

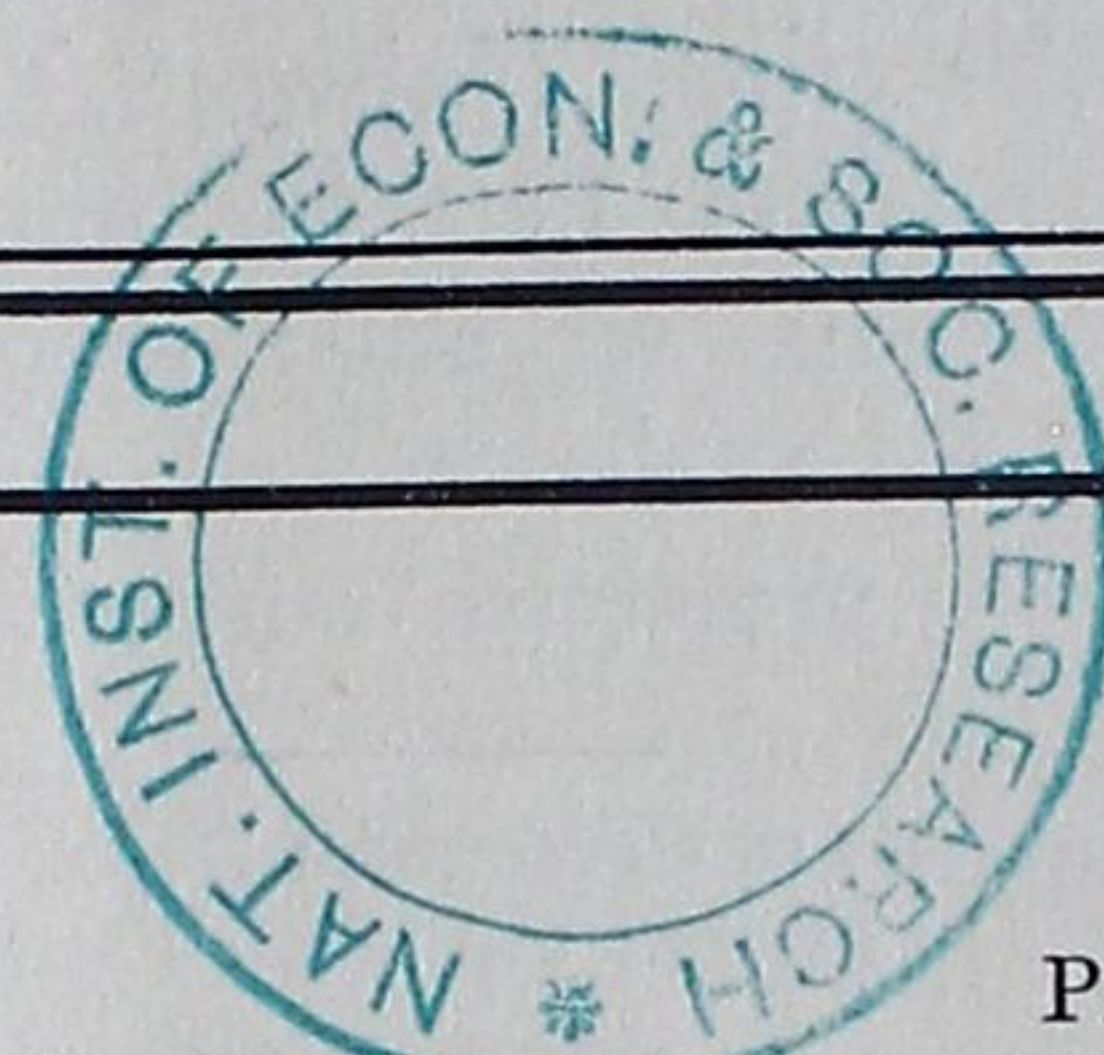
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JUNE, 1941
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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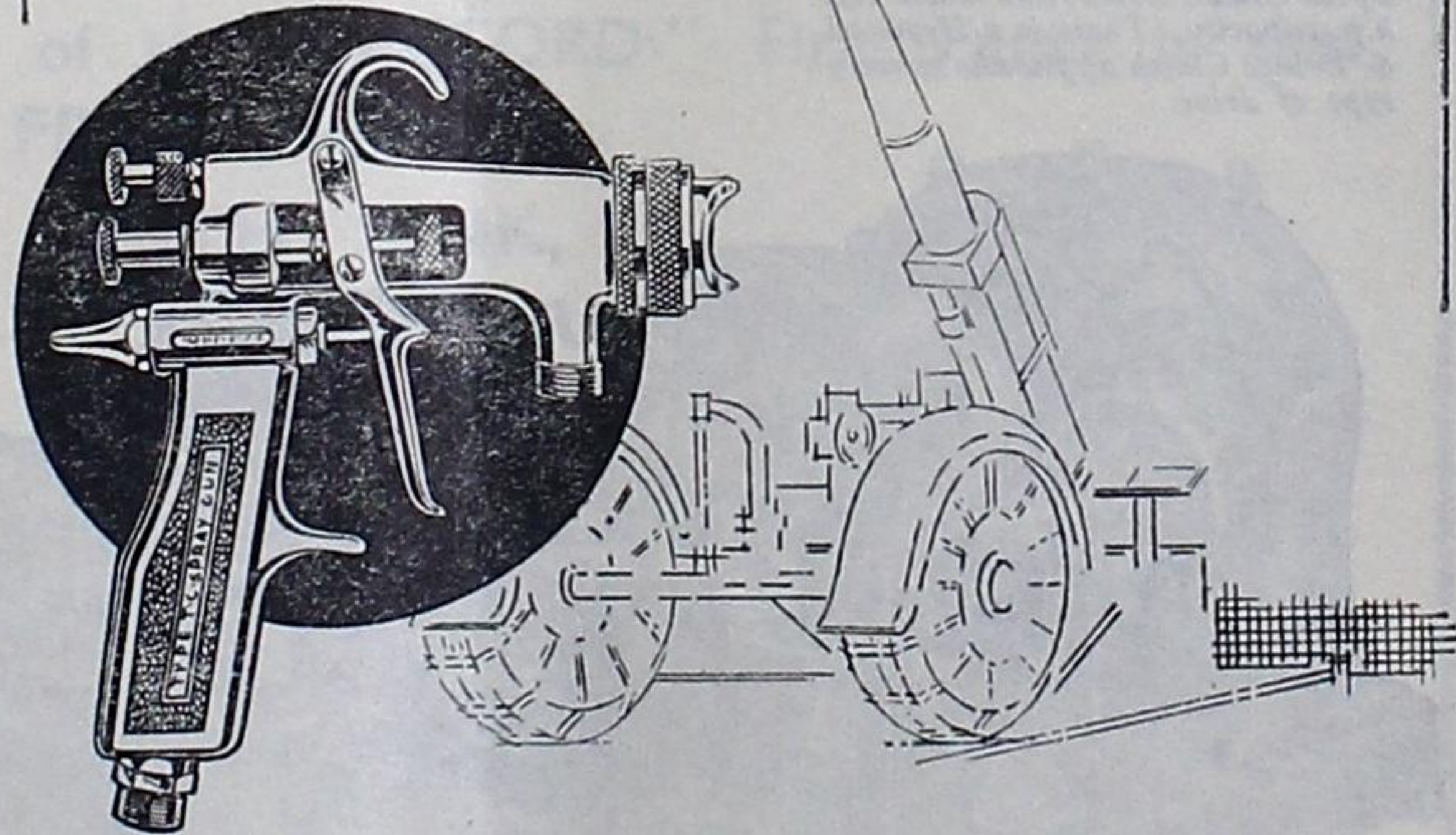
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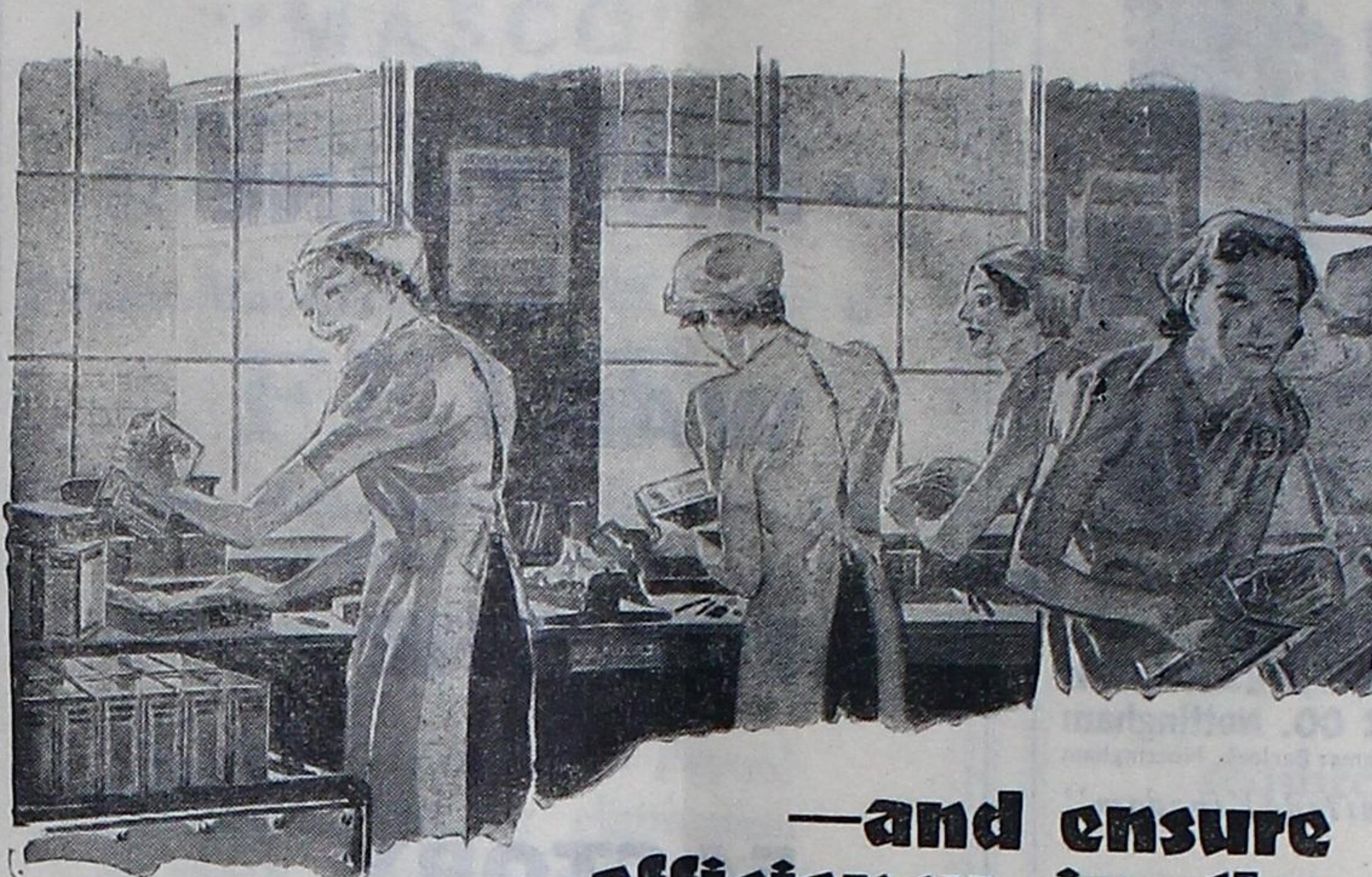
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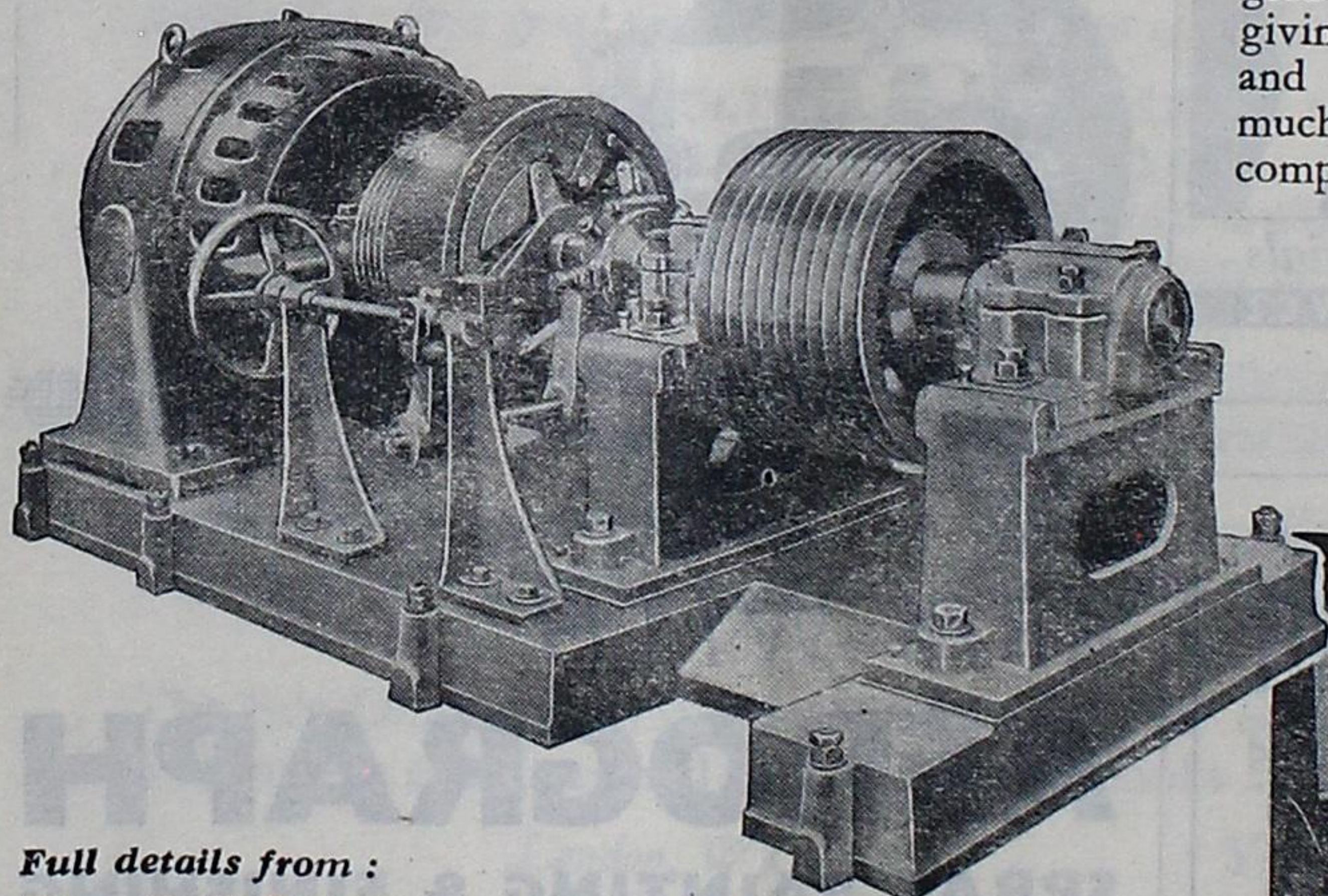


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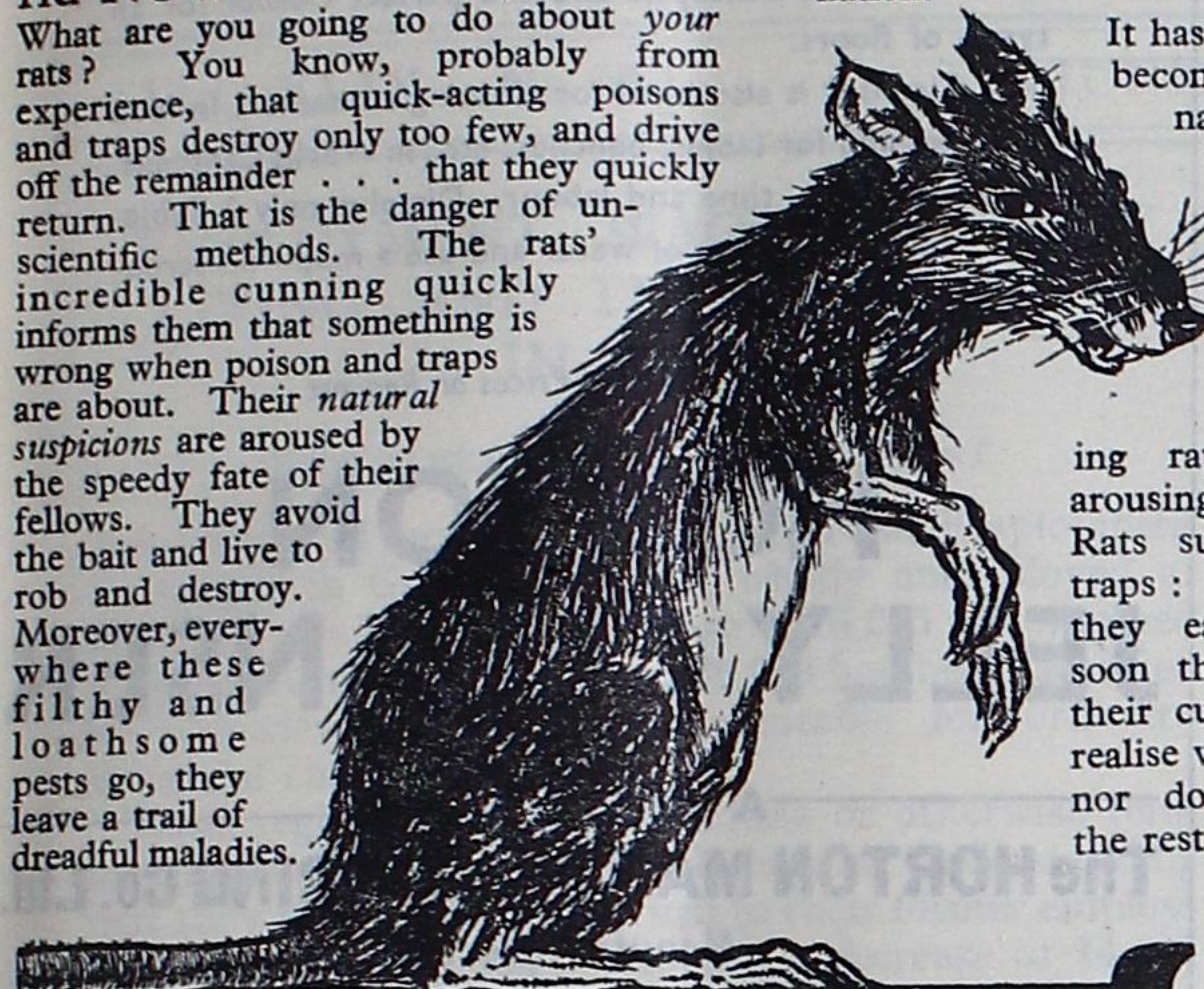
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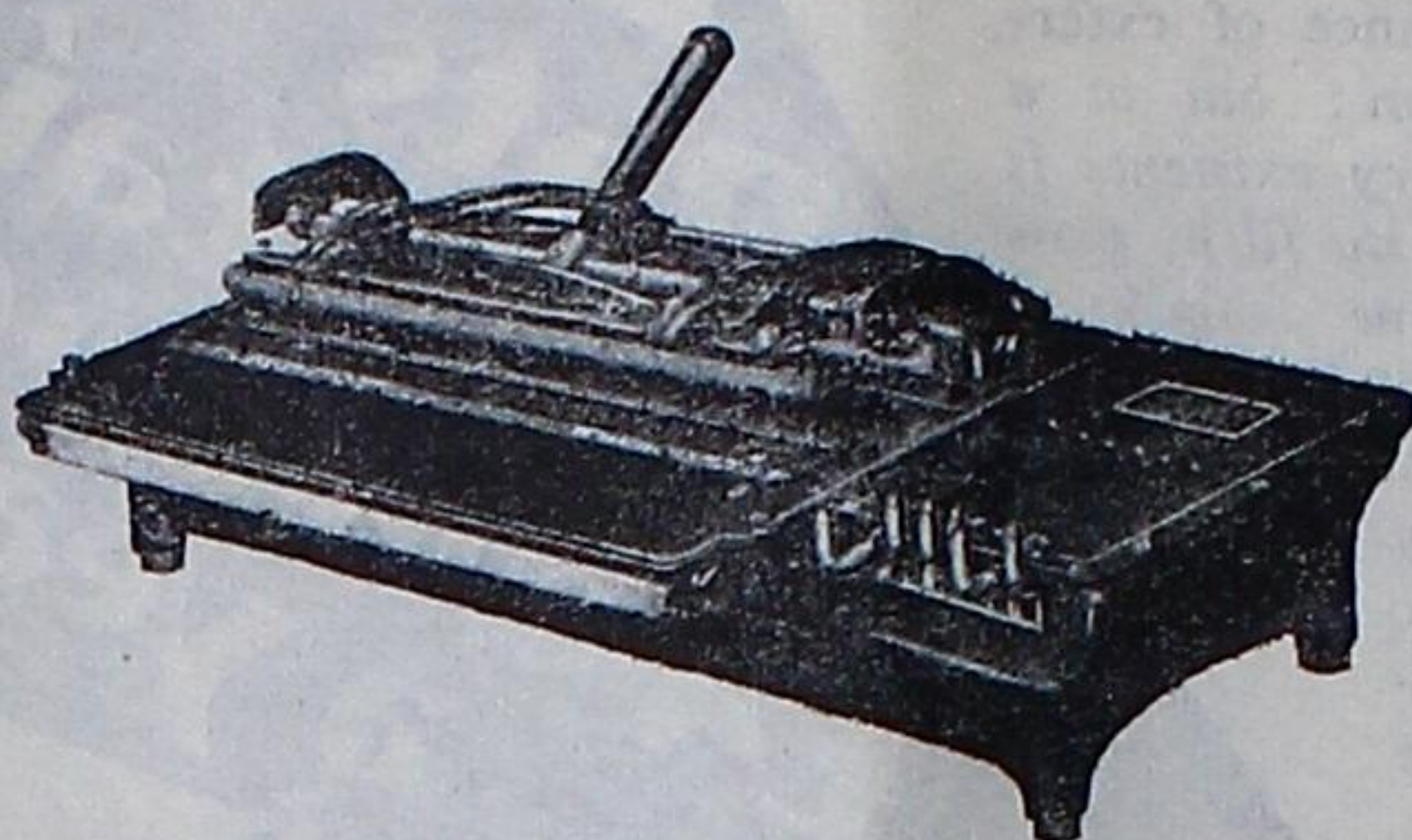
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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JUNE, 1941.

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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 12th May was 141,984, a decrease of 15,255 as compared with 21st April. Of this total, 36,393 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 27,784; this was a decrease of 14,011 as compared with 21st April. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 12,055, a decrease of 3,460 as compared with 21st April.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 12th May were 148,328 wholly unemployed (of whom 4,021* had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 37,960 temporarily stopped, and 877 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 21st April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 13,205, those temporarily stopped an increase of 4,382, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 26.

The total numbers on the registers at 12th May showed decreases as compared with 21st April in almost every Division. Among men and boys there were marked decreases in the Northern and North-Eastern Divisions; among women and girls substantial reductions occurred in Scotland and in the London and Midlands Divisions, but there was a considerable increase in the North-Western Division.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 12th May was 276,277, as compared with 305,061 at 21st April, and 742,204 at 20th May, 1940.

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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £41,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 470,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £300 in those of 24,000 workpeople.†

The principal industries affected included coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, railway engineering, electrical cable making, flour milling and tobacco manufacture. Coal miners in Derbyshire received increases, while those in Leicestershire and Cannock Chase had their wages reduced, the changes in each case being due to the operation of sliding-scale agreements under which wage rates vary in correspondence with fluctuations in

the ascertained proceeds of the industry. Workpeople employed in iron and steel manufacture in various districts received increases, under cost-of-living sliding scales, of 0·8d. a shift in the case of men, and of 0·4d. a shift in the case of youths and boys. Workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops received flat-rate advances of 4s. and 3s. a week for men and women respectively, as the result of an agreement having retrospective effect to 6th January. In the electrical cable making industry there were advances in wages, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, amounting to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. a week for men and 1s. a week for women. Workpeople employed in flour mills received increases of 4s. a week for men and 2s. for women. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for tobacco workers in Great Britain were raised, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, by 4½d. a week for men and 3d. for women and juveniles.

Other industries in which rates of wages were increased included quarrying in various districts, shale mining in Scotland, drug and fine chemical manufacture, cement manufacture, baking in some districts, and aerated waters manufacture.

The changes reported in the first five months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,000,000 a week in the full-time rates of wages of 6,650,000 workpeople. In the corresponding months of 1940 about 6,240,000 workpeople received a net increase of £1,170,000 a week.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages in May are given on pages 120 to 124.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st May the official cost-of-living index figure was 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 1st May.

For food alone, the index figure at 31st May was 70 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent. at 1st May, the decline being due mainly to decreases in the prices of fish. Among items other than food, there was a slight increase during May in the prices of clothing (including clothing materials), partly attributable to the effects of the Purchase Tax. Since this Tax came into operation, on 21st October last, the resulting increases in prices have raised the cost-of-living index figure by approximately 5 points.

Further particulars relating to changes in the cost of living will be found on page 125.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 113. In addition, 11 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 124 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 23,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in May was about 74,000 working days.

* As considerable numbers of wholly unemployed women on the registers at 12th May had still to be interviewed by the panels, the total numbers unsuitable for normal full-time employment would be greater than the figure of 4,021 recorded at that date.

† The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in May had received increases of greater amount during the first four months of 1941.

THE ESSENTIAL WORK (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING) ORDER, 1941.

THE Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order,* 1941, which was signed by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 9th June, is a part of a wide scheme framed by the Minister of Works and Buildings for the control and direction of the two industries in the interests of the war effort, and will, it is anticipated, be of great value in securing the necessary labour to speed up the building of vital aerodromes, factories and other constructional works of war importance.

With certain important innovations the Order mainly follows the lines of other Essential Work Orders.† Thus, it applies to scheduled undertakings and, as regards these undertakings, subjects the right of the employer to discharge a worker, and of the worker to leave his employment, to strict official control and to the observance of one week's notice; provides a guarantee for the payment of a certain minimum time rate of wages, subject to specified conditions; and establishes a special procedure for dealing with cases of alleged absenteeism, unpunctuality, failure to comply with lawful orders and behaviour impeding production.

One of the innovations is that not only a particular undertaking but a building "site" (and all or any of the undertakings engaged on it) can be scheduled under the Order. Another is that scheduling can be limited, if necessary, to specified classes and descriptions of persons employed by the undertakings scheduled.

As with other similar Orders, it is an essential of scheduling that there shall be satisfactory conditions of employment and welfare in the undertakings or on the sites scheduled. In particular, it is stipulated that arrangements shall be made, in all cases where it is practicable and desirable, for a system of payment by results. The wording of the Order allows full elasticity as to the method of applying the principle, thus permitting a wide range of variations, including a system of bonus on output.

Scheduling in the building and civil engineering industries will begin with a few large contracts of special importance. It is hoped that it can be extended quickly to other parts of the Government building programme.

Another provision of the Order is for the enrolment of Building Volunteers, who in return for special privileges will be ready at once to go to work wherever in Britain they are most needed. It is hoped to raise a large body of picked workers for this purpose.

SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS AND PROTECTED WORK.

DE-RESERVATION AT STAGE B.

THE ages of reservation from service in the Armed Forces of men in many occupations are being raised, in three stages, under the revised Schedule of Reserved Occupations and Protected Work.‡ The changes in ages of reservation at the second stage (Stage B) become effective as from 1st July, 1941.

Men, below the new age of reservation, in occupations for which a single age of reservation is provided at Stage B, or which become de-reserved at that stage, are, in general, being required to attend for medical examination during June, with a view to calling up in July unless application for the deferment of their calling up was made before 31st May.

Men in occupations for which dual ages of reservation (*e.g.*, 25/35, 30/NR) are provided at Stage B who cease to be reserved, and men in the 1902, 1901, and 1900 age classes who have been required to register under the National Service Acts and are not reserved will, in general, be required to attend for medical examination during July with a view to calling up in August. Any application for the deferment of the calling up of such men and men whose ages are below the lower of the two ages, should be made not later than 30th June, 1941.

Men in dual age occupations who are between the two ages, employed in establishments which have been admitted to the Register of Protected Establishments and in respect of whom forms N.S.171 have been completed and returned to Divisional Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will be reserved as from the lower age. Employers who have applied for the admission of their establishments to the Register of Protected Establishments, but have not been notified of the result of their applications by 15th June, 1941, are being invited to complete and return provisional forms N.S.171 in respect of their employees who are in dual age occupations affected at Stage B, and are between the two ages. The provisional forms N.S. 171 are valid and the men concerned are regarded as reserved at the lower age, unless and until the application for admission to the Register of the establishment in which they are employed is rejected. The initial action in these cases is taken by the Divisional Office of the Ministry dealing with the application for admission to the Register and no action need be taken by employers until they hear from the Divisional Office.

In view of the changed conditions in the building industry, the dual ages of reservation provided at Stage C for building operatives (*e.g.*, bricklayers, carpenters and masons) will be

removed from the Schedule, and the present single ages of reservation will continue in force until further notice. It will, in consequence, be unnecessary for building employers to apply for admission of their establishments to the Register of Protected Establishments so far as the reservation position of their building operatives is concerned, and the special arrangements for admitting to the Register certain classes of works of building or construction referred to under Group 4 of Part II of the Schedule, will not now be made. If, however, building employers have in their service employees in dual-age occupations affected at Stage B (*e.g.*, electricians, engineers, chief or senior clerks), they may apply, if they fulfil the necessary conditions, to be admitted to the Register under Group 2 in respect of their Government work, with a view to the reservation of these men at the lower of the two ages of reservation for their occupations. In other cases, application for the deferment of calling up of the men concerned who become de-reserved at Stage B, must be made by 30th June, 1941.

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1941.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

FURTHER registrations of women under the above Order* took place on 14th and 28th June. The obligation to register applied to women born in the years 1918 and 1917, respectively, and covered the same field, within these age groups, as that of women born in 1919 and 1920 who were registered during April and May (*see* the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 94).

The objects of the new registrations are generally the same as those of the earlier registrations and the same general procedure is being observed in the recruitment of the women for employment.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

ALL men, whatever their occupation or employment, who were born after 31st December, 1899, and before 1st July, 1900, were required to register on 21st June under the Registration for Employment Order, unless they were in the classes specifically excepted under the Order or had already registered on 5th April.† On this latter date about half of the men born in the first quarter of 1900 were registered; those employed in a large number of industries, mainly the munition industries and industries covered by the Board of Trade's concentration of production scheme,‡ were not required to register. Men covered by the registration of 21st June, who are already engaged on vital work from which they cannot be spared, will not be transferred to other work.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-41.

NUMBER REGISTERED IN MAY.

THE provisional total of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1941, who registered on 17th May§ was 300,592.

FURTHER REGISTRATIONS.

A FURTHER registration of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1941, was effected on 21st June. The men required to register were those who were born on any day between 1st July, 1900, and 31st December, 1900, both dates inclusive.

Men in the age-group concerned who reach the age of 41 years before they are called up for service under the National Service Acts and, therefore, are no longer liable for such service, will not be served with a medical board summons or enlistment notice; but, for the purposes of the obligation on men aged 41 years to register under the Regulation for Employment Order, 1941, they will be treated as having registered under that Order.

On 12th July, 1941, men born between 1st January, 1922, and 30th June, 1922, both dates inclusive, will be required to register under the National Service Acts.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has constituted a new division of the Appellate Tribunal|| for conscientious objectors. The new division sits in London under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis L. C. Floud, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., with Mr. K. R. Swan, O.B.E., K.C., and Mr. S. Bradley as the other two members, and deals with appeals from the South of England.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FORCE.

REGISTRATION OF ALLIED AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREIGN NATIONALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By six Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 26th May, 1941, in the exercise of powers conferred by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations,¶ persons in Great Britain, between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five years in the case of males and sixteen and fifty years in the case of

* See the March issue of this GAZETTE, pages 51 and 73.

† See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 51.

‡ See the April issue of this GAZETTE, page 77.

§ See the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 96.

|| See the December 1939 issue of this GAZETTE, page 409.

¶ See the June, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 156 and 180.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 822; H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free). The text of the is given on pages 127-132.

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for March (page 50), and May (page 95).

‡ See the April issue of this GAZETTE, page 78.

females, who are nationals of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Norway and Poland, are required, with certain exceptions, to register at local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the purpose of the regulation of their engagement by employers.

A summary of the Orders, which, so far as allied countries are concerned, were made in agreement with the Governments of the several countries, is given on page 132.

In accordance with a public notice persons who, on the respective dates of registration, came within the specified categories, were required to register, by sex and age groups, in the middle two weeks in June. Persons who subsequently become liable to register under the Order (*e.g.*, who reach the age of sixteen or who enter Great Britain or who cease to belong to an exempt class) are required to register within ten days of the date on which they become so liable.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

I.—WAGES OF APPRENTICES IN ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING IN SCOTLAND.

STOPPAGES of work, which occurred among apprentices employed in certain engineering and shipbuilding establishments in Scotland, began on 28th February in one district and extended after a few days to other areas. Essential Government work was delayed by these stoppages and therefore the Minister of Labour and National Service set up a Court of Inquiry, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of these stoppages of work. The Court, which consisted of Sir John C. Watson, K.C. (Chairman), R. Brown, Esq., and W. Elger, Esq., J.P., sat in public on 13th, 15th, and 16th March, and issued an interim Report on 19th March. They again sat on 7th April, after the apprentices had returned to work, and issued a final Report on 21st April.

In their Interim Report the Court stated that at the first three meetings statements were taken from representatives of the apprentices and from a member of the National Executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; memoranda bearing on the dispute which was before the Court were submitted by the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association. It was understood, however, that there was much further evidence which it might be necessary for the Court to hear before they could discharge the duty placed upon them, and the Court deemed it advisable, before proceeding further, to explore the possibilities of securing a resumption of work. As the result of discussions it was agreed that work should be resumed on 20th March, on the understanding that negotiations on the apprentices' claim would be begun forthwith and be concluded without delay.

In the final Report it was stated that terms which had been adjusted between the parties to the negotiations were intimated to the Court and that the apprentices accepted the terms and wages negotiated by the Unions on their behalf with the Employers' Federations.

In considering the causes and circumstances of the stoppages of work the Court refers to the fact that it is only since 1937 that recognition has been given to the authority of the unions to negotiate for apprentices on wages questions, and that different views were expressed as to the responsibility for the wellbeing and interests of apprentices. Consequently the habit of negotiation on apprentice matters had not been developed and delay in dealing with apprentices' wages arose out of the necessity of negotiations being national and the incidence of payments being governed by decisions reached in respect of journeymen.

The Court therefore suggested that in addition to the agreement reached in 1937 as regards authority given to the trade unions to negotiate in the matter of wages, a joint body should be set up representing the employers' organisations and the unions, consultative in character, specifically concerned with the welfare of apprentices as such, to which apprentices would have open and easy recourse.

Both sides had informed the Court that they would give very favourable consideration to any method designed to expedite procedure and decision to the well-tested machinery of negotiation between employers and unions, and the Court offered the following suggestions of a possible but not necessarily exclusive method of doing this:—

(1) That to avoid overloading of the Central and National machinery there be recognised for the period of the war a separation of matters as (a) necessarily national, and (b) exclusively local;

(2) that so far as matters exclusively local are concerned, when they cannot be settled by the normal local machinery, as is preferable, they should be referred to an arbiter appointed by the national negotiating bodies, and that such an arbiter's decision should not be open to review for a fixed period (six months is suggested) but when thus opened to review might be regarded as a national matter;

(3) that the definition of matters as necessarily national or exclusively local should be determined prior to reference by the parties, wherever possible; but, failing such determination, should be referred by them as an additional issue to an arbiter appointed to decide on the merits of the dispute;

(4) that where national issues can be separated as war-time only, a special and simplified procedure of adjustment and negotiation should be devised and, or alternatively, a special priority should be given in national negotiation to such matters.

II.—APPREHENDED DISPUTE AT BRIGGS MOTOR BODIES, LTD., DAGENHAM.

The Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute following the dismissal of a shop-steward employed by Briggs Bodies, Ltd., which led to a threatened stoppage of work. The Court, which consisted of Sir Charles Doughty, K.C. (Chairman), W. E. Rice, Esq., and A. M. Wall, Esq., sat on 9th and 12th May, and heard a representative of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the shop-steward concerned, and the convener of shop-stewards on behalf of the shop-steward; and the managing director of the firm, the personnel manager and the shop-steward's foreman on behalf of the Company.

The Court, having heard the facts of the dispute, interviewed the parties separately with a view to disposing of the immediate difficulty arising out of the dismissal. Eventually an agreement was reached, which was approved and adopted by the Court as part of their Report, to the following effect:—(1) that the shop steward renewed his offer of an apology for any hasty words spoken, and the foreman accepted his apology; (2) that the Company should pay the shop steward his wages until he found another job elsewhere, which he undertook to accept as soon as possible; (3) that the Company was prepared in the case of its employees in the engineering division to permit engineering division employees to elect from their numbers their own representatives to negotiate on their behalf with the management of the Company or their representative; and that the management or their representative would meet such representatives of the engineering division to consider the procedure to be adopted for such negotiations and to define the position and responsibilities of elected representatives.

The Report stated that, with regard to the causes of the dispute, the Court felt that if an agreed scheme for the discussion and settlement of all such difficulties were in operation such matters as this dispute could be dealt with speedily and amicably and would be unlikely to cause serious unrest. They found that the management of this Company do in fact take notice of, and have dealings with, certain of their own engineering employees whom they know to be members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and shop-stewards chosen by members of that Union, but have no dealings with the officials of the Union unless they are also employed by them.

In large works, the Report concludes, misunderstandings and sometimes even injustices may occur and the Court recommended that the normal procedure should be adopted for discussing and settling disputes, which procedure necessarily involves the recognition of those Unions who fairly and largely represent the workpeople.

COAL MINES GUARANTEED WAGE LEVY.

THE Central (Coal Mines) Scheme (Amendment) Order* has been made by the Board of Trade under the Coal Mines Act, 1930. The purpose of the Order is to enable the Central Council of Colliery Owners, established under the Scheme, to make a levy, not exceeding 6d. per ton, on the total tonnage of coal sold in all districts, with the object of meeting costs which may be incurred in consequence of the grant of a guaranteed pay-week in the mining industry under the terms of the Essential Work (Coal Mining Industry) Order, 1941.†

In a further Order‡ the amendments resulting from the first Order, which take the form of the insertion of a new clause in the Scheme, were set out, and 1st June was fixed as the date on which the amendments came into force.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

The maximum retail prices of old potatoes, of the 1940 crop, were reduced from 17th June; the prices vary according to district and variety, from 7½d. to 5d. per 7 lbs.

Maximum prices were prescribed for canned home-produced damsons and purple egg plums from 17th May (prices of golden, red and Victoria plums being limited by a previous Order), for additional descriptions of canned pilchards from 26th May, for processed cheese from 2nd June, and for home-produced canned meat products (meat pastes, fish pastes, soups, meat roll or galantine, ready or prepared meals) from 7th July. As regards poultry, the maximum prices especially applicable to "poussins" were revised from 1st June and their operation was extended until 1st August. Maximum prices of certain soft fruits have been increased and prices of red currants and white currants will not be controlled.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 780; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). A Memorandum explaining the Order was printed as Cmd. 6278; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 95.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 788; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 12th May was 141,984, a decrease of 15,255 as compared with 21st April. Of this total, 36,393 had been classified by interviewing panels* as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 27,784, a decrease of 14,011 as compared with 21st April. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 12,055, a decrease of 3,460 as compared with 21st April.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 12th May were 148,328 wholly unemployed (of whom 4,021† had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 37,960 temporarily stopped and 877 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 21st April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 13,205, those temporarily stopped an increase of 4,382, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 26.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 12th May was 276,277, as compared with 305,061 at 21st April, and 742,204 at 20th May, 1940.

The numbers registered as unemployed at 12th May are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men	127,733	27,261	12,028
Boys	14,251	523	27
Women	122,002	36,016	873
Girls	26,326	1,944	4
Total	290,312	65,744	12,932
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
21st April, 1941	— 28,460	— 9,629	— 3,434
20th May, 1940	— 440,461	— 36,986	— 34,387
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men	143,934	28,658	13,423
Boys	15,691	612	27
Women	146,372	39,251	884
Girls	28,890	2,122	4
Total	334,887	70,643	14,338
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
21st April, 1941	— 24,235	— 10,068	— 3,317
20th May, 1940	— 456,069	— 36,581	— 35,234

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers at 12th May in each administrative division:—

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed.					
London	17,821	2,329	26,450	4,017	50,617
Eastern	5,339	436	8,117	1,381	15,273
Southern	3,157	406	5,184	1,023	9,770
South-Western	5,427	674	9,249	1,691	17,041
Midlands	3,349	640	3,689	664	8,342
North-Midlands	4,440	302	4,824	892	10,458
North-Eastern	9,232	676	6,431	1,655	17,994
North-Western	19,393	2,053	18,547	2,984	42,977
Northern	15,988	2,161	8,448	5,165	31,762
Scotland	22,085	2,213	21,788	3,157	49,243
Wales	21,502	2,361	9,275	3,697	36,835
Great Britain	127,733	14,251	122,002	26,326	290,312
Northern Ireland	16,201	1,440	24,370	2,564	44,575
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	143,934	15,691	146,372	28,890	334,887
Temporarily Stopped.					
London	650	12	4,686	142	5,490
Eastern	116	—	606	26	748
Southern	85	—	199	13	297
South-Western	199	6	493	12	710
Midlands	1,161	9	2,412	29	3,611
North-Midlands	1,304	7	2,498	231	4,040
North-Eastern	5,538	31	5,307	390	11,266
North-Western	5,553	58	12,305	288	18,204
Northern	2,662	29	1,170	155	4,016
Scotland	3,897	160	5,529	491	10,077
Wales	6,096	211	811	167	7,285
Great Britain	27,261	523	36,016	1,944	65,744
Northern Ireland	1,397	89	3,235	178	4,899
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28,658	612	39,251	2,122	70,643

* See page 213 of the August, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE and page 12 of the January, 1941, issue.

† As considerable numbers of wholly unemployed women on the registers at 12th May had still to be interviewed by the panels, the total number unsuitable for normal full-time employment would be greater than the figure of 4,021 recorded at that date.

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London	4,568	7	360	1	4,936
Eastern	665	—	16	—	681
Southern	158	—	7	—	165
South-Western	1,092	—	8	1	1,101
Midlands	19	—	18	—	37
North-Midlands	153	—	69	—	222
North-Eastern	715	—	—	—	715
North-Western	948	15	88	—	1,051
Northern	1,175	3	132	2	1,312
Scotland	910	2	175	—	1,087
Wales	1,625	—	—	—	1,625
Great Britain	12,028	27	873	4	12,932
Northern Ireland	1,395	—	11	—	1,406
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,423	27	884	4	14,338

The changes between 21st April, 1941, and 12th May, 1941, in the numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative divisions were as shown below:—

Division.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Unemployed Casual Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
London	— 2,911	— 2,811	— 208	+ 827	— 605	+ 39
Eastern	— 907	— 1,410	— 92	— 61	— 179	—
Southern	— 417	— 553	+ 13	— 2	— 18	—
South-Western	— 114	— 140	— 81	— 51	+ 285	—
Midlands	— 518	— 708	— 1,665	— 1,311	+ 2	+ 13
North-Midlands	— 694	— 665	— 1,434	+ 1,216	— 357	+ 8
North-Eastern	— 1,651	— 1,359	— 2,636	+ 607	— 1,299	—
North-Western	— 2,709	— 460	+ 210	+ 4,411	— 229	— 20
Northern	— 2,156	— 1,345	— 4,695	— 104	— 638	— 7
Scotland	— 2,023	— 3,157	— 877	— 1,170	— 416	— 5
Wales	— 1,155	— 597	— 2,546	+ 20	— 6	— 1
Northern Ireland	+ 3,144	+ 1,081	+ 43	— 482	+ 119	— 2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since May, 1940:—

Date.	Great Britain.					G. Britain & N. Ireland.
	Men 18 years and over	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.					
1940.						
20 May	468,990	15,843	217,832	28,108	730,773	790,956
17 June	382,337	14,047	225,777	26,153	648,314	708,069
15 July* (a) ..	344,086	18,363	248,025	33,852	644,326	704,452
15 July* (b) ..	336,292				636,532	696,658
12 August	303,979	27,168	235,192	46,817	613,156	670,488
16 September ..	318,234	25,145	227,293	42,999	613,671	675,642
14 October	309,357	24,579	257,300	44,195	635,431	695,864
11 November ..	285,790	22,341	255,055	40,055	603,241	665,471
9 December ..	248,068	16,943	244,166	32,723	541,900	602,495
1941.						
13 January	236,957	22,005	222,142	40,284	521,388	580,528
10 February	200,160	17,386	197,293	34,136	448,975	502,399
17 March	159,638	13,022	165,319	26,329	364,308	404,538
21 April	139,895	17,344	133,056	28,477	318,772	359,122
12 May	127,733	14,251	122,002	26,326	290,312	334,887
Temporarily Stopped.						
1940.						
20 May	56,266	1,317	43,012	2,135	102,730	107,224
17 June	38,681	988	39,522	2,189	81,380	86,918
15 July	76,958	2,765	69,293	4,226	153,242	162,659
12 August	75,407	2,603	71,993	4,377	154,380	163,362
16 September ..	97,548	3,056	78,995	5,401	185,000	194,401
14 October	92,886	2,739	71,593	3,864	171,082	178,472
11 November ..	93,738	2,839	63,247	3,540	163,364	171,210
9 December ..	82,435	2,415	53,952	3,046	141,848	148,753
1941.						
13 January	89,699	2,360	56,936	3,386	152,381	159,941
10 February	67,711	1,706	42,588	2,230	114,235	120,429
17 March	40,856	820	31,786	2,229	75,691	80,819
21 April	40,992	803	31,809	1,769	75,373	80,711
12 May	27,261	523	36,016	1,944	65,744	70,643
Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1940.						
20 May	45,456	125	1,736	2	47,319	49,572
17 June	35,390	94	1,654	3	37,141	39,227
15 July	35,716	103	1,665	8	37,492	39,359
12 August	30,265	91	1,554	6	31,916	33,889
16 September ..	29,486	110	1,561	18	31,175	33,394
14 October	26,898	131	1,299	10	28,338	30,144
11 November ..	23,471	77	1,012	15	24,575	26,132
9 December ..	20,372	63	1,076	20	21,531	23,674
1941.						
13 January	20,606	68	1,149	14	21,837	23,861
10 February	16,515	70	1,035	19	17,639	19,657
17 March	16,938	62	916	3	17,919	19,327
21 April	15,479	36	846	5	16,366	17,655
12 May	12,028	27	873	4	12,932	14,338

* The figures in line (a), and those for previous dates, include men at Government Training Centres, who are excluded from line (b) and from the figures for later dates (see page 223 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940).

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

On page 118 details are given of the number of boys and girls under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 12th May, 1941. The following Table shows the total numbers of juveniles (a) aged 14 and 15 years, and (b) aged 16 and 17 years, on the registers at that date:—

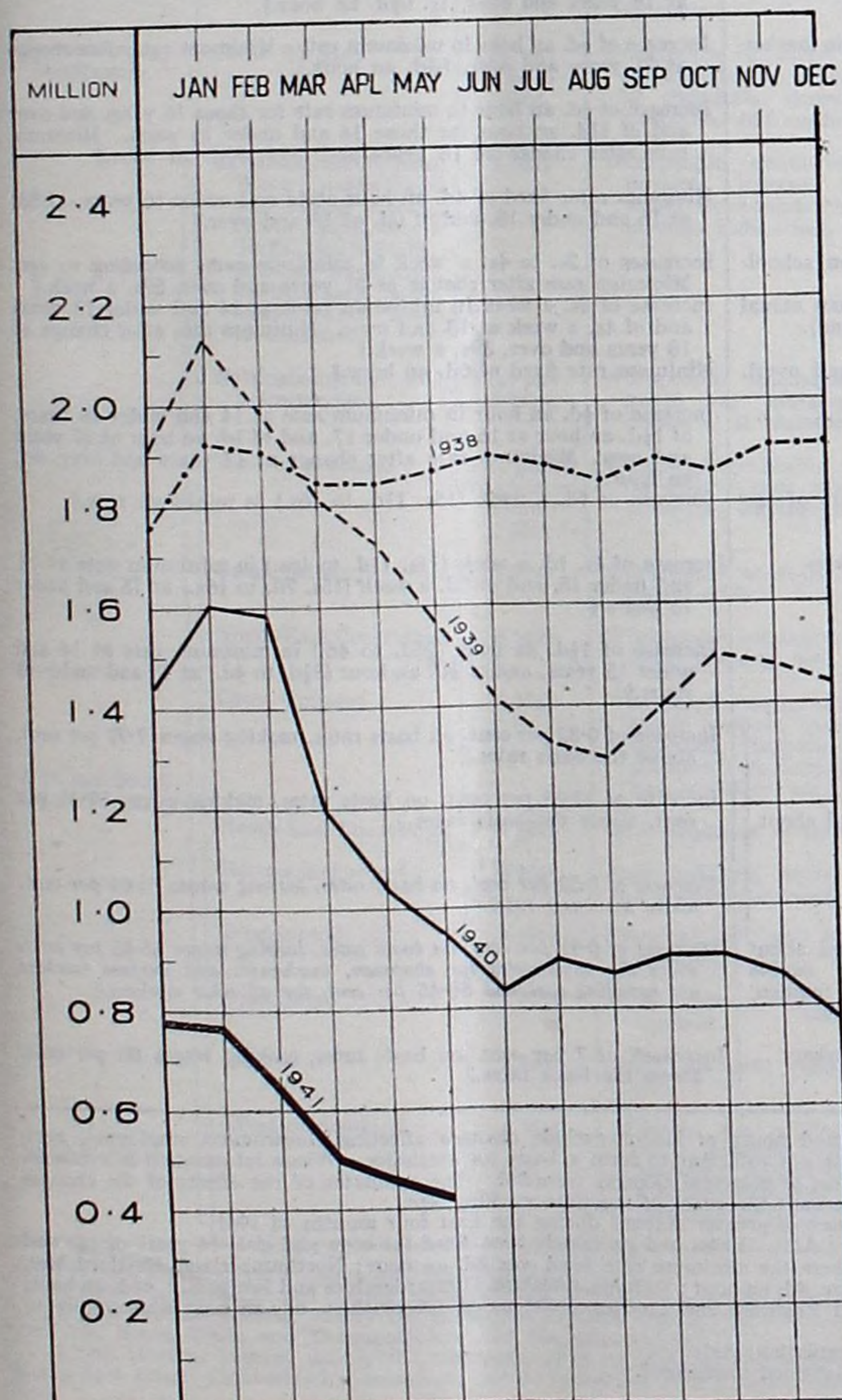
Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London	1,096	1,252	2,348	1,935	2,225	4,160
Eastern	223	213	436	502	905	1,407
Southern	256	150	406	564	472	1,036
South-Western ..	361	319	680	656	1,048	1,704
Midlands	396	253	649	382	311	693
North-Midlands ..	148	161	309	488	635	1,123
North-Eastern ..	408	299	707	1,068	977	2,045
North-Western ..	1,062	1,064	2,126	1,299	1,973	3,272
Northern	1,495	698	2,193	3,044	2,278	5,322
Scotland	928	1,447	2,375	1,407	2,241	3,648
Wales	1,268	1,304	2,572	1,692	2,172	3,864
Great Britain..	7,641	7,160	14,801	13,037	15,237	28,274
Northern Ireland	84	1,445	1,529	181	2,561	2,742
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ..	7,725	8,605	16,330	13,218	17,798	31,016

The total number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th May, 1941 (including those, not on the register, whose unemployment books were in the two months' file), was 41,469, of whom 16,128 were boys and 25,341 were girls. Of these, 5,716 boys and 7,691 girls were under 16 years of age.

In the week ended 21st May, 1941, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 1,767, including 584 boys and 1,183 girls. Of this total, 376 were in the North-Eastern Division, 309 in the Northern Division, 145 in Scotland, and 863 in Wales.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 12TH MAY, 1941.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Insured on Register:—					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	144,969	4,631	104,976	9,755	264,331
2. Non-claimants:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	8,877	1,878	17,564	2,808	31,127
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	3,863	—	5,223	9,086
Others on Register:—					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	4,829	36	5,566	207	10,638
4. Women aged 60-64, claiming Benefit* ..	—	—	1,308	—	1,308
5. Persons without applications:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	8,347	615	29,477	2,467	40,906
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	3,778	—	7,814	11,592
Total on Register ..	167,022	14,801	158,891	28,274	368,988
Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16 and over:					
6. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ..	153,846	6,509	122,540	12,563	295,458
7. Two months' file ..	23,914	2,142	40,365	2,411	68,832
8. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit ..	191	4	193	5	393
Total aged 16 and over ..	177,951	8,655	163,098	14,979	364,683
Aged 14 and 15:					
9. Numbers on Register (Item 2 (b)) ..	—	3,863	—	5,223	9,086
10. Two months' file ..	—	1,781	—	2,316	4,097
Total aged 14 and over ..	177,951	14,299	163,098	22,518	377,866

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks ended 31st May, 1941.	Four weeks ended 26th April, 1941.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1940.
(1) General Account	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	2,377,000	1,853,000	1,578,000
Employed persons	2,376,000	1,853,000	1,578,000
Exchequer	2,373,000	1,853,000	1,577,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	230,000	—
Total Income	7,129,000	5,789,000	4,733,000
Benefit	777,000	735,000	1,612,000
Cost of Administration	369,000	313,000	335,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ..	—	—	153,000
Miscellaneous Payments	29,000	29,000	26,000
Total Expenditure	1,175,000	1,077,000	2,126,000
Debt Outstanding†	—	—	39,354,000
(2) Agricultural Account			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	98,000	30,000	24,000
Employed persons	97,000	30,000	24,000
Exchequer	97,000	30,000	24,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,000	21,000	—
Total Income	293,000§	111,000	72,000
Benefit	(—) 8,000¶	24,000	23,000
Cost of Administration	36,000	11,000	9,000
Miscellaneous Payments	—	—	—
Total Expenditure	28,000	35,000	32,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of five weeks ended 31st May, 1941, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration amounted to approximately £536,000 compared with £475,000 during the four weeks ended 26th April, 1941, and £1,452,000 during the four weeks ended 25th May, 1940.

Comparison of the figures for April and May 1941, with those for the corresponding months of 1940 is affected by an increase in November, 1940, in the scale which forms the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances (see the issues of this GAZETTE for October and November, 1940, pages 264 and 297).

* These are women who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, or on reaching the age of 60, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3 (4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pension Act, 1940.

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 20 of 1941, for the period ended 31st March, 1940).

‡ 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. The balance of the debt amounting to £36,587,000 which remained after the discharge of the half-yearly payment on 31st March, 1941, was repaid on that date.

§ Includes £92,000 received for year ended 31st March, 1941.

¶ Issues during the period in respect of benefit amounting to £10,000 were offset by an adjustment of £18,000 in respect of previous periods, including £11,000 in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1941.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MAY

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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £41,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 470,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £300 in those of 24,000 workpeople.†

The majority of the workpeople affected by the increases were employed in the mining and quarrying, metal, and food, drink and tobacco groups of industries, while the decreases affected coal miners in Leicestershire and Cannock Chase.

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Derbyshire, due to the operation of sliding-scale agreements under which wage rates fluctuate in correspondence with the ascertained proceeds of the industry. There were also increases in the rates of wages of ironstone and limestone quarrymen in various districts and shale miners in Scotland, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

In the metal industries, blastfurnacemen, workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts, tinplate workers, and galvanisers received increases, under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to 0.8d. a shift for men and to 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys. Workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops received advances of 4s. and 3s. a week for men and women respectively as the result of an agreement of the Railway Shopmen's Council having retrospective effect to 6th January. Other workers whose wages were increased included electrical cable makers, and moulders and coremakers employed in the engineering industry in a number of districts.

In the food, drink and tobacco group, wages in the flour-milling industry were increased by 4s. a week for men and 2s. a

week for women. There were also increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the tobacco and aerated waters trades, while in the baking trade increases in wages took place in some districts under cost-of-living sliding scales.

In other industry groups there were increases in the rates of wages of workpeople employed in drug and fine chemical manufacture, cement manufacture and button making. The rates of wages of coal trimmers in various ports, and of general distributive workers employed by co-operative wholesale societies were also increased.

Of the estimated total increase of £41,300 a week, about £2,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in selling prices or in the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £10,300 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £2,100 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £4,600 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £150 was due to arbitration awards; and the remaining £23,700 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £300 a week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

The changes reported in the first five months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,000,000 a week in the full-time wages of 6,650,000 workpeople. In the corresponding five months of 1940, there were net increases estimated at about £1,170,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,240,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during May.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Agriculture	England (various districts).	11, 13 or 25 May.	Boys and girls 12 to 14 years of age	Minimum rates fixed of 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., or 6d., an hour according to district.‡
	Northumberland ..	13 May	Men and boys— Other than casual workers ..	Increases of 1s. to 3s. a week in minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum rates after change at 21 years and over: shepherds—householders, 64s. 3d.; non-householders, 60s. 6d.; stewards, horsemen, tractor drivers, cattlemen or stockmen—householders, 59s. 6d.; non-householders, 55s. 9d.; others—50s. 6d.§
			Casual workers	Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 1s. 0½d. an hour.§
			Women and girls employed in market-gardens.	Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 6½d. an hour.§
	Durham	25 May	Other women and girls	Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rate for those 16 years and over and of 1½d. an hour for those 14 and under 16 years. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 9½d. an hour.§
			Female casual workers	Minimum rates fixed of 4d. an hour at 14 and under 16 years, of 5d. at 16 and under 18, and of 6d. at 18 and over.§
	Lancashire	25 May	Men and boys (other than school-children).	Increases of 2s. to 4s. a week in minimum rates according to age. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 52s. a week.§
			Women and girls (other than casual workers and schoolchildren).	Increase of 2s. a week in minimum rates at 14 and under 18 years and of 4s. a week at 18 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 39s. a week.§
	Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire.	25 May	Schoolchildren (14 years and over).	Minimum rate fixed of 6d. an hour.§
			Women and girls	Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rate at 14 and under 16 years, of 1½d. an hour at 16 and under 17, and of 1d. an hour at 17 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 17 years and over, 9d. an hour.§
Coal Mining	Essex	11 May	Boys 14 and under 15 years of age	Increase of 1d. a week (15s. 11d. to 16s.) in minimum rate.§
			Girls— Other than casual workers ..	Increase of 4s. 1d. a week (11s. 11d. to 16s.) in minimum rate at 14 and under 15, and of 5d. a week (15s. 7d. to 16s.) at 15 and under 16 years.§
			Casual workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2½d. to 4d.) in minimum rate at 14 and under 15 years, and of ½d. an hour (3½d. to 4d.) at 15 and under 16 years.§
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.82 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 7.97 per cent. above the basis rates.
	South Derbyshire ..			Increase of 13.35 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 69.41 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Leicestershire ..			Decrease of 0.52 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 76.64 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Cannock Chase ..	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 0.91 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 58.45 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 56.45 per cent. for all other workers.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire ..	1 May	Cokemen and by-product workers ..	Increase¶ of 7 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates.

* 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 May had received increases of greater amount during the first four months of 1941.

‡ These rates were fixed under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts. Rates had previously been fixed for boys and girls 14 years of age and over. The districts covered were Hampshire and Isle of Wight and Herefordshire, where the minimum rate fixed was 3d. an hour; Northumberland, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Surrey, Sussex and Devonshire, 4d. an hour; Suffolk, Cheshire, Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely, 4½d. an hour; Cornwall and Scilly Isles, Cumberland and Westmorland and Lancashire, 5d. an hour; and Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire, 6d. an hour during July to October and 4d. an hour during the remainder of the year.

§ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts.

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

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland	5 May	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	Cumberland	26 May	Iron ore miners	War bonus increased* by 1½d. a shift (1s. 10½d. to 2s.) for those 18 years and over, and by ½d. a shift (11½d. to 1s.) for those under 18 years.
	Furness and district..	25 May	Iron ore miners	War bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.) for those 18 years and over, and by 1d. a shift (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.) for those under 18 years.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in May.	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	North Lincolnshire... Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	4 May. 4 May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen. Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
	Banbury and district.	4 May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
	Corby	4 May.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	4 May	Limestone quarrymen.	
	South and West Durham.	5 May.	Limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1½d. a shift (1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.) for those 18 years and over, and by ½d. a shift (11½d. to 1s.) for those under 18 years.
	West Cumberland ..	26 May.	Limestone quarrymen.	
	Scotland	21 May.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works.	
	Yorkshire	16 May.	Sandstone and freestone quarry workers.	Increase of ½d. an hour for timeworkers and of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers. Rates after change: Grade A areas—delvers and hewers, 1s. 9d. an hour; bottom delvers and hewers, 1s. 7½d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d.; Grade B areas, 1½d. an hour less than Grade A areas.
	North Wales (certain quarries)	12 May	Slate quarry workers.. ..	Bonus increased by 1s. 4d. a day (1s. to 2s. 4d.) for men, by 11d. a day (8d. to 1s. 7d.) for youths 18 to 21 years and by 5d. a day (4d. to 9d.) for boys under 18 years. Rates after change, including bonus, for quarrymen and labourers respectively; day rates, 12s. 6d. and 11s. 8d. a day; letting standard, 13s. 6d. and 12s. 8d.; minimum wage, 11s. 2d. and 10s. 8d.
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st full pay week after 20 May.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Further war bonus granted of 6d. a day to men and of 3d. a day to other workers.†
Glass Bottle Making	London	28 Apr.	Glass bottle makers, blowers and stopperers.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. (17½ to 20 per cent.) on basis rates.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of chemicals, drugs, proprietary medicines and essences.	Increase of 3s. a week for adult workers, of 2s. for those 18 to 20 years, and of 1s. 6d. for those 14 to 17. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 and over—Class I occupations, 73s.; Class II, 68s.; Class III, 63s.; women—Class I, 44s. 6d.; Class II, 38s. 6d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., Corby, and South Wales and Monmouthshire.	4 May	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in May.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period commencing nearest 1 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 2·4d. to 1s. 3·2d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (7·2d. to 7·6d.) for youths and boys.
	Great Britain‡ ..	5 May	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 3·2d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (7·6d. to 8d.) for youths and boys.
	North-East Coast Area	4 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	Great Britain§ ..	4 May	Workpeople employed at steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area	4 May	Men employed in steel rolling mills	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	4 May	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men and by 0·4d. a shift (8d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.
	Workington	4 May	Steel millmen and labourers (data workers).	
	Scunthorpe	4 May	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston	4 May	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ..	4 May	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed at steel rolling mills.	

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

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms connected with the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

‡ 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 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 MAY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	South-West Wales ..	4 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.6d. to 8d.) for youths and boys.
Engineering ..	Bedford	Com- mence- ment of pay week in week begin- ning 19 May.	Skilled moulders and coremakers.	Basic rate increased by 6d. a week. Rate after change: 47s. plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	Rochester, Rugby and Stoke-on-Trent.			Basic rate increased by 1s. a week. Rates after change: Rochester and Stoke-on-Trent, 47s.; Rugby, 48s.; plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for timeworkers in each case.
	Worcester			Basic rate increased by 1s. 6d. a week. Rate after change: 47s. plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	Luton			Basic rate increased by 1s. 9d. a week. Rate after change: 48s. plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	Gainsborough, Lincoln, Misterton, and Newark.			Basic rate increased by 3s. a week. Rate after change: 47s. plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	Coventry			Basic rate increased by 2s. a week for timeworkers and by 3s. a week for payment by result workers. Rate after change for timeworkers: 49s. 6d. plus a bonus of 30s. 6d.
	London and various other districts†			Basic rate increased by 2s. a week.
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (other than the Great Central Section of the L.N.E.R.).	6 Jan.	Railway workshop staff employed by main line companies.	Increases of 4s. a week for men, of 3s. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Galvanising ..	England and Wales§ ..	5 May.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.6d. to 8d.) for youths and boys.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	4 May.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 4.8d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (8.4d. to 8.8d.) for women and juveniles.
Electrical Cable Making.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Essex.	3rd pay day in May.	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry (except plumber jointers, etc.).	Increase* of 1s. 11½d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. a week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. a week for boys 14, 16, and 17 years and of 5½d. a week for boys 15 years; of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.
	Great Britain other than the above counties.			Increase* of 2s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. a week for youths 18 to 20 years, and of 6d. a week for boys 14 to 17 years; of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	16 May	Workpeople (other than home-workers):— Men Youths and boys Women and girls	Increase of 2d. an hour in the general minimum time rates. Increases of ¾d. to 1½d. an hour in the general minimum time rates. Increases of 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for women, of ½d. or ¾d. for girls, and of 1d. in the piecework basis time rates.
Keg and Drum Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	30 May.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums.	Increase of 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men, of ¾d. for women, of ½d. or ¾d. for girls and of ¾d. to 1d. in general minimum time rates and of ¾d. to 1d. in piecework basis time rates for youths and boys.
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain (certain firms).¶	1st full pay week after 21 May.	Workpeople employed in railway wagon repairing.	War bonus increased by 2s. a week (11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.) for men, by 1s. 3d. (7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.) for youths 18 to 20 years of age, and by 9d. (4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.) for boys under 18.
Pen Manufacture and Stationers' Metal Sundries	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Mon. in May.	Men	Increase of 1s. 4d. a week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. a week for others. Rates after change: tool makers over 25 years, 77s. 10d. to 87s. 4d.; tool makers, 21 to 25 years, 67s. 10d.; charge hands, 71s. 10d. to 79s. 10d.; others 56s.
			Youths and boys	Increases of 3d. to 9d. a week according to age.
			Apprentices	Increases of 2d. to 6d. a week according to age.
			Women and girls:— Day workers and learners	Increases of 2d. to 5d. a week according to age. Rate after change for day workers 18 years and over, 31s. 1d. a week.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in June.**	Machine calico printers	Increase of 5d. a week in basis piecework rate (32s. 2d. to 32s. 7d.).
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 10 May.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	Supplementary wage increased* from 43.65 to 45 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland ..	19 May	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 96 to 98 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 63s. 4d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment; women, 18 years and over, 39s. 7d. plus 1s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment.
Baking	Liverpool and district	20 May	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 2½ per cent. on existing rates.
		26 May	Do. do.	Increase of 2s. a week for men as the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding scale.
	Birmingham and Midlands.††	26 May	Do. do.	Increase* of 2s. 6d. a week for men, of 1s. 4d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: foremen, 84s. 6d., tablehands, 74s. 6d.
		31 May	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies).	Increase* of 2s. or 3s. a week for men according to Trade Board Area, of 2s. for women, of 1s. 6d. for youths and girls 18 to 21 years, and of 9d. for those under 18.
	Dundee ..	26 Apr. 3 May	Bakers and confectioners Do. do.	Increase* of 1s. a week. Increase of 2s. a week in basic rates. Rate after change for tablehands, 82s. 6d.

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

† The districts affected and rates after change were:—London area, 52s. 11d.; Hayle, 43s.; Bury St. Edmunds, King's Lynn and Stowmarket, 44s.; Camborne, Carn Brea and Epping, 45s.; Colchester, Ipswich and Norwich, 46s.; Bath, Chippenham, Donnington, Dursley, Exeter, Gloucester, Horsehay, Melksham, Newbury, Plymouth, Reading, Stafford, Stroud, Taunton and Yeovil, 47s.; Oxford and Cowley, 47s. 1d. and 48s.; Bilston, Brierley Hill, Bristol, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Stourbridge, Tipton, Walsall, Wednesbury, Willenhall and Wolverhampton, 48s.; Bournemouth and Weymouth, 49s. 6d.; plus a bonus of 30s. 6d. for time-workers, in all cases.

‡ This increase was agreed upon by the Railway Shopmen's Council with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

¶ These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Amalgamated Society of Vehicle Builders, Carpenters and Mechanics, and did not apply to the employees of firms whose conditions of employment are regulated by the agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party.

** In respect of the preceding pay period.

†† Including Atherstone, Brierley Hill, Bromsgrove, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Evesham, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Nuneaton, Rugby, Rugeley, Smethwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth, Walsall, Worcester, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, and Worcester.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking— <i>contd.</i>	Edinburgh and Leith	3 May	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 1s. 6d. a week in basic rates. Rates after change: 82s. 6d. to 88s. according to times of start.
	Fife and Kinross ..	31 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rate after change for journeymen, 80s.
	Lothians ..	27 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. a week.
		1st pay day after 27 May	Do. do.	Increase of 2s. a week in basic rates. Rates after change: 82s. for those starting at 4 a.m. (3 a.m. Saturdays); ovenmen and those starting at 3 a.m. (2 a.m. Saturdays), 5s. a week extra.
Flour Milling	Great Britain ..	20 May	Workpeople employed in the flour milling industry except road transport workers, mechanics, electricians, and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:—	
			Men	War supplement increased by 4s. a week (8s. to 12s.). Rates after change including war supplements: 1st roller men, 72s. to 88s., general labourers, 60s., to 72s., according to classification of town and grade of mill.
			Youths employed in mill ..	War supplement increased by 2s. a week (4s. to 6s.), 3s. (6s. to 9s.) or 4s. (8s. to 12s.), according to age of worker.
			Youths employed in warehouse ..	War supplement increased by 3s. a week (6s. to 9s.) or 4s. (8s. to 12s.), according to age of worker.
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	20 May	Women 18 years and over ..	War supplement increased by 2s. a week (4s. to 6s.). Rates after change including war supplement: 36s. to 40s., according to classification of town.
			Women and girls engaged in packing small bags ..	War supplement increased by 1s. a week (2s. to 3s.), 1s. 6d. (3s. to 4s. 6d.), or 2s. (4s. to 6s.), according to age of worker.
	England and Wales ..	23 May	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for men, of 1s. to 3s. 9d. for youths and boys and of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.†
	Scotland	7 May	Women and girls	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for women, of 1s. to 2s. for girls, and of ¾d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.†
Tobacco Trade	Northern Ireland ..	12 May	Workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and of ½d. for boys, women and girls.†
			Men, youths and boys (16 years and over).	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and of ½d. or 1d. for youths and boys.†
Millsawing ..	West Riding of Yorkshire.†	Pay week ending 31 May.	Women and girls (16 years and over)	Increase of ½d. or ¾d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women and of ½d. for girls.†
Packing Case Making	Manchester, Salford, and Bolton and district.	9 May	Workpeople employed in tobacco, cigarette, etc., manufacture ..	Increase of 4½d. a week in the minimum rates for men, of 3d. for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	7 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in "home grown" timber mills.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.).
			Packing case makers	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.).
Cabinet Case Manufacture.	Sheffield	30 May	Late entrants engaged on productive work.	Adoption of general minimum time rates for men and women respectively of 56s. 3d. and 32s. 6d. a week during 1st six months; of 63s. 9d. and 35s. 9d. during 2nd six months; and of 1s. 7d. and 11d. an hour after 12 months of employment.†
			Apprentices and learners	Adoption of general minimum time rates, for males and females respectively, of 3½d. and 3d. an hour at under 15½ years; of 4½d. and 3½d. at 15½ and under 16; of 18s. and 15s. 8d. a week at 16 and under 16½; increasing to 27s. at 17½ and under 18 years and 18s. 3d. at 16½ and under 17.†
Wallpaper Manufacture.	England	31 May	Workpeople employed in the cane, wicker and woven fibre branch.	Minimum rates fixed at 10 per cent. below existing Trade Board rates for other workers covered by the Furniture Trade Board.†§
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Northern Area.	1st full pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in cabinet case making.	War bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (20 to 22½ per cent.) on existing rates.
	London	1st full pay week in April.	Workpeople employed in the wallpaper industry.	Cost-of-living allowance increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (12s. to 13s. 6d.) for men and by 9d. a week (6s. to 6s. 9d.) for other workers.
	Certain Undertakings in the Home Counties Area.	1st full pay day in May.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rate after change for general labourers, 1s. 4½d.
Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Labour.	Various Ports in Great Britain.	5 May	Manual workers, other than those paid at craftsmen's rates, employed by the Metropolitan Water Board.	War wage increased by 2s. a week (8s. to 10s.). Rates after change include:—stokers, 64s. 7d.; handymen (general), 60s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.; joiners, 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; trenchmen, 60s. 6d.; turncocks, 67s. to 70s. 6d.; plus war wage of 10s. a week in each case.
Road Transport (Goods).	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and Buxton and High Peak District of Derbyshire.	1st pay day in May.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1s. a week. Weekly rates after change for labourers:—Grade C Areas, 61s. 6d.; Grade B, 59s.; Grade A, 55s.
	Hull	1st pay day in May.	Coal trimmers	Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, reduced by 7½ per cent. (22½ to 15).¶
			Horse carters	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: one horse drivers, 61s. a week; two horse drivers, 66s.
			Horse carters	Increase of 1s. a week. Rates after change: carters, 63s. a week; men engaged on coke or coal haulage, 64s.

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

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

‡ Including Barnsley, Bingley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Otley, Skipton, and Wakefield.

§ As from 15th July, the full Trade Board rates become operative.

|| The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area concerned.

¶ This increase applied to the principal coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Forth, North-East Coast, Humber, and South Wales Ports; it did not apply to the coal bunkering ports such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and Southampton, where wages are governed by those paid to dock labourers. At North-West Coast Ports the deduction is 2½ per cent. less, i.e. tariff rates less 12½ per cent.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 May	Skip and basket makers	Increase* of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 125½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 May	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade.	Increase* of ¼d. or ½d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for men, of ¼d. for certain classes of women and juveniles and of ¼d. or ½d. for men and of ¼d. for women in the piecework basis time rates.††
Distributive Trades.	Great Britain ..	2 and 5 May.‡	General distributive workers employed by co-operative wholesale societies:—	
			Men and boys	War advance increased by 3s. a week (7s. to 10s.) for those 21 years and over; by 2s. (4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.) for those 18 and under 21; and by 1s. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	Scotland ..	1st pay day in May	Women and girls	War advance increased by 2s. a week (5s. to 7s.) for those 21 years and over; by 1s. 6d. (3s. 6d. to 5s.) for those 18 and under 21; and by 1s. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Button Making	Great Britain ..	23 May	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery trade.	Adoption of general minimum basis rates. Weekly rates after change (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus): Area A —men and boys, 19s. at 15 years of age increasing to 64s. at 25; women and girls, 17s. at 15 years of age increasing to 43s. at 25; Area B —men and boys, 17s. at 15 years of age increasing to 62s. at 25; women and girls, 15s. at 15 years of age increasing to 41s. at 25.
			Men and boys	Increase of 2d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for those 18 years of age and over, of 1½d. for those under 18, and of 2½d. (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10d.) in piecework basis time rates.†
Entertainments	Great Britain ..	23 May	Women and girls	Increase of 1½d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for those 16 years and over, of 1d. for those under 16, and of 1½d. (8½d. to 10d.) in piecework basis time rates for workers other than home-workers.†
	London ..	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in film studios (electricians, plasterers, carpenters, stage hands, painters, property-men, make-up artists, etc.).	Bonus increased* by 4d. a week (14s. to 14s. 4d. for weekly paid and 15s. to 15s. 4d. for hourly paid) for those 21 years and over and by 2d. (7s. to 7s. 2d. for weekly paid and 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. for hourly paid) for those under 21.
	London and district..	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 28 May.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing in the film production industry.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (7s. to 9s.) for those 21 years and over and by 1s. (3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) for those under 21.¶

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

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

‡ These increases did not apply to workers employed in the weaving of hair machine belting, who are outside the scope of the Trade Board, and no change was made in the general minimum piece-rates fixed for workers employed in hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

§ The change operated from 2nd May in Scotland and from 5th May in England and Wales.

|| Area A.—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Clydebank, Rutherglen and Paisley; Area B.—All other places.

¶ These increases were the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (see page 128).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in May†, was 282, as compared with 254‡ in the previous month, and with 225§ in May, 1940.

MINES AND QUARRIES†	FACTORIES— <i>continued.</i>
Under Coal Mines Acts:—	Paper, Printing, etc. .. 4
Underground 76	Rubber
Surface 7	Gas Works 1
Metalliferous Mines.. .. 2	Electrical Stations .. 1
Quarries 6	Other Industries 2
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 91	
FACTORIES.	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 5	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 12	Building Operations .. 47
Metal Extracting and Refining 1	Works of Engineering
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 22	Construction 2
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 19	Warehouses 1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 9	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 167
Shipbuilding 18	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Other Metal Trades.. .. 5	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 2
Cotton 2	Engine Drivers, Motor-men 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.. 1	Firemen 1
Other Textile Manufacture 2	Guards (Passenger).. ..
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1	Labourers.. .. . 3
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	Mechanics 3
Food and Drink	Permanent Way Men .. 8
General Woodwork and Furniture 7	Porters 3
	Shunters 1
	Other Grades 1
	Contractors' Servants .. 1
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24
	Total (excluding Seamen) 282

* 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 31st May, 1941, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd May, 1941, and the 5 weeks ended 3rd June, 1940.

‡ Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 62, of which particulars are given in the following Table. No deaths were reported during the month.

I. Cases.	I.—Cases— <i>continued.</i>
LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in:	Wool 2
Smelting of Metals	Handling of Horsehair ..
Plumbing and Soldering ..	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins... ..
Shipbreaking	Other Industries
Printing	TOTAL 2
Other Contact with Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead Works	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)
Pottery	Pitch 3
Vitreous Enamelling	Tar 2
Electric Accumulator Works 1	Paraffin
Paint and Colour Works 1	Oil 2
Coach and Car Painting ..	Total 7
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries... .. . 1	CHROME ULCERATION.
Other Industries... .. 1	Manufacture of Bichromates 1
Painting of Buildings... 1	Dyeing and Finishing ..
TOTAL 4	Chrome Tanning 1
OTHER POISONING.	Chromium Plating 3
Mercurial 1	Other Industries 19
Aniline 21	TOTAL 24
Toxic Jaundice 3	Total, Cases 62
TOTAL 25	
	II.—Deaths.
	Nil.

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 31st May, 1941.*

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ...	70%	100%
Change since 1st May, 1941 :—		
Index points ...	—1	nil
Per cent. ...	—½†	nil

FOOD.

DURING May there were substantial reductions in the prices of most of the varieties of fish other than those for which maximum prices had been fixed by Orders of the Ministry of Food. Retail prices of the other articles of food included within the scope of these statistics were generally unchanged, except for seasonal reductions in the price of milk in some towns and a slight increase in the average price of potatoes.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 31st May, 1941, with the corresponding prices at 1st May, 1941, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 31st May, 1941, compared with	
	31st May, 1941.	1st May, 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st May, 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	—	10
Thin Flank ..	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	—	26
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 0½	1 0½	0 9½	—	34
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	—	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	—	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7½	—	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10½	—	15
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon†	1 8½	1 8½	1 3	—	37
Fish	—	—	—	—7	96
Flour .. per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—	—1
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea	2 6	2 6	2 4	—	7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	—	32
Milk .. per quart	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	—2	25
Butter—					
Fresh	1 7	1 7	1 4½	—	15
Salt	—	—	1 3½	—	24
Cheese 	1 1	1 1	0 10	—	30
Margarine¶—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6½	—	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	—	—	—
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	—	44
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 9½	0 9½	0 6½	2	45

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st May, 1941, and 31st May, 1941, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st May, 1941.	31st May, 1941.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	45	45
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	77	77
Thin Flank	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	23	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	74	74
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon†	35	83	84
Fish	116	355	323
Flour	26	25	25
Bread	42	46	46
Tea	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93§	93§
Milk	92	144	140
Butter—			
Fresh	13	30	30
Salt	7	33	33
Cheese 	16	50	50
Margarine¶	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)	58	127	127
Potatoes	33	90	94
All above articles (Weighted Average)	38	71	70

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 31st May was rather more than one-half of one per cent. lower than at 1st May, and about 23 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* As 1st June was a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st May, in accordance with the usual practice.

† A fall of 1 point on a total of 171 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than ½ 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.

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

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

¶ On 1st May and 31st May, 1941, 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.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 31st May showed no appreciable change as compared with 1st May, being about 1 per cent. above the level 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 31st May the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, and about 77 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during May was between 1 and 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, less than 1 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, and between 1 and 2 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery and for boots and shoes. These increases were partly the result of the operation of the Purchase Tax. 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 31st May the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 270 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the level of coal prices at 31st May was about the same as at 1st May, about 19 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 132 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The prices of gas at 31st May were also about the same as at 1st May, being about 23 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 89 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Lamp oil, candles and matches showed little change in price during the month. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 31st May was approximately the same as at 1st May, about 24 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 126 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items* included in these statistics, changes in prices during May were relatively slight. In the group as a whole, the average level at 31st May was less than one per cent. higher than at 1st May, about 27 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 127 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 31st May, 1941, is approximately **100 per cent. over the level of July, 1914.** This is the same figure as that for 1st May, 1941, and compares with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or re-adjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 45 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 29 per cent. Of these 45 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and approximately 5 points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

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	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 113. In addition 11 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month, making a total of 124 disputes in May. These disputes resulted in an aggregate loss during May estimated at 74,000 working days for a gross total of 31,700 workpeople, counting each group of workpeople as many times as they were involved, directly or indirectly, in a stoppage during the month. Some workpeople are counted more than once in the latter total, owing to more than one stoppage having occurred in the month at certain collieries. Allowing for duplication in the figures on this account, the net number of workpeople (separate individuals) involved, directly or indirectly, in the above 124 disputes was about 23,000.

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

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	6	52	58	25,300†	58,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	4	34	38	4,600	11,000
Other	1	27	28	1,800	5,000
Total, May, 1941 ..	11	113	124	31,700†	74,000
Total, April, 1941 ..	20	97	117	45,700	187,000
Total, May, 1940 ..	13	92	105	35,800	91,000

people, on other questions respecting working arrangements ; and 2, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages of work, directly involving 5,700 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes ; and one dispute, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of the employers' action in suing workpeople for damages for alleged breach of contract.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 99 disputes, directly involving 21,900 workpeople. Of these disputes, 12, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople ; 56, directly involving 13,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers ; and 31, directly involving 5,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 14 other disputes, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1941 AND 1940.‡

Industry Group.	January to May, 1941.			January to May, 1940.		
	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.
Coal Mining ..	212	70,800‡	177,000	164	119,700‡	324,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	1,000	4	200	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	17	1,400	4,000	14	800	5,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	103	51,700	279,000	64	16,700	69,000
Other Metal ..	52	13,800	88,000	44	6,200	23,000
Textile ..	12	600	1,000	33	5,200	67,000
Clothing ..	10	2,000	8,000	13	4,400	14,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	5	200	1,000	8	4,600	13,000
Building, etc. ..	27	5,000	12,000	35	14,000	58,000
Transport ..	24	3,700	10,000	26	5,000	12,000
Other ..	21	3,800	13,000	33	10,400	41,000
Total ..	487	153,100‡	594,000	438	187,200‡	627,000

Causes.—Of the 113 disputes beginning in May, 25, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 35, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, on other wage questions ; 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours ; 16, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons ; 24, directly involving 4,000 work-

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workpeople—Fife (one colliery).	936	..	5 May	7 May	Against employers' action in suing 18 strippers for damages for alleged breach of contract.	Work resumed; damages subsequently awarded to employers.
Colliery workpeople—Fife (certain collieries).	1,059	..	6 May	7 May	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire (one colliery).	270	..	13 May	14 May	In support of two men who refused to move from their usual working places for one day.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	2,000	..	14 May	14 May	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire (one colliery).	160	..	15 May	26 May	Workpeople's request for a ballot to decide which of the men displaced through the closing of a section should be employed in the same seam.	Closed section reopened.
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	2,140	..	16 May	16 May	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
ENGINEERING :— Fitters, machinists, etc.—Sheffield (one firm).	300	..	13 May	13 May	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Alternative work offered to the employee in question.
SHIPBUILDING :— Electricians—Glasgow (one firm).	400	..	29 May	29 May§	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Non-unionist left his employment.
LIGHT ALLOY MANUFACTURE :— Workpeople employed in light alloy manufacture—Monmouthshire (one firm).	840	..	13 May	15 May	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee (a shop steward).	Employee reinstated, pending reference to arbitration.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES :— Motor drivers, dustmen, scavengers, etc., employed by Borough Council—London.	484	..	1 May	5 May	Alleged wrongful dismissal of a motor driver.	Driver reinstated, it being agreed that he submit himself to examination by the Council's Medical Referee, and abide by the latter's decision as to his constitutional fitness or otherwise for further employment by Council.

* 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.

† Some workpeople are counted more than once in the total shown for mining and quarrying, owing to recurrent stoppages during the month at certain collieries. The net totals were approximately 23,000 for all industries combined, and 17,000 for mining and quarrying alone.

‡ 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 45,000 in 1941, and 89,000 in 1940. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 124,000 in 1941, and 156,000 in 1940.

§ Work was fully resumed on the night shift of 30th May.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

THE number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 70,188 at 26th April, 1941, to 62,877 at 31st May. The figures for both these dates are affected by the entry into force, on 5th March, 1941, of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 5th March to 28th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 25th May, 1940, when two Orders, similar in character, but of more restricted scope, were in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 83,339.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of March, 1941, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased during the same period by 3.6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in the establishments covered for the three years 1923-25 be represented by 100, the corresponding index for March, 1941, was 119.9, as compared with 117.7 for February, 1941, and 104.4 for March, 1940.

Information supplied by the Social Security Board shows that the number of applications for employment registered at Public Employment Offices at 28th February, 1941, was 5,095,429, as compared with 5,093,476 at the end of January, 1941, and 5,920,294 at the end of February, 1940.

According to revised estimates of the American Federation of Labour published in the *American Federationist* for May, 1941, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States was approximately 7,552,000 in March, 1941, as compared with 8,084,000 in February, 1941, and 10,027,000 in March, 1940.

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

CANADA.

At the end of February, 1941, 6.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 280,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1941, and 11.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1940.

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 the cost of living in oversea countries.

PORTUGAL.

At 15th January, 1941, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light, was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for 15th December, 1940, and 12.3 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

SWEDEN.

At 1st April, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 7.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st January, 1941, and of 29.6 per cent. as compared with that for 1st July, 1939. At 1st February, 1941, the official index figure relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, was 5.5 per cent. above the figure for 1st January, 1941, and 29.5 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of February, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure showed no change as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 19.0 per cent. over the figure for the end of August, 1939.

UNITED STATES.

In the middle of January, 1941, the official cost-of-living index was unchanged as compared with the previous month, and showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with the figure for the middle of August, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In March, 1941, the official index figure relating to the cost of food in 30 towns showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the figure for February, 1941, and an increase of 3.2 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939.

INDIA.

In March, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City showed no change as compared with the figure for February, 1941, and an increase of 13.3 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for March, 1941, was 1.5 per cent. above that for February, 1941, and 19.6 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

In March, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.1 per cent. above the figure for February, 1941, and 6.2 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.4 and 2.0, respectively.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

WOODWORKERS: NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.—The National Union of Public Employees claimed that woodworkers employed at the Central Depot, Northallerton, should be paid the building trade rate of 1s. 8½d. an hour. The Court were not satisfied that the men concerned should be regarded as being employed in the building trade and adjourned the proceedings for the further consideration of the matter by the parties in the light of the rates paid by highway authorities in other areas.—Award No. 1802; dated 9th May, 1941.

LABOURERS: R.N. ARMAMENT DEPOT (T).—The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed that the rates of pay and overtime conditions should be similar to those observed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Industrial Establishments. The Court awarded that the wages of the workpeople concerned should be subject to the same general increases or decreases as are applicable to the Admiralty industrial bonus.—Award No. 1803; dated 21st May, 1941.

ELECTRICAL CRAFTSMEN: HEAVY IRON AND STEEL TRADE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Electrical Trades Union claimed an increase of 2s. a week for electrical craftsmen employed by members of the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association. The Court awarded that there should be no increase in the existing rate.—Award No. 1804; dated 28th May, 1941.

PATTERNMAKERS: HEAVY IRON AND STEEL TRADE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The United Patternmakers' Association claimed that patternmakers employed by members of the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association in the Scunthorpe district should receive an increase in the differential rate at present paid over the fitters' rate. The Court awarded that the amount of the differential between the pay of patternmakers and fitters should be 5s. and increased the base rate of patternmakers from 54s. to 55s.—Award No. 1805; dated 28th May, 1941.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL
AWARD.

MALE CLEANERS, DOORKEEPERS, LIFTMEN: POST OFFICE.—The Union of Post Office Workers claimed increased scales of pay. Increased scales of pay were granted by the award, which also dealt with matters of assimilation.—Award No. 65; dated 20th May, 1941.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC
BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

LEATHER WORKERS: LANCASHIRE.—Mr. A. N. Shimmin was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference between the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and James Walmersley and Sons, Accrington, arising out of a claim by the Union for the application of the advances agreed with the Buffalo Picker Manufacturers' Association. In his Award dated 20th May, Mr. Shimmin decided against the claim for increases above the minimum time rates.

THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION
ORDER, 1940.NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL
AWARDS.

RATES OF REMUNERATION AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PIECE WORKERS EMPLOYED BY A CARDIFF FIRM OF BELTING AND WEBBING MANUFACTURERS.

Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and Messrs. Lewis and Tylor Limited.

Claim: For increases in piece rates and overtime rates and a war bonus.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the Company should restore all piece rates to the level at which they stood immediately prior to September, 1939, and should continue to apply to piece workers cost-of-living bonuses in accordance with the existing cost-of-living sliding-scale, particulars of which were submitted to the Tribunal.

This award is without prejudice to the questions of overtime rates and of the application to piece workers of an annual holiday with pay.

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

Award No. 86; dated 1st May, 1941

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF APPRENTICE PLASTERERS IN THE SCOTTISH BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Parties: The Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Protective and Benefit Federal Union and the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association.

Claim: For increases in the wages of apprentice plasterers and the counting, as part of the period of apprenticeship, of the time spent in H.M. Forces by apprentice plasterers who are discharged from the Forces.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that, in the case of apprentice plasterers, war bonus should be counted as wages for the purpose

of calculating payment for any overtime worked. Subject thereto, they found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

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

Award No. 87; dated 15th May, 1941.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF A COVENTRY FIRM.

Parties : The Amalgamated Engineering Union and Car-bodies.

Claim : That the National Agreement "Conditions and Employment of Skilled Toolroom Operatives" dated 4th June, 1940, and the Local Agreement "Conditions of Employment of Skilled Toolroom Operatives in the Coventry Toolrooms of Federated Firms" dated 7th January, 1941, are binding on the firm.

Award : The Tribunal found against the claim and they awarded accordingly. *Award No.* 88; dated 20th May, 1941.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY A KILLMARSH FIRM OF FLOUR MILLERS.

Parties : The Transport and General Workers' Union and Joseph Glover Limited.

Claim : For observance of the wages and conditions laid down by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the claim be granted and that the Company should observe, with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 3rd June, 1940, the wages and conditions provided in the agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, as respects all the classes of workers covered by the agreements; provided that, if within a period of fourteen days of the date of the award, the Company should make application to the National Joint Industrial Council for the regrading of Killamarsh for the purpose of the payment of transport workers' wages, and if upon such application the National Joint Industrial Council placed Killamarsh in a grade other than Grade I, the rates of wages payable to the Company's transport workers as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 3rd June, 1940, should be the rates appropriate under the agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council to such new grade.

Award No. 89; dated 22nd May, 1941.

SUBSTITUTED LABOUR IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN SCOTLAND.

Parties : The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board.

Claim : For a declaration that the terms of an Agreement between the parties dated 20th August, 1940, relating to substituted labour continue to operate.

Award : The Tribunal was of opinion that, having regard to the Rules of Procedure for Settlement of Disputes in the Co-operative Service and to the practice in this matter which has obtained in the past in the Co-operative Movement, any agreement of the kind now in question should remain in operation until it had been varied by negotiation, or, in the absence of agreement on variation, it had been dealt with by the Conciliation Board. The Tribunal awarded that the Agreement on Substituted Labour dated 20th August, 1940, should be deemed, as respects members of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, to have continued in operation until, and to have terminated on, 5th March, 1941.

Award No. 90; dated 26th May, 1941.

COST-OF-LIVING BONUS TO EMPLOYEES OF FILM LABORATORY PRINTING AND PROCESSING COMPANIES.

Parties : The Association of Cine-Technicians and seven Film Laboratory Printing and Processing Companies.

Claim : For an increased cost-of-living bonus.

Award : The Tribunal awarded, as respects all employees within the scope of the Agreement of 16th February, 1939, between the Film Production Employers' Federation and the Association of Cine-Technicians, that the cost-of-living bonus be increased to 9s. per week for employees of 21 years of age or over, and to 4s. 6d. per week for employees under 21 years of age, such bonus to be operated and applied, except as regards the date of operation, under the same conditions as the cost-of-living bonus provided by the Agreement dated 12th June, 1940, between the British Film Production Association and the Association of Cine-Technicians, which Agreement shall be regarded as extant in all respects, subject to the substitution of the amounts of 9s. and 4s. 6d. for the amounts of 5s. and 2s. 6d. in clause 2, and the substitution of the amounts of £3 14s. 6d. and £3 19s. 0d. for the amounts of £3 12s. 6d. and £3 15s. 0d. in clause 4 (b).

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

Award No. 91; dated 28th May, 1941.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

WAGES OF FOUNDRY LABOURERS.

Parties : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Messrs. W. H. Kane & Co., The Foundry, Larne.

Claim of Trade Union : "That the National Arbitration Tribunal (Great Britain) Award of 3s. 6d. per week be applied to our members as it has been applied to craftsmen."

Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase in current rates of wages of 1s. per week.

Date of Operation : With retrospective effect to 17th February, 1941.

Award No. 42; dated 1st May, 1941.

WAGES OF QUARRY WORKERS.

Parties : The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and Messrs. George Gregg & Sons Ltd., of Larne.

Claim of Trade Union : For an increase in the wages of quarry workers employed at Ballyhalbert and district.

Award : The Tribunal's award provided for a rate of wages of 1s. 1½d. per hour and for time worked in excess of the hours set out in the Belfast Building Trade Agreement to be paid at overtime rates.

Date of Operation : With retrospective effect to 25th April, 1941.

Award No. 43; dated 5th May, 1941.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE FIREWOOD TRADE, ETC.

Parties : The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Baltic Timber Company.

Claim of Trade Union : For an increase of 8s. per week to meet the increased cost of living.

Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1s. 3d. per week on the current rates of wages.

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

Award No. 44; dated 12th May, 1941.

PAINTING OF STREET MARKINGS: LISBURN.

Parties : The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and the Lisburn Urban District Council.

Claim of Trade Union : That markings for the "Black Out" painting are an extension of the markings for the control of Motor or Vehicular traffic and should be done by painters.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that "Black Out" markings in the Lisburn Urban District Area are properly to be regarded as painter's work.

Award No. 45; dated 19th May, 1941.

WAGES OF BUILDING TRADE WORKERS EMPLOYED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Parties : National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (Belfast Branch) and London Midland & Scottish Railway Co. (N.C.C.), Great Northern Railway (Ireland) and Belfast & County Down Railway.

Claim of Federation : For an increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers to meet the increased cost of living.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that (a) in respect of the rates of wages of craftsmen and labourers the Companies should observe a differential of ½d. per hour below the rates payable under the Belfast Building Trades Agreement, and (b) in future the Companies should observe the variations in the rates of wages of craftsmen and labourers as determined under the Building Trade (Northern Ireland) War Emergency Agreement, always subject to the above-mentioned differential.

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

Award No. 46; dated 22nd May, 1941.

NIGHT WORK BY DOCKERS DISCHARGING COAL FROM STEAMERS AT BELFAST.

Parties : The Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union.

Claim of Employers : (1) That National and economic considerations render it inexpedient that there should be any alteration in the available working hours for coal discharge at the Port of Belfast, and that, if there are grounds for the fears expressed by the representatives of the Union as to the safety of their members, the risk alleged can be most surely and conveniently abated by a reduction in the number of Boatmen employed in each gang; or, alternatively, (2) that, if it is expedient that there should be any alteration in the available working hours for coal discharge at the Port of Belfast, any adjustment should be accompanied by a corresponding adjustment to bring the rates of pay applicable to Boatmen into alignment with the rates of pay applicable to other coal-quay workers at Belfast, having regard to the existing rates and hours of labour.

Award : The Tribunal awarded as follows:—"Having regard to existing circumstances, it is expedient to make the following modification of the hours of labour agreed upon in the Memorandum of Agreement of the 19th August, 1940, between the Divisional Committee of the Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association on the one hand and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union on the other hand."

"From the date hereof until 31st August, 1941, the available hours of work, Sunday to Saturday inclusive, shall be from 6.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m. but where the unloading of a ship can be completed by 12.0 midnight, or earlier, work shall continue until such completion, but not beyond 12.0 midnight."

The Tribunal also emphasised the importance of the observance of industrial agreements and strongly deprecated unilateral action to modify such agreements, otherwise than by means of the recognised machinery of negotiation.

Award No. 47; dated 29th May, 1941.

WAGES OF BLACKSMITHS (FARRIERS).

Parties : Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and Messrs. Cowan & Company, Melville & Company Limited, Wordie & Company (Ulster) Limited, Inglis & Company Limited, J. McKeown, S. R. Thompson, J. Fisher, S. Watson, H. Milling, and The Ulster Veterinary Infirmary.

Claim of Trade Union : For an increase of 10s. for floormen and firemen.

Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 4s. 6d. per week in the current rates of wages of floormen and firemen.
Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.
Award No. 48; dated 29th May, 1941.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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, Lancashire, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Trade Boards in Northern Ireland :—

CORSET TRADE BOARD.

Proposal K. (19), dated 6th May, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal R.M. (36), dated 6th May, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

RUBBER RECLAMATION TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal RR. (9), dated 9th May, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal D. (64), dated 13th May, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration for certain classes of male and female workers.

TOY MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal Y. (26), dated 30th May, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.36), dated 21st May, 1941, 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, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain and the Ministry of Labour in Northern Ireland have 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 :—

PIN, HOOK AND EYE AND SNAP FASTENER TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order O. (24), dated 9th May, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 16th May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

AERATED WATERS TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Order A. (19), dated 14th May, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 23rd May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

BUTTON MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order V. (29), dated 14th May, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 23rd May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

KEG AND DRUM TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order KD. (18), dated 22nd May, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 30th May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

PAPER BAG TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order P. (29), dated 27th May, 1941, confirming a variation of overtime rates and specifying 4th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

PAPER BOX TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order B. (28), dated 27th May, 1941, confirming a variation of overtime rates and specifying 4th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Orders D. (65) and D. (66), dated 31st May, 1941, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 9th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

HOLLOW-WARE TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order H. (36), dated 31st May, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 9th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

AERATED WATERS TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Order N.I.A. (14), dated 7th May, 1941, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers and specifying 12th May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Order N.I.T.R.B. (40), dated 12th May, 1941, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying 19th May, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE).

ESSENTIAL WORK (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING).

The Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1941,* dated 9th June, 1941, 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 :—

PART I.—GENERAL.

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"building industry" means :—

(a) the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings ;

(b) the carrying out, in conjunction with the carrying on of any such activities as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, of any processes, operations or manufactures incidental to or necessary for the carrying on of any of the said activities,

and includes any of the activities specified in (a) and (b) when carried on in a separate branch, department, or other part of an undertaking (being an undertaking which is not itself wholly or mainly engaged in any of such activities) where the branch, department or part is wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any of such activities for persons or undertakings (other than the undertaking of which it forms part) entering into contracts with it or with the undertaking of which it forms part ;

"civil engineering contracting industry" means :—

(a) the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or demolition of docks, harbours, bridges, roads, viaducts, aqueducts, canals, pipe lines, plant foundations, cooling towers and ponds, cable trenches, cableducts, railways, aerodromes, sea defences, river works, piers, quays, wharves, reservoirs, filter beds, sewage works, sewers, tunnels and gasholders, the erection of overhead line supports, and any works of a similar nature ;

(b) the carrying out, in conjunction with the carrying on of any of the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, of any processes, operations or manufactures incidental to or necessary for the carrying on of any of the said activities,

and includes any of the activities specified in (a) and (b) when carried on in a separate branch, department or other part of an undertaking (being an undertaking which is not itself wholly or mainly engaged in any of such activities), where the branch, department or part is wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any of such activities for persons or undertakings (other than the undertaking of which it forms part) entering into contracts with it or with the undertaking of which it forms part ;

"local office" means an employment exchange or other office appointed by the Minister as a local office for the purposes of this Order ;

"scheduled undertaking" means an undertaking that has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings under this Order.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect the power conferred upon the Minister and a national service officer under paragraphs (1) to (3) of Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, to give directions to persons to perform such services as they may be directed to perform.

PART II.—SCHEDULED UNDERTAKINGS.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this part of this Order, if the Minister is satisfied that—

(a) an undertaking engaged in the building industry or the civil engineering contracting industry is engaged in essential work ; and

(b) it is expedient for securing the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community so to do ;

he may enter the name of the undertaking in a Schedule of Undertakings to be kept by him as respects any persons employed in the undertaking or any class or description of such persons (which persons are hereinafter in this part of this Order referred to as "specified persons"), and he shall serve upon the person carrying on the undertaking a certificate that the undertaking is a scheduled undertaking in respect of the specified persons.

(2) It shall be the duty of any person upon whom such a certificate is served, to post up and keep posted up, copies of the said certificate in a conspicuous place in any premises in which specified persons are employed which are used for or in connection with the undertaking.

(3) For the purpose of the prosecution of any person for an offence against Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, for a contravention of or failure to comply with

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 822 ; H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

any of the provisions of this part of this Order, a certificate by the Minister that the name of an undertaking has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings in respect of the specified persons shall be sufficient evidence of that fact unless the contrary is proved.

3.—(1) Before entering the name of an undertaking in the Schedule of Undertakings the Minister shall, after consultation with such Government Departments as appear to him to be concerned, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to satisfy himself :—

- (a) that the terms and conditions of employment of persons employed in the undertaking are not less favourable than the recognised terms and conditions as provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940*, or by that Order as amended by any subsequent Order;
- (b) that satisfactory provision for the welfare of persons employed in the undertaking exists or is being made;
- (c) that where in his opinion provision should be made in the undertaking for the training of workers, adequate provision exists or is being made for such training; and
- (d) that where practicable and desirable arrangements have been or are being made in the undertaking either generally or as regards any specified class or description of workers for their remuneration to be calculated on a system of, or a system which includes, payment by results, or otherwise than on a plain time rate basis.

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Minister may in any case make a provisional entry of the name of an undertaking in the Schedule of Undertakings, and in that case he shall serve upon the person carrying on the undertaking a provisional certificate and such a certificate shall have effect as a certificate for all the purposes of this Order.

(3) A provisional certificate shall not remain in force for a longer period than six months from the date thereof, or for such further periods not exceeding three months at any one time, as the Minister may, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, direct.

(4) Any certificate or provisional certificate may be cancelled by the Minister at any time.

4.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, where a person carries on a scheduled undertaking and a certificate has been served upon him, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a) the person carrying on the undertaking shall not terminate (except for serious misconduct) the employment in the undertaking of any specified person, or without terminating such employment cause him to give his services in some other undertaking (except in case of emergency for a period not exceeding fourteen days), except with the permission in writing of a national service officer;
- (b) a specified person shall not leave his employment in the undertaking except with such permission as aforesaid;
- (c) not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment in the undertaking of a specified person shall be given by that person or by the person carrying on the undertaking as the case may be, so, however, that this provision shall not apply where the specified person is dismissed for serious misconduct;
- (d) without prejudice to any terms and conditions of employment more favourable to specified persons that may be provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, or by that Order as amended by any subsequent Order, the person carrying on the undertaking shall in respect of every prescribed period pay to every specified person a sum which is not less than the normal wage for the prescribed period if that person is during the normal working hours—
 - (i) capable of and available for work; and
 - (ii) willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation which in the circumstances he can reasonably be asked to perform during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph—

“prescribed period” means in relation to a person paid on a time rate basis, a week, and in relation to a person paid otherwise than on a time rate basis, a day;

“normal working hours” means in relation to a week forty-four hours, and in relation to a day other than Saturday eight hours, and in relation to Saturday four hours;

“normal wage” means a wage calculated as follows, that is to say either—

- (i) by reference to the time rate applicable to the person concerned and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period as the case may be; or
- (ii) where for any reason the wage cannot be calculated in the manner provided for by sub-paragraph (i) hereof, by reference to the time rate applicable to the members of the same grade or class as the person concerned who are employed in the same

undertaking and in the same district as that person and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period of such persons, or, if there is no person so employed, to members of the same grade or class in the same class of employment in the same district.

For all the purposes of this sub-paragraph :—

- (a) all time worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be treated as if it had been paid for at the ordinary time rate; and
- (b) where during any prescribed period a specified person is absent from work owing to sickness the prescribed period and the normal working hours in relation to that prescribed period shall, as regards that person, be treated as reduced by the extent of such absence and the normal working hours attributable thereto; and
- (c) Sundays and all time worked on Sundays and all remuneration paid in respect thereof shall be excluded.

(2) An application to a national service officer for such permission as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall state the grounds upon which the application is based.

(3) A national service officer shall so far as is practicable either grant or refuse his permission within seven days of the receipt of the application by him, and where he grants any permission he shall communicate the permission in writing to the person carrying on the undertaking and to the specified person by or in respect of whom the application was made.

(4) Notwithstanding any permission of a national service officer given under the provisions of this part of this Order, the terms of any contract in so far as they relate to the giving by either party of notice to terminate the contract or the length of such notice shall remain in force, so, however, that where any such contract provides for the giving of less than one week's notice to terminate the employment in the undertaking, not less than one week's notice shall be given as provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1) of this Article.

5.—(1) If—

- (a) the person carrying on the undertaking or any specified person by or in respect of whom an application to a national service officer has been made, is aggrieved by reason of the fact that the national service officer has given or refused the permission asked for; or
- (b) a specified person has been dismissed from his employment in the undertaking on the ground that he has been guilty of serious misconduct;

he may within fourteen days of the giving or refusal of such permission, or of such dismissal (as the case may be) request the national service officer to submit the matter to a Local Appeal Board to be constituted by the Minister.

(2) The national service officer shall, on being so requested, forthwith submit the matter to the Board and the Board shall make such recommendation to the national service officer as it thinks fit, so far as is practicable within seven days of the matter being submitted to it.

(3) The national service officer, after considering any such recommendation as aforesaid, may cancel any permission already given, or grant or refuse to grant any permission, or direct any specified person who has left his employment in the undertaking to return to it, or direct the reinstatement of any specified person who has been dismissed—

- (a) under any permission so cancelled as aforesaid; or
- (b) on the ground of serious misconduct if the Board is of opinion that the dismissal was not justified on that ground.

(4) Local Appeal Boards shall sit for such districts as the Minister may determine and shall consist of one member chosen to represent employers, one member chosen to represent workers, and a chairman appointed by the Minister. Panels of persons chosen to represent employers and workers respectively shall be constituted by the Minister for the purposes of this Order for such districts as the Minister thinks fit, and the members of a Local Appeal Board chosen to represent employers and workers shall be selected from the panels in such manner as the Minister may determine.

6.—(1) If any specified person—

- (a) absents himself from work without leave or without reasonable excuse; or
- (b) is persistently late in presenting himself for work; or
- (c) fails to comply with any lawful orders given to him (including any orders as to the working of a reasonable amount of overtime); or
- (d) persistently behaves at his work in such a manner as to impede the effective production of the work carried on in the undertaking;

the person carrying on the undertaking may report such matters to a national service officer giving such particulars as the officer may require.

(2) The national service officer shall furnish a copy of such particulars to the person who is the subject of such report and if, after such further investigation as he may think necessary, he is satisfied of the truth of the matters so reported and that that person is capable of performing his work, he may give directions under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, to that person to perform his work, and any such directions may contain provisions as to the method or manner of work and the times at which and during which that person shall present himself for and remain at work as the national service officer thinks fit.

(3) If any person to whom the national service officer has given such directions so requests within fourteen days of the date of the giving of the directions, the national service officer shall refer the matter to a Local Appeal Board for its report and recommendation and the Board shall make such recommendation to the national service officer as it thinks fit so far as is practicable within seven days of the matter being submitted to it and shall also send a copy thereof to the person who is the subject of the report and to his employer.

(4) The national service officer shall take into consideration any recommendation made by the Board and may give such directions to the person concerned with regard to the matters aforesaid as he thinks fit.

PART III.—SCHEDULED SITES.

7.—(1) If the Minister is satisfied that any works in the building industry or civil engineering contracting industry carried on at any particular site are essential works, he may enter such works and such site in a schedule to be kept by him and such works and such site are hereinafter in this part of this Order referred to as "scheduled works" and "scheduled site," and he shall serve upon the person for whom the scheduled works are being carried out or upon the person mainly responsible for carrying them out or upon both such persons a notice that the works are scheduled works and that the site is a scheduled site.

(2) In addition to the above notice the Minister may give notice by public advertisement in the locality or otherwise in such manner as he thinks best calculated to bring the matter to the notice of all persons affected that the works are scheduled works and the site is a scheduled site.

(3) It shall be the duty of any person upon whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this Article to post up and keep posted up copies of the said notice in a conspicuous place upon the scheduled site.

(4) Every entry in the schedule and every such notice as aforesaid shall specify—

(a) the persons carrying on undertakings engaged in scheduled works on the scheduled site or any class or description of such persons to whom this part of this Order is to apply; and

(b) the persons employed by persons so specified or any class or description of such persons to whom this part of this Order is to apply;

and accordingly this part of this Order shall, as from the date fixed by such notice, apply so far as concerns the scheduled works and the scheduled sites to all persons specified under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

(5) Before specifying any person or class or description of persons under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (4) of this Article, the Minister shall, after consultation with such Government Departments as appear to him to be concerned, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to satisfy himself that the provisions contained in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph (1) of Article 3 of this Order are fulfilled in the case of that person or class or description of persons as regards persons or any class or description of persons employed or to be employed in the scheduled works on the scheduled site.

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article the Minister may specify provisionally any person or class or description of persons under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (4) of this Article and shall make a provisional entry in the Schedule and give notice accordingly: Provided that such a provisional specification shall not remain in force for a longer period than six months from the date thereof or for such further periods not exceeding three months at any one time as the Minister, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, thinks fit.

(7) The Minister may from time to time by notice given in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this Article, cancel, modify or amend any entry (including any provisional entry) in the Schedule and any notice: Provided that any such cancellation, modification or amendment shall not affect any right or liability acquired or incurred before the date of the cancellation, modification or amendment.

(8) For the purpose of any proceedings under this part of this Order or for an offence against Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, for a contravention of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this part of this Order, a certificate by the Minister that on any particular date any works were scheduled works or any site was a scheduled site or any person or class or description of persons was specified (whether provisionally or otherwise) under paragraph (4) of this Article shall be sufficient evidence of the fact unless the contrary is proved.

8. The provisions of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of this Order shall apply to scheduled works, to scheduled sites and to persons specified under paragraph (4) of Article 7 to whom this part of this Order applies as they apply to persons carrying on scheduled undertakings upon whom a certificate has been served and to specified persons; and accordingly references in those Articles to a person who carries on a scheduled undertaking and upon whom a certificate has been served or to the person carrying on the undertaking shall be construed as references to a person specified under paragraph (4) (a) of Article 7 to whom this part of this Order applies, references to a specified person shall be construed as references to a person specified under paragraph (4) (b) of Article 7 to whom this part of this Order applies, and references to employment in the undertaking shall be construed as references to employment in the undertaking in the scheduled works on the scheduled site.

PART IV.—BUILDING VOLUNTEERS.

9.—(1) With a view to securing that enough workers are at all times available to meet the requirements of undertakings that are engaged in essential work in the building industry or the civil engineering contracting industry respectively, if any person whose normal employment is employment in the building industry or in the civil engineering contracting industry, of such class or description as the Minister may from time to time by any public announcement specify, makes application to a local office and if the Minister on such application being made so requires, every such person shall:—

(a) register such particulars about himself on such dates, at such times, in such manner and at such places as are so required; and

(b) at any time and from time to time furnish such further particulars about himself in such manner and at such places as the Minister may require.

(2) The Minister may, after considering all the circumstances of the case, including such particulars as aforesaid, enter the name of any such person in a Building Volunteer Register (hereafter in this part of this Order referred to as "the Register") and any person so registered is hereafter in this Order referred to as "a registered person."

(3) Before entering the name of any person in the Register the Minister shall require such person to sign an undertaking that he is willing:—

(i) to go to any place to which he is sent by the Minister of Works and Buildings to perform work in his usual occupation at the rate of remuneration usual to that work, or in emergency to perform work outside his usual occupation which he can reasonably be asked to perform; and

(ii) to be employed as to terms of remuneration on a system of, or a system which includes, payment by results or otherwise than on a plain time rate basis.

10.—(1) The Minister shall issue to every registered person a certificate certifying that he is so registered and any such registration shall continue in force for a period of twelve months from the date upon which the certificate is issued, and thereafter shall continue in force until the expiration of three months' notice in writing given (whether during or after the expiration of the said twelve months) to the Minister by the person so registered that he desires his name to be removed from the Register.

(2) The Minister may at any time give seven days' notice to a registered person of his intention to remove the name of that person from the Register and may, if he so thinks fit, after considering any representations that may be made within that time by or on behalf of that person, remove his name from the Register.

(3) Every certificate shall remain the property of the Minister and it shall be the duty of the person to whom the certificate is issued to send to or hand in at a local office his certificate immediately on the expiration of the said three months or within three days of the receipt by him of notice from the Minister that his name has been removed from the Register.

11. Where a registered person is employed by a person carrying on an undertaking engaged in essential work in the building industry or civil engineering contracting industry, the provisions of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of this Order shall apply to the person carrying on that undertaking and to the registered person who is employed therein as they apply to persons carrying on scheduled undertakings upon whom a certificate has been served and to specified persons: and accordingly references in those Articles to a person who carries on a scheduled undertaking and upon whom a certificate has been served or to the person carrying on the undertaking shall be construed as references to a person carrying on an undertaking engaged in essential work in the building industry or the civil engineering contracting industry, references to a specified person shall be construed as references to a registered person, and references to employment in the undertaking shall be construed as references to employment in the undertaking that is engaged in essential work in the building industry or the civil engineering contracting industry.

12. Every registered person shall, while he is so registered and so long as he is not otherwise employed be deemed to be in the service of the Crown upon the following terms:—

(a) he shall from time to time perform such duties, carry out such instructions and report at such places and at such times as may be required by the Minister of Works and Buildings; and

(b) his conditions of service as regards pay, allowances, leave and other matters shall be such as the Minister of Works and Buildings may, with the consent of the Treasury, from time to time determine.

PART V.—INFORMATION.

13. Any person carrying on a scheduled undertaking and upon whom a certificate has been served, any person specified under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (4) of Article 7, and any employer of a registered person shall:—

(a) keep such records relating to the undertaking as the Minister may from time to time by notice direct;

(b) produce to such person as may be designated by or on behalf of the Minister such records relating to the undertaking and furnish such information relating thereto as may be set out in any notice or direction; and

- (c) permit any person so designated as aforesaid to enter and inspect with a view to securing compliance with this Order any premises used for or in connection with the undertaking.

PART VI.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE CROWN.

14.—(1) The provisions of Part II of this Order shall apply in respect of an undertaking which is carried on by the Crown, subject as follows:—

Article 2 (2) shall not apply.

Article 3 shall apply as though for sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of that Article there were substituted the following sub-paragraph:—

“(a) that arrangements as regards the terms and conditions of employment, the termination of employment and appeals in the case of dismissal of persons employed in that undertaking have been made which are substantially equivalent to the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to persons carrying on scheduled undertakings.”

The following Articles shall apply to persons employed in the aforesaid undertaking, namely:—

Article 4 (in so far as it prohibits such persons from leaving their employment without the permission of a national service officer and in so far as it requires not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment to be given by such persons), Article 5 (in so far as it relates to such permission), and Article 6.

(2) The Provisions of Part III of this Order shall apply in respect of scheduled works carried on by the Crown on a scheduled site as follows:—

Article 7 (3) shall not apply.

Article 7 (5) shall apply as though the reference to sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of Article 3 were a reference to the sub-paragraph substituted therefor by paragraph (1) of this Article.

The following Articles as applied by Article 8 shall apply to persons specified under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (4) of Article 7 who are employed by the Crown, namely, Article 4 (in so far as it prohibits such persons from leaving their employment in the scheduled works on the scheduled site without the permission of a national service officer and in so far as it requires not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment to be given by such persons), Article 5 (in so far as it relates to such permission) and Article 6.

(3) The provisions of Part IV of this Order shall apply to registered persons who are employed in an undertaking which is carried on by the Crown as follows:—

In addition to the provisions contained in Article 12 the following Articles as applied by Article 11 shall apply to such persons, namely, Article 4 (in so far as it prohibits such persons from leaving their employment without the permission of a national service officer and in so far as it requires not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment to be given by such persons), Article 5 (in so far as it relates to such permission), and Article 6.

(4) For the purposes of Articles 5 and 6 or of those Articles as applied by Articles 8 and 11, the Local Appeal Board shall, if the Minister and the Government Department concerned so agree, be a committee of a Joint Industrial Council or similar body having functions in respect of that Department, and consisting of an equal number of members of the Council or other body representing the Department and the persons employed in the undertaking respectively, together with an independent chairman.

(5) The provisions of Article 13 of this Order shall not apply to the Crown.

(6) Nothing in this Order shall apply to any person who is a member of the armed forces of the Crown other than the Home Guard or to any person whilst actually rendering paid wholetime service with the armed forces of the Crown in any of the following services, that is to say:—

- (a) Women's Royal Naval Service;
- (b) Auxiliary Territorial Service; and
- (c) Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this ninth day of June, 1941.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FORCE.

The International Labour Force (Registration of Belgian Nationals) Order, 1941: The International Labour Force (Registration of Netherlands Nationals) Order, 1941: The International Labour Force (Registration of Norwegian Nationals) Order, 1941: The International Labour Force (Registration of Polish Nationals) Order, 1941: The International Labour Force (Registration of Czechoslovak Nationals) Order, 1941: and The International Labour Force (Registration of French Nationals) Order, 1941.*

These six Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General)

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, Nos. 719 (Belgians); 720 (Netherlanders); 721 (Norwegians); 722 (Poles); 723 (Czechoslovaks); 724 (French); H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. each net (2d. each, post free).

Regulations, 1939. They were dated 26th May, 1941, and came into force on that day. The Orders provide for the registration, for the purpose of the regulation of their engagement for employment, of nationals in Great Britain of the countries concerned. The Orders in respect of allied countries were made after agreement between the respective Allied Governments and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. By these Orders nationals of the countries concerned are, with certain exceptions, required to attend at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and register specified particulars concerning themselves, if they are aged between 16 and 65 years in the case of men, and between 16 and 50 years in the case of women. The Orders require (a) that persons who are within Great Britain at the date when they come into force shall register on such day or within such period as the Minister may by public notice or otherwise direct; (b) that persons not within Great Britain at the date on which the Orders come into force shall register within ten days of the day on which they enter Great Britain, or within such further period as the Minister may in any particular case for special reasons allow; and (c) that persons who at the date on which the Orders come into force are not, but who subsequently become, persons to whom the Orders apply, shall register within ten days of the day on which they become persons to whom the Orders apply.

Allied nationals excepted from the obligation to register are: members of the Allied Governments and Government officials, persons enjoying diplomatic or consular status, masters and crews of merchant ships (not fishing vessels), persons serving in the Allied or other armed forces in Great Britain (except members of the Home Guard), and women rendering paid whole-time service with the allied or other armed forces in this country (e.g., A.T.S., W.A.A.F.S.). Similar exceptions are provided for in the case of French nationals; they cover, among others, members of the Council of Defence of the French Empire, members and officials of General de Gaulle's Civil Administration, and members of the Free French armed Forces.

Employers of persons covered by the Orders must keep such records concerning those persons as the Minister of Labour and National Service may from time to time direct.

FACTORY CANTEENS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

THE Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made an Order,* effective as from 19th May, 1941, under which, in any case where he finds it necessary to do so, the Chief Inspector of Factories may require the occupier of a factory engaged in work on behalf of the Crown at which more than 250 persons are employed to provide a factory canteen. The terms of the Order are similar to those of a corresponding Order for Great Britain, the text of which is given on page 323 of the December, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

By the Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1941,† the provisions of Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, have been extended, with effect from 1st June, 1941, to cover poisoning by chlorinated naphthalene or methyl bromide, or its sequelae, occasioned by any process involving contact with or exposure to dust or fume of chlorinated naphthalene, or by any process involving exposure to the fume of methyl bromide.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

(NOTE.—The prices are net and do not include postage.)

ENGINEERING.—(i) *Handbook of Workshop Calculations*. Board of Education and Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 3d.] (ii) *Engineering Bulletin*. Ministry of Labour and National Service.

MINING.—(i) *Coal Mines Guaranteed Wage Levy*. Explanatory memorandum. [Cmd. 6278; price 1d.] (ii) *Provisional statement of number of deaths by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain together with the Isle of Man during 1940*. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

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*. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 2/1941. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

TRADE DISPUTE.—*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry in the matter of a trade dispute apprehended at Briggs Motor Bodies, Ltd., Dagenham*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [Cmd. 6284; price 1d.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1941, No. 102. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 642, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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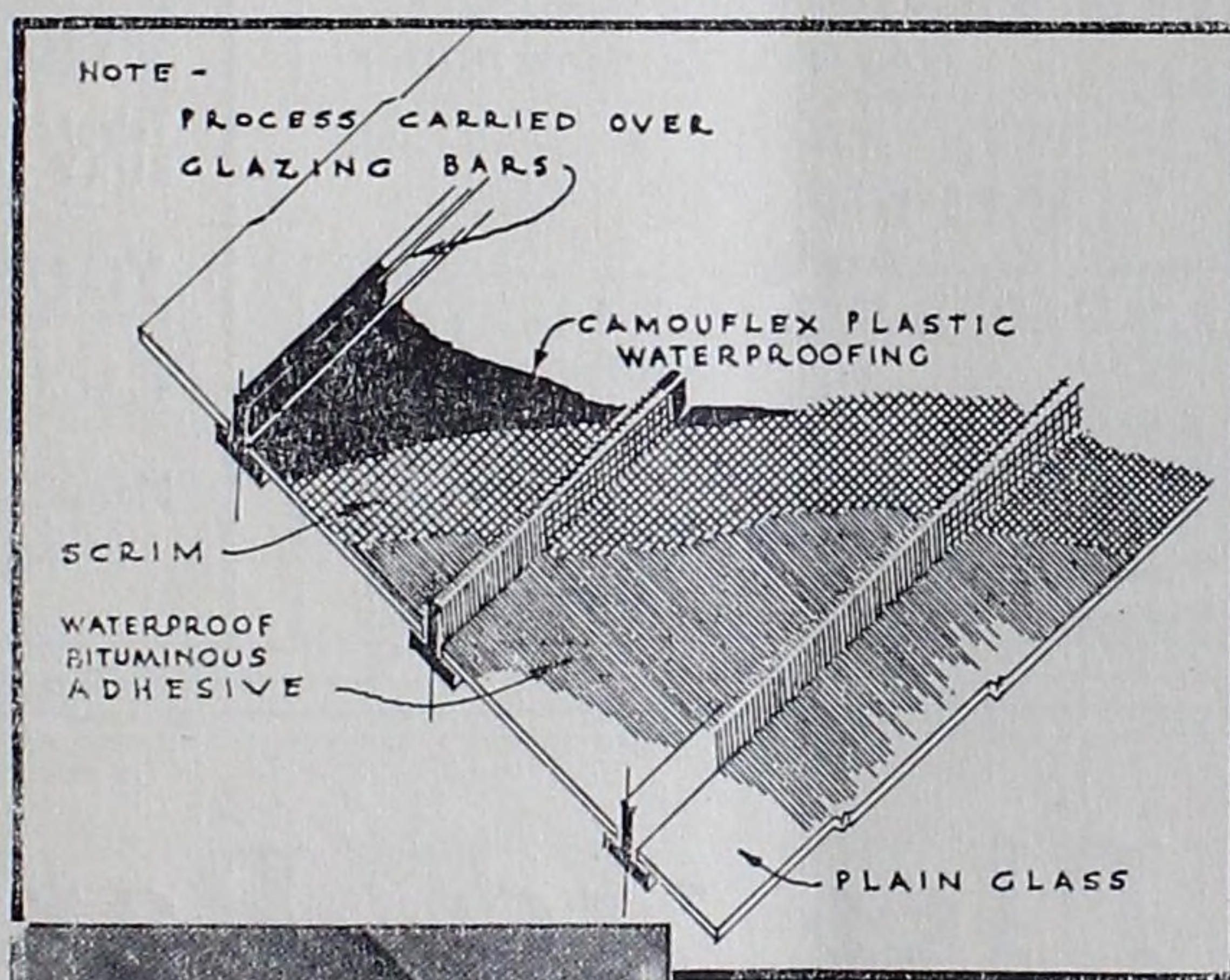
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