	90,000	£ 21,400	£ 600
Metal ...	282,700	—	31,500	—
Building ...	632,000	—	59,000	—
Transport ...	389,700	—	56,000	—
Other ...	412,500	—	46,900	—
Total ...	2,163,700	90,000	214,800	600

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Cannock Chase, and decreases in Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose rates of wages were increased included cokemen in Durham and South Yorkshire, and ironstone miners and quarrymen in certain districts.

In the metal industries there were increases in the rates of blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen and workers employed in steel melting and rolling, mainly as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Other increases affected railway shopmen, workpeople employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade, and workers in the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham.

Building trade operatives in England and Wales and Northern Ireland received an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included journeymen employed by electrical contractors in Scotland and asphalt workers.

In the transport group the principal increase affected railway employees, who received a flat-rate advance amounting to 3s. a week.

In other industry groups there were increases in the wages of workpeople employed in printing ink and roller manufacture, carpet manufacture, flour milling, and packing-case making in Liverpool and Scotland. There were also increases affecting furniture trade operatives in some districts, gas workers, manual workers employed by a number of local authorities and workers employed in cinema theatres in various districts. The minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards, including those for the jute, tobacco, paper box, paper bag and laundry trades and the baking trade in Scotland, were also increased.

In addition to those workpeople, particulars of whose changes in wages are included in the statistics, agricultural workers in all districts in England and Wales received substantial increases in wages as the result of the introduction of a national minimum wage of 48s. a week for ordinary adult male workers.

Of the estimated total increase of £214,800 a week, about £20,600 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £107,800 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £59,500 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £12,000 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £20 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £74,380 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

The whole of the decrease of £600 was due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry as shown by the district ascertainment.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1940.†

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the six completed months of 1940, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Coal Mining ...	786,700	£ 195,650
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	48,000	8,750
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	262,400	46,150
Iron and Steel ...	140,500	49,350
Engineering† ...	1,012,000	227,800
Shipbuilding ...	139,200	33,050
Other Metal ...	313,500	55,750
Textile ...	802,800	152,550
Clothing ...	357,900	44,950
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	185,500	25,050
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	104,500	15,900
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	54,900	10,200
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	954,800	159,350
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	154,200	30,450
Transport† ...	724,100	258,750
Public Administration Services ...	137,200	19,950
Other ...	418,600	73,300
Total ...	6,596,800	1,406,950

In the corresponding six months of 1939, there were net increases of £133,120 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,295,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £31,860 in those of 320,850 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

The changes in normal weekly hours of labour reported as having come into operation during June affected agricultural workers in certain districts in England and Wales.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	England and Wales	30 June	Male workers ...	Increases ranging from 5s. to 14s. a week, in different districts, in the minimum rates of wages of ordinary adult male workers, with corresponding increases for special classes of workers and for workers under 21 years of age.§
			Female workers ...	Increases ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. in hourly rates and from 4s. to 7s. in weekly rates (except in Norfolk where the hourly rate remained unchanged).
	Northern Ireland ...	24 June	Male workers other than casuals ...	Minimum rates fixed¶ for a week of 50 hours for those employed in market gardening or nursery grounds and of 54 hours for all other workers. Rates after change: 16s. or 17s. at 16 and under 17 years increasing to 29s. to 35s. at 21 years and over according to district.
			Male casual workers ...	Minimum daily and hourly rates fixed.¶ Rates after change: daily—2s. 8d. or 2s. 10d. at 16 and under 17 increasing to 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. at 21 years and over according to district; hourly—4d. at 16 and under 17 increasing to 6d. to 8d. at 21 years and over according to district.
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 10·67 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 61·71 per cent. above the basis rates.**
	Durham ...			Increase of 1·37 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 71·37 per cent. above the basis rates.**
	South Yorkshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates.††
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 40·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 37 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.††

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in June had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1940.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940, following upon the introduction by the Agricultural Wages Board of a national minimum wage of not less than 48s. a week for ordinary male labourers in England and Wales (see articles on page 158 of the June issue of this GAZETTE and on page 188 of this issue). In the case of Cumberland and Westmorland, Derby, Lincolnshire (Holland division) and Middlesex (for summer period) the Orders provide for a minimum wage of 50s. a week for ordinary adult male workers instead of 48s.

|| In the case of Essex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Anglesey and Caernarvonshire, Carmarthenshire and Denbighshire and Flintshire weekly rates were substituted for the hourly rates previously in operation.

¶ The rates were fixed under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1939.

\*\* Flat rate advances remained unchanged at 1s. 11d. a shift for workers 18 years and over and 11d. a shift for those under 18 years.

†† Flat rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and for surface workers 22 years and over, and 1s. 2½d. a shift for workers under those ages. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. a shift (plus 2s. 5d. a shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. a shift.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i> )
Coal Mining — <i>cont.</i>	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1·21 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 3·54 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 1·64 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46·07 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Leicestershire ...		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 89 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cannock Chase ...			Increase of 0·87 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 62·09 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 1·06 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 54·99 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 52·99 per cent. for all other workers.
	Scotland ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries.¶ <i>Decrease of 0·54 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 123·77 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g. enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.**</i>
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham†† ...	1 June	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 59 per cent. above the basis rates.
	South Yorkshire ...	15 June		New minimum base rate adopted for adults of 6s. a shift.
		1 June		Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates.‡‡
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	3 June	Ironstone miners ...	Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Cumberland...	24 June	Workpeople employed in and about iron-ore mines.	Increase§§ in war bonus of 1d. (10d. to 11d.) a shift for those 18 years and over and of ½d. (5d. to 5½d.) a shift for those under 18 years.
	North Lincolnshire	5 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 12·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift to adults and of 4d. a shift to boys and youths granted in November, 1939; in addition flat-rate advances granted of 0·8d. a shift to adults and of 0·4d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
		2 June		Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Corby ...	2 June	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district	1st pay day in June.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 10·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift to adults and of 4d. a shift to youths granted in November, 1939; in addition flat-rate advances granted of 2·4d. a shift to adults and of 1·2d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	2 June		Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay in June.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	
	South and West Durham.	3 June	Limestone quarrymen ...	Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	West Cumberland ...	3 June	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 8½d. a shift for those 18 years and over and of 4d. a shift for those under 18 years, as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	Northumberland and Durham.	1 June	Freestone quarrymen ...	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen, 1s. 8½d. an hour; quarrymen and grindstone turners, 1s. 8d.; crane drivers, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Aberdeen and Kemnay.	22 June	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase of ½d. an hour for timeworkers and of 6d. a ton on the making price of setts.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 June	Pennant stone quarry workers ...	Increase of 1d. an hour for adult workers and for youths 18 to 21 years, and of ½d. an hour for boys under 18 years.
Refractory Brick, etc. Manufacture.	Scotland    ...	1st full pay in June.	Men and boys ...	Further war addition granted, for a full normal working week of 48 hours, of 3s. 6d. to those 21 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. to those under 21.
			Women and girls ...	Further war addition granted, for a full normal working week of 48 hours, of 2s. to those 18 years and over and of 1s. 6d. to those under 18.
Glass Manufacture.	Certain districts in England and Scotland.¶¶	1st pay day in June.	Flint glass cutters ...	Increase§§ of 1s. a week. Minimum rate after change for men 22 years and over, 60s.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	15 Mar.***	Workpeople employed in the printing ink and roller making industry.	War bonus granted of 4s. a week to men, of 3s. to women and of 2s. to boys and girls.
Pig-Iron Manufacture, and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	2 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Tees-side ...	2 June	Cokemen and by-product workers	
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 4·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and flat-rate advances increased by 7½d. (8d. to 1s. 3½d.) a shift for adults and by 3½d. (4d. to 7½d.) a shift for boys and youths; in addition further flat-rate advances granted of 2·4d. a shift to adults and of 1·2d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	North Lincolnshire	5 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 12·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift to adults and of 4d. a shift to boys and youths granted in November, 1939; in addition flat-rate advances granted of 0·8d. a shift to adults, and of 0·4d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
		2 June		Flat-rate increase§§ of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.

\* Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 2d. a shift for all workers 21 years and over and for workers 18 years and over at the coal face, and 1s. 0½d. a shift for other workers.

† Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2½d. a shift for those under 21 years, and 1s. 11d. a shift for surface workers 21 years and over and 11½d. a shift for those under 21 years.

‡ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 1s. 8d. a shift for workers 18 years and over and 10d. a shift for other workers.

§ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2½d. a day for other workers.

|| Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2½d. a day for other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. a shift (plus 2s. 5d. a shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. a shift.

¶ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over, and 1s. 2½d. a day for other workers. A lower percentage of 82 is payable at two collieries.

\*\* Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for male workers 18 years and over and 1s. 2½d. a shift for other male workers, with proportionate advances for female workers.

†† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

‡‡ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for those 22 years and over, and 1s. 2½d. a shift for other workers. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. a shift (plus 2s. 5d. a shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. a shift.

§§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

||| This increase affected firms who are members of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries.

¶¶ Including Barnsley, Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Manchester and Sheffield.

\*\*\* The war bonus was agreed upon in May, with retrospective payment as from the date shown.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig-Iron Manufacture, and Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in June.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate increase* of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	2 June	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase of 10·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift to adults and of 4d. a shift to boys and youths granted in November, 1939; in addition flat-rate advances granted of 2·4d. a shift to adults and of 1·2d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	Corby ... ..			
	West of Scotland ...	2 June†	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate increase* of 0·8d. a shift for adults and of a proportional amount for youths.
	Great Britain§ ...	30 June†		
	...	2 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Flat-rate increase* of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	North-East Coast Area.	2 June	Iron puddlers and millmen ... Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc. employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years.	Flat-rate increase* of 1·4d. a shift for adults and of 0·7d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	29 April	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase of 7·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates; in addition flat-rate advances granted of 2·4d. a shift to adults and of 1·2d. a shift to boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	...	30 June		
	West of Scotland ...	27 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).	2 June	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producermen, engine-men, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.	2 June	Roll turners employed in steel works	Base rates increased by 2s. a week and further increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 67·5 per cent. above the basis rates.
	...		Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:—	
	...		Adult workers ... ..	
	South-West Wales ...		Youths 18 and under 21 years	
Steel Sheet Rolling and Galvanising.¶	Great Britain	3 June	All workpeople ... ..	Increase of 3·75 per cent. on basis rates for those with base rates of 20s. a week, and varying with the basis rates to 2·5 per cent. for those with base rates of 43s. and over a week, making wages 117·5 per cent. above the basis rates for those with base rates of 20s. a week, and varying inversely with the basis rates to 106·66 per cent. for those with base rates of 30s., 65·41 per cent. for those with base rates of 40s. and 40 per cent. for those with base rates of 54s. and over a week; in addition a flat-rate advance of 1·6d. a shift granted as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	...	17 June	Adults ... ..	Increase of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 92·08 per cent. above the basis rates; in addition a flat-rate advance of 0·8d. a shift granted as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	...	...	Boys and youths ... ..	Increase of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 55·83 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an ex-gratia bonus of 3d. a shift previously paid); in addition a flat-rate advance of 0·8d. a shift granted as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	...	...	...	Increase of 7·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 95 per cent. above the basis rates.
Engineering	Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Otley and Wakefield.	Pay period beginning 20 May.	Skilled engineers, patternmakers, etc.	Increase of 5 to 15 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 100 per cent. above the basis rates for those with base rates of 40s. and over a week, and varying inversely with the basis rates to 110 per cent. for those with base rates of 30s. and under 31s. a week; in addition a flat-rate advance granted of 1·6d. a shift as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 30s. a week, plus 110 per cent., plus 1·6d. a shift; i.e., 63s. 9d. a week.
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (other than the Great Central Section of the L.N.E.R.).	3 June	Railway workshop staff employed by main line companies.	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates making wages 100 per cent. above the basis rates; in addition a flat-rate advance granted of 0·8d. a shift as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.	Great Britain ...	10 June	Male workers employed as polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers (who are also bronzers) and dippers and annealers.	Increase of 1s. a week in the basic rates. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus in each case a bonus of 27s. for timeworkers.
	...	...	Other male workers ... ..	Increase of 3s. a week for men, of 1s. 10d. a week for women, of 1s. 3d. a week for boys and girls 18 and under 21 years, and of 8d. a week for boys and girls under 18 years.
	...	...	Female workers ... ..	Increase in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts¶ of 3s. a week.
	...	...	...	Increase in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts¶ of ½d. an hour. (Piecework basis time rate to continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.)
	...	...	...	Increase in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts¶ of ¾d. an hour.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1 June—in most cases this was 2 June.

‡ This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1 July—in most cases this was 30 June.

§ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.

¶ Excluding the process of annealing.

Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Gold and Silver	Birmingham ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades.	Further war bonus of 5 per cent. granted on wages operating at 1st September, 1939, making wages 10 per cent. above those rates.
Musical Instrument Making.	London and St. Albans.	1st pay day in June.	Military and orchestral musical instrument makers.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for skilled men: Section 1—brass construction—Class A, 1s. 9d.; Section 2—wood wind workers—Class A, 1s. 9d.; Section 3—polishers and finishers—Class A, 1s. 7d.; improvers, sections 1 and 2, first year, 1s. 3d.; second year, 1s. 5d.; section 3, first year, 1s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; second year, 1s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Typefoundry	London ...	28 June	Workpeople employed in type-foundries.	Increase* of 1s. a week for male workers and of 6d. a week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 90s.; engineers and justifiers, 82s.; rubbers, 65s.; other workers, 70s.; females, 35s.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Rossendale Valley (certain firms).	30 June	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry (pressed felt).	Increase* of 6d. a week. Rate after change for adult male timeworkers, 63s. 7d.
Linen Weaving	Northern Ireland ...	24 June	Workpeople employed in the weaving department of the linen industry.	Further increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. making wages 15 per cent. above the rates in operation prior to 4th December, 1939.
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	15 June	Male workers (except hessian weavers). Female workers (except hessian weavers in the districts mentioned below). Hessian weavers (females employed in the Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport areas, and males employed in all districts).	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 10d. a week for tenters 21 years and over, of 2s. 3d. for loom under-tenters 23 and over and of 9d. to 2s. 2d. (according to age) for other workers.† Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. a week for spinners, of 1s. 5d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years and over, of 1s. 10d. for spinning shifting mistresses, of 9d. to 1s. 4d. for other workers and increase in the piecework basis time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour.† Increases in general minimum piece rates of approximately 5 per cent., and in general minimum and guaranteed time rates of 9d. to 2s. 2d. a week for male workers, and of 9d. to 1s. 4d. for female workers.†
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	Increase* of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 70 and 80 per cent. above the basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ...	24 June	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased* from 16s. to 17s. in the £.
	Leicester and Loughborough.	24 June	Female workers ...	Increase* of 1s. 1d. a week for those 18 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10d. for those under 18. Minimum weekly rate after change at 20 years and over, 36s. 9d.
Laundering	Great Britain ...	28 June	Men and boys ... Women and girls:— Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Increases† in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. an hour. Rates after change: 4d. at under 15 years increasing to 1s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 21 and over. Increases† in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15 years increasing to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20 and over. Increases† in guaranteed time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15 years increasing to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20 and over. Increases† in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for male workers, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for female workers, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
Baking	Scotland ...	1 June	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase* of 6d., 9d., or 1s. according to weekly wages. General minimum time rates after change for adults: foremen, 76s. 6d. to 92s.; charge hands, 58s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; ovenmen, 68s. to 77s.; dough-makers, 65s. 6d. to 75s.; journeymen bakers, 64s. 6d. to 72s.; roundsmen, 59s. 6d. to 72s.; other men, 53s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.; forewomen, 40s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; charge-hands, 37s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; confectioners, oatcake bakers, hot plate workers, table workers, etc., 38s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; other women, 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.†
	Ayrshire ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: journeymen—Ayr and Kilmarnock co-operative societies, 75s. a week of 45 hours, other co-operative societies and private traders, 74s. a week of 47 hours.
Flour Milling	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period following 10 June.	Men and youths (except those in class "A" mills and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries):— Men ... Youths employed in the mill and warehouse. Road transport workers employed in the flour milling industry.	Increase of 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week according to class of mill. Rates after change (including war supplement granted in January, 1940): first roller men, 64s. to 80s.; general labourers, 52s. to 64s. Increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week according to age of worker and class of mill. Adoption of scale of weekly rates according to class of mill and grade of town, as follows:—drivers of mechanical vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity, 56s. to 68s., over 2 tons carrying capacity and up to and including 12 tons gross laden weight, 63s. to 75s. 6d., over 12 tons gross laden weight, 68s. to 80s. 6d.; mates (all grades) according to class of mill, 55s. to 67s.; horse carmen (all classes) according to grade, pair horse, 58s. to 68s., single horse, 55s. to 64s.
Tobacco	Great Britain ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade.	Increases* in minimum time rates of 9d. a week for men, of 6d. for women and juveniles with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Mill-sawing	Liverpool ...	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills and packing case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Manchester, Salford and district and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Preston ...	1 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills and building trade shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Manchester, Salford and Bolton and district.	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 9d.).

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in January, 1940, in anticipation of the Trade Board Order (see page 64 of the February issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ The rates for Cornwall and North of Scotland are  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour below these rates.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ... Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	1 June 8 Apr.*	Packing case makers ... Packing case makers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	Various towns in England and Wales †	1 June	Furniture trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: Peterborough, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Ipswich, spindle hands, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., other classes, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Sheffield, carpet fitters, 1s. 7d., other classes, 1s. 9d.; other districts, 1s. 9d.
	Manchester and district. ‡	1 June	Furniture trade operatives, mattress makers and glass workers.	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for women polishers and upholstresses and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women polishers and upholstresses, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glassworkers—bevelers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 9d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 10d.; fitters, 1s. 7d.; packers, 1s. 6d.
Paper Box Making.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in the paper box trade.	Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 6d. to 2s. a week for males, of 6d. or 1s. for females and of 2s. and 1s. in the piecework basis time rates for males and females respectively.
Paper Bag Making.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in the paper bag trade.	Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 6d. to 2s. a week for males, of 6d. or 1s. for females and of 1s. in the piecework basis time rate for females.
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 June	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers and plumbers, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; painters, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; marble polishers, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; french polishers, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for labourers.
			Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change; within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—derrick drivers, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plus height-money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers and loco. drivers, 1s. 8d.; portable and stationary engine drivers (steam, petrol or electric winches and pumps), 1s. 7d.; boiler attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 9d.; rope runners, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less.
	London ...	1 June	Glaziers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Various other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead districts).	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 9d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A2, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3d.; B, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. 6d., 1s. 2d.; B3, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C, 1s. 5d., 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts.	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 11d. plus 2s. a week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plus 2s. a week "tool money"; plasterers, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 11d.; asphalters, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; marble polishers, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; potmen and scaffolders, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Certain towns in Northern Ireland. ¶	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change at Belfast: plumbers, 1s. 11d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 10d.; hodsmen and scaffolders, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland ...	1 June	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rate after change, 1s. 7d. plus 2d. an hour war bonus.
Asphalt	Great Britain ...	1 June	Asphalt workers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for London include: spreaders, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; potmen, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	London and district	1 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: crane drivers, 1s. 7d.; charge hands on machines, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.; night gangs, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Gas Undertakings	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay day following 24 June.	Gasworkers, 18 years of age and over, whose wages are governed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry.	Bonus of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour granted to dayworkers and of 6d. a shift to shiftworkers, with proportional amounts to pieceworkers.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Northern Area. **	1st full pay in June.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rate after change for general labourers, 1s. 3d. an hour.
Railway Service	Great Britain ...	3 June	Conciliation grades ...	Special war advance increased by 3s. a week (4s. to 7s.) for men 20 years and over, by 1s. 6d. (2s. to 3s. 6d.) for youths, by 2s. 3d. (3s. to 5s. 3d.) for women, and by 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.) for girls.
			Salaried staff and staff paid on a salary equivalent basis.	Special war advance increased by £8 per annum (£10 to £18) for men, by £4 (£5 to £9) for youths, by 2s. 3d. a week (3s. to 5s. 3d.) for women and by 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.) for girls.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain. ††	1 Apr. ††	Coal tippers, teamers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Special war allowance of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted, making payments on tariffs and incidentals 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those in operation prior to 1914, together with an increase in the minimum weekly wage on a national basis to 62s. 6d. a week.

\* This increase took effect under an Industrial Court Award dated 6 June, 1940, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† The towns include Barrow-in-Furness, Chester, Derby, Fenton, Hanley, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Peterborough, Rochdale, St. Helens, Sheffield, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent and Warrington.

‡ Including Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Eccles, Flixton, Glossop, Heywood, Irlam, Oldham, Radcliffe, Sale, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Urmston and Wigan.

§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

|| For wage purposes the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades, but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available. Generally speaking the largest towns have been allocated to the highest-paid grades, while small country towns and rural areas are allocated to the lowest-paid. Remaining localities have been classified to the intermediate grades.

¶ Including Belfast, Bangor, Lurgan, Lisburn, Newtownards, Holywood, Ballymena, Larne, Londonderry, Aldergrove, Banbridge, Dromore and Ballykinlar Camp.

\*\* The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Northern District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

†† This increase was made retrospective to the date shown and applied to the principal coal-exporting centres including those on the North-East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland and the Bristol Channel. At certain North-East Coast Ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 112 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. quoted, and higher percentages are also paid at certain docks at Bristol Channel Ports.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.*	1st full pay week in Apr.†	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 2s. a week for men and 1s. for women in the wages of general classes, of 2s. for transport workers, and of ½d. an hour for road labourers, semi-skilled road workers and paviors and masons. Scheduled rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 59s. 8d.; Zone A (2), 57s. 9d.; Zone B, 55s. 9d.; Zone C, 53s. 10d.; Zone D, 49s. 11d.; Zone E, 46s.
	Certain Authorities in the West Midlands Area.*	15 May		Increases of 3s. a week for men, of proportional amounts for boys and youths, and of ½d. an hour for women. Minimum rates after change for Grade 1 occupations (e.g. labourers): Zone A1, 60s. 8d.; Zone A2, 59s. 2½d.; Zone B1, 56s. 2d.; Zone B2, 53s. 3½d.; Zone B3, 50s. 3½d.; Zone C1, 46s. 4½d.; Zone C2, 42s. 5½d.
	Certain Authorities in the London Area.*	Pay day for week within which 1 June falls.		Cost-of-living bonus granted of 3s. a week to men and full-time women, of ½d. an hour to part-time women, of 1s. 6d. a week to youths and girls up to 18 years and of 2s. 6d. to youths and girls between 18 and 21 years. Standard weekly rates after change include: Grade A occupations (scavengers, park keepers, etc.), 63s.; Grade B (labourers, dust collectors, etc.), 66s.; plus in each case a bonus of 3s. a week.
	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*	5 June		New grading scheme adopted resulting in increases of various amounts in some districts. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1, 60s.; Grade 2, 56s.; Grade 3, 52s.; Grade 4, 48s.
Rubber Reclamation.	Great Britain ...	17 June	Workpeople employed in the rubber reclamation trade.	New grading scheme adopted resulting in increases of various amounts in some districts and general increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1, 10½d. an hour; Grade 2, 10d.; Grade 3, 9½d.; Grade 4, 8½d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	20 June	Men ...	Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1d. an hour for males and of ½d. to ¾d. for females. Minimum time rates after change at 21 and over: men 1s. 1d.; women 7½d.†
			Women ...	Increase in the general minimum time rate of ½d. an hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.) and of ½d. in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d.)†
			Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served 5 years' apprenticeship.	Increase of ½d. an hour for those 21 years and over, of ¼d. for those 18 and under 19 and of ¼d. for other workers.†
			Other male workers except indentured apprentices.	Increase in the general minimum time rates of ½d. or ¼d. an hour and of ½d. in the piecework basis time rates.†
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	3 June	Female workers ...	Increase in the minimum piece rates from 16 to 12½ per cent. below the list.†
	Midland Counties ...	3 June	Apprentices ...	Increases proportional to the above.†
	Various districts in England.	3 June	Skip and basket makers ...	Increases of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 107½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
	Lincoln ...	17 June	Timeworkers ...	Increases of 1d. an hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.).
Entertainments	Various districts in England.	3 June	Pieceworkers ...	Increases of 7½ per cent. in percentage additions paid on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto).
			Workers employed in cinema theatres.	War bonus granted of 7½ per cent. on weekly rates of wages.
			Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 63s. to 90s., others, 30s. to 60s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 42s. 6d. or 45s., between 20 and 21, 32s. 6d. or 37s. 6d., under 20 years, 25s. or 30s.; cashiers, 20s. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants, 17s. 6d. to 23s.
			Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 62s. 6d. to 105s., others, 26s. to 72s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists—21 years of age and over, 40s. to 50s., under 21 years, 15s. to 40s.; cashiers, 20s. to 36s.; usherettes, 18s. to 26s.
Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.	War bonus granted of 7½ per cent. to those receiving the agreed minimum weekly rates in operation as at 2nd September, 1939, and of 5 per cent. to those in receipt of wages in excess of these rates.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Agriculture	Durham ...	30 June	Ordinary adult male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 60 in lieu of 50 hours previously fixed.††
	Cumberland and Westmorland.	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 51 in lieu of 54 and 48 previously fixed for summer and winter respectively.††
	Lancashire ...	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 51 in lieu of 50 and 58 previously fixed for the Southern Area and Rest of the County respectively.††
	Leicestershire and Rutland.	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 54 and 50 in lieu of 54 and 52 for Leicestershire and 54 and 48 for Rutland in summer and winter respectively.††
	Hertfordshire ...	30 June	Ordinary male workers and female workers.	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 and 48 in summer and winter respectively in lieu of 48 previously fixed.††
	Gloucestershire ...	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 52 and 48 in lieu of 50 and 48 previously fixed for summer and winter respectively.††
	Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery.	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 52 and 50 in lieu of 50 and 48 previously fixed for summer and winter respectively.††
	Glamorganshire ...	30 June	Ordinary male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 54 and 48 in lieu of 52 and 48 previously fixed for summer and winter respectively.††

\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area concerned.

† This increase was the result of a decision of the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council on 15 June, 1940, and was retrospective to the date shown.

†† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

|| Including Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Bradford, Bristol, Leicester, Exeter, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Paignton and Plymouth. In some cases the date of change was 10th or 24th June.

¶ The principal towns affected include Barnet, Bedford, Cambridge, Ely, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kettering, Luton, Northampton, Peterborough, Rushden, St. Albans, Watford, Wellingborough and Wisbech.

\*\* These increases, which affected mainly workpeople employed by members of the British Cotton Waste Association, were put into effect voluntarily in anticipation of the Trade Board Order.

††† These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE numbers of workpeople, other than seamen\*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in May, 1940, and June, 1940, were 227 and 212 respectively, as compared with 166† in May, 1939, and 190† in June, 1939.

	May, 1940.	June, 1940.		May, 1940.	June, 1940.
<b>MINES AND QUARRIES.†</b>			<b>Factories—continued.</b>		
Under Coal Mines Acts:—			Rubber Trades ...	1	...
Underground ...	87	79	Gas Works ...	2	1
Surface ...	7	8	Electrical Stations ...	2	1
Metalliferous Mines ...	1	...	Other Industries ...	2	1
Quarries ...	5	2			
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES ...</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.</b>		
<b>Factories.</b>			Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	5	7
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	3	4	Building Operations ...	28	20
Chemicals, Oils, etc. ...	4	7	Works of Engineering Construction ...	3	5
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	...	3	Warehouses ...	...	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	11	9	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	6	15	<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>		
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Mfrs. ...	5	3	Brakesmen, Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Motor-men ...	...	1
Shipbuilding ...	9	6	Firemen ...	2	...
Other Metal Trades ...	1	1	Guards (Passenger) ...	...	1
Cotton ...	2	1	Labourers ...	1	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	1	Mechanics ...	1	1
Other Textile Mfrs. ...	...	2	Permanent Way Men ...	5	10
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2	...	Porters ...	2	3
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	...	Shunters ...	7	1
Food and Drink ...	4	6	Other Grades ...	13	6
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4	2	Contractors' Servants ...	...	...
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1	3	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>
			<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>212</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE Table below shows the number of cases§ and deaths§ in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926:—

<b>I. Cases.</b>		<b>I. Cases—continued.</b>	
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>		<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).</b>	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch... ..	9
White and Red Lead Works ...	1	Tar ... ..	2
Pottery ... ..	1	Oil ... ..	3
Shipbuilding ... ..	1	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>14</b>
Paint used in Other Industries... ..	1		
Painting of Buildings ...	1	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5</b>	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	1
<b>OTHER POISONING.</b>		Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Mercurial ... ..	1	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Aniline ... ..	1	Chromium Plating ...	10
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2</b>	Other Industries ...	3
<b>ANTHRAX.</b>		<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>15</b>
Wool... ..	...	<b>Total, Cases ...</b>	<b>38</b>
Handling of Horsehair ...	...		
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1	<b>II. Deaths.</b>	
Other Industries ...	1	ANTHRAX.    ...	1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total, Deaths ...</b>	<b>1</b>

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

## Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.M. (1), dated 7th June, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

## Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (37), dated 11th June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers.

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.  
† The totals previously published for May and June, 1939, have been revised. The figures given include, for mines and quarries, accidents in the 5 weeks ended 3rd June and in the 4 weeks ended 1st July, 1939.  
‡ For mines and quarries the figures for May cover the 5 weeks ended 1st June, 1940, and those for June cover the 4 weeks ended 29th June, 1940.  
§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.  
|| Viz., from anthrax in "other industries," i.e. other than wool, handling of horsehair, handling and sorting of hides and skins.

## Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.W. (28), dated 14th June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 14th August, 1940.

## Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D. (15), dated 21st June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

## Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal RU (7), dated 2nd July, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

## Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.S. (N.21), dated 8th June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and overtime provisions for male and female workers.

## Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.37), dated 10th June, 1940, relating to holidays with pay.

## Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.16), dated 11th June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and overtime provisions for male and female workers.

## Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I. Bk. (N.2), dated 21st June, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

## Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.R. (5), dated 10th June, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 17th June, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Order R.R. (6), dated 10th June, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 17th June, 1940, as the date from which the Direction became effective.

## Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M. (55), dated 14th June, 1940, confirming the variations of certain minimum rates of wages and specifying 20th June, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

## Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W. (32), and (33), dated 20th June, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 28th June, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order I. (34), dated 22nd June, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers and specifying 1st July, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Order R.B.S. (16), dated 22nd June, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 1st July, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Order R.B.S. (17), dated 22nd June, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 1st July, 1940, as the date from which the Direction became effective.

## INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

**SKILLED LABOURERS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed a basic rate of 48s. a week for skilled labourers engaged in the use of the oxy-acetylene hand metal cutter on certain work. The Court awarded the following basic rates of pay for skilled labourers employed on the work in question:—

With less than six months' service on such work ...	36s. a week
With six months and less than twelve months ...	40s. " "
With twelve months and over ...	44s. " "

The industrial bonus, at present 27s. a week, is payable in addition.—Award No. 1757; dated 14th June, 1940.

**SLAUGHTERMEN AND OTHERS: LEEDS ABATTOIRS.**—The Court were asked to determine the wages and working conditions to be applied to all employees of the slaughtering contractors engaged at the Leeds abattoirs. The Court awarded that the rates to be paid for beasts, boars and sows should be 4s. 6d. per head (kosher cut beasts, 5s. 6d.), sheep and lambs, 1s., calves, from 1s. to 2s. 6d., pigs, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d. according to weight. The Award also set out in detail the working conditions to be observed.—Award No. 1758; dated 21st June, 1940.

## SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

**OAKWOOD TOMATO FARM AND SPRINGSIDE NURSERY, SCOTLAND.**—Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator in the matter of a difference which had arisen between the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers arising out of a claim for wartime increases to workers employed at Oakwood Tomato Farm and Springside Nursery.

Mr. Stewart's Award, issued on 19th June, provided for the increases claimed by the Union.



## EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE).

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

## (A).—AVOIDANCE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

## (B).—HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

AN Order in Council\* was made by His Majesty on 10th July, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, providing, *inter alia*, for the addition of the following new Regulations 58AA and 58AB to the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939:—

\* \* \*

6. After Regulation fifty-eight A of the principal Regulations† the following Regulations shall be inserted:—

*Avoidance of Strikes and Lockouts.*

58AA—(1) With a view to preventing work being interrupted by trade disputes, the Minister of Labour and National Service may by order make provision—

(a) for establishing a tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes, and for regulating the procedure of the tribunal;

(b) for prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order, a strike or lockout in connection with any trade dispute;

(c) for requiring employers to observe such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the order to be, or to be not less favourable than, the recognised terms and conditions;

(d) for recording departures from any rule, practice or custom in respect of the employment, non-employment, conditions of employment, hours of work or working conditions of any persons;

(e) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Minister thinks it expedient for the purpose of the order to provide.

(2) the Arbitration Acts, 1889 to 1934, shall not apply to any reference under any such order.

(3) Nothing in any such order shall affect the power to refer trade disputes or other matters for settlement or advice under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or affect the operation of any enactment which requires or authorises any trade dispute or other matter to be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement or advice.

(4) In this Regulation the expression "trade dispute" has the same meaning as in the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

(5) This Regulation shall, in its application to Northern Ireland, have effect as if for the reference to the Minister of Labour and National Service there were substituted a reference to the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

*Power to amend directions under Acts relating to holidays with pay.*

58AB.—(1) The appropriate Minister within the meaning of the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, may by order make provision in relation to any direction given under section one of that Act—

(a) for the amendment by the order of any provisions of the direction which require the holidays to be allowed in pursuance thereof to be allowed on consecutive days;

(b) in the case of a direction which contains provisions for the allowing of holidays at times in the year nineteen hundred and forty, or within a period ending in that year, for postponing the times or extending the period at or within which the holidays to be allowed under those provisions are to be allowed:

Provided that no such time or period as is mentioned in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph shall be postponed or extended so as to expire later than—

(i) in the case if a direction given by a Trade Board or by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-one; or

(ii) in the case of a direction given by an Agricultural Wages Committee, the thirty-first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-one.

(2) An order made under this Regulation in relation to any such direction as aforesaid may provide that the direction shall have effect subject to any amendments which appear to the appropriate Minister to be requisite in consequence of any provision made by the order under the powers conferred by the preceding paragraph.

The power to amend a direction conferred by this paragraph shall be limited to the making, by way of amendment, of such provision as could have been validly made by the direction:

Provided that the proviso to subsection (2) of section one of the said Act, so far as it relates to the allowing of holidays for periods exceeding in the aggregate one week in any period of twelve months, shall not have effect in relation to the power to amend a direction conferred by this paragraph.

(3) This Regulation shall, in its application to Northern Ireland, have effect subject to the following modifications—

(a) for the references to the appropriate Minister within the meaning of the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, there shall be substituted references to the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland; and

(b) for the references to section one of the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, there shall be substituted references to section one of the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland) 1938.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1217. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† The Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

## DOCK LABOUR (COMPULSORY REGISTRATION).

The Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order, 1940,\* dated June 18, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939†, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

2. Where, as respects any port, an approved Port Registration Scheme is in force the following provisions shall have effect—

(a) an employer engaged in work to which the Scheme applies shall not seek to engage or engage any worker for work to which the Scheme applies otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme; and

(b) a worker seeking to engage for work to which the Scheme applies shall obtain his employment in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme and not otherwise.

3. The Port Registration Committee or other body responsible for the administration of a Port Registration Scheme shall comply with such directions relating to the Scheme or the administration thereof as may from time to time be given by the Minister.

4. In this Order the expression "Port Registration Scheme" means a scheme which has for its object the regularising of port employment by maintaining registers of port transport workers and their employers, providing suitable places for the engagement of such workers and confining employment as far as possible to men registered under the Scheme, and in relation to any such Scheme the expression "approved" means instituted or approved by the Minister for the purposes of this Order.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this eighteenth day of June, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS,

Secretary of the

Ministry of Labour and National Service.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

## The Defence (August Bank Holiday) Regulations, 1940.‡

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of July, 1940.

His Majesty, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Defence (August Bank Holiday) Regulations, 1940.

2. Monday, the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty, shall not, in any part of the United Kingdom, be a bank holiday under the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, or a public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875, section eight of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, or the Revenue Offices (Scotland) Holidays Act, 1880:

Provided that the said day shall be deemed to be a bank holiday throughout the United Kingdom for the purposes of—

(a) sections one to three of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, in so far as they relate to any bill of exchange or promissory note or the making of any payment, not being a bill or note payable at sight or on demand or a payment in respect of any such bill or note;

(b) paragraph (1) of section fourteen of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882; and

(c) such of the provisions of any enactment or other instrument, or of any agreement (whether oral or in writing), as relate to the payment of wages for work done on a bank holiday.

RUPERT B. HOWORTH.

## HOLIDAY PERIODS.

The Trade Boards and Road Haulage (Holiday Period) Order, 1940,§ dated July 10, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards and Road Haulage (Holiday Period) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1013. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 781, reproduced on page 179 of the June issue of this Gazette.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1149. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1278. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).



2. Where a Trade Board or the Road Haulage Central Wages Board has, under Section 1 of the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, given a direction which contains provisions for the allowing of holidays at times in the year nineteen hundred and forty or within a period ending in that year then, notwithstanding anything contained in the directions :—

(a) the period within which any such holidays are to be allowed shall be extended until the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-one;

(b) where, under the provisions of this Order, the period in which a worker takes his holiday is a period beginning at any time on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-one, any provision in the directions that the number of days' holiday shall not, in any period of twelve months commencing on the 1st January, exceed in the aggregate the period constituting the worker's normal working week shall not apply during the year nineteen hundred and forty-one; and

(c) for the purpose of any provisions in the directions whereby the duration of any holiday is calculated by reference to the age of any worker, the date to which regard is to be had for the purpose of determining that age shall be the last day of the period as fixed in the directions as the period within which an employer has to allow a holiday to his workers.

3. Any direction given under Section 1 of the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, as respects workers whose rates of wages are fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, or the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, which contains provisions requiring holidays to be allowed in pursuance thereof to be allowed on consecutive days shall be amended as follows, that is to say :—Where by reason of circumstances arising out of the present emergency it is not practicable to allow the holidays to be taken in one continuous spell, the holidays may be taken in different spells, so, however, that—

(i) in the case of a person entitled to three days' holiday or less, the holiday shall be taken in one spell; and

(ii) in the case of a person entitled to more than three days' holiday, the holiday shall be taken in not more than two spells, of which one spell shall, unless by reason of the emergency such an arrangement is not practicable, immediately precede or immediately follow a weekly rest day for that person. For the purpose of this paragraph a weekly rest day means a day on which the person is not required to attend for work.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this tenth day of July, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
*Secretary of the Ministry of Labour  
and National Service.*

## REGISTRATION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PERSONS.

**The Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (No. 1) Order, 1940,\* dated 8th July, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.**

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939†, hereby makes the following Order.

1. This Order may be cited as the Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (No. 1) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 14th July, 1940.

2. Every person to whom this Order applies shall register particulars about himself in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto or in such other form approved by the Minister substantially to the like effect.

3.—(1) Every person to whom this Order applies—

(a) shall make application in writing to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Central Register, Box No. 111, South Western District Office, London, S.W.1, not later than the fifth day after the coming into force of this Order or the fifth day after the date on which he becomes a person to whom the Order applies, for forms for the purpose of the registration aforesaid; and

(b) shall complete the two forms sent to him and deliver them to the above address within three days of their receipt by him. For this purpose forms shall be deemed to have been received by such person on the third day after their despatch to him, and to have been duly delivered by him if they are posted on the last of the three days.

(2) If at any time while a person is registered under the provisions of this Order a change occurs in his name or address or in the place where he is employed or carries on his occupation he shall forthwith notify the change to the Ministry of Labour and National Service at the address set out in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of this Article.

4.—(1) This Order applies to the classes of persons described in the Second Schedule hereto;

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any person who on any of the above-mentioned dates has already registered with the Central Register, Ministry of Labour and National Service, either directly or through any institution, body or university particulars about himself substantially equivalent to the particulars contained in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) This Order applies to any member of the Local Defence Volunteers who is in any of the said classes but, save as aforesaid,

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1221. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the June issue of this GAZETTE, pages 179 and 180.

this Order shall not apply to any person while he is actually serving with any of the armed forces of the Crown.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this eighth day of July, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
*Secretary of the Ministry of Labour  
and National Service.*

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

(This Schedule reproduces the form of application which must be completed. It provides that details shall be given of the names, occupation and address of the person registering, together with particulars of nationality, education, apprenticeship, training and experience, professional and other qualifications, including knowledge of languages, special aptitudes, and state of health.)

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. A person who is normally engaged in the engineering profession in a consultant, technical or supervisory capacity in design, construction, manufacture, operation or maintenance and who has had a regular professional training in practice and in theory as an engineer in any of the following branches of engineering, that is to say :—aeronautical engineering; automobile engineering; chemical engineering; civil, structural and municipal engineering; electrical engineering; gas engineering; locomotive engineering; and mechanical engineering.

2. A production engineer, that is to say a staff engineer who normally holds in any engineering works a position of authority involving responsibility for executive management or control, above the rank of foreman, of any technical function pertaining to production.

3. An engineering scientist, that is to say a person who has obtained an Honours degree at any university in the British Empire and who is normally engaged on research work in the engineering sciences at any such university or in research and development work in any industry or as a teacher of engineering science.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### EMERGENCY POWERS (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1940.

**The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1940,\* dated July 5, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 92).**

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour has made the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Regulations, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations"), and the said Regulations have been amended and it is desirable further to amend the said Regulations;

Now therefore the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, and of all other powers in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby makes the following Regulations :—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof and shall be included among the Regulations which may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Regulations, 1939 and 1940.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. After Regulation 8A of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted the following new Regulation :—

"Fourth statutory condition for the receipt of benefit.

8B. Subsection (1) of section 25 of the 1935 Act shall have effect as if the words 'for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of becoming or keeping fit for entry into or return to regular employment' were omitted."

3. After Regulation 24 of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted the following Regulations :—

"Disqualification on conviction for certain offences under Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

25. Where an insured contributor is convicted of an offence of failing to comply with a direction given by the Minister of Labour and National Service or by a National Service Officer under the powers conferred by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939(b), or is charged with any such offence and an order is made under subsection (1) of section 1 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, he shall be disqualified for receiving benefit during such period not being longer than six weeks next after the date of the conviction or order as may be determined by the Insurance Officer, the Court of Referees or the Umpire as the case may be, regard being had to all circumstances of the case and in particular to any period before the said date in respect of which the insured contributor was not entitled to benefit by reason of the disallowance of a claim under the provisions of section 28 of the 1935 Act (which relates to disqualification for refusing or failing to apply for work) being a disallowance imposed as a result of his failure to comply with any such direction as aforesaid."

"Disqualification for refusing or failing to apply for war work.

26. For the purposes of section 28 of the 1935 Act (which relates to disqualification for refusing or failing to apply for work) and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (2)

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1235. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).



and of subsection (3) of that section, the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) Employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable in relation to any insured contributor by reason only that—

(a) it is employment in his usual occupation of the nature described in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (2); or

(b) where the insured contributor has been unemployed for not less than fourteen days, it is employment of a kind other than employment in his usual occupation, if it is

(i) employment at a rate of wage not lower and on conditions not less favourable than those generally observed in the district in which the employment is available by agreement between associations of employers and of employees or failing any such agreement than those generally recognised in that district by good employers; and

(ii) employment or employment in work of a kind which the Minister certifies to be employment on work of national importance.

(2) Nothing in this Regulation shall prejudice or affect the operation of paragraph (a) of the said subsection (2) (which provides that employment shall not be deemed to be suitable employment in relation to any claimant if it is employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute)."

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fifth day of July, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
*Secretary of the Ministry of Labour  
and National Service.*

### BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1940.\*

### INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1940.†

THE above Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 27th June, 1940. Their main purpose is to bring the two Special Schemes into line with the State Scheme, as amended by recent legislation, with particular regard to the change in the position of women aged 60-64 inclusive in relation to unemployment insurance (see page 184), and the relaxation of dependants' benefit conditions in relation to "evacuated" children (see page 181 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

The Banking Industry Order also makes provision for enabling persons who were members of the Board at 30th June, 1940, to continue to hold office until such date as the Minister may appoint; and the Insurance Industry Order also contains new provisions designed to clarify the position regarding the aggregate number of days of benefit payable in a claim year, and to facilitate action in multiple prosecution cases.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions‡ are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest :—

#### Case No. 208/40 (4.6.40).

SECTION 28 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION (1) (a)—REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO APPLY FOR WORK : OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT—HAIRDRESSER REFUSED TO APPLY FOR A VACANCY FOR AN INEXPERIENCED FACTORY HAND AT A MUNITION FACTORY 140 MILES FROM HER HOME : CHANCES OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AS HAIRDRESSER REMOTE : NOT GOOD CAUSE—CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH IN PEACE TIME WERE HELD TO AFFORD JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT WILL NOT NECESSARILY AFFORD JUSTIFICATION IN A TIME OF WAR.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940. No. 1222. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940. No. 1223. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

‡ Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (the latest pamphlet is that for the month of April, 1940, price 2d. net.); the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes :—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, has been revised and is on sale in four parts.

following decision :—

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed; the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit for six weeks from and including 5th April, 1940.

"The claimant was employed as a hairdresser from October, 1935, to January, 1940. On 1st April, 1940, she refused to apply for a vacancy for an inexperienced factory hand at a munition factory some 140 miles distant from her home. Her wages as a hairdresser were 17s. 6d. a week. The wages which she would have earned as a munition worker would have been 29s. 6d. a week plus a bonus of not less than 3s. a week. Lodgings were available at the place whereat the vacancy occurred at 16s. a week, of which sum the employer was prepared to pay 6s. a week. The Court of Referees has found that the claimant's chances of obtaining employment locally as a hairdresser are remote.

"It has been urged that the claimant is too young to leave home. She is 19 years of age and many young women of the claimant's age at the present time are living away from home engaged on work of national importance, or serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service at a military camp.

"The second ground put forward as affording good cause for the claimant's refusal of the employment in question is that she is required at home to assist her mother who is in a delicate state of health. There is a sister of the claimant residing at home to attend to her mother.

"Finally it is said that the vacancy for which the claimant refused to apply was not in suitable employment having regard to the fact that the claimant's usual occupation was that of a hairdresser. This contention requires consideration of subsection (3) of section 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935, which reads :—

"After the lapse of such an interval from the date on which an insured contributor becomes unemployed as, in the circumstances of the case, is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation of the insured contributor. . ."

"I have not completed the quotation of the subsection as no question arises on the final words thereof.

"All 'the circumstances of the case' must be considered when deciding whether the claimant has been so long unemployed that work other than that in her usual occupation has become suitable employment in her case. The circumstances of the present case are that the employment, which the claimant refused to accept, was employment on munitions at a time when munitions were urgently needed to prosecute a war, the successful prosecution of which was vital to the existence of the British Empire; and when it was vitally necessary to secure the services of women on munition work so as to leave available for military service as many men as possible.

"Those circumstances did not exist when my predecessor held in Decision 4460,\* that a skilled worker was entitled to more than two months in which to seek work before being deprived of benefit for refusing to undertake unskilled work. Likewise the circumstances existing to-day did not exist when in Decision 5851/31,† it was said 'As a general rule a skilled operative would be justified in refusing, on the ground of unsuitability, permanent work outside her trade until she had been unemployed for at least four months.'

"I must hold in 'the circumstances of the case' that the employment in question was suitable employment for the claimant. This decision does not mean that a skilled worker who refuses, within a short period of becoming unemployed, unskilled work of national importance at a wage lower than that which she had been earning, and who has a reasonable prospect of obtaining further employment in her skilled occupation, will be disqualified for the receipt of benefit under the provisions of section 28 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Each case must be determined on its particular 'circumstances.' What this decision determines is that circumstances which before the war were held to afford justification for the refusal of employment will not necessarily afford justification in a time of war.

"I am unable for the reasons which I have stated to allow the appeal of the claimant."

\* U.I. 440 Volume II, page 16 pamphlet No. 20.

† U.I. Code 8B Volume X, page 71 pamphlet No. 3.

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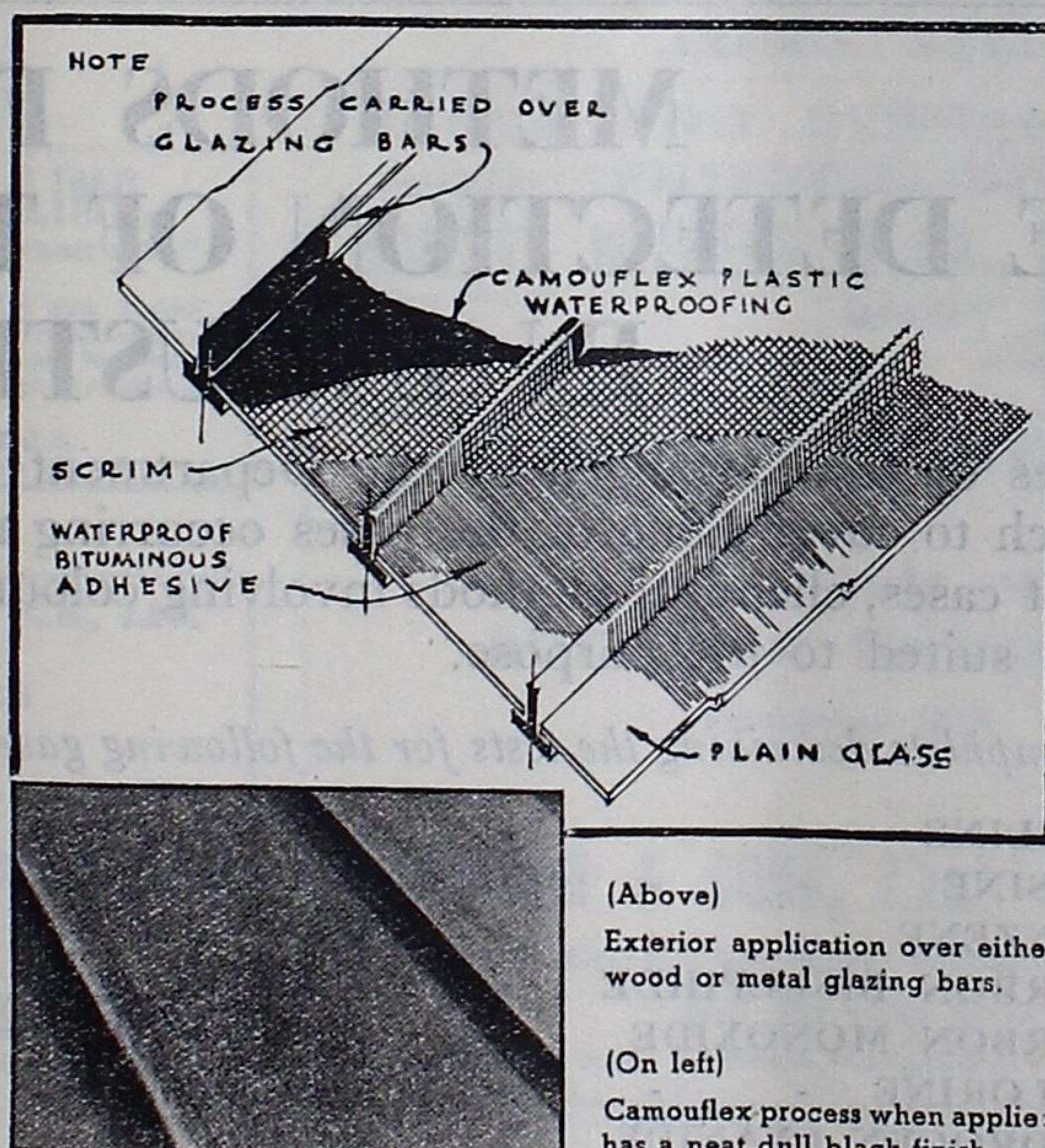
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