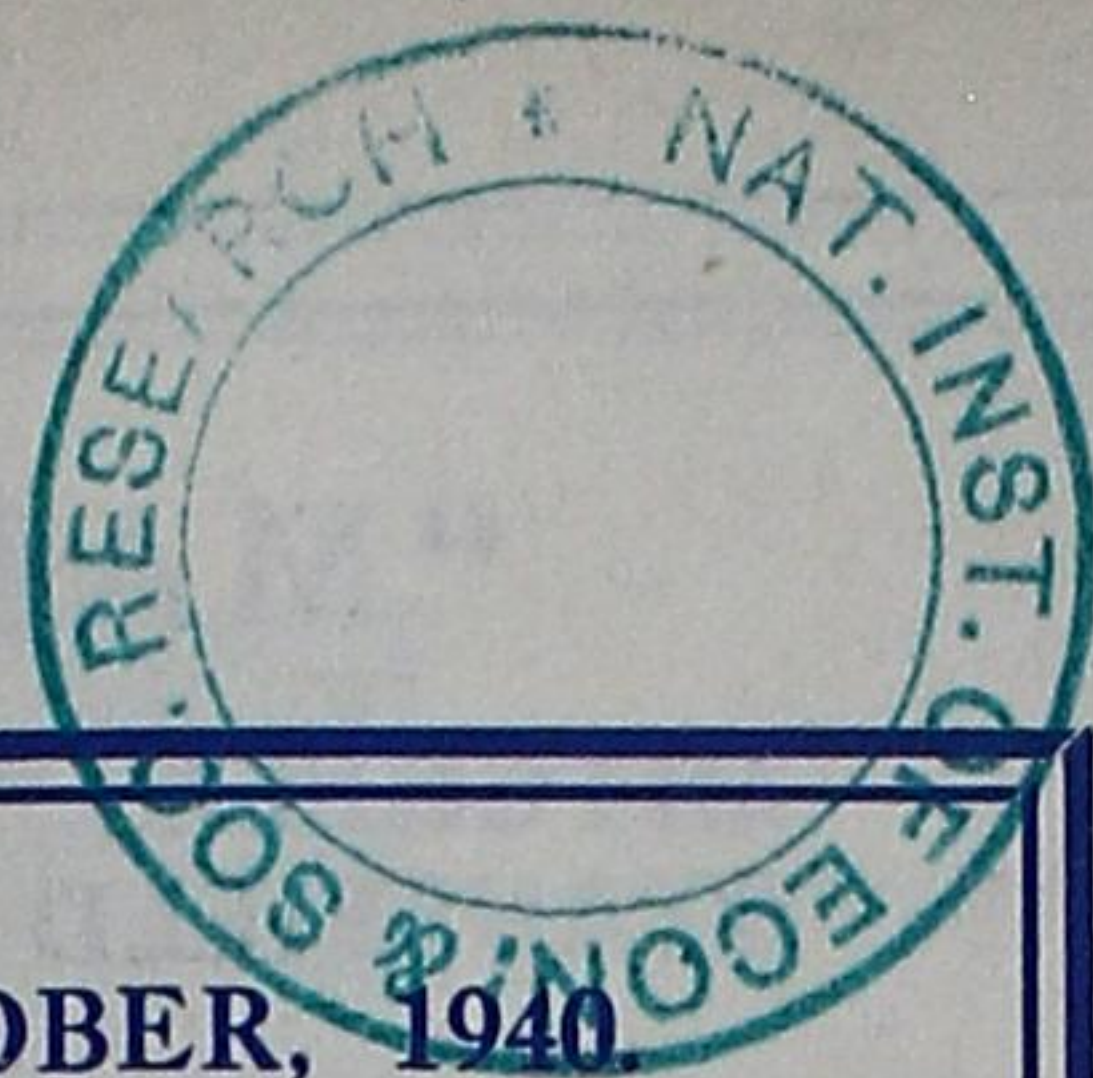


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No. 10.



OCTOBER, 1940.

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## Principal Contents

*Industry and the War Effort: A Speech by the  
Minister of Labour and National Service.*

*Membership of Trade Unions and Trade Union  
Federations.*

*The Trades Union Congress, 1940.*

*Unemployment Assistance: Revised Scale of  
Allowances.*

*Registration of Unemployed Evacuated Persons.*

*Transfer of Shipyard Workers.*

*Unemployment Insurance in Canada.*

*Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemploy-  
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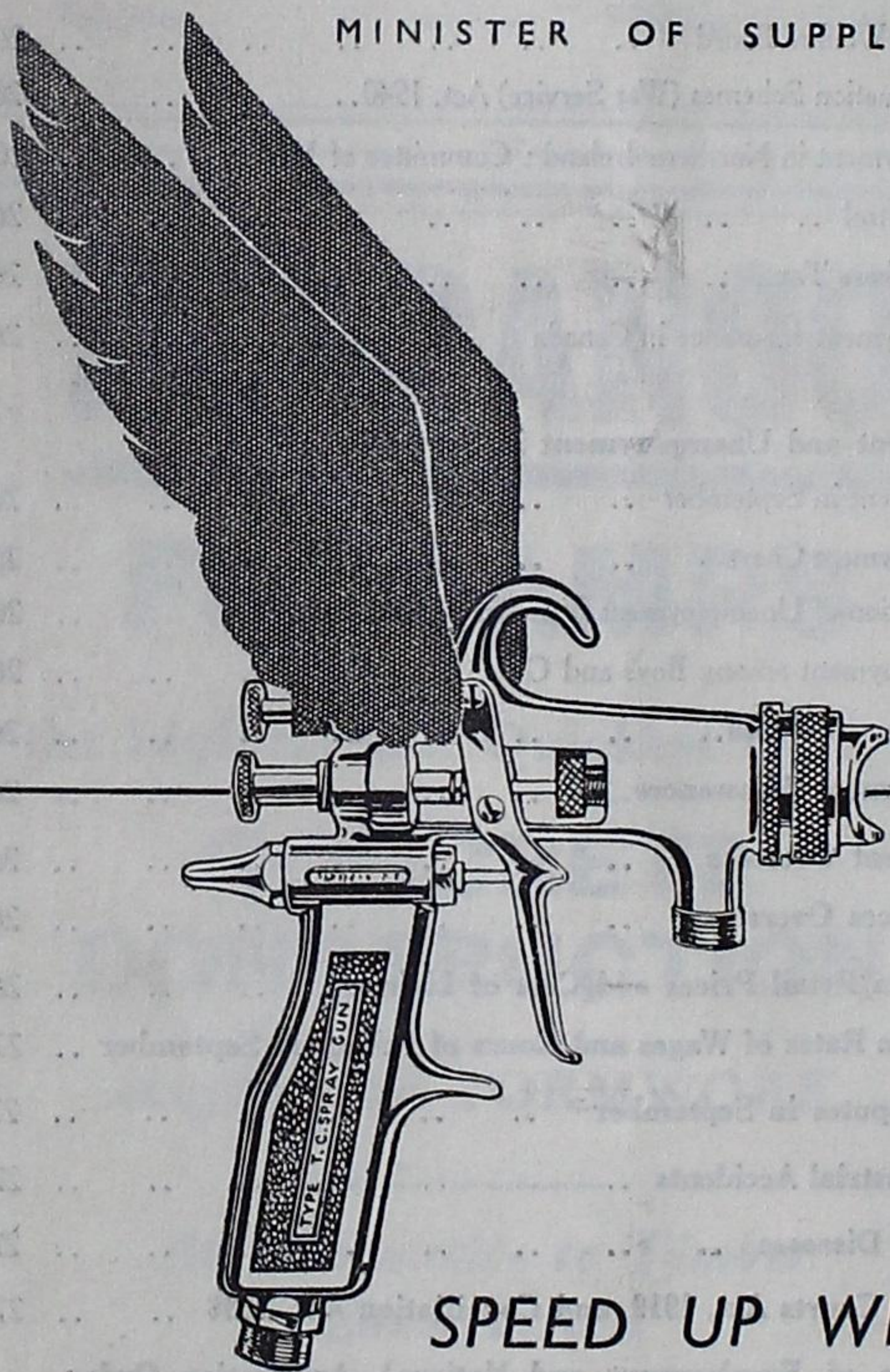
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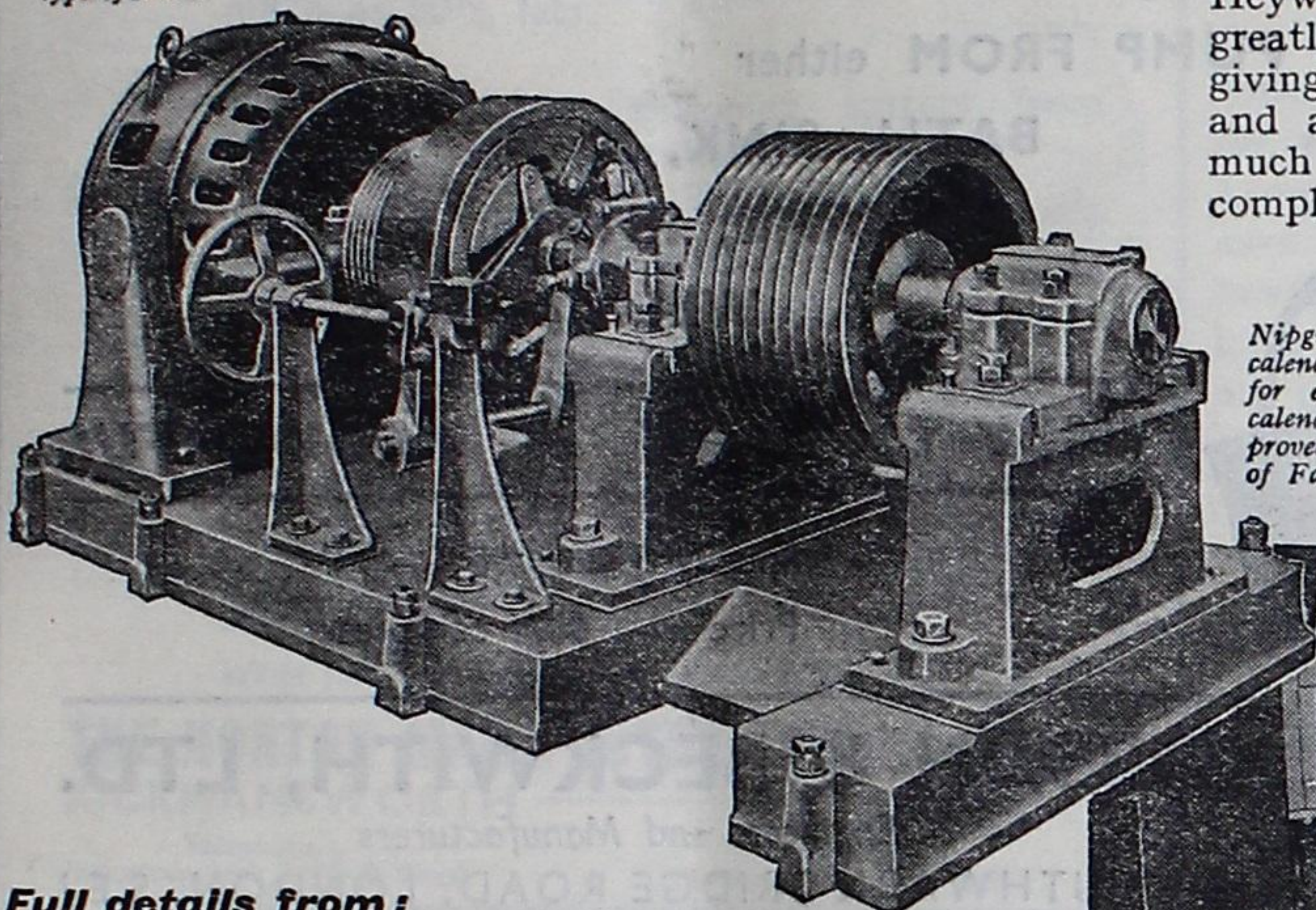
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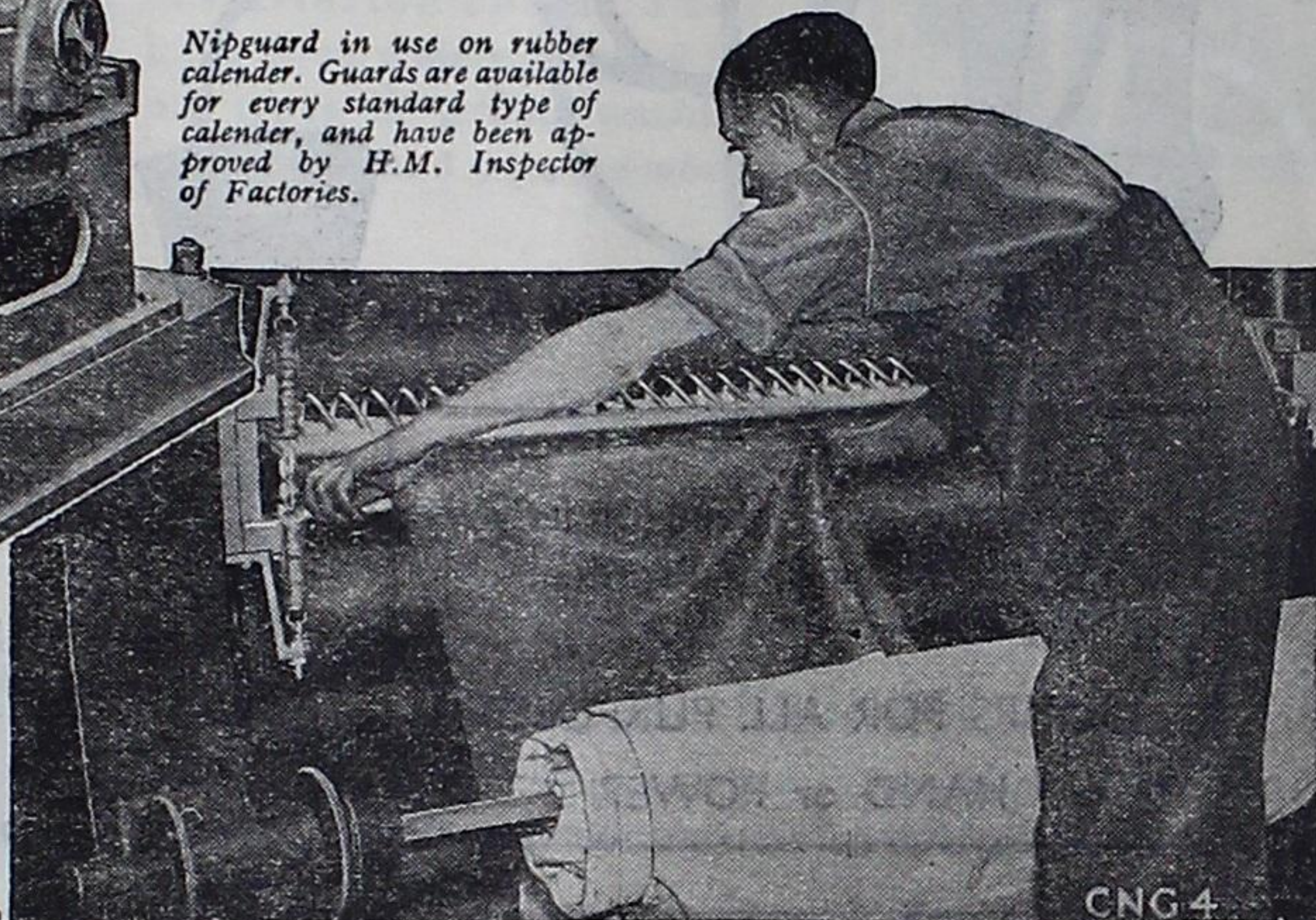
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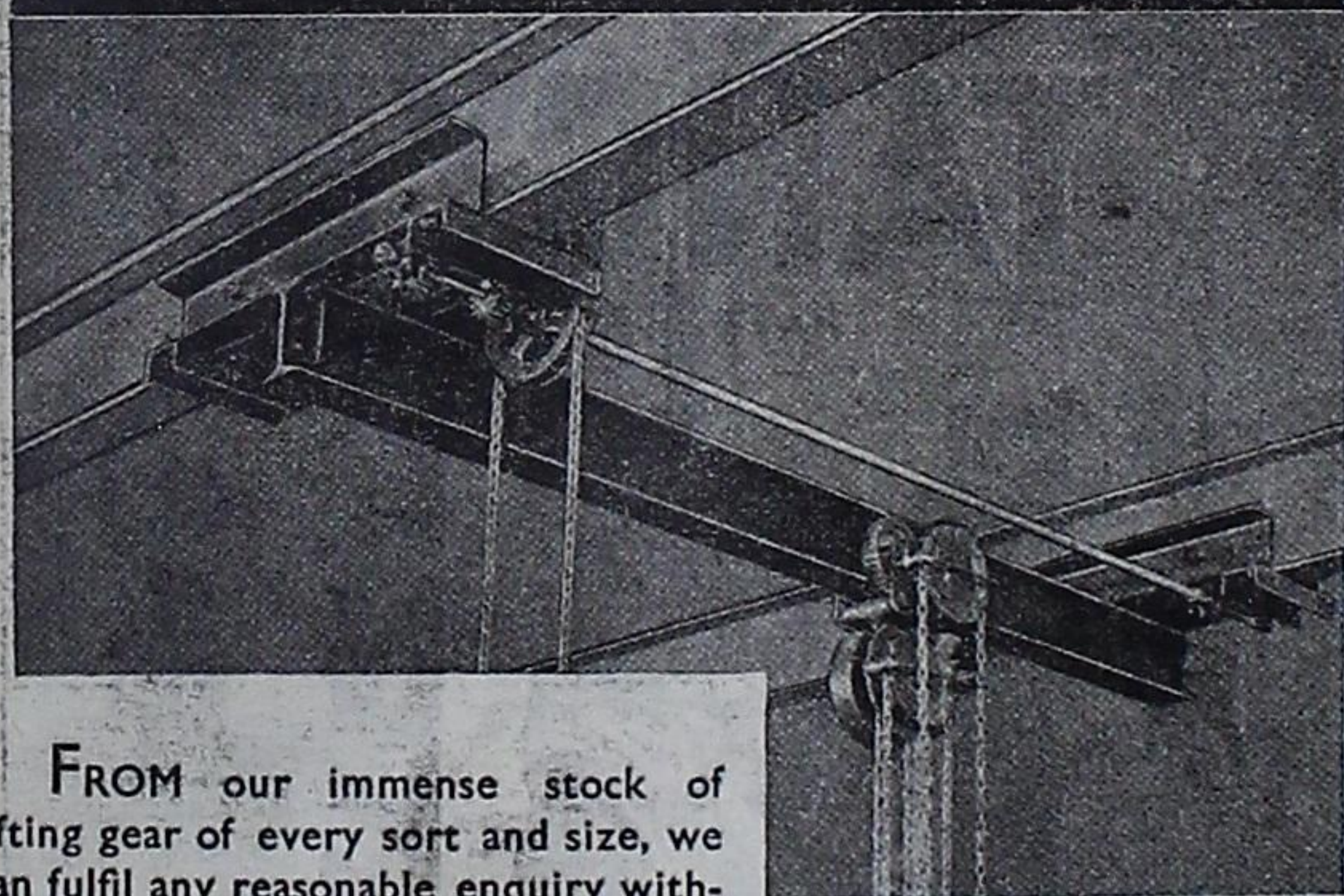
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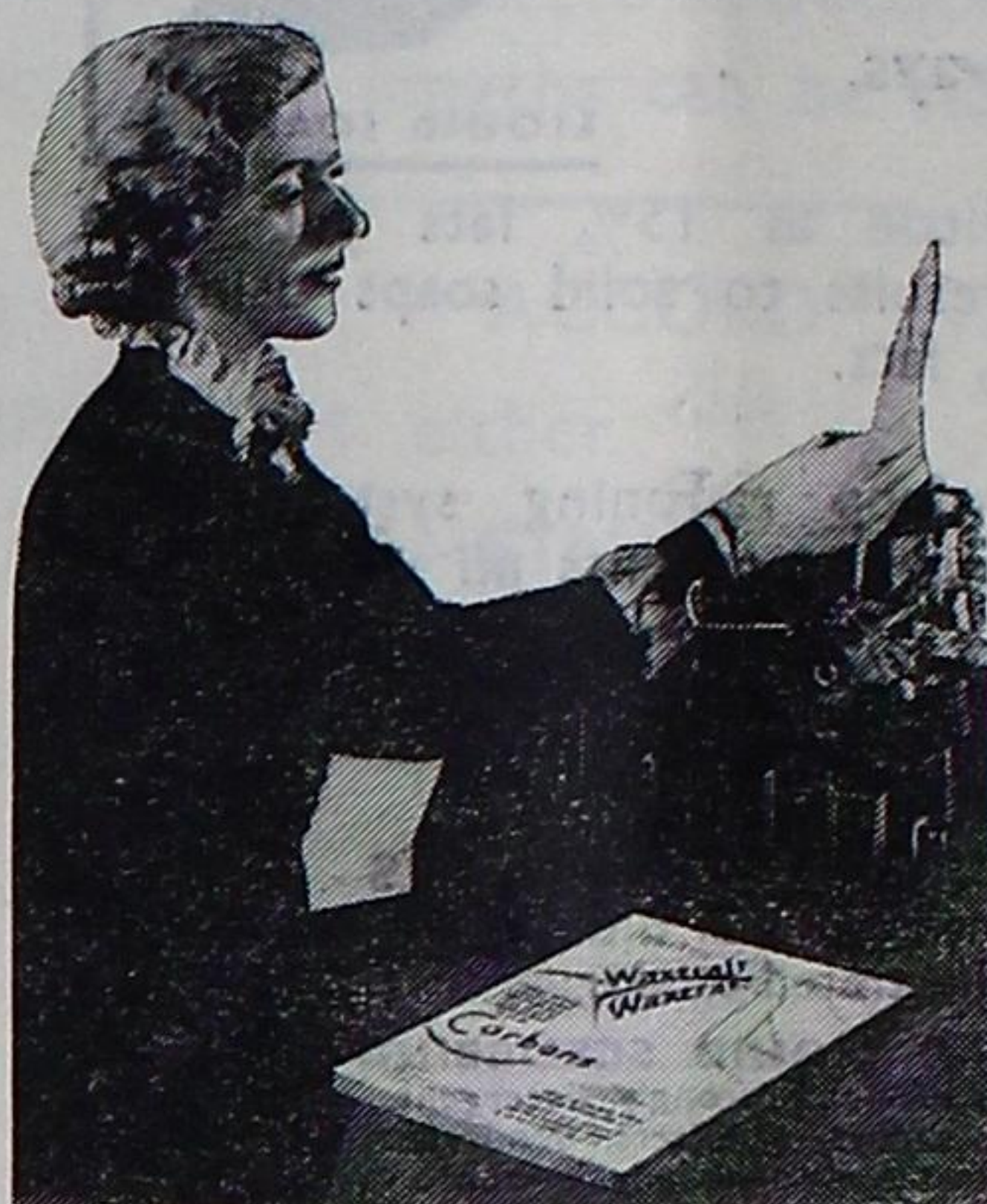
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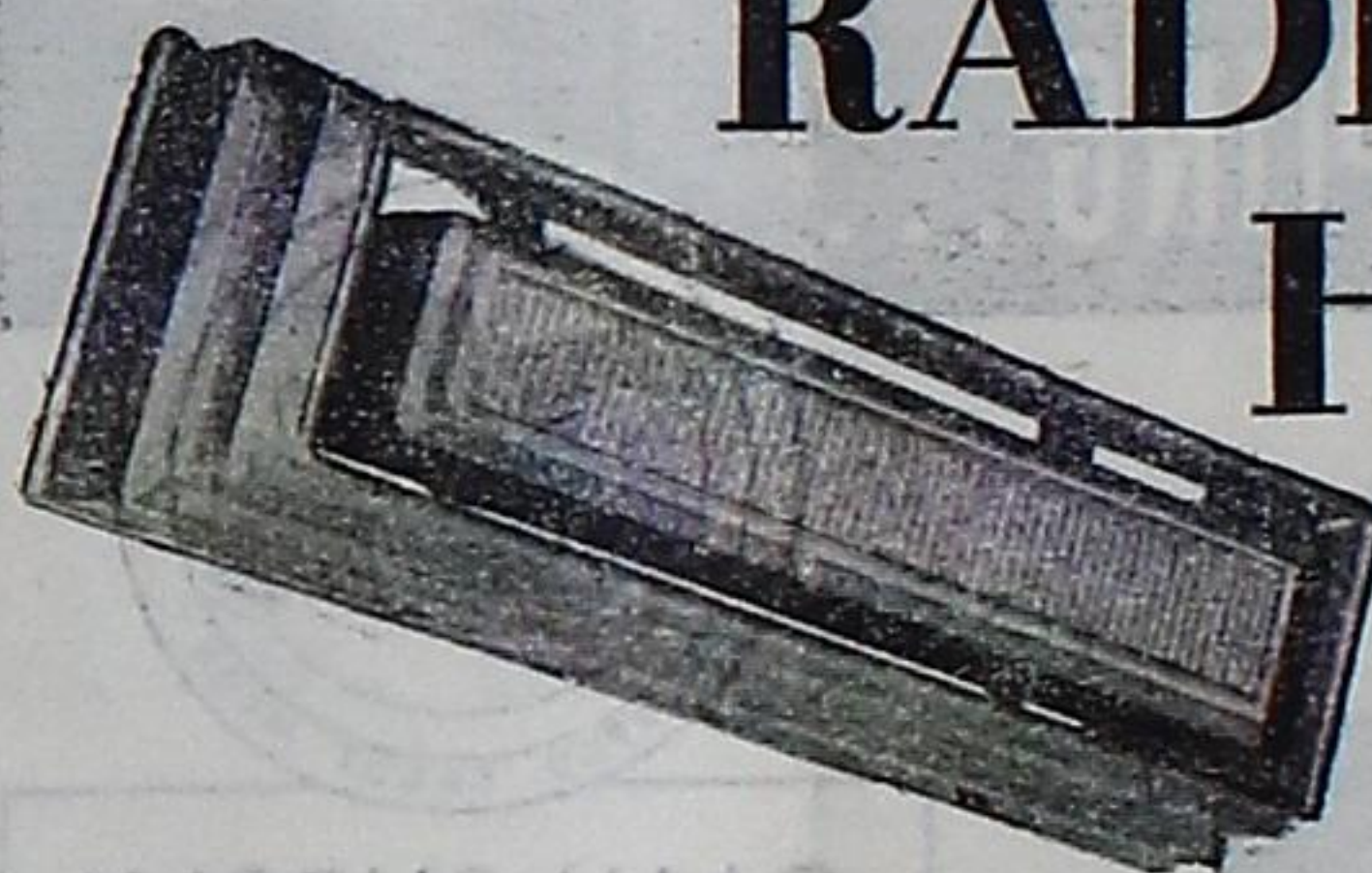
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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OCTOBER, 1940.

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed on 16th September was approximately the same as at 12th August, being 613,671 at the former date as compared with 613,156 at the latter date. At 11th September, 1939, the corresponding total was 1,052,218.

At 16th September there were also 185,000 workers registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment—an increase of 30,620 as compared with 12th August. The corresponding total at 11th September, 1939, was 227,099.

The number of unemployed casual workers on the register (*i.e.*, workers who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) was slightly less at 16th September than at 12th August. It was 31,175 at the former date and 31,916 at the latter. The corresponding figure for 11th September, 1939, was 51,611.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 16th September was 683,156, as compared with 619,507 at 12th August, and 1,144,404 at 11th September, 1939.

The only industry in which there was a considerable increase in unemployment between 12th August and 16th September was coal mining.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th September, 1940, represented 4.3 per cent. of the total number of persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at 12th August, and 6.9 per cent. at 11th September, 1939. Among persons insured under the general scheme the number wholly unemployed at 16th September represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number insured at July, 1939, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at 12th August. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the corresponding percentages were 2.2 at 16th September and 2.3 at 12th August.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as temporarily suspended from work on 16th September, represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, at July, 1939, compared with 1.1 per cent. at 12th August. Among persons insured under the general scheme, the corresponding percentage was 1.4 at 16th September, compared with 1.1 at 12th August; among persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the percentage was 0.1 at both dates.

The number of insured casual workers, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed on 16th September, represented 0.2 per cent. of the total number of insured persons at July, 1939, the same as at 12th August.

### 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 September are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £58,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 700,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £10,700 in those of 340,000 workpeople.\*

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Somersetshire, drug and fine chemical workers, soap and candle workers, workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade, workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trade, and distributive and transport workers employed by retail co-operative societies. The workpeople whose wage rates were reduced included coal miners in Northumberland and Scotland, workpeople employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industry in various districts, tinplate workers, tobacco workers and coopers.

The changes so far reported in the nine completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,760,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 7,725,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October, the official cost-of-living index figure was 89 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 87 per cent. at 31st August. For food alone, the index figure at 1st October was 69 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. at 31st August.

The rise in the index figures at 1st October was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs; there were also increases in the prices of some kinds of fish, and the price of milk was raised in some districts on 1st October. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases, averaging between 1 and 2 per cent., in the prices of clothing.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 83. In addition, 2 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 85 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 21,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in September was about 52,000 working days.

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



## INDUSTRY AND THE WAR EFFORT.

A SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE ON 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1940.

Following is the text of a speech made by the Minister of Labour and National Service (the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.) to the Works Management Association on 18th September, 1940:—

"May I, at the outset, express on behalf of the Government the Nation's indebtedness to the Works Managers: we are fully conscious of the enormous strain that those responsible for the management of our great industries have had to undergo since the outbreak of war; the re-adaptations that have been called for in connection with production under the war effort; the effect of the claims of the different Departments upon you; the vexed question of priorities; the handling of the labour situation; the constant change in the methods of production; working under conditions of air raids and attacks and at the same time keeping up production. These things have imposed an enormous task upon—what I like to think of as—the Industrial Civil Service, a task probably far greater than in the last war.

## PROFIT MOTIVE.

It was argued that if the State imposed an Excess Profits Tax of 100 per cent., the great motive of industry, namely that of profit, would be removed and production would suffer; but it is clear that so far as the members of your Association and the Works Managers are concerned you need no other motive to give the greatest possible production than that of winning the war, and you have been ready to give of your best, actuated by the same motive as the men in the shops, in the offices and in the Forces.

The intensification of the air attack upon our civilian population, I am satisfied, will have had the effect upon us all to intensify and, as it were, re-energise us to accomplish this stupendous task.

## POLICY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

When I accepted Office in the Government, I gave consideration to what I thought would be the greatest and most immediate demand that would be made upon the Ministry. I came to the conclusion that the most vital period would be from then until the end of this month—September: not that we could slacken after that, but it was essential, having regard to the fact that we were meeting an enemy whose only religion was Force, whose only reliance was upon overwhelming power, that we must, if we were to save this Commonwealth, and indeed the world, put out every ounce of energy on what might be called a short term effort in order to get the Forces fully equipped at the earliest possible date. We could, after that, proceed to develop, with even greater speed, the long term policy, and the two would not conflict. It was a question, therefore, of first things first. To accomplish that there had to be a good deal of improvisation. We had to rely, in the first instance, on appeals to the workpeople and your good selves to work long hours and intensify output, and we are fully conscious of the enormous and intense effort that followed, from the time of the invasion of Holland up to the present moment.

The achievement will stand out as one of the most wonderful in Britain's industrial history. I have no doubt some of our appeals you found rather embarrassing, but it was better to take that step and encourage initiative and effort even if we made mistakes, than to wait for the perfect system and be defeated, for both in production and in actual munitions supply our combined efforts were no mean contribution to the confident speech and attitude of the Prime Minister a week ago.

You will realise that at the same moment we had to speed up the intake into the Army, to build up the required personnel for the Forces so that the men might be got into training as early as possible, and the wisdom of that speed-up is now shown in the readiness that has been established to defend us from invasion, and in the preparatory steps of our Commonwealth to take the initiative.

In addition we have had to face the intensification of ruthless air attack by the enemy, and the way in which these attacks have been met has won admiration and respect for this country from the whole of the civilised world. The character of the resistance is universal, as is evidenced wherever that attack has had to be met—by Their Majesties or the humblest home in London or other great cities or districts.

## DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

We are a democracy and we are determined to rely in the main on a great voluntary response. It is better so to harness the splendid spirit of our people, both in regard to production when it is needed, or to the resistance to attack. The response to our appeals to carry on has demonstrated the great character and determination of our people. It can be truly said that the almost unanimous verdict of the British people is a grim determination that Hitler shall not succeed.

Industry has shown that it is capable of making a ready response to a lead, and we are grateful to workers and managements alike for the prompt way they have adopted the idea that was thrown out to minimise the effect of air raids.

We hope industry will use its initiative and ingenuity to overcome any hindrance to output by these air attacks. There are many methods that might be adopted but it is unwise to advertise them. Don't wait for regulations. Get together and improvise, and help in every way you can to defeat the Germans. In this total war industry must have its strategy just as much as the Services and everybody should be thinking out their industrial strategy, and if now and again there are slight interruptions the management, the Trade Unions and the workpeople should use their combined efforts to make good any loss sustained. It can be done, but not by rigid rules. This adaptation of the personnel in production is just as important as the Research Department or any other method that may be applied to win this war.

I appeal to my comrades at the benches to brave it. I know the risk involved. I know what has to be faced. I know the danger, but it is no greater a danger than that faced by the man in the Spitfire

fighting the enemy. This is a total war and if we do not stop production the quicker shall we create our own defence and security.

Everyone wants to shorten the war, and anything that can be done to give a sense of protection to the workpeople by increasing our defences and at the same time taking steps to prevent the cessation of production will materially help us to reach our objective, for be it ever remembered the two things act and react on each other. If production does not cease then the means for our defence are increased, the protection of our people is speeded up and the workpeople themselves are more securely defended. But those who take great risks to keep production going under these hazardous conditions are entitled—both they and their families—to be treated generously by the State, as indeed are all those who take risks whether in the Services or in industry. We must not be niggardly. If production is carried on vigorously and this war is shortened by even a month, more will have been saved in cost than the State would be called upon to pay in relief to those who have suffered. Therefore, if production does not cease we shall shorten the war by many months and save the lives of thousands and it will accordingly be wise for labour and management to consider the best methods to be adopted. This is a total war. We are all in it.

## BRITISH METHODS VERSUS THOSE OF THE ENEMY.

It is true that Parliament gave to the Government very elaborate and comprehensive powers but we have worked in the main on this voluntary basis and industry as a whole has responded. I do not suggest for a moment that there is not room for improvement in the exercise both of the arrangements made with the various industries and of the powers themselves in order to meet the urgent needs of the munitions programme. It has been necessary in many cases to move men from one employer to another and from one district to another and to insist upon drastic methods being adopted in many of the works. In many cases it has been irksome to the workers and in certain cases it has meant financial loss, but even in these cases the necessity has been recognised and there has been a generous response. It has been possible to make better arrangements than could be done at the inception for the selection of the men who are to be transferred, and such irritation as might have existed I trust will now have been removed. It can be said, however, in extenuation that the inspectorate was new, that the machine had to be hurriedly established, and I have no doubt there was some resentment which hindered its operation, but this has now entirely disappeared and, indeed, just as in the case of the Factory Inspectorate, so the new inspectorate I find is now welcome.

Our enemies rely on compulsion, the Gestapo, threats of the Concentration Camp, fear: we work on the basis of confidence and freedom. Wages are regulated by our enemies by decree from the top; pay is cut without as much as "by your leave". In our case we have maintained the joint machinery which existed in peace time. It is true we have introduced arbitration, which is essential under war conditions. We have recognised the right of the people to organise for their own protection so that they may, through their free and independent organisations, express their desires and settle their problems. Our enemies abolished the Trade Unions: we have encouraged them and they have responded and all the evidence goes to show that our system is giving much better results than theirs.

## TRAINING.

The greatest problem that we have had to face is that of training. I have no doubt that the Works Managers were puzzled; they did not know what was really required of them and accordingly were inclined to measure their labour requirements by the manufacturing orders that were issued to them at a particular moment from the Supply Departments. They were not in a position to know or to make any estimate of the anticipated demands of the Government, and suddenly they not only had to meet greater demands than were expected, but they had to make good the loss of the equipment of the British Expeditionary Force and to do this at a moment when the enemy was intensifying his air attack and in addition difficulties had arisen due to the collapse of France. All this called for not only increased production but considerable readaptation. The Ministry was compelled to extend and develop rapidly the Government Training Centres. I have recently caused enquiries to be made into the working of these Training Centres by experts and, having regard to the types of workpeople we have had to train, I am more than gratified by the report which is evidence of the success that has been achieved. It is interesting to note the types that we have had to convert into precision workers and the trades and callings from which they were drawn. In one Centre—just taken at random—it showed that persons being trained at that moment had transferred from over 30 distinct occupations: some were men from other craft trades, others had been artists, barristers, shop assistants, pawnbrokers and directors.

We shortened the period of training from six months to four, and in many cases where people have shown adaptability this period has been shortened even further. I have met some criticism of these Training Centres—most of it has been ill-informed and from people who have never visited them. But one must be guided by results and the workpeople we have passed into industry have shown a very high percentage of success. We also decided to utilise every available place in the Technical Colleges, under what is known as the "M" scheme, and in this scheme we had the assistance of the Board of Education and the Local Authorities. We have also taken over from the London County Council the Beaufoy Institute which specialises in the training of women, and as soon as the complete scheme is in operation and we have the full equipment of machine tools, it will not



be long before we shall be passing out for munitions production from the Government Training Centres approximately 250,000 to 300,000 trainees a year.

We have also eaten into the hard core of unemployment by means of training and transfer—not to the extent I would like, but it has been demonstrated that no human being is hopeless unless he is physically incapable. In the latest available figures, which are by no means complete, the hard core of unemployment has been reduced to well below the 100,000 mark, and these workpeople are, after all, victims of a system for which they are not responsible. I am anxious to distribute those who are capable among the Works of this country so as to get rid of this problem once and for all, and then the State must take steps to prevent it recurring.

#### TRAINING AT THE WORKS.

The greatest facilities for training are of course at the Works. If a person is not working in actual production there is bound to be a lag between the time he passes from the Training Centre to the Works and the time when the speed of production is made good. That we acknowledge, and therefore the more training that can be dovetailed into the actual workshop the more quickly shall we be able to carry out the expanding programme which is so essential to equip our Armies. I am indebted to many works managers and firms for the response they have made to our appeal. We are particularly interested in the variety of the forms of training that are going on. In some cases experiments have been carried out by double banking. Others thought that this method was not so good as the separate training facilities: I think it largely depends upon the enthusiasm of the person who is running it. I have laid it down that there must be no rigidity; that experimentation, trial and error and flexibility must be the key note, and then, too, it is affected by what you are training for, the form of production, and so on. All I ask is that the Works Managements will do all in their power to have such a volume of trained labour that our expanding programme at no point will be held up. The Royal Ordnance Factories and the Admiralty are also playing a great part in this work.

I want to express, too, the Government's appreciation of the trade unions. The Amalgamated Engineering Union have helped in every possible way they could, and we have been conscious of what it has meant to them and their members. The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions have played their part—in shipyards, marine engineering and the engineering trades generally. May I also express the Government's thanks to the Engineering Employers' Federation, who have helped us to get what was so vital—instructors to man our Centres, and assisted us in stimulating their own membership to put into operation training schemes, and it is further evidence that this combined effort of industrial democracy, as against the Gestapo and compulsory methods of our enemies, can, and indeed will, produce better results.

This work is not limited to the engineering trades, it has gone on in a variety of industries too numerous to mention. We are not in a position to give you the figures of the transference of labour from peace time to war time production—I am quite certain you would be amazed, but I do not propose to satisfy the enemy on that point.

#### HOURS OF WORK.

The Consultative Committee, consisting of the T.U.C., British Employers' Confederation, Labour Supply Directors and the Factory Department worked out a model scheme of hours of labour. There was no doubt we caused a good deal of confusion by the urgent appeals to work seven days a week. These long hours were to be regarded as a spurt. It was impossible to keep them up and production was beginning to decline. I think the amount of overtime being permitted now means a great physical strain and I would urge industry, as the further volume of trained labour becomes available, to give continuous consideration to it. I am satisfied that if more attention is paid to this question of hours of work and rest it might well be one of the methods which, by careful adaptation, can be used to defeat the enemy in resisting his efforts to decrease production by air attack.

The scheme provided for rest pauses, and I have carefully watched the result in well organised firms who have been good enough to supply me with information. The great test is the bonus earnings: the rate of pay has not altered wherever the rest pause has been introduced. Where bonus earnings have increased that means production has gone up, the cost is down and, what is more important, it means quicker equipment of the Forces.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Steps are being taken to introduce industrial medical service of a higher standard and more generally applied welfare provisions, both inside and outside the factory, in an endeavour to achieve the great objective, and I should like to ask specially that the greatest possible consideration be given to the case of transferred workers.

I have urged that sick bays should be established. The period of the black-out has got to be faced. Nervous strain creates great difficulties. The danger of colds and influenza, due to the loss of home nursing and care and the disruption of family life presents a real problem. The Ministry of Health is co-operating with us in an endeavour to minimise the effects of these difficulties, but I would remind you that we have not only to care for the population in order to keep up our output for war purposes but we have to maintain the health and stamina of our people for the sake of the future of our race. I appeal for a great combined effort on the part of employers, Trade Unions, Government Departments and the medical fraternity to co-operate with us during these coming difficult days.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FORCE.

Another matter on which I need your assistance is in connection with our Allies. You know that country after country has been mown down by Hitler and many of their workpeople, technicians, craftsmen and men of their mercantile marine are in this country and the Government decided to establish an International Labour Force. You have already read of the results of General de Gaulle's activities, of the exploits of the Polish airmen, the Czech airmen, the Norwegian seamen and our Dutch and Belgian friends. These people are fighting and giving their lives in the defence of the great cause—they are not refugees or aliens, they are our equals and we cannot leave unused their ability, skill and energy. Would Hitler have left them unused in his country had they remained there and not fought against him? He would have used every possible device to exploit their skill. In this Force we have already registered a large number of these international friends. They include chemical, electrical, aeronautical, mechanical, mining and other engineers, industrial chemists and industrial research workers. There is also a number of craftsmen and people with experience of particular trades and we want to see their services utilised in such a way that they are in fact making their contribution towards the equipment of their own Forces as well as to the common pool. The Department which is being operated by General Appleyard and Mr. Scott would welcome assistance from you in the absorption of these technical and skilled workers.

It should be clear that this Department only deals with people whom the Ministry of Home Security have certified as being all right. So far as the Government is concerned, our policy has been from the point of view of social services and other State action, to treat them as equals with ourselves. They have their own Government or National Committees as the case may be, and we have their good will and co-operation. We want them to feel that all those who are taking arms against Hitler or who have escaped from his clutches and are willing to resist him are members of a great community fighting back to establish freedom and I want their people who are also resisting in their own countries to feel that they have not put their faith in international liberty and equality in vain.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have submitted to you to-day my views and thoughts on the contribution that industry can make to the common effort. I have never doubted for one moment that when once the British people realised the issues that we had at stake and the enemy we had to fight they would resist to their utmost. But that is not all. This war surely has taught us that never again can we be complacent; that it is not in platitudes or phrases that the solution of the world's problems of poverty, injustice and social hate can be found, but in wise planning, deep thinking and the action by people and nations actuated by the highest motives. This war is so grim, so complete in its character, that I cannot believe its lessons will be lost. It has forced so many of us to come together to find a way out, to find the right way to solve our problems and we must be careful of the reaction—the let up as it were—when the fighting ceases. We must harness this great capacity in order to establish for posterity a really new world order."

### REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED EVACUATED PERSONS.

THE Evacuated Persons Registration Order, 1940,\* made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, to come into operation on 18th September, requires persons who are normally in employment and who have been billeted by a Local Authority on removal to another area in pursuance of an approved evacuation scheme, to register at an Employment Exchange, or other Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, whenever they become unemployed. Persons covered by the Order who are at present unemployed must register immediately. Any persons who in the future come within the scope of the Order and become unemployed, should register then.

Registration should be made in person at an Employment Exchange or other Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, unless the person concerned is living more than six miles from the nearest office, in which case a written application for registration may be sent by post. Enquiries about the Order may be made at any Employment Exchange.

The purpose of the Order is to enable the Ministry of Labour to get into touch without delay with workers in their new area. The workers themselves may be entirely strange to the new area and may have no knowledge of the opportunities of employment available. In some areas there may be a strong demand for workers which has hitherto not been satisfied because of local labour shortages, but if there are no opportunities of employment locally the Employment Exchanges will be able to help the worker to find employment elsewhere. Even if there are no immediate opportunities for employment it is necessary for the Ministry to have up-to-date information of all labour that is available in any particular locality.

The arrangements between the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Health provide that persons likely to be affected by the Order will be handed a suitable notice by the Local Authorities. There will be close co-operation between the Local Authorities and the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour on this matter. Nevertheless, no person should wait for the notice; in fact, it is in the national interest that any person normally in employment should go at once to the Employment Exchange as soon as he or she is unemployed.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1812. H.M. Stationery Office price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is reproduced on page 278



## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

## TRADE UNIONS

THE total membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1939\* was approximately 6,234,000, showing an increase of 182,000 or 3.0 per cent. as compared with the end of the previous year.

These totals have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures given cover the total membership—including members in branches overseas—of all such organisations, so far as known to the Department, whose head offices are situated in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; on the other hand, organisations having their head offices elsewhere are wholly excluded.

*Number of Unions in 1939 in comparison with 1938.*

On the basis indicated above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1939 was 1,007, as compared with 1,023 at the end of 1938. Twenty-one unions, with a total membership of 2,100 at the end of 1938, were reported as having been dissolved in 1939; while 6 unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,600 at the end of 1938, ceased to exist as separate units in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. On the other hand 11 new unions were formed in 1939, with an aggregate membership of 4,800. Of the total of 1,007 unions at the end of 1939, there were 21 with their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

*Membership in 1939 in comparison with 1938.*

At the end of 1939 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 6,234,000, as compared with 6,052,000 at the end of 1938, showing an increase of 182,000, or 3.0 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1939 was 5,258,000, showing an increase of 131,000, or 2.6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 976,000, an increase of 51,000, or 5.4 per cent.

The total of 6,234,000 included 36,000 members in branches in Eire and 38,000 in overseas branches of certain unions. Excluding these members the actual membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 6,160,000 at the end of 1939, as compared with 5,980,000 at the end of 1938; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 96,000 and 89,000 respectively.

The total memberships given above include a number of persons who are members of more than one union and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; the resulting duplication, however, is relatively small, being estimated, on the basis of such information as is available, at only about 25,000 to 30,000.

*Size of Unions.*

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total memberships at the end of 1939:—

Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Percentages of	
			Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Under 100	301	14,000	29.9	0.2
100 and under 500	275	68,000	27.3	1.1
500 " " 1,000	104	72,000	10.3	1.2
1,000 " " 2,500	112	177,000	11.1	2.8
2,500 " " 5,000	73	258,000	7.2	4.1
5,000 " " 10,000	61	427,000	6.1	6.9
10,000 " " 15,000	19	224,000	1.9	3.6
15,000 " " 25,000	22	419,000	2.2	6.7
25,000 " " 50,000	15	535,000	1.5	8.6
50,000 " " 100,000	12	866,000	1.2	13.9
100,000 or more	13	3,174,000	1.3	50.9
Totals	1,007	6,234,000	100.0	100.0

The Table shows that 680 unions, or over two-thirds of the total number, each had a membership of under 1,000, and together represented only 2.5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. There were 40 unions with a membership of 25,000 or over, and the aggregate membership of these amounted to nearly three-fourths of the total for all unions. More than one-half of the total membership was covered by the 13 largest unions.

*Industrial Distribution of Membership.*

In the Table below, separate figures are given for various groups of unions. Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In particular, it should be specially noted that the whole of the membership of two large unions (the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers) which have members in a wide variety of industries has been included in the "other transport and general labour" group.

Of the total membership of trade unions, viz., 6,234,000, the "other transport and general labour" group (including the total membership of the two large unions mentioned in the preceding paragraph) accounted for over 1,200,000, the metals, machines, conveyances, etc., group for over 900,000, and the coal mining group for over 700,000, these three groups accounting for over 45 per cent. of the total membership.

The groups in which the membership at the end of 1939 showed the greatest proportionate increase as compared with 1938 were tailoring and other clothing, in which the male membership increased by 8 per cent. and the female membership by 20 per cent., and the metals, machines, conveyances, etc. group, which showed increases of nearly 10 per cent. in the male membership and of over 11 per cent. among females. There were slight decreases in the railway service, cotton, and banking and insurance groups.

## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1938 AND 1939.

Group of Trade Unions.†	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1939.	Membership of all Trade Unions at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Membership at end of 1939 compared with end of 1938.		
		1939.			1938.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.‡	1	49,234	835	50,069	46,208	735	46,943	+ 6.5	+13.6	+ 6.7
Coal Mining	88	704,590	2,422	707,012	702,053	2,003	704,056	+ 0.4	+20.9	+ 0.4
Pottery and Glass	13	14,277	17,841	32,118	15,878	16,987	32,865	–10.1	+ 5.0	– 2.3
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	87	927,538	8,587	936,125	844,761	7,705	852,466	+ 9.8	+11.4	+ 9.8
Cotton (Preparing, Spinning and Manufacturing)	162	86,553	162,341	248,894	94,819	161,749	256,568	– 8.7	+ 0.4	– 3.0
Other Textile	97	93,614	77,051	170,665	92,495	75,217	167,712	+ 1.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.8
Boot and Shoe	6	65,796	35,146	100,942	64,649	33,477	98,126	+ 1.8	+ 5.0	+ 2.9
Tailoring and Other Clothing	12	35,521	86,929	122,450	32,905	72,429	105,334	+ 8.0	+20.0	+16.2
Paper, Printing, etc.	25	170,985	53,203	224,188	167,844	51,363	219,207	+ 1.9	+ 3.6	+ 2.3
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, Public Works Contracting, etc.‡	60	412,937	7,168	420,105	400,588	5,742	406,330	+ 3.1	+24.8	+ 3.4
Railway Service	7	461,076	8,957	470,033	478,723	8,356	487,079	– 3.7	+ 7.2	– 3.5
Water Transport	11	73,416	861	74,277	74,242	927	75,169	– 1.1	– 7.1	– 1.2
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	18	1,134,886	84,025	1,218,911	1,118,709	73,589	1,192,298	+ 1.4	+14.2	+ 2.2
Commerce and Distribution§	11	198,916	85,871	284,787	196,794	82,415	279,209	+ 1.1	+ 4.2	+ 2.0
Banking and Insurance	20	80,811	11,422	92,233	84,871	10,971	95,842	– 4.8	+ 4.1	– 3.8
National Government	246	340,384	87,413	427,797	319,716	81,273	400,989	+ 6.5	+ 7.6	+ 6.7
Local Government‡	32	183,959	49,694	233,653	173,977	48,079	222,056	+ 5.7	+ 3.4	+ 5.2
Teaching	25	88,551	160,880	249,431	88,923	161,399	250,322	– 0.4	– 0.3	– 0.4
Entertainments and Sport	14	27,634	9,203	36,837	26,371	8,255	34,626	+ 4.8	+11.5	+ 6.4
All Other Groups	72	107,340	25,689	133,029	102,487	22,675	125,162	+ 4.7	+13.3	+ 6.3
TOTALS	1,007	5,258,018	975,538	6,233,556	5,127,013	925,346	6,052,359	+ 2.6	+ 5.4	+ 3.0

\* All figures for 1939, given in this article, are provisional and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their membership.

† In the case of certain large unions, the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries, the whole membership has been included under "Other Transport and General Labour" or "Commerce and Distribution."

‡ The figures given for this group exclude considerable numbers of workpeople who are classified under "Other Transport and General Labour," (see note †.)

§ Including a union (with a membership of over 190,000 in 1939) which in addition to a large representation in the distributive trades, has members in many other industries, including soap, paint and varnish, fine chemical, seed crushing, clothing, food, tobacco, transport, etc.



## Totals for 1929-1939.

The following Table shows the total number of unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each year from 1929 to 1939:—

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1929 ...	1,133	4,056	802	4,858	+ 1.1
1930 ...	1,121	4,049	793	4,842	— 0.3
1931 ...	1,108	3,859	765	4,624	— 4.5
1932 ...	1,081	3,698	746	4,444	— 3.9
1933 ...	1,081	3,661	731	4,392	— 1.2
1934 ...	1,063	3,854	736	4,590	+ 4.5
1935 ...	1,049	4,106	761	4,867	+ 6.0
1936 ...	1,035	4,495	800	5,295	+ 8.8
1937 ...	1,031	4,947	895	5,842	+ 10.3
1938 ...	1,023	5,127	925	6,052	+ 3.6
1939 ...	1,007	5,258	976	6,234	+ 3.0

The total membership at the end of 1939, viz. about 6,234,000, compares with 8,348,000 at the end of 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point—and with 4,135,000 at the end of 1913.

## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1939 the number of federations of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 60, with an approximate gross total membership of 3,095,000.\* The corresponding figures for a year earlier were 62 and 2,976,000 respectively.

At the end of 1939 the largest federations were the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of nearly 600,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which were affiliated 92 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 341,000. Other large federations included were the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and a large number of trade union members, therefore, are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table, the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated trade union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which the trade union is affiliated:—

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
Coal Mining ...	707	704	697	695	99	99
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	936	852	240	195	26	23
Textile ...	420	425	390	398	93	94
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe) ...	223	203	18	20	8	10
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	224	219	220	215	98	98
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ...	420	406	334	320	80	79
Railway Service ...	470	487	72	71	15	15
Transport (other than Railway) and General Labour ...	1,293	1,267	183	174	14	14
Commerce and Distribution ...	285	279	15	14	5	5
Banking and Insurance ...	92	96	63	83	68	86
National Government ...	428	401	157	68	37	17
Local Government ...	234	222	6	38	3	17
Other Industries and Services ...	502	490	66	65	13	13
Totals ...	6,234	6,052	2,461	2,356	39	39

It will be seen from the above figures that the proportion of total federated membership remained unchanged in 1939 as compared with the previous year. The increase in the proportion shown for the national government group was largely due to the formation during 1939 of a new federation, and the decreases in the banking and insurance and local government groups were the result of dissolutions of federations.

## SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Schedule of Reserved Occupations has been issued and is now available for sale to the public through H.M. Stationery Office and booksellers (price 3d.).

This Supplement sets out the changes which have been made since the May, 1940, Revision of the Schedule up to and including 31st August, 1940. It gives those occupations which have been deleted from the Schedule; shows what occupations have been added; and indicates changes in ages and conditions of reservation.

\* Excluding certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices in Eire or overseas.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1940.

THE seventy-second Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Southport on October 7th, 1940, and the two following days. The President was Mr. W. Holmes, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 645; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with an aggregate membership of 108,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 176\*, with a membership of approximately 4,867,000 at the end of 1939.

The following Table shows the total memberships of the affiliated unions, grouped according to the classification adopted by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of all trade unions; comparative figures are also given for 1939.

Group of Organisations.	1940.			1939.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1939.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1938.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	1	6	45,000	1	8	45,000
Coal Mining ...	5	115	597,962	5	111	592,494
Pottery and Glass ...	6	3	24,155	6	4	24,846
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	47	95	860,536	48	95	788,771
Textile ...	27*	102	306,847	26*	106	303,468
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe) ...	8	29	222,121	8	29	197,877
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	14	31	199,529	13	33	187,288
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	17	32	383,563	17	39	375,355
Railway Service ...	3	25	466,931	3	24	483,765
Water Transport ...	2	13	58,375	2	13	59,499
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	7	113	1,149,547	6	118	1,109,438
Commerce and Distribution ...	6	28	279,769	6	28	274,754
Banking and Insurance ...	5	16	72,271	3	10	52,940
Local Government ...	6	20	104,185	6	21	90,050
Entertainments and Sport ...	4	3	20,327	3	2	15,410
All Other Groups ...	18	14	75,593	17	18	68,231
TOTALS ...	176*	645	4,866,711	170*	659	4,669,186

After addresses by the President and by Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., the Congress proceeded to consider the General Council's Report, taking in connection therewith a number of resolutions prepared by the General Council or proposed by affiliated unions.

Much of the discussion was concerned with matters arising out of the war, and a special resolution, carried by an overwhelming majority, recorded the inflexible resolve of the Congress to go on with the struggle against the aggressor Powers; approved the measures taken by the General Council to safeguard the interests of trade unionists and to enlist the active co-operation of the organised workers, through their unions, to make the fullest use of the country's man-power and industrial equipment; expressed appreciation of the Council's efforts to obtain for the trade unions a fuller recognition of their claim to represent the working people in all matters affecting industry and their conditions of life and labour; paid homage to those who, in daily hazard of their life, have maintained the national defences and communications against incessant enemy attacks; expressed the sympathy of Congress with the victims of enemy attack; and called for the provision of adequate shelter against air raids, for arrangements to meet the needs of those rendered homeless and left without resources in bombed areas, and for the organisation by the Government of arrangements for the safety and comfort of those compelled to seek shelter outside their homes.

Among the subjects dealt with in other resolutions which were adopted by the Congress were the allowances to men in H.M. Forces and their dependants; the substitution of blinds for permanent black-out arrangements in workshops in view of the effect of the latter on the health of the workers; the disregard by certain Local Authorities and other employers of the provisions made by Parliament in respect of conscientious objectors to military service; the working of the National Arbitration Tribunal and the effects of its findings on trade union aims and conditions; the restrictions imposed upon the trade unions by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927; the Anomalies Regulations in relation to the conditions for the payment of unemployment benefit to married women; the income limit for National Health Insurance; the reform of the laws relating to workmen's compensation; the payment of National Health Insurance benefit in addition to workmen's compensation to workers who are incapacitated; the welfare of young children in war-time; and the preparation of plans to deal with the effects of the diminution of armament manufacture after the war.

On the last day of the Congress Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P. (Minister of Labour and National Service) appealed for every possible effort to expedite the production of armaments and equipment in order to shorten the war, and gave particulars of further provisions which were being made for the welfare of workers engaged in or transferred to munitions production.

Mr. George Gibson, General Secretary of the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union and for many years a member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, has been elected Chairman of the General Council of the Congress for the forthcoming year.

\* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.



## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. REVISED SCALE OF ALLOWANCES.

DRAFT REGULATIONS\* made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, providing for increases in the scale which forms the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances, have been approved by Parliament. It is intended that Regulations made in the terms of the draft Regulations shall come into operation on 4th November.

The amounts payable to applicants for unemployment allowances are at present determined by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, as amended by Regulations made in December, 1939. The increases in the scale of allowances which were made by the latter Regulations were set out in an article on page 409 of the December, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE. The Draft Regulations provide for a further increase of 2s. a week in the rate for the householder and the householder's wife or husband, 1s. per week in other rates for persons aged 16 years or over, and 3d. per week in the rates for children under 16 years of age. It is also provided that the rate of 15s. laid down in para. 2 of the first schedule to the 1936 Regulations for persons living otherwise than as members of households, which was raised to 16s. 6d. by the Amending Regulations of 1939, shall be further raised to 17s. 6d.

The scale now in operation and the new scale proposed under the Draft Regulations for "household" cases are set out below:—

	Present rate per week.	Proposed rate per week.
	s. d.	s. d.
For the householder and the householder's wife or husband ... ..	26 0	28 0
For the householder (where the above rate is not applicable):		
Male ... ..	17 0	18 0
Female ... ..	16 0	17 0
For members of the household to whom the foregoing rates do not apply:		
Aged 21 years or over—		
Male ... ..	11 0	12 0
Female ... ..	10 0	11 0
Aged 16 and under 21 ... ..	9 0	10 0
„ 14 „ „ 16 ... ..	6 6	6 9
„ 11 „ „ 14 ... ..	5 0	5 3
„ 8 „ „ 11 ... ..	4 6	4 9
„ 5 „ „ 8 ... ..	4 0	4 3
Under 5 years of age ... ..	3 6	3 9
Where the household consists of only one child in addition to not more than two adults, the amount allowed in respect of that child shall be not less than ... ..	4 6	4 9

Persons entitled to an allowance from the Assistance Board by virtue of the Regulations made under the Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, for the relief of distress caused by the war will be eligible for increases under the proposed Regulations equally with those who satisfy the conditions set out in Section 36 of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934.

It is estimated that the additional cost on account of the increases proposed will be in the neighbourhood of £900,000 per annum.

## CONTROL OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK.

UNDER the provisions of an Order† which came into operation on 7th October, no work of building or civil engineering construction may be undertaken without consent from the appropriate authorities. The object of this Order is to conserve labour and materials urgently needed for the War effort.

Certain classes of work are excluded from the provisions of the Order, including (a) operations where the estimated cost does not exceed £500, (b) work on behalf of, or under contract with, a Government Department, or where a Government Department has agreed to pay all or part of the cost, (c) work done by a local authority in discharge of its functions under the Civil Defence Acts, 1937 and 1939, and (d) work in the nature of maintenance, running repairs or decoration.

An explanatory memorandum, explaining how to apply for consent, has been prepared and circulated to local authorities, architects, builders, contractors, etc. A copy can be obtained from the Licensing Officer, H.M. Office of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1. Consent will generally take the form of a licence issued by H.M. Office of Works. In the case of certain building or constructional operations carried out by local authorities, highway authorities, public utility companies, and all operations in connection with mining and quarrying, consent will take the form of an authorisation issued by the appropriate department.

## TRANSFER OF SHIPYARD WORKERS.

A SCHEME has been drawn up, in agreement with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, providing that should it be necessary to curtail or discontinue ship-repairing in any district, the ship-repairing workers in that district may be transferred to other ship-repairing districts, where their services will continue to be employed in the national interest. The Scheme also provides for the transfer of shipbuilding workers from one district to another in

\* Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940. H.C. 162: H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1678; H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

similar circumstances, or in order to assist in the urgent completion of new ships or ships under repair. The Scheme is on a voluntary basis and applies only to the transfer of men to districts which are beyond daily travelling distance of their homes. In districts engaged in the shipbuilding or ship-repairing industry there have been set up local Committees on which the local associations of employers and trade unions in the industry are represented. These Committees are calling for volunteers (whether at present employed or unemployed) who, if the need arises, will be willing at short notice to travel to another part of the country to assist in the vital work of constructing or repairing the ships of the Navy and Mercantile Marine. The selection from the lists of volunteers of men to be transferred, as required, will be carried out by the local officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in consultation with the local Committee, and the arrangements for their transference will be carried out through the Employment Exchange Service.

Men transferred under the Scheme will normally be required to stay in the district to which they are transferred for as long as they are required. Applications to return home will, however, be considered by the local Committee, and, if approved, the cost of the fare home and travelling time will be paid (see below).

Transferred men will receive the rates of pay and comply with the practices of the district to which they are transferred, and will observe the general conditions in that district. In arranging transfers of men, due regard will be had to the rates of wages and conditions of employment prevailing in the different districts.

A free fare will be provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the initial journey to the district to which transferred; and at the termination of the employment in the district to which a man was transferred the cost of his fare will be paid by his last employer provided the return home is approved by the local Committee. Transferred men will be entitled to receive from the Ministry of Labour and National Service payment of "travelling time" for the initial journey to the district to which transferred, amounting to 5s. where the journey does not occupy more than four hours, and to 10s. when the journey occupies more than four hours. In connection with the return journey home at the conclusion of the employment in the area to which transferred, men will be paid by their last employers full travelling time, provided the return home is approved by the local Committee. Transferred married men or single men with similar responsibilities, who continue to maintain a home in the district from which they are transferred, will be paid by the Ministry of Labour and National Service an allowance of 3s. 6d. for each night (including Sunday) for so long as they are retained under the provisions of the Scheme in the area to which they have been transferred.

If a transferred man is re-transferred under the Scheme to work in another district which is beyond daily travelling distance of his home, the facilities provided under the Scheme will continue to apply.

Arrangements will be made for transferred men to be put into touch with suitable lodgings or other accommodation following their arrival in the new area.

## SEAMEN'S WELFARE BOARD.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has established a Seamen's Welfare Board to advise him on all questions concerning the welfare of British, allied, and foreign seamen in British ports and of crews of British ships in overseas ports.

The Board has been constituted as follows:—Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service (Chairman), Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P., Mr. J. W. Booth, Mr. L. Bowden, Mr. F. Bowes, Captain W. H. Coombs, Alderman R. S. Dalgliesh, Mr. W. T. Gould, Lieutenant-General G. R. Hickson, Mr. C. Jarman, Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, Mr. R. Snedden, and Mr. J. B. Wilson, together with the following official representatives:—Sir Thomas W. Phillips, Mr. F. W. Leggett, Mr. G. H. Ince, and Major-General Appleyard, Ministry of Labour and National Service; Mr. F. W. H. Smith and Mr. N. A. Guttery, Ministry of Shipping.

The Secretary to the Board is Mr. G. A. Johnston, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

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

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has certified\* the following employments as employment for war purposes under the above Act:—Employment in the mercantile marine or a pilotage service (or any training for such employment); whole-time employment under any Government Department, including any Department or Office declared by a Minister of the Crown to be under his ultimate control; and whole-time employment in the civil defence services and certain auxiliary branches of the police force.

The trustees or other persons concerned with the administration of superannuation schemes may, therefore, arrange in accordance with the Act to preserve the superannuation rights of any person leaving the employment in which he has acquired those rights to follow any of the certified employments.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland was appointed on 1st October, 1940, "to inquire into the nature and extent of unemployment in Northern Ireland, and to make recommendations for its alleviation by measures which are capable of being put in force by the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland, having regard to the war situation and also to the probable conditions of the post-war period." The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Wilson Hungerford, M.P., and the Secretary is The Clerk of the Parliaments, Stormont, Belfast.

\* The certificates are reproduced on page 278 of this issue.



## FOOD CONTROL.

## MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

SINCE the issue of the Orders referred to in the September number of this GAZETTE, further Orders have been made by the Minister of Food, relating to the prices of potatoes, cheese, dried peas, beans and lentils, canned corned beef and milk.

The Potatoes (1940 Crop) Control Order, 1940, was amended by an Order, dated 26th September, which came into force on 1st October. Under the Amending Order the maximum retail price for an amount less than 7 lb. is at the rate of 5d. per 3½ lb. in England and Wales (4½d. for Grade B potatoes in certain districts), 4d. to 5d., according to variety and district in Scotland, and 4d. in Northern Ireland (3½d. for Class 4 potatoes in certain districts). For larger quantities the maximum prices are proportional, or somewhat lower. The Order does not apply to potatoes sold for delivery in the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, in certain parts of Scotland, and in the Scilly Isles.

The Cheese (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 25th September, which came into force on 1st October, prescribes a maximum retail price of 1s. 1d. per lb. for the main varieties of cheese, home-produced and imported. The maximum retail price of home-produced Caerphilly, White Wensleydale and White Stilton, however, is 1s. 2d. Blue-vein soft curd or cream cheese and "processed" cheese are outside the scope of the Order.

The Dried Peas, Beans and Lentils (Control and Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 23rd September, which came into force on 30th September, does not fix uniform maximum retail prices, but prescribes maximum retailers' margins, based on wholesale prices and certain other items, such as transport costs.

The Canned Corned Beef (Retail Prices and Control) Order, 1940, dated 10th September, which came into force on 11th September, prescribes a maximum retail price of 1s. 2d. per lb. for canned corned beef. The Order also provides that the maximum net weight of canned corned beef which may be purchased in any week by any person from a retail butcher is 16 oz.

The Milk (Retail Prices) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1940, dated 25th September, which came into force on 1st October, regulates the retail price of milk in Northern Ireland.

## FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic rations of meat and butter were altered from 30th September. The ration of meat (beef, mutton, lamb, veal) was increased from a retail price value of 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. per head per week (from 11d. to 1s. 1d. for persons aged six years and under). The ration of butter was reduced from 4 oz. to 2 oz. per head per week, but the total fat ration of 8 oz. (for butter, margarine and cooking fats) was not affected.

## THE PURCHASE TAX.

THE Purchase Tax, for which provision was made in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, came into operation on 21st October, under the terms of an Order\* made by the Treasury on 3rd October and approved by a resolution of the House of Commons on 15th October.

The tax, which is levied in general at the stage where the goods pass from the wholesaler to the retailer†, is at the rate of one-third of the wholesale value of certain classes of goods, and one-sixth of the wholesale value of certain other classes of goods, as specified in a Schedule to the Finance Act. Stocks which were already in the hands of retailers on 21st October are not chargeable with the tax.

Of the items included within the scope of the official cost-of-living index number (food, rent, clothing and clothing materials, fuel and light, soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes and pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers) only clothing and clothing materials, domestic ironmongery and pottery are subject to the tax. It is chargeable at the rate of one-third of the wholesale value on clothing materials, and at one-sixth of the wholesale value on garments and footwear (other than the kinds suitable for young children's wear) and the classes of pottery and ironmongery covered by the index figures. The tax is not chargeable on garments or boots and shoes suitable for young children's wear.

In moving that the Order bringing the tax into operation should be approved the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in the House of Commons on 15th October, that consumers generally would not feel the effect of the tax immediately, since there was no justification for increasing the prices of taxable stocks already in the hands of retailers, and those stocks were fairly large. He said that the Central Committee on Price Regulation, and the Board of Trade, would closely watch the action of retailers with regard to existing stocks, and that the Committee had issued a statement, for the guidance of traders, in which they stated that while the retailer would have to charge a higher price to the public for goods on which he had paid the tax, he must not make any profit on the tax. Any writing-up of the prices of stocks in the hands of retailers, which had not borne the tax, to the prices of goods on which tax had been paid was not permissible, and would render the retailer liable to severe penalties. It would be the duty of the retailer to give the public the benefit of lower prices appropriate to his untaxed stocks of goods so long as such stocks last.

\* The Purchase Tax (Commencement) Order, 1940; *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1771; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† When registered manufacturers, including retailers making chargeable goods for sale, sell direct to the public (e.g. in the case of bespoke tailoring) the tax is chargeable at this stage.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA.

By the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, provision is made for the establishment in Canada of a Dominion-wide scheme of unemployment insurance and for the organization of a National Employment Service, with regional divisions and local offices. The following is a summary of the main provisions of the Act, which becomes operative, as regards the payment of unemployment insurance contributions, only as from a date to be fixed by the responsible administrative authority.

*Scope.*—The Act provides for the insurance against unemployment, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, of all persons (with certain exceptions) employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship. The principal categories of excepted persons are those employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, hunting and trapping, water and air transport and stevedoring, and private domestic service, and persons whose remuneration is at a rate exceeding 2,000 dollars a year. It is estimated that by 1941 the scheme will cover some 2,100,000 wage-earners with approximately 2,560,000 adult and child dependants. The Unemployment Insurance Commission (see below) is empowered to extend the scope of the Act to other classes of workers.

*Finance.*—The cost of the scheme is to be met by contributions levied on insured persons and their employers, supplemented by a Parliamentary grant equal to one-fifth of the aggregate contributions. These sums are to be paid into a special account, called the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is to be opened in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The income of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the year 1941 is estimated at about 58.5 million dollars, of which approximately 23.4 million dollars each will be contributed by employers and insured persons and 9.7 million dollars by the Government, who will, in addition, meet the whole cost of administration, estimated at 5.25 million dollars per annum.

*Contributions and Benefits.*—For the purposes of contributions and benefits, insured persons are grouped in seven wage classes, according to the amount of their weekly earnings. The following Table shows the various wage classes, the employer's and worker's weekly contributions and the weekly rates of benefit for single persons and persons maintaining dependants in each wage class:—

Wage class.	Weekly Earnings.	Em- ployer's weekly con- tri- bution.	Worker's weekly con- tri- bution.	Weekly Benefits.	
				Single persons.	Persons main- taining de- pendants.
1	Dollars. 5.40 and less than 7.50	cents. 21	cents. 12	Dollars. 4.08	Dollars. 4.80
2	7.50 " " 9.60	25	15	5.10	6.00
3	9.60 " " 12.00	25	18	6.12	7.20
4	12.00 " " 15.00	25	21	7.14	8.40
5	15.00 " " 20.00	27	24	8.16	9.60
6	20.00 " " 26.00	27	30	10.20	12.00
7	26.00 " " 38.50	27	36	12.24	14.40

There is an additional Wage Class 0 which covers workers who earn less than 90 cents a day or are under 16 years of age. For this class the full contribution is fixed at 27 cents and is chargeable wholly to the employer. Persons in this class cannot draw benefits, but may accumulate benefit rights at no cost to themselves.

Benefit is payable as of right to insured persons who within two years, while in insured employment, have paid not less than 30 weekly or 180 daily contributions and who, being unemployed, are capable of and available for work and have not refused to attend a course of instruction. For the payment of benefit, insured persons are allocated to their appropriate wage class on the basis of their average weekly contribution while in employment during the two years preceding the claim for benefit.

The period for which benefit is payable in any benefit year is the number of days which is equal to the difference between (a) one-fifth of the number of days for which contributions have been paid in the period of five years preceding the benefit year for which the computation is made, and (b) one-third of the number of days, if any, for which benefit has been paid in a period of three years preceding the benefit year. No benefit is payable for the first nine days of unemployment which occur in any benefit year, nor for the first day of unemployment in any calendar week, unless the insured person is unemployed for the whole of that week or unless the first day of unemployment in that week immediately follows a period of continuous unemployment of not less than one full week.

*Administration.*—The Act is to be administered by a Commission, called the Unemployment Insurance Commission, composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, one to be the Chief Commissioner, and the other two to be appointed after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, respectively. The Commission will be advised and assisted by an Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor in Council and consisting of a chairman and from four to six members, some of the latter being representative in equal numbers of employers' and workers' organizations, respectively. The Advisory Committee will report on the condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and, if the Fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient to discharge its liabilities, will make recommendations through the competent Minister to Parliament for the maintenance of its financial solvency. A National Employment Service with regional divisions and local offices is to be organized by the Commission to supersede the existing employment service administered by the Provincial authorities; and national, regional and local committees representative of employers and workers are also to be set up to advise the Commission on employment problems. Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors to supervise the observance of the Act.



## EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed on 16th September was approximately the same as at 12th August, being 613,671 at the former date as compared with 613,156 at the latter date. At 11th September, 1939, the corresponding total was 1,052,218.

At 16th September there were also 185,000 workers registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment—an increase of 30,620 as compared with 12th August. The corresponding total at 11th September, 1939, was 227,099.

The number of unemployed casual workers on the register (*i.e.*, workers who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) was slightly less at 16th September than at 12th August. It was 31,175 at the former date and 31,916 at the latter. The corresponding figure for 11th September, 1939, was 51,611.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 16th September was 683,156, as compared with 619,507 at 12th August, and 1,144,404 at 11th September, 1939.

The only industry in which there was a considerable increase in unemployment between 12th August and 16th September was coal mining.

The Table below shows the numbers of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges (*a*) in Great Britain and (*b*) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 16th September, 1940, and the increases or decreases as compared with 12th August, 1940, and 11th September, 1939. Similar particulars are also given as regards the numbers of persons registered as temporarily suspended from their employment, and the numbers of unemployed casual workers on the registers, at those dates.

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Casuals.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>			
Men ... ..	318,234	97,548	29,486
Boys ... ..	25,145	3,056	110
Women ... ..	227,293	78,995	1,561
Girls ... ..	42,999	5,401	18
Total ... ..	613,671	185,000	31,175
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—			
12th August, 1940 ...	+ 515	+ 30,620	- 741
11th September, 1939	- 438,547	- 42,099	- 20,436
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.</b>			
Men ... ..	348,938	99,746	31,673
Boys ... ..	27,482	3,221	110
Women ... ..	252,829	85,545	1,593
Girls ... ..	46,393	5,889	18
Total ... ..	675,642	194,401	33,394
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—			
12th August, 1940 ...	+ 5,154	+ 31,039	- 495
11th September, 1939	- 434,566	- 37,045	- 20,502

The differences between 12th August, 1940, and 16th September, 1940, in the total numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative divisions of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were as shown below:—

London ... ..	+ 7,193	North-Eastern ... ..	- 115
Eastern ... ..	+ 6,473	North-Western ... ..	- 3,047
Southern ... ..	+ 4,315	Northern ... ..	+ 12,043
South-Western ... ..	+ 3,846	Scotland ... ..	- 620
Midlands ... ..	- 5,080	Wales ... ..	+ 579
North-Midlands ... ..	+ 4,807	Northern Ireland ... ..	+ 5,304

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th September represented 4.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939\*, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at 12th August, and 6.9 per cent. at 11th September, 1939. Among persons insured under the general scheme the number wholly unemployed at 16th September represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number insured at July, 1939\*, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at 12th August and 7.1 per cent. at 11th September, 1939. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the corresponding percentages were 2.2 at 16th September, 2.3 at 12th August and 3.3 at 11th September, 1939.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as temporarily suspended from work on 16th September on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939\*, compared with 1.1 per cent. at 12th August, and 1.5 per cent. at 11th September, 1939. Among persons insured under the general scheme, the corresponding percentage was 1.4 at 16th September, compared with 1.1 at 12th August and 1.6 at 11th September, 1939. Among persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the percentage was 0.1 at all three dates.

The number of insured casual workers, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed on 16th September, represented 0.2 per cent. of the total number of insured persons at July, 1939\*, the same as at 12th August, compared with 0.4 per cent. at 11th September, 1939.

\* It is probable that there have been considerable changes since July, 1939, in the total numbers of insured persons. The percentages of unemployment for recent months compiled on the basis of these figures and given in this GAZETTE are, therefore, subject to revision.

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each Administrative Division, the numbers of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 16th September, 1940. Corresponding figures are also given as to the numbers registered as temporarily suspended from their employment, and the numbers of unemployed casual workers on the registers.

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
<b>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.</b>					
London ... ..	89,002	6,370	78,870	9,823	184,065
Eastern ... ..	17,615	1,313	12,395	2,177	33,500
Southern ... ..	9,293	1,001	9,254	2,178	21,726
South-Western ... ..	9,638	1,169	9,033	1,959	21,799
Midlands ... ..	7,655	836	9,342	1,113	18,946
North-Midlands ... ..	12,820	671	8,581	1,463	23,535
North-Eastern ... ..	21,047	1,034	10,814	2,675	35,570
North-Western ... ..	39,586	2,875	32,748	3,972	79,281
Northern ... ..	36,701	3,679	10,346	7,274	58,000
Scotland ... ..	41,375	3,407	34,894	5,853	85,529
Wales ... ..	33,402	2,790	11,016	4,512	51,720
Great Britain ... ..	318,234	25,145	227,293	42,999	613,671
Northern Ireland ... ..	30,704	2,337	25,536	3,394	61,971
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	348,938	27,482	252,829	46,393	675,642
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED.</b>					
London ... ..	12,261	410	17,287	958	30,916
Eastern ... ..	999	24	1,661	140	2,824
Southern ... ..	1,623	106	942	120	2,791
South-Western ... ..	1,474	42	1,321	135	2,972
Midlands ... ..	2,195	18	7,505	279	9,997
North-Midlands ... ..	7,792	139	8,340	623	16,894
North-Eastern ... ..	10,603	156	11,788	739	23,286
North-Western ... ..	10,563	192	17,683	812	29,250
Northern ... ..	25,385	868	1,877	229	28,359
Scotland ... ..	5,075	169	9,317	1,066	15,627
Wales ... ..	19,578	932	1,274	300	22,084
Great Britain ... ..	97,548	3,056	78,995	5,401	185,000
Northern Ireland ... ..	2,198	165	6,550	488	9,401
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	99,746	3,221	85,545	5,889	194,401
<b>UNEMPLOYED CASUAL WORKERS.</b>					
London ... ..	13,922	16	858	5	14,801
Eastern ... ..	1,101	—	56	—	1,157
Southern ... ..	1,146	—	9	—	1,155
South-Western ... ..	853	2	61	2	918
Midlands ... ..	39	—	5	—	44
North-Midlands ... ..	588	1	52	1	642
North-Eastern ... ..	854	1	7	—	862
North-Western ... ..	5,269	32	163	—	5,464
Northern ... ..	2,076	31	132	7	2,246
Scotland ... ..	1,395	26	217	3	1,641
Wales ... ..	2,243	1	1	—	2,245
Great Britain ... ..	29,486	110	1,561	18	31,175
Northern Ireland ... ..	2,187	—	32	—	2,219
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	31,673	110	1,593	18	33,394

In the following Table the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed at 16th September, 1940, in each administrative Division, are expressed as percentages\* of the total numbers insured, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, separate figures being given for workers insured under the General Scheme† and for workers insured under the Agricultural Scheme:—

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes†.		General Scheme†.		Agricultural Scheme.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.
London ... ..	5.4	1.3	5.5	1.3	1.9	0.1
Eastern ... ..	4.6	0.6	5.2	0.6	1.8	0.1
Southern ... ..	3.1	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.0	0.0
S.-Western ... ..	2.6	0.6	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
Midlands ... ..	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.1
N.-Midlands ... ..	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.4	0.1
N.-Eastern ... ..	2.6	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.3
N.-Western ... ..	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	1.9	0.1
Northern ... ..	6.2	3.9	6.4	3.9	2.5	0.4
Scotland ... ..	5.1	1.1	5.2	1.2	2.2	0.2
Wales ... ..	6.6	3.7	6.8	3.8	3.3	0.1
Special Schemes	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—
Gt. Britain ... ..	4.0	1.4	4.1	1.5	1.7	0.1
N. Ireland ... ..	18.9	3.5	19.4	3.8	13.4	0.2
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... ..	4.3	1.5	4.4	1.6	2.2	0.1



\* See footnote \* in previous column.

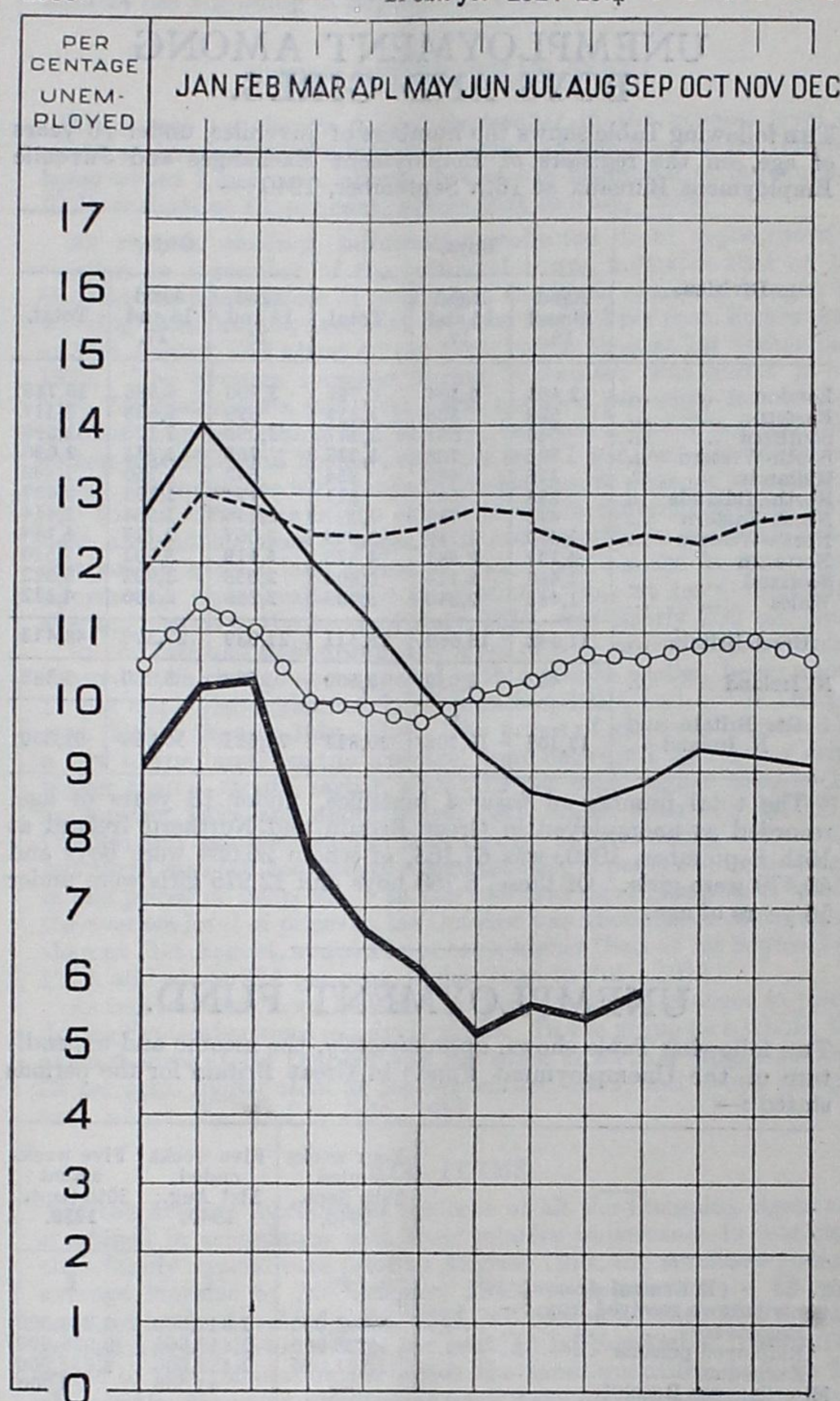
† Figures for workpeople insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are given on a separate line in the Table.



### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED;\* INSURED PERSONS  
AGED 16 AND OVER, IN GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND.

1940.  1938†.   
1939.  Mean for 1924-29.‡ 



## ANALYSIS FOR 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1940.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
<b>A. Insured on Register :—</b>					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances	403,497	11,385	228,575	17,753	661,210
2. Non-claimants :—					
(a) Aged 16 and over...	14,520	1,946	22,713	3,278	42,457
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	5,979	—	8,690	14,669
<b>B. Others on Register :—</b>					
3. Applicants for unemployment allowances ...	9,127	98	12,117§	604	21,946§
4. Persons without applications :—					
(a) Aged 16 and over...	18,124	3,240	44,444	5,744	71,552
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	5,663	—	12,349	18,012
<b>C. Total on Register ...</b>	<b>445,268</b>	<b>28,311</b>	<b>307,849</b>	<b>48,418</b>	<b>829,846</b>
<b>D. Insured Unemployed :—</b>					
Aged 16 and over:					
5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a))...	418,017	13,331	251,288	21,031	703,667
6. Two months' file ...	34,711	2,510	55,740	3,247	96,208
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	510	10	292	23	835
<b>Total aged 16 and over</b>	<b>453,238</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>307,320</b>	<b>24,301</b>	<b>800,710</b>
<b>8. Aged 14 and 15 :</b>					
(a) Item 2 (b) ...	—	5,979	—	8,690	14,669
(b) Two months' file	—	2,351	—	3,741	6,092
<b>Total aged 14 and over</b>	<b>453,238</b>	<b>24,181</b>	<b>307,320</b>	<b>36,732</b>	<b>821,471</b>

Date.	General and Agri-cultural Schemes.‡		General Scheme.‡		Agricultural Scheme.	
	Wholly Un-employed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.	Wholly Un-employed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.	Wholly Un-employed.	Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.
1939.						
11 September	6.9	1.9	7.1	2.0	3.3	0.1
16 October...	7.9	1.4	8.1	1.5	3.8	0.2
13 November	8.0	1.2	8.1	1.4	4.9	0.2
11 December	7.8	1.3	7.8	1.3	7.1	0.3
1940.						
15 January	8.2	2.0	8.1	2.1	8.9	0.8
12 February	7.8	2.5	7.8	2.4	9.5	1.6
11 March ...	6.7	1.0	6.6	1.2	6.7	0.3
15 April ...	5.7	1.0	5.8	1.0	4.3	0.1
20 May ...	5.0	1.1	5.1	1.1	3.3	0.1
17 June ...	4.4	0.8	4.5	0.8	2.3	0.0
15 July ...	4.2	1.4	4.3	1.4	2.3	0.2
12 August ...	4.1	1.3	4.2	1.3	2.3	0.1
16 September	4.3	1.5	4.4	1.6	2.2	0.1

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

§ This total includes, in addition to applicants for unemployment allowances, 2,440 women, aged 60-64, who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3 (4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.



## UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

THE publication of statistics relating to the numbers and percentages of insured persons unemployed in particular industries has been suspended.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 16th September, 1940 :—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ... ..	2,492	4,304	6,796	3,900	6,886	10,786
Eastern ... ..	529	808	1,337	699	1,618	2,317
Southern ... ..	516	591	1,107	1,095	1,203	2,298
South-Western ...	505	708	1,213	785	1,311	2,096
Midlands ... ..	376	478	854	642	750	1,392
North-Midlands ...	264	547	811	794	1,293	2,087
North-Eastern ...	472	719	1,191	1,446	1,968	3,414
North-Western ...	1,320	1,779	3,099	2,067	2,717	4,784
Northern ... ..	2,197	2,381	4,578	4,419	3,091	7,510
Scotland ... ..	1,488	2,114	3,602	2,930	3,992	6,922
Wales ... ..	1,483	2,240	3,723	2,262	2,550	4,812
Great Britain ...	11,642	16,669	28,311	21,039	27,379	48,418
N. Ireland ... ..	463	2,039	2,502	562	3,320	3,882
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	12,105	18,708	30,813	21,601	30,699	52,300

The total number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th September, 1940, was 67,163, of whom 26,684 were boys and 40,479 were girls. Of these, 8,750 boys and 12,975 girls were under 16 years of age.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund\* in Great Britain for the periods stated :—

	Four weeks ended 28th Sept., 1940.	Five weeks ended 31st Aug., 1940.	Five weeks ended 30th Sept., 1939.
(1) General Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ... ..	1,793,000	1,817,000	2,038,000
Employed persons ...	1,793,000	1,817,000	2,026,000
Exchequer ... ..	1,791,000	1,822,000	2,031,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	43,000	9,000
Total Income ... ..	5,377,000	5,499,000	6,104,000
Benefit ... ..	1,749,000	1,899,000	2,596,000
Cost of Administration ...	337,000	417,000	607,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...	154,000	192,000	371,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	26,000	27,000	40,000
Total Expenditure ... ..	2,266,000	2,526,000	3,614,000
Debt Outstanding† ... ..	39,354,000	39,354,000	77,082,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ... ..	18,000	35,000	22,000
Employed persons ...	17,000	35,000	22,000
Exchequer ... ..	18,000	35,000	22,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	3,000	—
Total Income ... ..	53,000	108,000	66,000
Benefit ... ..	16,000	23,000	35,000
Cost of Administration ...	7,000	13,000	8,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	—	—
Total Expenditure ... ..	23,000	36,000	43,000

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of four weeks ended 28th September, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £786,000, compared with £1,027,000 during the five weeks ended 31st August, 1940, and £2,503,000 during the five weeks ended 30th September, 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).

\* 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.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### ÉIRE

INFORMATION supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce shows that the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 61,543 at 31st August, 1940, to 65,127 at 28th September. The figures for both these dates were affected by the operation of three Unemployment Assistance (Employment Period) Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which was to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. The three Orders were due to expire simultaneously on 29th October, 1940. At 25th September, 1939, when only two such Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 77,888.

### SWEDEN.

According to information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, of a total of approximately 694,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions 8·6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1940, as compared with 9·2 per cent. at the end of May, 1940, and 5·6 per cent. at the end of June, 1939.

### UNITED STATES.

Statistics published in the official *Survey of Current Business*, for September, 1940, show that there was some increase in employment during July. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed at the middle of July, 1940, employment showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered decreased during the same period by 1·5 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-25 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for July, 1940, was 99·5, as compared with 99·4 for June, 1940, and 93·5 for July, 1939.

According to information supplied by the Social Security Board, 5,564,630 applications for employment were registered at Public Employment Offices at the end of July, 1940, a decline of 3 per cent. as compared with the number registered at the end of June, 1940. These statistics include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Census and Statistics Office from selected industrial undertakings employing approximately 768,000 workpeople in June, 1940, show that employment declined slightly during that month, according to information published in the official *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for August, 1940. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment for June, 1940, was 179·5, as compared with 180·6 in May, 1940, and 171·2 in June, 1939.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

IN the following paragraphs a summary is given of the latest information contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, relating to changes in retail prices and cost of living in the principal countries overseas.

### GERMANY.

In June, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and of 2·7 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for June, 1940, showed a rise of 0·2 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and of 3·4 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

### NEW ZEALAND.

In July, 1940, the official cost-of-living index was 0·1 per cent. above the figure for June, 1940, and 2·9 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure showed a rise of 0·3 per cent. as compared with the figure for June, 1940, and of 1·3 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

### INDIA.

In August, 1940, the official cost-of-living figure for the working classes in Bombay City rose by 0·9 per cent. over the figure for July, 1940, and by 8·6 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentages were 1·6 and 15·2, respectively.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official cost-of-living index figure for July, 1940, showed a decline of 0·1 per cent. as compared with the figure for June, 1940, and an increase of 4·3 per cent. as compared with August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in July, 1940, showed a decline of 0·7 per cent. below the figure for June, 1940, and an increase of 5·0 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

### ÉIRE.

In mid-August, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was one per cent. above the figure for mid-May, 1940, and 19·1 per cent. above that for mid-August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentages were 1·1 and 15·2 per cent., respectively.

### PORTUGAL.

At 15th July, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light, was 0·5 per cent. above the figure for 15th June, 1940, and 4·6 per cent. above that for 15th August, 1939.

### UNITED STATES.

In the middle of July, 1940, the official index number relating to the cost of food was 0·9 per cent. below the figure for the middle of June, 1940, but 4·2 per cent. above the figure for the middle of August, 1939.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ...	69%	89%

## Increase since 31st August, 1940 :—

Index points ...	3	2
Per cent. ...	2*	1*

## FOOD.

At 1st October the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was slightly higher than at 31st August. This was mainly due to increases, averaging  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, in the prices of eggs; there were also increases in the prices of some kinds of fish, and the price of milk was raised in some districts on 1st October.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st October, 1940, with the corresponding prices at 31st August, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st Oct., 1940, compared with	
	1st Oct., 1940.	31st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	31st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10
Thin Flank ...	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	26
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34
Thin Flank ...	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12
Breast ...	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	1 0	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—1
Bacon† ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1	23
Fish ...	...	...	...	3	55
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—1
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3
Tea ...	2 6	2 6	2 4	—	7
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 5	0 5	0 3	—	64
Milk ... per quart	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	17
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14
Salt ...	1 1	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	—	23
Cheese† ...	...	...	...	—	29
Margarine‡—					
Special ...	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12
Standard ...	0 5	0 5	0 2	15	70
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	1	23
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

Of the average rise of 2d. per lb., since 1st September, 1939, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to increased duty.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 31st August, 1940, and 1st October, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	31st Aug., 1940.	1st Oct., 1940.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	44	58	58
Thin Flank ...	15	44	45
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	77	77
Thin Flank ...	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	66	66
Breast ...	14	23	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	74	74
Breast ...	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† ...	35	65	66
Fish ...	116	223	234
Flour ...	26	26	25
Bread ...	42	46	46
Tea ...	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	140	141
Milk ...	92	121	125
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	28	29
Salt ...	7	32	32
Cheese† ...	16	49	49
Margarine‡ ...	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	132	167
Potatoes ...	33	61	63
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	66	69

\* A rise of 3 points on a total of 166 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little less than 2 per cent.; similarly, a rise of 2 points on a total of 187 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 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.

§ Since this date the change in the average price has been slight (less than one-half of one per cent.) but sufficient to alter the average to the nearest  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ¶ On 31st August and 1st October, 1940, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard" were on sale at 9d. and 5d. per lb., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st October was a little less than 2 per cent. higher than at 31st August, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during September in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 1st October 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 October the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 31st August, and about 44 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during September was about 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, between 1 and 2 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and less than 1 per cent. for 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 October the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was nearly 200 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, the level of coal prices at 1st October showed little change as compared with a month earlier, being about 11 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 116 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas were increased in a few towns, and, on the average, were between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than a month earlier, about 19 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 84 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Candles and matches showed little change in price during the month, but there was an increase of approximately 2 per cent., on average, in the prices of lamp oil. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st October was about 1 per cent. higher than at 31st August, about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, changes in prices during September were relatively slight. In the group as a whole, the average level at 1st October was the same as at 31st August, about 22 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 119 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 October, 1940, is approximately **89 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 87 per cent. at 31st August, 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 readjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 2 points between 31st August and 1st October is equivalent to about 1 per cent. The rise of 34 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 22 per cent. Of these 34 points, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  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	85	87	89		

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 SEPTEMBER.

## 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 September are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £58,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 695,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about £10,700 in those of 342,000 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 ...	267,400	142,400	£ 12,600	£ 2,200
Metal Industries ...	11,000	158,200	1,500	6,200
Clothing ...	175,000	—	17,500	—
Other ...	241,900	41,500	26,700	2,300
Total ...	695,300	342,100	58,300	10,700

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Somerset, and decreases in Northumberland and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other changes in this group affected ironstone and limestone quarrymen in various districts, whose wages were reduced under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

In the metal industries group the principal classes of workpeople whose rates of wages were changed included blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen, workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts and tinplate workers, who sustained slight reductions as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The increases in this group affected workpeople employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade, and workers employed in tube manufacture in Scotland.

In the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade the wages of timeworkers and pieceworkers were increased by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in the case of men aged 22 years and over and by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in the case of women of 18 years and over, as the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

In other industry groups the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trade, in which the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, and general distributive and transport workers employed by retail co-operative societies in Great Britain, whose war advances were increased by 3s. a week in the case of men and by 2s. 6d. a week in the case of women. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included drug and fine chemical workers, soap and candle workers, asbestos workers, wool textile workers in the South of Scotland, and workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture. The decreases, which were the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, affected tobacco workers, coopers and workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.

Of the estimated total increase of £58,300 a week, about £12,250 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £12,400 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £300 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £2,250 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £20,100 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £11,300 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £10,700 a week, £1,900 was due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry as shown by the district ascertainment, and the remaining £8,800 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–SEPTEMBER, 1940.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during these nine months, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Coal Mining ...	786,800	£ 199,400
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	50,700	13,700
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	285,100	78,400
Iron and Steel ...	147,800	62,650
Engineering† ...	1,012,300	228,050
Shipbuilding ...	140,500	33,450
Other Metal ...	323,800	73,000
Textile ...	825,400	190,600
Clothing ...	722,000	103,550
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	198,000	42,500
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	177,800	31,400
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	301,900	55,700
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	954,900	161,550
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	159,200	39,350
Transport‡ ...	1,052,900	322,450
Public Administration Services ...	151,100	26,550
Other ...	434,800	95,150
Total ...	7,725,000	1,757,450

In the corresponding nine months of 1939 there were net increases estimated at £235,750 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,650,000 workpeople, and net decreases estimated at £41,200 in those of about 394,600 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

The only change in normal weekly hours of labour reported as having come into operation during September affected agricultural workers in Pembroke and Cardigan, where the weekly hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were increased by one hour as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Agriculture	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	22 Sept.	Female workers 18 and under 19 years of age.	Increase of 6s. a week (21s. to 27s.) in minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.
	Northumberland ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 0·99 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 51·21 per cent. above the basis rates.§</i>
	South Yorkshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 38·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 35 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2·12 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 8·86 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Derbyshire ...			Increase of 3·07 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52·54 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Nottinghamshire ...	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than bailiffs and examiners.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 95 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Leicestershire ...			Increase of 3·68 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72·92 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shot lighters.	Increase of 2·7 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 61·49 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 59·49 per cent. for all other workers.§
	Radstock district of Somerset.	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than bailiffs and examiners.	Increase of 2·38 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42·38 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Newbury district of Somerset.			<i>Decrease of 0·52 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 12·5 per cent. above the basis rates.§</i>
	Scotland ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	

\* 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 overtime working, etc.

† The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in September 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."

§ Flat-rate advances, previously paid in addition to the basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i> )
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	South Yorkshire ...	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates.*
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	2 Sept.	Ironstone miners ...	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	Cumberland...	30 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increase‡ in war bonus of 1½d. a shift (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.) for those 18 years and over and of ½d. a shift (7d. to 7½d.) for those under 18 years.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Sept.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	North Lincolnshire... Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	
	Banbury and District Corby ...	1 Sept.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ...	
	South and West Durham.	2 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ...	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1½d. a shift (1s. 2d. to 1s. 0½d.) for those 18 years and over and by ½d. a shift (7d. to 6½d.) for those under 18 years of age.</i>
	West Cumberland ...	2 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ...	
	North Wales (certain firms in the Festiniog and Nantlle districts).	9 Sept.	Slate quarrymen ...	Increase of 10d. a day. Minimum rates after change: labourers, 8s. 4d. a day; quarrymen, 8s. 10d.
Chemical, etc. Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	2nd pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of chemicals, drugs, proprietary medicines and essences.	Increases of 3s. a week for adult workers, of 2s. for those 18 to 20 years, and of 1s. 6d. for those 14 to 17 years of age. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 and over—Class I, 70s.; Class II, 65s.; Class III, 60s.; women—Class I, 41s. 6d.; Class II, 35s. 6d.; juveniles, 14s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 43s. and 30s. at 20 years for males and females respectively.
Glass Manufacture.	Certain districts in England and Scotland.†	1st pay day in Sept.	Flint glass makers ... Flint glass cutters ...	Increase‡ of 1½d. a turn. Increase‡ of 1s. a week.
	Yorkshire ...	Last pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in glass bottle manufacture (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase‡ in bonus of 1s. a week (10s. to 11s.) for men and of 6d. (5s. to 5s. 6d.) for youths and females.
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trades.	Further war allowance granted of 4s. a week to men, of 2s. to women and of proportional amounts to juveniles.§ Minimum weekly rates after change for adult timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 66s. to 72s.; women, 18 years and over, 36s. or 38s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants. and Corby.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	West of Scotland...	1 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (6·4d. to 4·8d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 2·4d.) for youths.</i>
		29 Sept.	Do. do.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 1·6d. a shift (4·8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (2·4d. to 3·2d.) for youths.
	Great Britain.¶	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (7·2d. to 5·6d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (3·6d. to 2·8d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	North-East Coast Area.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·4d. a shift (7d. to 5·6d.) for men and by 0·7d. a shift (3·5d. to 2·8d.) for boys and youths.</i>
		22 Sept.	Do. do.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased by 0·8d. a shift (5·6d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·4d. (2·8d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.¶
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	1 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 2·4d. a shift (9·6d. to 7·2d.) for men and by 1·2d. a shift (4·8d. to 3·6d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	West of Scotland	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
		30 Sept.	Do. do.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 1·6d. a shift (6·4d. to 8d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.
	Great Britain**	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced† by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 3·2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	Men employed in steel rolling mills.			
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).			
	Barrow-in-Furness ...		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	

\* Flat-rate advances, previously paid in addition to the basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.

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

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

§ This increase was in accordance with a decision of the Joint Industrial Council for the Soap and Candle Trades.

¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

¶ This increase resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale agreement whereby the alteration in wages corresponding with each variation of one point in the index number was raised from 0·7d. to 0·8d. a shift for men and from 0·35d. to 0·4d. a shift for boys and youths.

\*\* 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.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	West of Scotland ...	1 Sept.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine-men, crane-men, firemen, mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 1.6d. a shift (8d. to 6.4d.) for men and by 0.8d. a shift (4d. to 3.2d.) for boys and youths.</i>
	South West Wales ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 1.6d. a shift (7.2d. to 5.6d.) for men and by 0.8d. (3.6d. to 2.8d.) for boys and youths.</i>
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.	Great Britain ...	4 Sept.	Male workers 21 years and over employed as polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers (who are also bronzers) and dippers and annealers. Male workers under 21 years of age employed in the above occupations. Other male workers ...	Increases of 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. a week in the general minimum time rates and of 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. a week in the piecework basis time rates.†
Galvanising	England and Wales‡	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	<i>Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 1.6d. a shift (7.2d. to 5.6d.) for men and by 0.8d. a shift (3.6d. to 2.8d.) for boys and youths.</i>
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	2 Sept.	Makers of commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board), block chain, large end-welded stud, open and short link, dollied and tommied chain, Admiralty end-welded chain and cable shackle, Admiralty rigging chain, Admiralty block chain and steering gear chain. Admiralty side-welded stud link chain and Trinity House chain makers. Side-welded stud link chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers ...	Increase* of 5 per cent. on list prices, making wages 15 per cent. above the list of March, 1940.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on list prices, making wages 7½ per cent. above the list prices of March, 1940.
Farriery	Liverpool and Birkenhead.	2 Sept.	Farriers ...	Increase* of 2d. to 4½d. a cwt.
	Edinburgh ...	30 Sept.	Farriers ...	Increase* of 3d. a cwt.
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	2 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	<i>Cost-of-living war bonus (previously granted) reduced* by 1.6d. a shift (8.8d. to 7.2d.) for men and by 0.8d. a shift (4.4d. to 3.6d.) for women and juveniles.</i>
Wire Manufacture.	Glasgow ...	2 Sept.	Wire workers ...	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: firemen, 82s. 6d. a week; doormen, 80s. 6d.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the lambs-wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 8½d. an hour; doormen, 1s. 8d.
	South of Scotland§	1st full pay period in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Increase of 3s. a week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. for youths 18 years and under 21, and of 1s. for boys under 18 years.
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.	Increase* of 2s. (10s. to 12s.) in cost-of-living bonus for a 47-hour week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ...	23 Sept.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	<i>Bonus on earnings decreased under a sliding scale, based on the cost-of-food index number, from 3d. to 2½d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section—men 23 years and over, 45s.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section—men 23 and over, 47s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 28s.; plus in each case 2½d. in the shilling.</i>
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain ...	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 12 Sept.	Timeworkers and pieceworkers ...	<i>Cost-of-living percentage addition to weekly base rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers increased from 78 to 84 (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuners' assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists, the prices are subject to a fixed percentage of 2.6 as well as the cost-of-living percentage addition, making the total percentage 88.75).</i>
Baking	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweed-side.)	7 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of ½d. an hour for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 4d. an hour; women, 10½d.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving.	Great Britain ...	2 Sept.	Male workers and certain classes of female workers. Other female workers ...	Bonus on earnings increased* from 17s. to 18s. in the £.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 July¶	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of beet sugar.	Increases of ½d. or ¼d. an hour in general minimum time rates and of ¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.†
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.	Increase of ¼d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rate.†
Tobacco	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour in the basic campaign rates for day workers and of 1½d. for shift workers.¶

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

† These changes 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.

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

§ Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.

|| These increases, which applied to all workers irrespective of earnings, were the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain (see page 276).

¶ This increase took effect under an Industrial Court Award dated 17th September, 1940, with retrospective effect to the date shown (see page 275).



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i> )
Packing Case Making.	Aberdeen (certain firms).	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 17 Sept.	Sawyers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of 1d. an hour.*
Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	16 Sept.	Male workers ...	General minimum time rates fixed, amounting in the case of adults to 1s. 3d., 1s. 5d. and 1s. 7d. an hour according to occupation, and to 1s. 7d. plus 15 per cent. for home-workers of all ages.†
			Female workers ...	General minimum time rates fixed, amounting in the case of those 19 years and over to 9d. or 11d. according to occupation and to 11d. plus 15 per cent. for home-workers of all ages.†
Coopering.	Great Britain and Belfast.	1st pay day after 2 Sept.	Coopers ...	Piecework basis time rate fixed at the appropriate adult hourly rate plus 15 per cent.†
Building.	North Derry and North Antrim.	1 Sept.	Craftsmen employed in the building trade.	Decrease‡ of 1d. an hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. (101½ to 95) on list prices for pieceworkers.§ Time rates after change: London, 1s. 10d.; other districts, 1s. 9d.
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland ...	1 Sept.	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Road Transport (Goods).	Belfast ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Carters, drivers and assistants, loaders and stablemen.	Increase‡ of ½d. an hour in cost-of-living (war) bonus. Rate after change: 1s. 7d. plus 2½d. an hour war bonus.
	Edinburgh ...	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 17 Sept.	Horse carters ...	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week.
	Edinburgh ...	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 17 Sept.	Horse carters ...	Increase of 4s. a week.¶ Rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s.; two-horse carters, 68s.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Northumberland and Durham.**	1 Sept.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase‡ of ½d. an hour for workers 18 years and over. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers (18 years and over): Grade A Areas, 1s. 4d.; Grade B, 1s. 3d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Adult workers and certain classes of juveniles.	Decreases‡ of ½d. or ¼d. an hour in the general minimum time rates with corresponding decreases in piece rates.†
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 Sept.	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease‡ of 2 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 112½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Distributive Trades.	Great Britain ...	2 and 9 Sept.††	General distributive workers and transport workers employed by co-operative societies (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts or by movements in other industries):— Male workers ...	War advance increased by 3s. a week (4s. to 7s.) for those 21 years and over, by 2s. (2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 1s. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
			Female workers ...	War advance increased by 2s. 6d. a week (2s. 6d. to 5s.) for those 21 years and over, by 1s. 6d. (2s. to 3s. 6d.) for those 18 and under 21 and by 1s. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Entertainments	London and suburbs	1st full pay period after 13th Sept.	Musicians employed in Entertainments Protection Association music halls.	Increase of 5s. a week.‡‡
Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain ...	30 Sept.	Workers employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for males 19 years and over, of ½d. an hour for women 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for juveniles.†

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Pembroke and Cardigan.	29 Sept.	Male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts, fixed at 54 in summer and 52 in winter in lieu of 53 and 51 in summer and winter respectively previously fixed.

\* This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and certain firms in Aberdeen (*see page 276*).

† These changes 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. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in June, 1940, in the Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade in Great Britain (*see page 204 of the July, 1940 issue of this GAZETTE*) in anticipation of the Trade Board Order.

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

§ This decrease was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.

|| This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), the parties being the Belfast and North of Ireland Carriers' Association and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union (*see page 277*).

¶ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the Edinburgh and District Horse and Motor Owners' Association and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association (*see page 276*).

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

†† The change operated from 2nd September in England and Wales and from 9th September in Scotland.

‡‡ This increase took effect under an Industrial Court Award No. 1763, dated 13th September, 1940 (*see page 275*).



## TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 83, as compared with 50 in the previous month and 72 in September, 1939. In these 83 new disputes about 15,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,200 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 300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 2 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 85, involving about 20,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at 52,000 working days.

In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes in progress in September :—

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...	...	34	34	12,900	23,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	...	29	29	3,700	16,000
Clothing ...	...	5	5	900	7,000
Building, etc. ...	...	1	4	2,200	3,000
Other ...	...	1	13	1,200	3,000
Total, September, 1940...	2	83	85	20,900	52,000
Total, August, 1940 ...	2	50	52	7,400	13,000
Total, September, 1939 ...	8	72	80	23,700	73,000

*Causes.*—Of the 83 disputes beginning in September, 13, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 22, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 19, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 61 disputes, directly involving 12,700 workpeople. Of these disputes, 10, directly

involving 700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 34, directly involving 6,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 14 other disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Principal Disputes in September.*—Particulars of the principal disputes involving stoppages of work during September are set out in tabular form below.

## TOTALS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1939.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first nine months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939 :—

Industry Group.	January to September, 1940.			January to September, 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	7	1,000	43,000
Coal Mining ...	260	151,100†	390,000	266	136,000†	385,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	200	1,000	9	1,300	45,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	22	1,400	4,000	7	900	8,000
Engineering ...	47	14,600	57,000	50	27,700	154,000
Shipbuilding ...	41	5,900	23,000	31	3,900	34,000
Other Metal ...	72	8,000	31,000	62	12,000	72,000
Textile ...	44	8,600	75,000	54	7,300	102,000
Clothing ...	21	5,500	22,000	20	4,000	10,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	11	4,900	13,000	9	1,000	10,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	7	400	1,000	17	2,600	23,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	5	200	1,000	6	500	3,000
Building, etc. ...	63	22,000	69,000	102	30,900	119,000
Transport ...	31	5,300	13,000	25	9,200	45,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	6	500	1,000	6	700	1,000
Other ...	27	6,600	15,000	16	1,700	10,000
Total ...	665	239,600†	743,000	687	240,700†	1,064,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—Birtley, Co. Durham (one colliery).	805	...	14 Sept.	16 Sept.	Employers' refusal to cavil for fatal workers when staff was reduced.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Colliery workpeople — Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	500	...	25 Sept.	1 Oct.	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Work resumed, the man concerned obtaining employment at another pit.
Colliery workpeople — Shotts, Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	1,840	...	27 Sept.	28 Sept.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
ENGINEERING :—						
Fitters, turners and machinemen—Dundee (one firm).	403	...	9 Sept.	12 Sept.	For reinstatement of employees dismissed for refusal to observe firm's instructions regarding smoking during working hours.	Dismissed employees reinstated and firm's instructions to be observed.
SHIPBUILDING :—						
Riveters, holders-on and rivet heaters—Dumbarton, Greenock and Port Glasgow.	527	211	2–11 Sept.	12 Sept.	For guaranteed minimum wage; and, in the case of one firm, for improved working conditions in order to increase earnings.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
BUILDING :—						
Building trade operatives (two firms in Middlesex).	2,000	...	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	For payment for time lost during air raids.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.

\* 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 97,000 in 1940, and 99,000 in 1939. For all industries combined, the net totals were approximately 184,000 in 1940, and 201,000 in 1939.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen\*, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in September†, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 227, as compared with 226‡ in the previous month, and with 209‡ in September, 1939.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Underground ...	64	Rubber ...	1
Surface ...	6	Gas Works ...	2
Metalliferous Mines ...	...	Electrical Stations ...	1
Quarries ...	8	Other Industries ...	1
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b>	<b>78</b>		
Factories.		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	3	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	5	Building Operations ...	28
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	7	Works of Engineering Construction ...	3
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	12	Warehouses ...	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	19	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b> ...	<b>124</b>
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5		
Shipbuilding ...	15	RAILWAY SERVICE.§	
Other Metal Trades ...	2	Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	...
Cotton ...	2	Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	2
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	...	Firemen ...	1
Other Textile Manufacture ...	...	Guards (Passenger) ...	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...	Labourers ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1	Mechanics ...	1
Food and Drink ...	6	Permanent Way Men ...	7
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	5	Porters ...	4
		Shunters ...	3
		Other Grades ...	7
		Contractors' Servants ...	...
		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>25</b>
		<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>227</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		ANTHRAX.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Wool ...	1
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Handling of Horsehair ...	...
Plumbing and Soldering... 2		Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
Shipbreaking ...	...	Other Industries ...	1
Printing ...	...	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>3</b>
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	15		
White and Red Lead Works ...	1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pottery ...	...	Pitch... ...	6
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Oil ...	2
Electric Accumulator Works ...	3	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>8</b>
Paint and Colour Works	1		
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Shipbuilding ...	...	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...	Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Other Industries ...	...	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	1	Chromium Plating ...	4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>23</b>	Other Industries ...	7
		<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>12</b>
		<b>Total, Cases</b> ...	<b>86</b>
OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Mercurial ...	1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Aniline ...	37	Oil ...	1
Toxic Jaundice ...	1	<b>Total, Deaths</b> ...	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>39</b>		
<b>COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS...</b>	<b>1</b>		

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th September, 1940, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 31st August, 1940, and the 4 weeks ended 30th September, 1939.

‡ Revised figure.

§ Statistics which were not available when the September issue of this GAZETTE was published show that there were 23 fatal accidents in the railway service in August, viz., to firemen 3, labourers 3, mechanics 1, permanent way men 9, porters 2, shunters 1, other grades 4.

¶ 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.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

THE HENDERSON SAFETY TANK COMPANY, LIMITED.—A question as to whether the discharge of a sheet metal worker from the Henderson Safety Tank Company, Limited, was justified was referred to the Court by the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. The Union submitted that the discharge was due to the fact that the worker concerned had resigned from the firm's A.R.P. section. The firm submitted that the cause of the discharge was not due to the resignation from the A.R.P. section, but the reason which the employee gave for his resignation, namely, the conditions in the shop, and the attitude which he adopted towards the firm. The firm also relied on two other earlier incidents as a further justification for the discharge. The Court decided that in all the circumstances of the case the discharge was justified.—Award No. 1762; dated 30th August, 1940.

MUSICIANS: CERTAIN LONDON MUSIC HALLS.—The Musicians' Union claimed an increase of 15s. a week for musicians employed at nine music halls, and 17s. 6d. a week at six other music halls. The Court awarded an increase of 5s. a week.—Award No. 1763; dated 13th September, 1940.

LABOURERS: TWO ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed that the wages of the labourers should be in accordance with the rates set out in the schedule of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board. The Court ruled that the rate of wages shall be not less than 63s. a week.—Awards Nos. 1764 and 1765; dated 13th September, 1940.

SHIFT AND NON-SHIFT WORKERS, BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The British Sugar Industry National Trades Union Negotiating Committee claimed an increase of wages and improved working conditions for the workpeople employed by the British Sugar Corporation, Limited. The Court awarded a 1d. an hour increase to all men in the service of the Corporation and a further ½d. an hour to shift workers, and gave a ruling regarding working conditions.—Award No. 1766; dated 17th September, 1940.

## CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

ENGINEERING INSPECTORS: POST OFFICE.—The Society of Post Office Engineering Inspectors asked for a ruling regarding assimilation to improved scales of pay. The Court decided in favour of the claim, as set out in the terms of reference.—Award No. 62; dated 24th September, 1940.

## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SAWMILLING AND STEAM JOINERY: NORTH-EAST COAST.—A Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. V. R. Aronson, M.A., B.C.L. (Chairman), Messrs. R. H. Williams, J. Lyno and J. Whittaker (Workpeople's representatives), and Messrs. W. A. Ball, G. L. Mason and D. J. Howarth (Employers' representatives) was appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a claim by the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists for an increase of 3d. an hour in the wages of machinists employed by members of the North Eastern Federation of Sawmill Proprietors. The Board, sitting on 29th August, 1940, reached the unanimous decision that the wages of the men affected should be increased by 1½d. an hour as from the first pay day in September, 1940.

COKE OVENS: ROTHERHAM.—Mr. F. N. Keen was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers and Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd. (Rotherham Main Coke Ovens), relating to the wages to be paid to the employees of the main coking plant. Mr. Keen issued his award on 14th September, 1940.

TEXTILE WORKERS: ABERDEEN.—Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference between the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers and Messrs. Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen, as to whether the dismissal of an employee was justified. Mr. Stewart, in his award dated 23rd September, 1940, decided that the dismissal was justified.

WOODWORKERS: LONDON.—Mr. V. R. Aronson was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, sitting with assessors, to determine a claim by the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers that one of their members employed by the Austin Veneer and Panel Co., Ltd., had been wrongfully dismissed and should be re-instated without loss of pay. Mr. Aronson in his award dated 26th September, 1940, held that the Union had failed to prove their case.



# CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

AGENTS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

*Parties* : National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

*Claim* : For a war bonus of 15s. per week to the Society's agents.

*Award* : The Tribunal without prejudice to the general question of war bonuses to insurance agents decided in the particular circumstances of this case to award no war bonus.

*Award No. 4* ; dated 4th September, 1940.

READY MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

*Parties* : The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain.

*Claim* : For increases of 1d. per hour for adult male and female workers with corresponding increases for male and female learners.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded increases on existing time and piece-work rates to be paid to all workers irrespective of earnings as follows :—

Male workers of 22 years of age or over	} ½d. an hour.
Female " 18 " "	
Male learners, according to age, varying from ¼d. to ½d. an hour.	
Female learners, according to period of learning, varying from ¼d. to ½d. an hour.	

*Date of operation* : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

*Award No. 5* ; dated 12th September, 1940.

WAGES RATES AND HOLIDAY PAYMENT FOR WORKERS EMPLOYED BY A FIRM OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS IN ABERDEEN.

*Parties* : The National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers and Messrs. D. Mackie and Company of Aberdeen.

*Claim* : For an increase of 20 per cent. in wages rates and for holiday payments.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded (1) an increase of 20 per cent. in wages rates in operation on 15th April, 1940; (2) payment for holidays in accordance with clauses (1) to (7) of an agreement dated May, 1940, relating to payment for holidays made between the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association and the Trade Unions.

*Date of operation* : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

*Award No. 6* ; dated 17th September, 1940.

WAGES IN THE PACKING CASE AND BOX MAKING INDUSTRY IN ABERDEEN.

*Parties* : The Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists and ten firms in Aberdeen.

*Claim* : For the application to the above employers of the Scottish Wages and Working Conditions Agreements in the Packing Case Industry.

*Award* : The Tribunal did not feel justified in applying to Aberdeen the agreements mentioned in the claim, but they awarded an increase of 1d. an hour in the rates current in Aberdeen for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled sawyers; overtime payment on the basis of time and a half, with double time on Sundays; and the application of provisions relating to payment for holidays, night shifts and double day shifts contained in an agreement dated 2nd September, 1938, between the Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers and the Society.

*Date of operation* : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

*Award No. 7* ; dated 17th September, 1940.

THE WAGES OF HORSE CARTERS EMPLOYED BY THE SCOTTISH FIRMS OF RAILWAY CARTAGE CONTRACTORS.

*Parties* : The Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and the Scottish firms of Railway Cartage Contractors.

*Claim* : For a revision of the existing rates of wages.

*Award* : The Tribunal decided that an agreement between the two parties, effective from 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, was binding for the period stipulated.

*Award No. 8* ; dated 17th September, 1940.

CARTERS EMPLOYED IN EDINBURGH AND DISTRICT.

*Parties* : The Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and The Edinburgh and District Horse and Motor Owners' Association.

*Claim* : For an increase of 4s. per week as from the first pay day in August of this year.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 4s. per week.

*Date of operation* : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

*Award No. 9* ; dated 17th September, 1940.

COMPENSATION FOR TIME LOST THROUGH AIR RAIDS OR AIR RAID WARNINGS IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

*Parties* : The National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade and The Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council.

*Claim* : For compensation for loss of earnings as a result of air raids or air raid warnings.

*Award* : The award made by the Tribunal provides compensatory payments for time lost through air raids or air raid warnings by workers who have presented themselves for work. The payments are on the general basis of full time for interruptions not exceeding two hours in a full day or full night shift and not exceeding eight hours in any week; and of half time for interruptions beyond this. Workers may be required to make up in the same week or in the following week time lost up to a period not exceeding two hours before or after the ordinary shift, not exceeding eight hours in any week and not exceeding the hours which, but for the interruptions, would have been worked by the worker in the week. Payment for time so made up is on the basis of full time. In so far, however, as the worker declines without good reason to make up time lost when required, no compensatory payments are payable for time lost which is not made up. Provision is also made for the case of interruptions which include any part of an ordinary meal time.

The Tribunal made the award on the footing of the conditions which now prevail or can reasonably be apprehended in this industry.

*Date of operation* : As from 1st June, 1940.

*Award No. 10* ; 19th September, 1940.

COMPENSATION FOR TIME LOST THROUGH AIR RAIDS OR AIR RAID WARNINGS IN THE WOOLCOMBING INDUSTRY OF YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

*Parties* : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and The Woolcombing Employers' Federation.

*Claim* : For payment for time lost in connection with air raid precautions.

*Award* : See *Award No. 10*.

*Date of operation* : As from 1st June, 1940.

*Award No. 11* ; dated 19th September, 1940.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF A MULTIPLE RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE FIRM.

*Parties* : The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, and Messrs. Greenlees and Sons ("Easiphit" Footwear), Limited.

*Claim* : That the Company should operate by agreement with the Union the rates of remuneration and the war bonus provided for in the agreement between the Union and the Multiple Shops Federation (Boot Trade Section).

*Award* : The Tribunal were of opinion that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 12* ; dated 19th September, 1940.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF A MULTIPLE RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE FIRM.

*Parties* : The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and Messrs. J. W. Haylock, Limited.

*Claim* : That the Company should operate by agreement with the Union the rates of remuneration and the war bonus provided for in the agreement between the Union and the Multiple Shops Federation (Boot Trade Section).

*Award* : The Tribunal were of opinion that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 13* ; dated 19th September, 1940.

THE WAGES OF THE EMPLOYEES OF A BRENTFORD FIRM OF BOAT BUILDERS.

*Parties* : The London District Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom and Messrs. Alfred Lockhard (Marine) Limited, of Brentford.

*Claim* : That the company operate the Working Rule Agreement for the Barge Building and Repairing Industry in the Port of London.

*Award* : The Tribunal recognised the importance of maintaining the principles of collective agreements, but did not regard the agreement which it was sought to apply in this case as appropriate to its circumstances and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 14* ; dated 19th September, 1940.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF A GROCERY FIRM IN WIGAN.

*Parties* : National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and Messrs. W. Morton and Sons, Limited, Ince, Wigan.

*Claim* : For operation of minimum rates of wages as laid down in the agreement between the Union and the United Kingdom Association of Multiple Shop Proprietors, Grocery and Provisions.

*Award* : Prior to the hearing of the case the Tribunal were informed that the company had intimated their willingness to operate, as from 9th September, 1940, the rates of wages provided in the agreement referred to in the claim. The Tribunal awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 15* ; dated 19th September, 1940.



#### METHOD AND RATE OF REMUNERATION OF PLATERS' HELPERS EMPLOYED BY A MIDDLESBROUGH FIRM.

*Parties:* The Transport and General Workers' Union and The Tees-side Bridge and Engineering Works, Limited.

*Claim:* That platers' helpers employed in connexion with certain production should be paid by piece and at a rate of 2s. per unit.

*Award:* The Tribunal considered that to admit the full claim would involve the disturbance of a long-established relation between classes of workers customarily employed together on piece and time rates respectively and that the examination of the facts of one particular case did not provide them with the necessary material for consideration of the issue or with evidence of all the parties who would be affected by a decision upon it. Accordingly, without prejudice either to this issue or to the question whether the rate paid by the company since presentation of the claim for the work upon which the workmen covered by the claim are engaged was adequate, the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and they awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 16;* dated 24th September, 1940.

#### REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF OF BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

*Parties:* The Bank Officers' Guild and Barclays Bank Limited.

*Claim:* For additional remuneration calculated in relation to the cost of living index figure.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted.

*Award No. 17;* dated 26th September, 1940.

#### REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF OF THE MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

*Parties:* The Bank Officers' Guild and The Midland Bank Limited.

*Claim:* For additional remuneration calculated in relation to the cost of living index figure.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted.

*Award No. 18;* dated 27th September, 1940.

#### ADOPTION OF A SCHEDULE OF WAGE RATES FOR EMPLOYEES OF FOUR HOSIERY AND GLOVE FIRMS IN ABERDEEN.

*Parties:* The National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers and four firms in Aberdeen.

*Claim:* For the adoption of a schedule of wages as proposed by the Union.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded a 12½ per cent. increase on the piece-rates and the time rates which were current on 1st January, 1940.

*Date of operation:* As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

*Award No. 19;* dated 27th September, 1940.

#### REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED.

*Parties:* The Bank Officers' Guild and The National Provincial Bank Limited.

*Claim:* For additional remuneration calculated in relation to the cost of living index figure.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted.

*Award No. 20;* dated 27th September, 1940.

#### MUSICIANS AT THE LONDON PALLADIUM AND THE HOLBORN EMPIRE.

*Parties:* The General Theatre Corporation Limited and Moss' Empires Limited and The London Branch of the Musicians' Union.

*Claim:* That the Musicians' Union should recognize the London Palladium and the Holborn Empire as twice nightly Variety Theatres.

*Award:* The Tribunal considered that the question whether the entertainments at the London Palladium and the Holborn Empire were variety or theatrical productions was one on which the parties should have no difficulty in reaching an agreement with the assistance, if necessary, of persons having expert knowledge. On the evidence adduced the Tribunal found itself unable to make any pronouncement and they made no award.

*Award No. 21;* 27th September, 1940.

#### OVERTIME PAYMENT FOR DRAUGHTSMEN EMPLOYED BY A CHESTER ENGINEERING FIRM.

*Parties:* The Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and Messrs. Williams and Williams, Limited.

*Claim:* For payment as overtime on the time-rate basis of all hours worked since 4th May, 1940, additional to the normal working week.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that all systematic overtime be paid for on the basis of the time rate.

*Date of operation:* As from the beginning of the first full pay period following 4th May, 1940.

*Award No. 22;* dated 28th September, 1940.

#### REMUNERATION OF THE STAFF OF MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS AND COMPANY, BANKERS.

*Parties:* The Bank Officers' Guild and Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company.

*Claim:* For additional remuneration calculated in relation to the cost of living index figure.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted.

*Award No. 23;* dated 30th September, 1940.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.

*Parties:* The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and The Belfast and North of Ireland Carriers' Association.

*Claim:* For an advance in wages of 6s. per week.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages set out in the Memorandum of Agreement between the parties, which came into force on 20th November, 1939, be increased by 3s. 6d. per week.

*Date of Operation:* As from the beginning of the pay week which ended on the first pay-day in September, 1940.

Dated 16th September, 1940.

#### SAWMILLING INDUSTRY.

*Parties:* The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and The Ulster Sawmill Proprietors' Association.

*Claim:* For an increase of 5s. per week on the existing war bonus of 4s.

*Award:* The Tribunal awarded an increase of war bonus of 3s. 6d. per week to workers whose existing rate of wages is 30s. per week and over and of 1s. 9d. per week to workers whose existing rate of wages is less than 30s. per week.

*Date of Operation:* As from the beginning of the pay week which ended on the first pay day in October, 1940.

Dated 27th September, 1940.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

### A.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Proposals to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the Trade Boards shown below. Further information may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades on application to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned, at the Gordon Hotel, Leicester Street, Southport, Lanes., in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of a Trade Board in Northern Ireland.

#### Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B.P. (12), dated 26th September, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

#### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L. (19), dated 3rd October, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.34), dated 30th September, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

### B.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as varied by the Trade Boards indicated below. Copies of the Orders may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly or through any bookseller.

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

Order C.W. (29), dated 23rd September, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 30th September, 1940, as the date from which such rates become effective.

#### Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.R. (8), dated 3rd October, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 14th October, 1940, as the date from which such rates become effective.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

#### BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying three male workers and producing a false record of hours worked. He was fined £15 with £5 costs and arrears of wages amounting to £65 8s. 9d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Frederick James Griffiths*, Cwmbran Police Court, 15th August, 1940.



## EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE). GENERAL REGULATIONS.

**Order in Council adding a new Regulation 56A to, and amending Regulation 87 of, the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.**

AN Order in Council\* was made on 4th September inserting, after Regulation 56 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, a new Regulation 56A, which provides that with certain exceptions no work of building or civil engineering construction may be undertaken without consent from the appropriate authorities. Further particulars of this Regulation, which came into operation on 7th October, are given on page 264.

The Order also provides that in Regulation 87 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, after the word "permission", in the first place in which that word occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or authorisation", and for the words "or permission" there shall be substituted the words "permission or authorisation"; and that Regulation 56A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, shall be re-numbered as Regulation 56B.

**The Evacuated Persons Registration Order, 1940,† dated 11th September, 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 Evacuated Persons Registration Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 18th September, 1940.

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

- (a) immediately whenever he is or becomes unemployed; and
- (b) from time to time during any period of unemployment; attend at a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and register such particulars about himself as the Minister may from time to time require:

Provided that any person who lives more than six miles from the nearest local office may, instead of so attending, send by post to a local office a written application for registration and may furnish the required particulars by post.

(2) In this Order "local office" means an employment exchange or other office appointed by the minister for the purposes of this Order.

3.—(1) The persons to whom this Order applies are all persons who—

- (a) are normally in employment; and
- (b) are persons who move or have moved from one area to another under or in pursuance of an approved evacuation scheme; and

(c) are persons for whom accommodation by way of lodging or food or both is provided under the terms of a billeting notice issued by virtue of the powers conferred by Regulation 22 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which requires the occupier of premises to furnish therein while the notice remains in force such accommodation as aforesaid as may be specified in the notice.

(2) In this Article the reference to Regulation 22 shall be construed as a reference to that Regulation as amended by any subsequent Regulation, and an "approved evacuation scheme" means a scheme or plan prepared or approved by His Majesty's Government for the transference of members of the civil population from one area to another in the event of war.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this eleventh day of September, 1940.

F. N. TRIBE,  
*Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of  
Labour and National Service.*

## 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 July, 1940.** N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 7/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

**RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.—Schedule of reserved occupations, May, 1940.** Supplement 1. (Revision of the Schedule up to 31st August, 1940.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, dated 4th October, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, together with an explanatory memorandum.** (H.C. 162; price 1d.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of June and July, 1940.** U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 5/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1678. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1812. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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

### CERTIFICATES BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

#### Mercantile Marine and Pilotage Service.

The Minister of Labour and National Service hereby certifies the employments specified in the Schedule to this Certificate to be such as in his opinion may properly be treated for the purposes of the Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act, 1940, in the same manner as service in the forces of the Crown.

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

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

#### SCHEDULE.

1. Employment in the Mercantile Marine.
2. Employment in any pilotage service.
3. Training for the Mercantile Marine or a pilotage service.

#### Whole-Time Government Service.

The Minister of Labour and National Service hereby certifies whole-time employment under any Government Department including any Department or Office declared by a Minister of the Crown to be under his ultimate control to be such as, in his opinion, may properly be treated for the purposes of the Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act, 1940, in the same manner as service in the Forces of the Crown.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this seventh day of October, 1940.

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

#### Civil Defence and Police Services.

The Minister of Labour and National Service hereby certifies the employments specified in the Schedule to this Certificate to be such as in his opinion may properly be treated for the purposes of the Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act, 1940, in the same manner as service in the forces of the Crown.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fourteenth day of October, 1940.

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

#### SCHEDULE.

1. Whole-time employment in any of the civil defence services, that is to say, any services established for the exercise or performance of any functions conferred or imposed by or under the Air Raid Precautions Act 1937 or the Civil Defence Act, 1939.

2. Whole-time employment in any of the following capacities:—

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- (b) as a member of the police war reserve;
- (c) as a special constable under the provisions of the Special Constables Orders 1923 and 1940;
- (d) as a member of the women's auxiliary police corps;
- (e) otherwise as a constable for the purposes of the present emergency.

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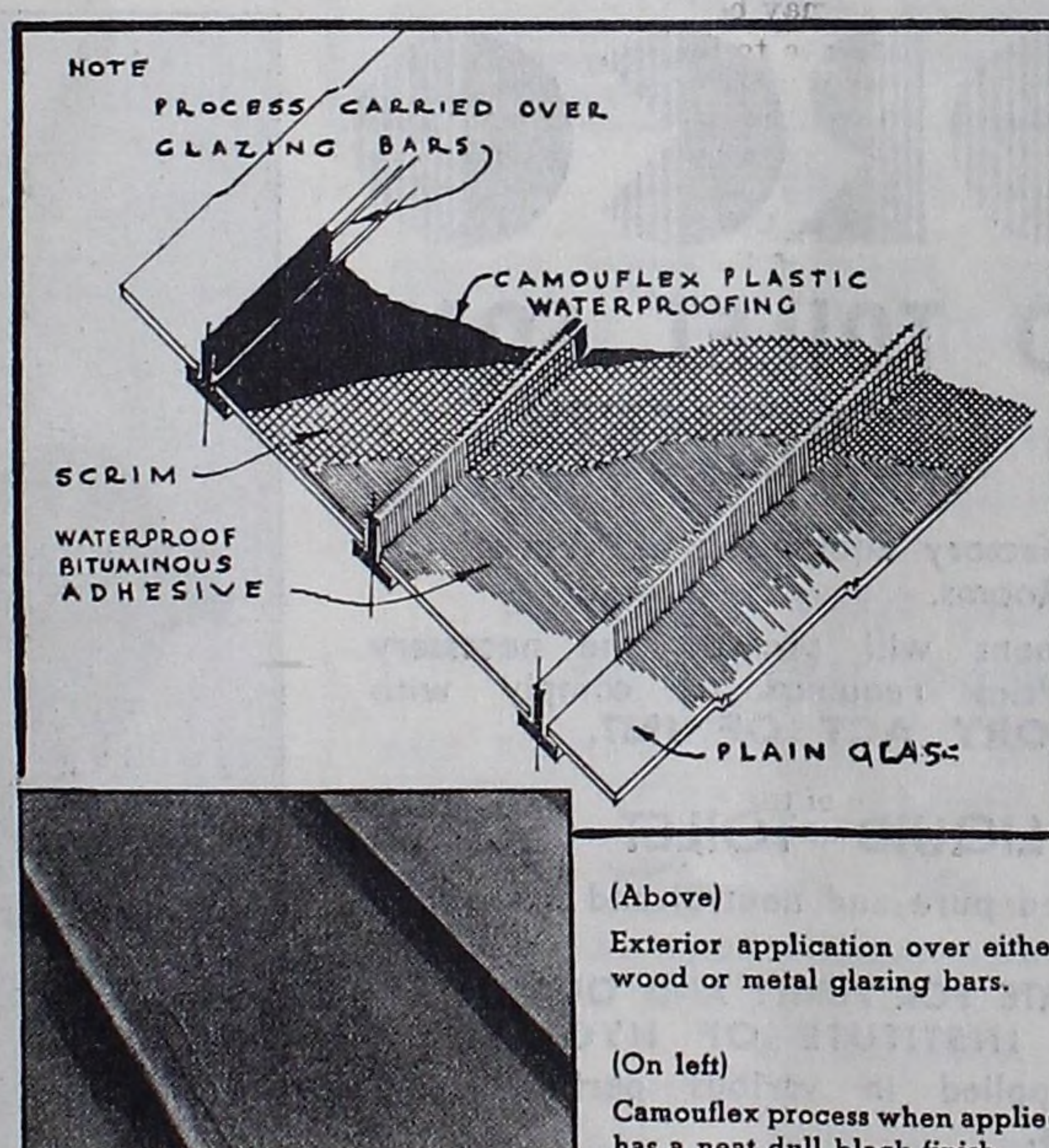
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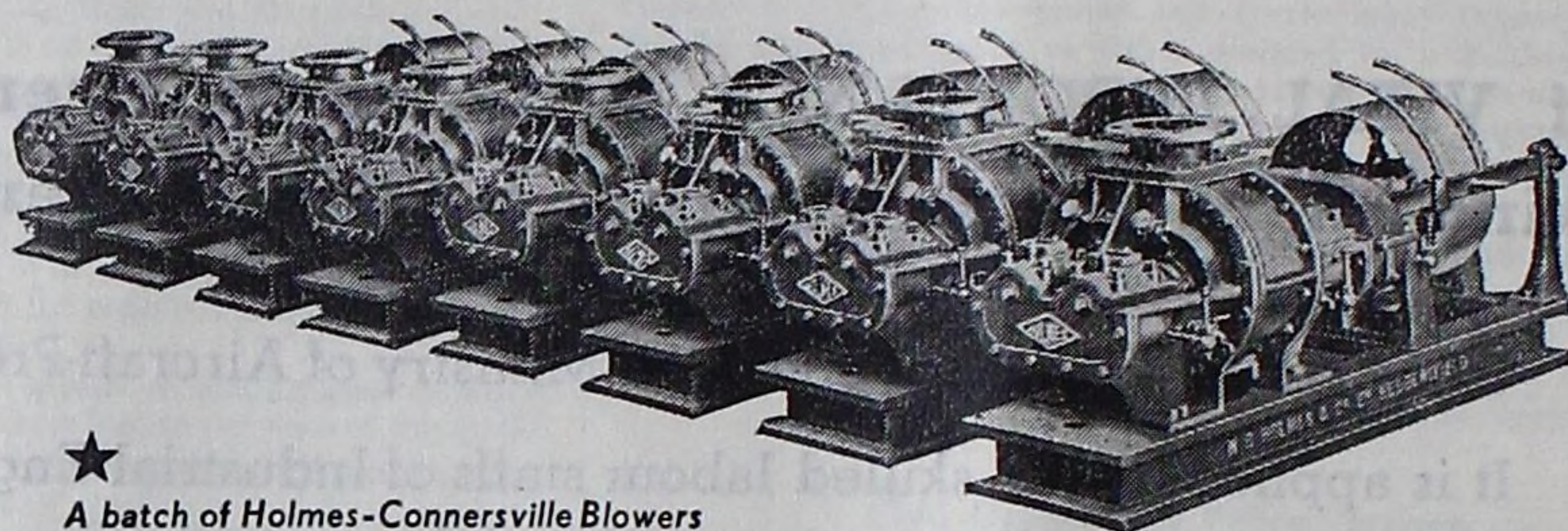
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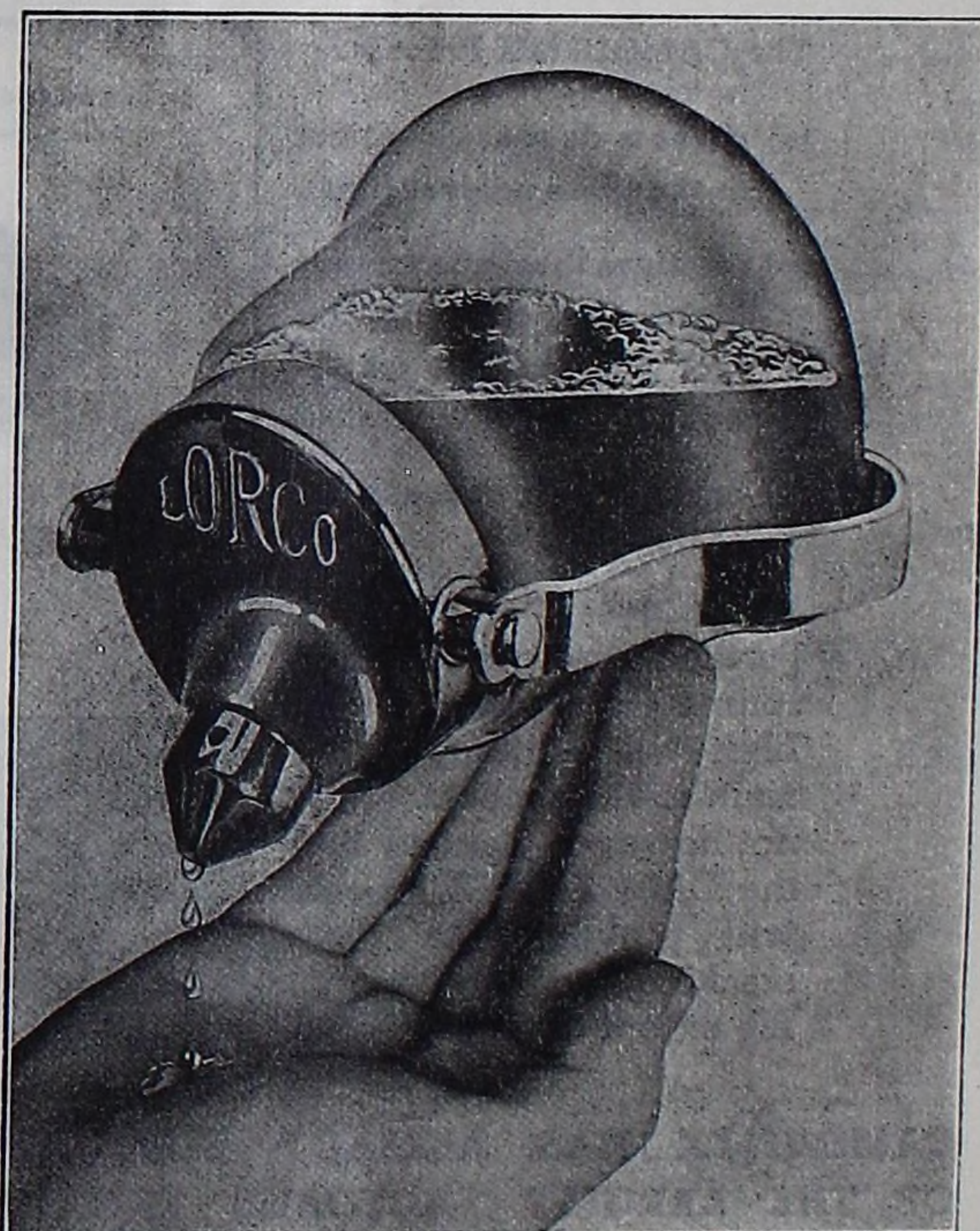


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