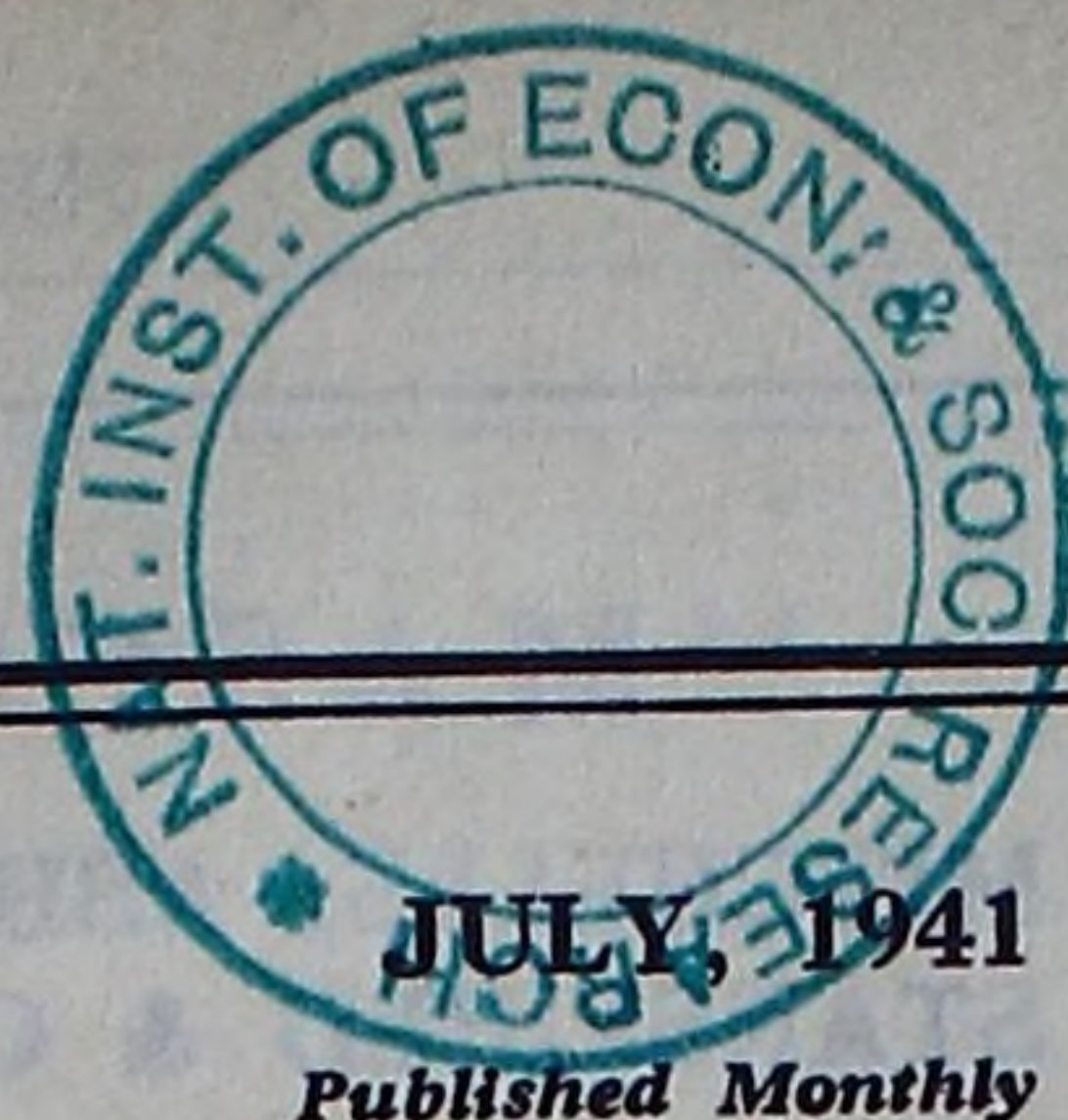


Vol. XLIX.  
No. 7



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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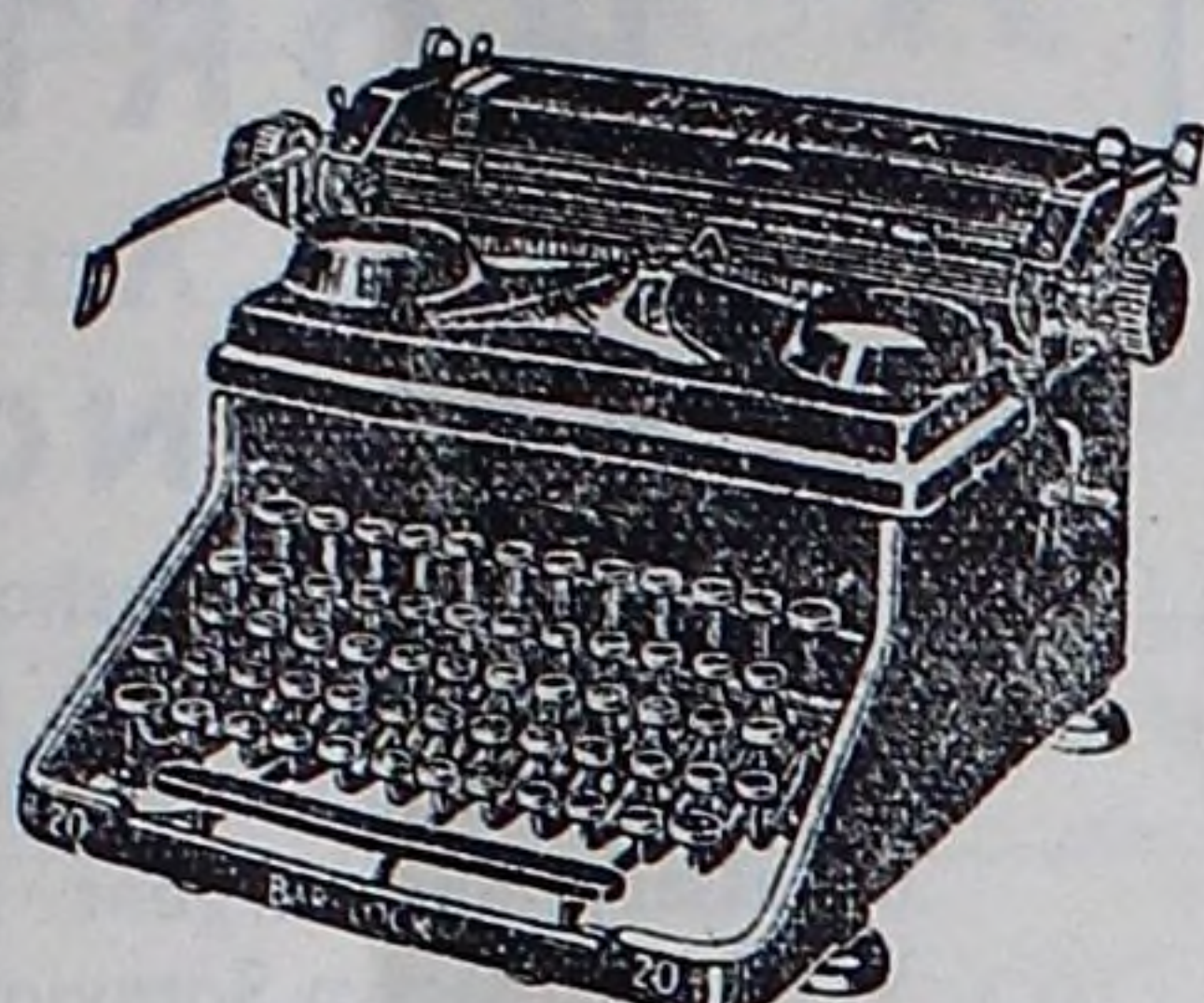
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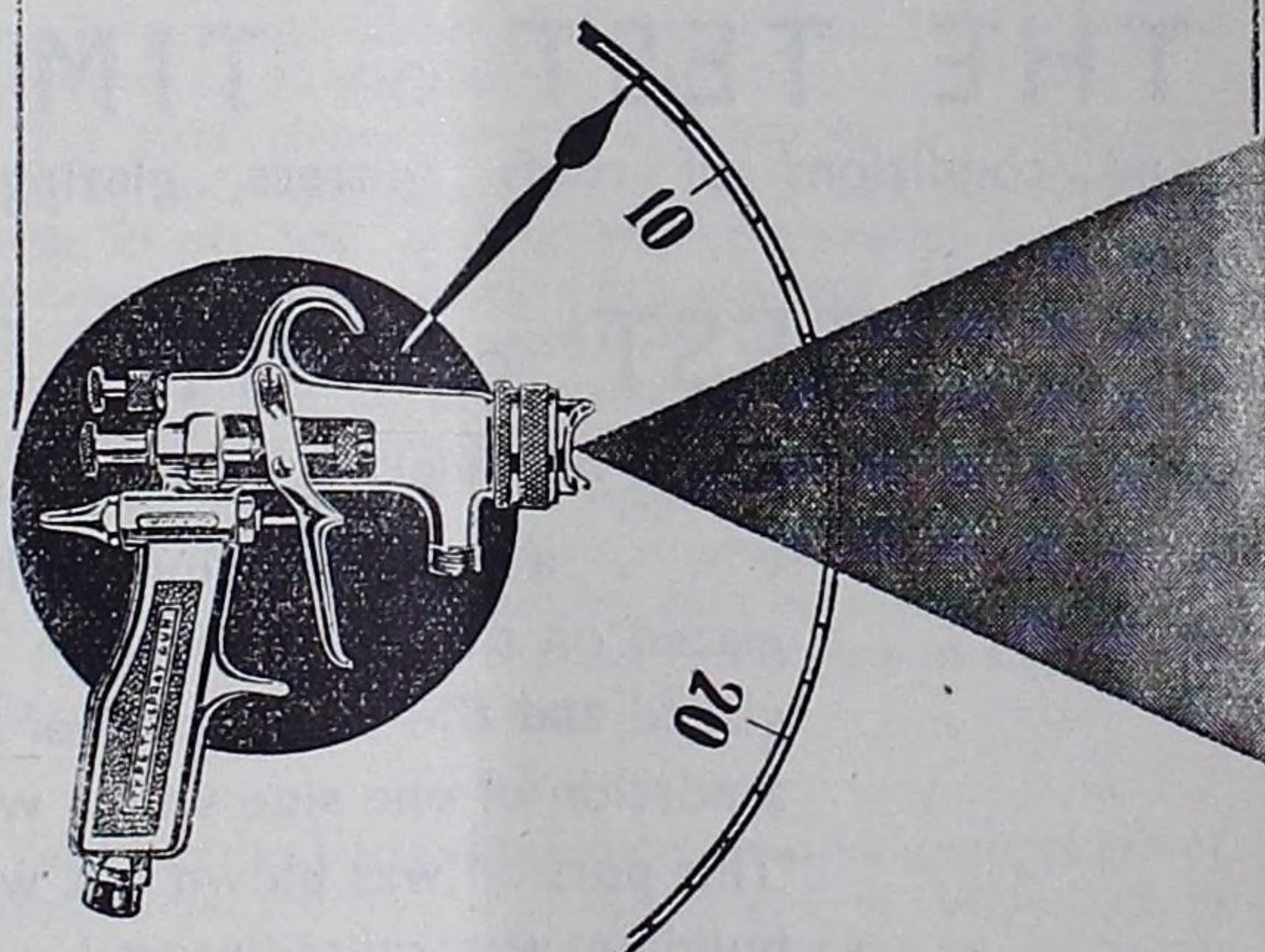
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 16th June was 121,562, a decrease of 20,422 as compared with 12th May. Of this total, 34,763 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 18,046; this was a decrease of 9,738 as compared with 12th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,803, a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 12th May.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 16th June were 122,094 wholly unemployed (of whom 3,975 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 29,687 temporarily stopped, and 747 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 12th May, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 26,234, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 8,273, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 130.

The total numbers of men and boys on the registers at 16th June were lower than at 12th May in every Division; the decreases were greatest in Wales and Scotland and in the London, Northern and North-Western Divisions. Among women and girls substantial decreases occurred in the London and North-Western Divisions and in Scotland, but there was an increase in the North-Eastern Division.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 16th June was 225,759, as compared with 276,277 at 12th May, and 605,121 at 17th June, 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 June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £300,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,925,000 workpeople.

The principal industries in which increases occurred were coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, building and public works construction. In the coal-mining industry, a bonus was granted of 1s. a shift for men (or 6d. a shift for youths and boys) who, subject to certain provisions, are available for work throughout the normal working hours during the week. In Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire, where there was an increase), Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, the percentage additions to basis rates were reduced as a result of the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, under which wage rates vary in correspondence, with fluctuations in the ascertained proceeds of the industry; but those workers in these districts

who qualified for the attendance bonus, referred to above, received a net increase in their weekly wages. In iron and steel manufacture, increases occurred in various districts under cost-of-living sliding scales, the amount of the increase in most cases being 1·6d. a shift for men and 0·8d. a shift for youths and boys. In the building industry and in civil engineering construction, wages were advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in accordance with cost-of-living sliding scales.

Other industries in which wages were increased included ironstone mining and limestone quarrying in various districts, glass bottle manufacture in Yorkshire, tinsplate manufacture, brass working in the Midlands, silk manufacture at Macclesfield, carpet manufacture, the furniture trade in some centres, packing-case making in London, retail distribution by co-operative societies, and the wholesale provision trade in London. There were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in the chain, hollow-ware, tobacco, boot and shoe repairing and rubber reclamation trades, and in the baking and milk distributive trades in Scotland.

The changes reported in the first six months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,300,000 a week in the full-time rates of wages of 6,850,000 workpeople. In the corresponding months of last year 6,600,000 workpeople received a net increase estimated at about £1,400,000 a week.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the official cost-of-living index figure was 99 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 100 per cent. at 31st May.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st July was 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 70 per cent. at 31st May, the decline being due to decreases in the prices of fish and eggs. Among items other than food, there were slight increases in the prices of clothing and clothing materials (partly owing to the effects of the Purchase Tax) and of coal. Since the Purchase Tax came into operation, on 21st October last, the resulting increases in prices have raised the cost-of-living index figure by approximately  $5\frac{1}{4}$  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 June, was 82. In addition, 12 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 94 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 28,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June was about 89,000 working days.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

*The Headquarters of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are now at 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. The telephone number is Whitehall 6200, and the telegraphic address is Minlabour, Piccy, London.*



## REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION.

THE Production Executive, a Cabinet Committee consisting of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Ministers of Supply, of Aircraft Production, and of Works and Buildings, and the President of the Board of Trade, with the Minister of Labour and National Service as Chairman, has recently effected two important changes in connection with the organisation of war production. Firstly, a central joint Advisory Committee has been set up composed of twelve employers' representatives nominated by the British Employers' Confederation and the Federation of British Industries and twelve workpeople's representatives nominated by the Trades Union Congress General Council. The terms of reference of the Advisory Committee are:—

"To advise the Production Executive on general production difficulties (excluding questions relating to wages and conditions in individual industries normally subject to joint negotiation) and on such matters relating to production as may arise from the proceedings of Regional Boards or be referred to the Committee by the Production Executive."

Secondly, it is felt that more effective use should be made of the Area Boards, as part of the machinery for furthering the production of goods for war purposes. In order to make this possible it has been decided to amend the constitution of the Boards and extend their functions as set out below.

(i) The Area Boards are to be renamed the Production Executive's Regional Boards and are to be responsible in their corporate capacity to the Production Executive.

(ii) Contact is to be established between the Boards and the Regional Commissioners with a view to arranging plans in the event of a declaration of a state of emergency.

(iii) The functions of the Regional Boards will be extended to include (a) the maintenance of the Production Executive Register of Capacity for the region; (b) the arrangement, with the Area Officers, of interchanges of machine tool capacity to relieve overload and to expedite production; (c) the suggestion, with the Area Officers, of remedial action at an early stage in regard to firms which may become overloaded with a multiplicity of contracts let to them by separate production Departments or Ministries or with sub-contracts undertaken in excess of what they can deliver by the required dates (for this purpose the Chairman of the Board is to be provided with all necessary information regarding the contracts held by overloaded firms and the progress reports on such contracts); (d) the giving of advice to the Regional Controller of Factory and Storage Accommodation on problems of providing and allocating factory accommodation; (e) co-operation with the Emergency Repairs Department of the Ministry of Works and Buildings in connection with plans for the repair of air-raid damage affecting production; (f) the maintenance of liaison with the Emergency Service Organisation through the Ministry of Aircraft Production offices; (g) the notification of any transport difficulties, whether affecting workers or goods (which cannot be settled directly by the Departments concerned) by drawing the attention of and co-operating with the appropriate Railway officer, where rail transport only is involved, or the Regional Transport Commissioner, where road transport only, or both road and rail, is involved; in the latter event the Regional Transport Commissioner is to bring the appropriate railway officer into consultation; (h) the maintenance of close touch with the Board of Trade representative regarding the local incidence of the policy of concentration of industry; (i) the direction of the attention of the local representatives of the Ministry of Supply, the Raw Materials Department, and the Controls, to raw materials difficulties and seeking to overcome them by consultation; (j) the explanation, through representatives of the Trades Unions and Employers' Associations, of production difficulties which give rise to discontent; (k) co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service in connection with difficulties of labour supply and training and in the application of the Essential Work Order.

(iv) Capacity Clearing Centres are to be set up by the Regional Boards where necessary.

The Boards are now to consist of three representatives each of employers and workers, and each of these groups is to provide either the chairman or the vice-chairman. The official representatives to serve on the Boards are to be the local representatives of the Admiralty, Board of Trade, Ministry of Aircraft Production, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Ministry of Supply, The Emergency Repair Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Buildings, The Regional Transport Commissioner, and The Raw Materials Department of the Ministry of Supply, together with the Chairman of the Machine Tool Area Committee.

## THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

IN a recent statement the King's Roll National Council, of which the President is Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, reports that there has been a substantial reduction in unemployment among disabled ex-Servicemen from the Great War. The latest available returns showed that, within the past two years, the number of such men registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed had fallen from 26,220 to 7,942, and there was every indication that this improvement would continue.

The Council also reported that consideration had been given to the question of extending the scope of the King's Roll scheme, but that the Council had decided to continue the Scheme in its present form, pending the development of matters already being considered by the Government to assist the resettlement of persons disabled in the present war.

## REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1941.

### REGISTRATION OF MEN AGED 41 AND 42.

ON 5th July, 1941, the registration took place, under the Registration for Employment Order,\* of men born in the years 1898 and 1899 who were not in the classes of persons specifically excepted under the Order and had not already registered on 5th April.† The registration of men aged 41 and 42 carried out on this latter date did not apply to those employed in a large number of industries, mainly the munitions industries and industries covered by the Board of Trade's Concentration of Production Scheme‡; on 5th July, however, all the men concerned, whatever their occupation or employment, were required to register, but those already engaged on vital work from which they cannot be spared are not to be transferred to other work.

### REGISTRATION OF MEN FORMERLY EMPLOYED IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

ON 17th and 18th July all ex-miners of the classes mentioned below were required to attend at an Employment Exchange and furnish certain particulars for the purpose of their registration on the same lines as the registrations already effected of certain other categories of workers, such as those previously employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing and marine engineering. In a statement announcing the decision to undertake this registration the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Secretary for Mines referred to their joint appeal addressed on 24th June, to ex-miners, in which, in order to meet the need for increased supplies of coal, they urged ex-miners to report themselves voluntarily to the Employment Exchanges and to be prepared, if so desired, to return to the mines. This appeal, the statement continued, had met with a certain response which, however, was not of sufficient extent or sufficiently rapid to meet the immediate need for increased coal production. The two Ministers were confident that when this was known many more of the men would volunteer to return to the mines following the issue of the statement; nevertheless, it had been decided to supplement the voluntary method of securing the return to the mines of ex-miners by a compulsory registration of ex-miners on the dates mentioned above.

The persons required to register themselves were, with the exceptions specified below, all those between the ages of 20 and 60 inclusive on 17th July, 1941, who had been employed in the coalmining industry, whether on the surface or underground (except as clerical workers), for six months or more since the beginning of the year 1935. The obligation to register applied whether or not the men concerned were employed on the dates of registration on Government work or had already registered under the National Service Acts, 1939-41, one of the Industrial Registration Orders, or the Registration for Employment Order, 1941. However, men were not required to register if, at the dates of registration, they were serving in the Armed Forces of the Crown (other than the Home Guard), or were employed in the merchant navy or the coalmining industry. As soon as possible after registration they will be interviewed at the Employment Exchange and those selected to return to the mines will be given instructions as to where and when they are to report. Arrangements have been made by the Mines Department with the District Production Committees for their immediate allocation to a mine, and employers of ex-miners are earnestly desired to do everything in their power to facilitate the release of the men.

All persons returning to the mines will be protected against unemployment and short time. The Essential Work (Coal Mining Industry) Order§ secures them a wage at the full Trade Union rate for their occupation and grade, even if work is temporarily not available. If, for any length of time, they are not needed in the pits to which they have returned, they will be found work in other pits, or temporary work in a job of national importance. They will receive wages in the interval between jobs. In the case of ex-miners who are at present doing work of national importance the Employment Exchange will tell them whether they ought to remain where they are or go back to the mines. So far as possible men will be allocated to the mines at which they previously worked. If it is necessary to arrange for lodgings the Local Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Pit Production Committee will give every assistance.

It is pointed out that men volunteering or registering should, after so doing, remain at their present work until the Employment Exchange lets them know that arrangements have been made for them to travel. They will be given free travelling allowances and money for incidental expenses.

In some cases it may be possible for men who go back to the mines to return to their present employment when the summer is over.

\* 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 issue of this Gazette for May, 1941, pages 95 and 112.



## TRAINING FOR WAR WORK IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

Two revised leaflets\* have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving particulars of the conditions of training for war work in the engineering industry; one leaflet relates to workers aged 19 and over, and the other to workers aged under 19.

*Types of Course and Length of Training.*—All the training is for engineering work and trainees are taught to become proficient in one of a number of engineering trades. The instruction is given by men who are themselves skilled tradesmen. Three types of course are available: (i) There are thirty-five Government Training Centres situated in various parts of Great Britain—a list of them is given on the back of each leaflet. The course is the longest and most comprehensive of those provided under the Government Scheme and aims at producing semi-skilled workers of a high standard. With the exception of the draughtsmanship course, which last 30 weeks or more, the length of the course they give is normally from three to five months, but it varies according to the progress made by the individual trainee and according to the work which he or she is going to do in industry. (ii) Emergency Training Establishments provide a course lasting about eight weeks. The courses are given in Technical Colleges and industrial establishments in all parts of the country. (iii) Auxiliary Training is given on production in employers' works. These courses, like those in Emergency Training Establishments, normally last about eight weeks.

Applicants may apply for training in whichever of these three types of course they wish, but it is desirable that they should allow themselves to be guided in their choice by the officials of the Employment Exchange, who know the needs of industry.

*Trades taught under the Training Schemes.*—Training is available in draughtsmanship, fitting, instrument making, machine operating, electric welding, oxy-acetylene welding, electrical installation, inspection and viewing, and panel-beating and sheet-metal working.

*Eligibility.*—Men who have registered under the National Service Acts, 1939–41, can be accepted for training only if they have been placed in Grade III or IV by the Army Medical Boards, but apart from this exception, all suitable persons not already engaged in work of national importance will be accepted. It should be noted that trainees at Government Training Centres and Emergency Training Establishments must be prepared to take employment in any area after training. Young men aged 16 to 18, and girls aged 18, will be accepted for training away from home subject to the consent of their parent or guardian. Girls under 18 will be accepted for training only if they can be trained and placed in their home area; they will not be allowed to work on the night shift.

*Working Conditions.*—Trainees aged 19 or over are employed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under a contract of service and are paid wages by the Ministry at the weekly rates set out below. Trainees under 19 years of age receive allowances. The hours of work will be those in force from time to time in the establishment where the training takes place, and the person in charge of the training will have power to control and direct the work to be done and the method and manner of doing it. At Government Training Centres, the working hours are normally about 38 a week; at Emergency and Auxiliary Training Establishments they vary from 40 to 48. Training is usually organised on a shift system. Trainees aged 19 or over come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and are insurable in respect of Health and Pensions and Unemployment Insurance. The Workmen's Compensation Acts do not apply to persons under 19, but in the event of a trainee under 19 sustaining personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of training, an *ex gratia* allowance will normally be paid during the period of incapacity on substantially the same principles and under the same conditions as are laid down in those Acts, the amounts of compensation being calculated by reference to the training allowance.

*Payment during Training.*—At all types of training establishments men and women of 19 and over are paid wages. The basic weekly scale of wages is as follows:—*Men*, aged 21 and over, 60s. 6d.; aged 20, 39s. 6d.; aged 19, 34s. 6d.; *Women*, aged 21 and over, 38s.; aged 20, 36s. 6d.; aged 19, 35s.

At Government Training Centres there are tests of proficiency at intervals of approximately one month. There are four tests and an advance of 5s. a week is given to men, aged 19 and over, and 3s. a week to women, aged 19 and over, on passing each of the first three, so that after passing the third test such trainees will receive wages on the following scale:—*Men*, aged 21 and over, 75s. 6d.; aged 20, 54s. 6d.; aged 19, 49s. 6d.; *Women*, aged 21 and over, 47s.; aged 20, 45s. 6d.; aged 19, 44s. After the final test there is no further increment; the trainee is ready for employment. Trainees taking the draughtsmanship course, which is a long one, cannot qualify for their first increment until one month after they have completed their period of preliminary training on the shop floor, that is to say, until they have been approximately 17 weeks at the centre.

In the case of young persons under 19 years of age training at a Government Training Centre within daily travelling distance from their homes allowances are paid at the following rates:—

*Males*, aged 18, 23s.; aged 16 but under 18, 17s.; *Females*, aged 18, 21s.; aged 16 and under 18, 15s. Young trainees living away from home are paid a lodging allowance and, in addition, a sum by way of pocket money. This sum amounts to 7s. for males aged 18 and 6s. for males aged 16 and under 18; in the case of females aged 18 the rate is 6s. Increments of 2s. a week, conditional upon passing proficiency tests during training, will be paid to trainees under 19 years of age at Government Training Centres. The tests are normally taken at intervals of one month and the number of increments is limited to three.

At Emergency and Auxiliary Training Establishments, owing to the shortness of the course, trainees do not qualify for advances in wages but continue to receive the wage appropriate to their age throughout the whole period of training.

*Lodgings and Lodging Allowances during Training.*—Trainees who have to leave their home areas in order to train are given particulars of suitable lodgings. Those who live in lodgings away from home during training may receive, in addition to the wages shown above, a lodging allowance of 3s. 6d. a night if they continue to maintain a home in the area from which they have come. Trainees away from home who do not qualify for this lodging allowance may, in the first week of their training, receive a grant of 3s. 6d. a night for a period up to seven days to help them to settle down in the new area. In addition to these allowances, women and girls living in lodgings receive a further 10s. provided they remain in the area for at least fourteen days.

*Fares.*—Trainees who come from a distance receive a free travelling warrant from their home to the Government Training Centre or Emergency or Auxiliary Training Establishment, and after training a similar warrant to the district in which employment has been found for them or to their homes. Normally trainees aged 19 and over themselves bear the cost of travelling daily between their home or lodgings and the training establishment.\* Trainees aged 19 and 20 who are boarders will be paid the cost of daily fares in excess of 3s. a week. Those under 19 years of age receive daily travelling expenses.

*Meals.*—Persons under 19 years of age at Government Training Centres or Emergency or Auxiliary Training Establishments are given a free mid-day meal, or, where there are not full canteen facilities, 5s. a week instead. Such trainees on the night shift are given 5s. a week and tea, and, at Government Training Centres, a packed meal in addition. A hot meal, which may be purchased by trainees aged 19 or over at reasonable cost, is normally provided at Government Training Centres as well as at a number of Emergency and Auxiliary Training Establishments. Free tea will be provided to such trainees on night shift.

*Sickness.*—Trainees aged 19 or over who are absent from training on account of sickness do not receive any pay or allowance unless they are absent for more than five days or more than five shifts, in which case they may be paid sickness allowances in respect of the whole period of absence at the rate of 3s. 4d. a day. Sickness allowances, which are paid in addition to any benefits to which the trainee may be entitled under the National Health Insurance Acts, are not normally paid for longer than three weeks.

During periods of sickness trainees under 19 years of age, may, on production of evidence, be paid normal training allowances for a limited period, and where canteen arrangements are available at the training course they may receive an additional 5s. a week in lieu of the mid-day meal. Such trainees who enter hospital as in-patients will not continue to receive training allowances in respect of themselves, but if they have been receiving dependants' allowances they will continue to do so.

The leaflets, together with any further information on specific points concerning training, may be obtained on application from any Employment Exchange.

## HOSTELS FOR WAR WORKERS.

HOSTELS under construction at Government expense for war workers will be managed by a Hostels Corporation which has been set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service. This body, known as the "National Service Hostels Corporation Limited," is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. It will control the hostels either through approved agents or by direct management. The address of the Corporation is Public Trustee Building, 24 Kingsway, London W.C.2.

The Minister has appointed a Board of Directors including the Right Hon. Lord Rushcliffe as Chairman, the Right Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Major R. T. Laughton as Managing Director, and Mr. R. H. Bindloss as Financial Director. The Minister has also appointed an Advisory Committee to advise him in connection with the work of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. George Tomlinson, M.P., (Additional Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service), and the members include a representative of employers and a representative of the trade unions, a representative from each of the Departments mainly interested in the hostels, namely, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Aircraft Production and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and two from the Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with an additional woman member. The Joint Secretaries of the Advisory Committee are Mr. G. A. Johnston, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., and Mr. A. R. Williams, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

\* P.L. 89/1941 and P.L. 90/1941, obtainable free of charge from any Employment Exchange.

\* As from 28th July, wage-earning trainees, other than those aged 19 and 20, who are boarders will be paid the amount by which their daily fares to and from the place of training exceed 5s. a week.



## REPORTS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

### LABOUR IN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY.

AN investigation into some of the conditions and problems of labour in factories engaged in aircraft production is the subject of a recent Report\* from the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The investigation was carried out for the Select Committee by their Sub-Committee on Air Services, who spent several months on the work and took evidence from aero-engine manufacturers as well as from the airframe and equipment sections of the industry. In order to obtain reliable information based on experience in all parts of the country, representatives of firms and factories situated in different areas were invited to appear before the Sub-Committee; and evidence was also heard from the Ministry of Labour and private individuals.

The problems affecting labour in the aircraft industry which were considered by the Sub-Committee were concerned with the distribution of the labour force, the retention of labourers in the industry, female labour, training, wages, control of labour and absenteeism, night work, and labour disputes. Concerning certain of these matters the following specific recommendations were made :—

(1) The Ministry of Aircraft Production should require all firms working for them to institute either a system of waiting cards or some other method of ascertaining the true extent of idle labour. The information thus obtained should be scrutinised by the Department from time to time.

(2) The Ministry of Labour should endeavour by publicity to give women a better idea of the kind of factory work for which they are needed. The fact that appointments can be arranged at Employment Exchanges should be stressed.

(3) The Ministry of Aircraft Production should do everything in their power to ensure that factories working for them, either commercially or on a management fee basis, observe district Federation wage rates and keep their bonus percentages in line with those of their neighbours.

(4) Sunday labour, except for maintenance and repair of plant and other essential purposes, should be discontinued.

With regard to the first recommendation the Report states that, to the surprise of the Sub-Committee, some firms apparently did not trouble to keep a record of waiting time in the works. Investigations by the Ministry of Labour and National Service into rumours that labour on the air-frame side was not being fully employed had led to the institution of a joint inspection by the Ministry and the Ministry of Aircraft Production. To this survey the Sub-Committee attach the greatest importance and the work of the survey would, they consider, be helped if all firms possessed a proper record of waiting time in their factories.

The second recommendation was prompted by the Sub-Committee's finding that the response to appeals made to women to enter aircraft factories had been poor. Although the Ministry of Labour and National Service have power to recruit women for factory work, it is their declared policy to persuade rather than compel, and the Sub-Committee accordingly recommends a wide extension of the publicity already arranged by the Ministry. It is important to show that factory work can be made clean and attractive, and to make it widely known to women new to industry, who have never been required to attend an Employment Exchange and are reluctant to face the prospect of a long wait in unfamiliar surroundings, that applications to the Exchanges can be made by letter and appointments arranged.

In connection with recommendation (3) above, the Report points out that the practice adopted by certain firms of deliberately paying their operatives more than the agreed district rates of wages occasions disturbance to other firms in the districts concerned and causes difficulties in the transfer of labour from one firm to another. On the evidence given them the Sub-Committee found that wages in the aircraft industry generally are probably higher than in any other section of the engineering industry, but that average earnings in aircraft firms are not as extravagant as is popularly supposed.

The recommendation that Sunday labour should be discontinued is based on the Sub-Committee's conclusion that a seven-day week, such as is in general operation throughout the aircraft industry, is one factor conducive to absenteeism, which had been described in the evidence as a most serious problem. It is pointed out that no man can work continuously without a break and that, when a man can earn double time on Sunday, it is not surprising that, if he is tired, he will absent himself on a week-day. Provisions to deal with absenteeism are contained in the Essential Work Order† but, the Report continues, "the Sub-Committee are convinced that a general direction to aircraft firms to work a seven-day week over a long period, regardless of their particular problems and circumstances, does little to speed production and has, in fact, seriously disturbed organisation in the factories and increased costs."

### CONTROL OF DOCK LABOUR.

IN a further Report\* the Select Committee present, with such modifications as they deemed necessary, a report from their Sub-Committee on Transport Services, in which are discussed, among other matters, the new schemes for the better control of dock labour and the provision of canteen facilities at docks.†

In an introductory statement the Sub-Committee emphasise, with regard to transport and shipping, that, in seeking to secure all proper economy in national expenditure, loss of time was a factor which they felt bound to keep constantly in mind and that they considered it their duty to investigate every possibility of securing economy of transport time as being at least equal in importance to securing economy in actual cash expenditure.

The Sub-Committee set out their observations concerning their investigations on the spot of operations at certain ports, and report that, in general, they can comment favourably upon the economic advantages and improvements which have followed the appointment of Regional Port Directors and upon the successful steps taken by the Directors, in co-operation with the Port Emergency Committees, to secure the more rapid turn-round of shipping at the ports.

With regard to the probable results of the new schemes which have been introduced for the better utilisation and control of dock labour, it is pointed out in the Report that the introduction of these schemes happened to coincide with a lessening of pressure at certain ports, and that experience alone, over periods both of pressure and of slackness of work, will prove their soundness or otherwise. While it may be argued that the new schemes are more expensive than the old casual system, the Sub-Committee state that, given certain conditions, the higher cost may be offset by the greater mobility and efficiency of dock labour. The attainment of the desired results must, however, entail adequate supervision of the men, and the taking of disciplinary action in all cases of unjustifiable absenteeism, bad time-keeping, refusal to accept work or deliberate avoidance of work offered. A view generally held was that the success of the new schemes would largely depend upon the introduction, of piece-work, carried to the utmost limit of practicability, in the loading and unloading of all types of cargo, and the Sub-Committee recommend that every effort should be made to extend piece rates wherever practicable. They consider, however, that much will depend upon the system of piece-work and the agreed rates of remuneration for such work, as well as upon the enforcement of discipline and the proper observance of their obligations by the dockworkers themselves.

The Sub-Committee also state that, in so far as it is possible at present to form any opinion, it is their view that although the new schemes have been introduced as wartime measures only, the adoption of piece rates and the de-casualisation of labour may prove advantageous both to employers and employees, not only during the continuance of the war, but more permanently when peacetime operations can be resumed. In view, however, of certain complaints that have been made to them, including allegations that inefficiency has resulted from the breaking up of "teams" of workers, owing to the abandonment of the system under which certain firms regularly employed "preference men," the Sub-Committee recommend that small committees should be set up by the Minister of War Transport at the more important ports to enquire into and report upon the working of the new schemes as soon as they have been in operation for a period of three months, and that similar schemes should not be introduced at other ports until this investigation has been made.

With regard to canteens, the Sub-Committee state that, in general, there is room at some of the ports for considerable improvement in the number, location, equipment and general amenities of the canteens, and they recommend that experienced canteen and welfare supervisors should be appointed and that adequate and sustaining food supplies (especially boneless meat) should be provided at the port canteens.

### COAL PRODUCTION.

IN the same Report, the Sub-Committee revert to the need for increasing the production of coal, referred to in previous Reports of the Select Committee. As regards the labour aspects of this problem, the Sub-Committee urge that, if the steadily increasing home demand for industrial coal supplies is to be met, experienced miners should be released from the Army and from other industries to return to the pits, and that the mine owners and the workers should co-operate in steadily increasing and sustaining output by reducing idle time and absenteeism to a minimum. The Sub-Committee also emphasise the need for the utmost economy in domestic consumption of coal, coke, gas and electricity, and point out that the fact that this economy has become so essential, with its accompanying discomforts and even hardships, may be expected to stimulate all those responsible for production at the pits to go "all out" to raise the extra coal required. With this objective in view, the Sub-Committee welcome the application to the coal-mining industry of the Essential Work Order and the minimum weekly wage, and also the steps contemplated by all interests concerned to secure full and loyal observance of both rights and obligations thereunder.

\* Sixteenth Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure, Session 1940-41 (H.C. 95); H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† See the March issue of this GAZETTE, pages 52 and 53, and the April issue, page 78.

\* Fifteenth Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure, Session 1940-1941 (H.C. 88); H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 50.



## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE RETAIL FOOD TRADES.

THE Joint Industrial Council which was recently set up for the Retail Food Distributive Trades in England and Wales,\* has arrived at decisions on minimum rates of remuneration and conditions of employment, to become effective on and from the pay-day in the week commencing 21st July, 1941, particulars of which are given below:—

### WAGES.

For wages purposes the country is divided into three grades, viz.: (a) London, comprising the City of London and Metropolitan Police District; (b) Provincial "A," including places with more than 5,000 inhabitants (excluding the Metropolitan Police District); and (c) Provincial "B," including all places other than those defined in (a) and (b). The minimum rates of weekly earnings agreed upon, inclusive of all forms of commission and bonuses, are as follows:—

*Branch shop managers and manageresses.*—The rates vary with the amount of weekly trade done. Where the weekly trade is under £60 the rates are:—London, 70s. a week for men and 58s. for women; Provincial "A," 67s. and 55s.; Provincial "B," 65s. and 53s. Where the weekly trade is more than £60, higher rates of minimum weekly earnings are provided for, rising on a progressive scale up to a weekly trade of £350.

*Shop assistants, van salesmen, cashiers, clerks, and central warehouse staff.*—London: males—21s. 6d. at 16 years of age, increasing to 65s. at 25 years; females—19s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 43s. at 24; Provincial "A": males—18s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 62s. at 25; females—16s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 40s. at 24; Provincial "B": males—16s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 60s. at 25; females—14s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 38s. at 24.

*All other male employees (excluding craftsmen, productive staff, and transport workers) in retail shops.*—London: 20s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 60s. at 24; Provincial "A": 17s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 57s. at 24; Provincial "B": 15s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 55s. at 24.

Provision is made for special rates of pay for late entrants and for sub-normal workers.

### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The weekly rates of remuneration are for a working week of 48 hours (exclusive of meal-times), subject to a daily allowance of not more than thirty minutes free from overtime payment, solely for the purposes of clearing up and of clearing the shop of customers.

Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, except for all time worked on Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and any other nationally proclaimed holiday (or such days as may be substituted for them by local custom) when double rates shall be paid. Overtime is not payable to branch managers or branch manageresses.

In addition to the bank and public holidays, annual holidays of 12 working days with full pay are to be granted to branch managers and branch manageresses, and 6 working days with full pay to other employees, providing the employee has completed 6 months' continuous service by August 1st in any year. Where holidays cannot be granted under war conditions payment in lieu is to be made.

Sick leave up to 12 days in any one year on full pay is to be granted upon the completion of three months' continuous service and subject to the production, if required, of a medical certificate.

The scales of remuneration and conditions of employment established by the decisions are stated to be minima, and do not prevent the payment of higher rates or the operation of better conditions, and nothing in the decisions is to be taken to prejudice any higher rates or better conditions already in operation.

The decisions provide arrangements for the consideration of claims for special relief by employers who consider that, owing to special economic, financial, or trading difficulties, they are unable to operate in whole or in part the scales of wages and/or conditions of employment specified in the decisions.

The trades covered by the above decisions are retail grocery and provisions (including dairy shops, except for workers covered by the Milk Distributive Trade Board), cooked meats and other cooked foods (excluding fried fish), fresh, cured, dried and smoked fish, game, poultry and rabbits, fruit, vegetables and flowers and excisable liquor (off licence). Butchers' and bakers' shops are not covered by the Council.

## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

### EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WOMEN.

FOLLOWING a recent meeting of the Consultative Committee† appointed by the National Joint Advisory Council to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on all matters arising out of the legislation passed by Parliament, the following statement was issued concerning the employment of older women:—

"It was reported that a number of employers were reluctant to take into their employment women over the age of 35 or 40.

The Minister asked for the co-operation of the British Employers' Confederation in bringing to the notice of employers the importance of using the services of these women to the fullest possible extent. The Committee agreed that steps for this purpose should be taken."

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1941, page 32.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1940, page 156.

## NEW JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

### RETAIL FURNISHING, ETC., TRADES.

A NEW National Joint Industrial Council has recently been set up for the following group of Retail Distributive Trades in England and Wales:—Furniture and Furnishings; Ironmongery and Turnery; China and Glass; Oil, Paint and Wallpaper; Electrical Goods; Motor Cycles, Cycles and Accessories; Sports Goods; Musical Instruments and Radio. The object of the Council is to secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and employees in the trades, including the regular consideration of remuneration and working conditions; the constitution of the Council provides procedure for the settlement of differences.

On the employers' side of the Council the following organisations are represented: British Furniture Trade Employers' Confederation; China and Glass Retailers' Association; Co-operative Union Ltd.; Drapers' Chamber of Trade; Multiple Shops' Federation; National Association of Radio Retailers; National Chamber of Trade; London Employers' Association; Music and Radio Distributors' Association; National Electrical Traders' Association; National Federation of Ironmongers; Retail Distributors' Association; Wireless Retailers' Association; National Association of Cycle and Motor Cycle Traders; National Federation of Grocers' Associations.

The employees' side of the Council consists of representatives of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers; National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks; Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Clerks.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

### COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE various recommendations made in the Second Interim and Special Reports by the Select Committee appointed on 1st October, 1940, to inquire into unemployment in Northern Ireland,\* were accepted by the Government of Northern Ireland. Accordingly a new Select Committee has been appointed to continue the work of the original Committee, which lapsed on the prorogation of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

## FOOD CONTROL.

### MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNDER the Minister of Food's revised scheme relating to eggs, the maximum retail prices of eggs in England and Wales and in Scotland (except in certain scheduled areas) were fixed, from 30th June, at 2½d. for eggs in category I and 2¼d. for eggs in category II. Category I includes all home-produced fresh eggs marked with the Ministry's approved mark A or B (*i.e.*, large eggs of first quality, as defined in the Minister's Order), together with large imported and preserved eggs; category II includes all home-produced fresh eggs marked C (small eggs of first quality) or S (eggs of second quality), together with small imported and preserved eggs. A category III covers sales of fresh eggs direct to consumers by persons owning less than 50 birds, and the maximum price of eggs in this category is 2½d. Prices of eggs in Northern Ireland are subject to a separate Order, which also fixes maximum retail prices at 2½d. and 2¼d.

Control of prices of fish, which had previously applied to herrings, bloaters and kippers, and to Icelandic cod and imported cod fillets, was extended from 30th June to all classes of fish found in the sea, other than shellfish, salmon and trout, but not to pickled herrings. The maximum retail prices vary according to the kind of fish, and for fish newly controlled they show substantial reductions on the general level of prices previously prevailing.

Maximum retail prices were also prescribed for home-grown tomatoes from 22nd June; for certain descriptions of bacon (additional to those already prescribed) from 23rd June; for canned baked beans, canned spaghetti, canned macaroni and canned vegetable salad from 23rd June; and for soft and curd cheese from 4th July. Certain increases were permitted in the prices of China tea from 23rd June (other tea continuing, as hitherto, at the price-level prevailing on 1st July, 1940). The maximum retail prices of jams and oranges were raised from 14th July.

### FOOD RATIONING.

The ordinary domestic ration of cheese was increased from 1 oz. per head per week to 2 ozs. on 30th June. On the same date, the amount of butter obtainable on the ration was reduced from 4 ozs. to 2 ozs., the total "fats" ration of 8 ozs. remaining unchanged. It is thus possible to obtain 2 ozs. of butter, 4 ozs. of margarine, and 2 ozs. of cooking fats or, alternatively, 2 ozs. of butter and 6 ozs. of margarine.

The domestic ration of meat was increased, on 7th July, to 1s. 2d. per head per week (to 7d. for children under six). Meat offals (liver, hearts, kidneys, etc.), except ox skirt, were de-rationed from 9th June.

The sugar ration was doubled for each of the four weeks from 30th June to 27th July, so that householders may have extra sugar to preserve stone fruit when it becomes available.

The ration of preserves (jam, marmalade, syrup, treacle) will be raised in August from 8 ozs. to 1 lb. per head per month.

\* See page 79 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1941.



## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 16th June was 121,562, a decrease of 20,422 as compared with 12th May. Of this total, 34,763 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 18,046, a decrease of 9,738 as compared with 12th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,803, a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 12th May.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 16th June were 122,094 wholly unemployed (of whom 3,975 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 29,687 temporarily stopped, and 747 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 12th May, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 26,234, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 8,273, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 130.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 16th June was 225,759, as compared with 276,277 at 12th May, and 605,121 at 17th June, 1940.

The numbers registered as unemployed at 16th June are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men .. .. .	110,428	17,656	9,786
Boys .. .. .	11,134	390	17
Women .. .. .	102,181	28,268	742
Girls .. .. .	19,913	1,419	5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>243,656</b>	<b>47,733</b>	<b>10,550</b>
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
12th May, 1941 .. .. .	— 46,656	— 18,011	— 2,382
17th June, 1940 .. .. .	— 404,658	— 33,647	— 26,591
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men .. .. .	123,557	18,490	11,114
Boys .. .. .	12,265	438	17
Women .. .. .	120,636	30,945	752
Girls .. .. .	21,780	1,546	5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>278,238</b>	<b>51,419</b>	<b>11,888</b>
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
12th May, 1941 .. .. .	— 56,649	— 19,224	— 2,450
17th June, 1940 .. .. .	— 429,831	— 35,499	— 27,339

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

THE following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers at 16th June 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 .. .. .	15,621	1,929	20,497	2,722	40,769
Eastern .. .. .	4,315	411	6,149	1,042	11,917
Southern .. .. .	2,724	406	4,234	859	8,223
South-Western .. .. .	4,457	478	6,512	1,049	12,496
Midlands .. .. .	2,975	392	2,520	373	6,260
North-Midlands .. .. .	3,652	246	4,029	686	8,613
North-Eastern .. .. .	8,820	463	6,986	1,234	17,503
North-Western .. .. .	17,050	1,357	17,151	1,868	37,426
Northern .. .. .	13,426	1,597	6,978	4,129	26,130
Scotland .. .. .	19,454	1,962	19,742	2,793	43,951
Wales .. .. .	17,934	1,893	7,383	3,158	30,368
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>110,428</b>	<b>11,134</b>	<b>102,181</b>	<b>19,913</b>	<b>243,656</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	13,129	1,131	18,455	1,867	34,582
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>123,557</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>120,636</b>	<b>21,780</b>	<b>278,238</b>
Temporarily Stopped.					
London .. .. .	367	7	2,273	75	2,722
Eastern .. .. .	94	4	487	45	630
Southern .. .. .	38	—	191	14	243
South-Western .. .. .	137	—	396	25	558
Midlands .. .. .	610	3	1,435	29	2,077
North-Midlands .. .. .	463	5	1,776	124	2,368
North-Eastern .. .. .	3,770	33	6,623	313	10,739
North-Western .. .. .	4,993	86	9,872	254	15,205
Northern .. .. .	1,004	25	901	99	2,029
Scotland .. .. .	1,850	86	3,690	314	5,940
Wales .. .. .	4,330	141	624	127	5,222
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>17,656</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>28,268</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>47,733</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	834	48	2,677	127	3,686
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>18,490</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>30,945</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>51,419</b>

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

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London .. .. .	2,392	—	313	1	2,706
Eastern .. .. .	300	—	21	—	321
Southern .. .. .	157	—	12	2	171
South-Western .. .. .	609	—	3	—	612
Midlands .. .. .	22	—	2	—	24
North-Midlands .. .. .	239	—	25	—	264
North-Eastern .. .. .	1,359	—	—	—	1,359
North-Western .. .. .	615	8	113	—	736
Northern .. .. .	1,711	5	94	2	1,812
Scotland .. .. .	1,080	3	159	—	1,242
Wales .. .. .	1,302	1	—	—	1,303
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10,550</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	1,328	—	10	—	1,338
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11,888</b>

THE increases (+) or decreases(—) between 12th May, 1941, and 16th June, 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 .. .. .	— 2,600	— 7,248	— 288	— 2,480	— 183	— 47
Eastern .. .. .	— 1,049	— 2,307	— 18	— 100	— 2,365	— 5
Southern .. .. .	— 433	— 1,114	— 47	— 7	— 1	— 7
South-Western .. .. .	— 1,166	— 3,379	— 68	— 84	— 483	— 6
Midlands .. .. .	— 622	— 1,460	— 557	— 977	— 3	— 16
North-Midlands .. .. .	— 844	— 1,001	— 843	— 829	— 86	— 44
North-Eastern .. .. .	— 625	— 134	— 1,766	— 1,239	— 644	—
North-Western .. .. .	— 3,039	— 2,512	— 532	— 2,467	— 340	— 25
Northern .. .. .	— 3,126	— 2,506	— 1,662	— 325	— 538	— 38
Scotland .. .. .	— 2,882	— 2,410	— 2,121	— 2,016	— 171	— 16
Wales .. .. .	— 4,036	— 2,431	— 1,836	— 227	— 322	—
Northern Ireland .. .. .	— 3,381	— 6,612	— 604	— 609	— 67	— 1

## 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 June, 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.						
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
(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
16 June .. ..	110,428	11,134	102,181	19,913	243,656	278,238
Temporarily Stopped.						
1940.						
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
16 June .. ..	17,656	390	28,268	1,419	47,733	51,419
Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1940.						
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
16 June .. ..	9,786	17	742	5	10,550	11,888

\* The figures in line (a), and those for June, 1940, include men at Government ment 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 138 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 16th June, 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 .. ..	814	1,122	1,936	1,313	1,485	2,798
Eastern .. ..	183	232	415	431	656	1,087
Southern .. ..	267	139	406	505	370	875
South-Western ..	214	264	478	380	694	1,074
Midlands .. ..	189	206	395	180	222	402
North-Midlands ..	115	136	251	334	476	810
North-Eastern ..	220	276	496	610	937	1,547
North-Western ..	701	750	1,451	933	1,189	2,122
Northern .. ..	1,007	620	1,627	2,241	1,989	4,230
Scotland .. ..	776	1,275	2,051	1,200	1,907	3,107
Wales .. ..	964	1,071	2,035	1,453	1,832	3,285
Great Britain..	5,450	6,091	11,541	9,580	11,757	21,337
Northern Ireland	115	1,064	1,179	159	1,835	1,994
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ..	5,565	7,155	12,720	9,739	13,592	23,331

The total number of *insured* juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th June, 1941 (including those, not on the register, whose unemployment books were in the two months' file), was 34,244, of whom 13,793 were boys and 20,451 were girls. Of these, 4,950 boys and 6,791 girls were under 16 years of age.

In the week ended 25th June, 1941, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 1,239, including 383 boys and 856 girls. Of this total, 228 were in the North-Eastern Division, 203 in the Northern Division, and 687 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 16TH JUNE, 1941.

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
<b>Insured on Register:—</b>					
1. Claimants to benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	117,334	3,677	86,669	7,153	214,833
2. Non-claimants:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	8,330	1,813	15,357	2,450	27,950
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	3,118	—	4,245	7,363
<b>Others on Register:—</b>					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	4,577	50	4,802	191	9,620
4. Women, aged 60-64, claiming Benefit*	—	—	1,306	—	1,306
5. Persons without applications:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	7,629	551	23,057	1,963	33,200
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	2,332	—	5,335	7,667
Total on Register .. ..	137,870	11,541	131,191	21,337	301,939
<b>Insured Unemployed:—</b>					
Aged 16 and over:					
6. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ..	125,664	5,490	102,026	9,603	242,783
7. Two months' file .. ..	22,471	2,143	36,699	2,237	63,550
8. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit .. ..	170	4	165	5	344
Total aged 16 and over ..	148,305	7,637	138,890	11,845	306,677
Aged 14 and 15:					
9. Numbers on Register (Item 2(b)) .. ..	—	3,118	—	4,245	7,363
10. Two months' file .. ..	—	1,573	—	2,386	3,959
Total aged 14 and over ..	148,305	12,328	138,890	18,476	317,999

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 28th June, 1941.	Five weeks ended 31st May, 1941.	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1940.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers .. ..	2,078,000	2,377,000	2,500,000
Employed persons .. ..	2,077,000	2,376,000	2,499,000
Exchequer .. ..	2,078,000	2,373,000	2,490,000
Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	—	3,000	—
Total Income .. ..	6,233,000	7,129,000	7,489,000
Benefit .. ..	570,000	777,000	1,471,000
Cost of Administration .. ..	303,000	369,000	413,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ..	—	—	191,000
Miscellaneous Payments .. ..	29,000	29,000	27,000
Total Expenditure .. ..	902,000	1,175,000	2,102,000
Debt Outstanding‡ .. ..	—	—	39,354,000
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers .. ..	56,000	98,000	48,000
Employed persons .. ..	55,000	97,000	47,000
Exchequer .. ..	55,000	97,000	48,000
Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	—	1,000	—
Total Income .. ..	166,000	293,000	143,000
Benefit .. ..	8,000	(—) 8,000	20,000
Cost of Administration .. ..	21,000	36,000	17,000
Miscellaneous Payments .. ..	—	—	—
Total Expenditure .. ..	29,000	28,000	37,000

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of four weeks ended 28th June, 1941, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £369,000, compared with £536,000 during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1941, and £1,555,000 during the five weeks ended 29th June, 1940.

Comparison of the figures for May and June, 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' Pensions 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 JUNE.

## Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £300,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,925,000 workpeople.

The majority of the workpeople affected by the increases were employed in the mining and quarrying, metal, building, and public works contracting industries.

In the coal-mining industry a bonus was granted of 1s. a shift for men, or 6d. a shift for youths and boys, who, subject to certain provisions, are available for work throughout the normal working hours during the week. In Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire, hours during the week. In Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire where there was an increase), Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, the percentage additions to basis rates were reduced as a result of the operation of sliding-scale agreements, under which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the ascertained proceeds of the industry; but those workers in these districts who qualified for the attendance bonus, referred to above, received a net increase in their weekly wages.

In the metal industries, the flat-rate addition to wages previously granted under cost-of-living sliding-scale agreements was increased by 1·6d. a shift for men and by 0·8d. a shift for youths and boys employed at blastfurnaces, steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts, at iron puddling furnaces and forges in the North-East Coast area and the West of Scotland, and at tinplate works, and by 2·4d. and 1·2d. a shift, respectively, at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands. In the hollow-ware industry, the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 1½d. an hour in the case of men, and by ¾d. an hour in the case of women. There were also increases in the chain-making industry, and in the brassworking trade in the Midlands.

In the building industry and in civil engineering construction,

wage rates were increased by ½d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

In other industries, the war advances previously granted to general distributive and transport workers employed by retail co-operative societies in Great Britain were increased by 3s. a week for men and 2s. a week for women, and by proportional amounts for younger workers. In the wholesale provision trade in London, the war bonus was increased by 4s. a week for adult workers and by 2s. a week for juvenile workers. In the milk distributive trade in Scotland, the Trade Board minimum rates were raised by 3s. or 2s. a week, according to age. Wage rates were also raised for workers employed in glass bottle manufacture, the silk industry at Macclesfield, carpet manufacture, the furniture trade in some centres of the industry, and packing-case making in London; and there were increases in Trade Board minimum rates in the baking industry in Scotland, and in the tobacco, boot and shoe repairing, and rubber reclamation trades.

Of the estimated total increase of £300,000 a week, about £800 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal-mining industry; £81,800 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies, including £73,700 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; £15,000 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £202,400 was the result of direct negotiations between the employers and workpeople or their representatives.

The changes reported in the first six months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,300,000 a week in the full-time wages of 6,850,000 workpeople. In the corresponding six months of 1940, there were net increases estimated at about £1,400,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 6,600,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during June.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	England and Wales (various districts).†	8 or 29 June	Boys and girls 12 to 14 years of age.	Minimum rates fixed at 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., or 6d. an hour according to district.‡
	North Riding of Yorkshire.	8 June	Men Whole-time women employed by the week. Other women	Increase of 1s. a week (48s. to 49s.) in minimum rate.‡ Increase of 11d. a week (29s. 4d. to 30s. 3d.) in minimum rate.‡ Increase of ½d. an hour (8d. to 8½d.) in minimum rate.‡
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	8 June	Men and boys Whole-time women and girls employed by the week. Other women and girls	Increases of 6d. a week in minimum rate at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 2s. a week at 21 years and over.‡ Increase of 11d. a week in minimum rates. Rate after change, at 18 years and over, 30s. 3d.‡ Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rates. Rate after change, at 18 years and over, 8½d. an hour.‡
	Cheshire .. ..	29 June	Men and boys Women and girls	Increases of 8d. to 2s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 21 years and over, 50s.‡ Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 18 years and over, 8½d.‡
	Holland Division of Lincolnshire.	29 June	Men employed as cattlemen (other than milkmen) or shepherds. Milkmen Horsemen	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rate (50s. to 54s.).‡ Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rate (56s. to 60s.).‡ Increases of 1s. 10d. to 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 21 years and over, 64s.‡
			Men operating or driving tractors Other men and boys	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rate (50s. to 54s.).‡ Increases of 1s. 10d. to 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 20 years and over, 54s.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 1d. to 2½d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 17 years and over, 10d.‡
	Staffordshire .. ..	29 June	Men, 21 years of age and over	Increase of 2s. a week in minimum rate (48s. to 50s.).‡
	Kent .. ..	29 June	Youths and boys (other than special classes and casual workers) Male casual workers under 16 years	Increases of 6d. to 3s. 9d. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 20 and under 21, 45s.‡ Minimum rate fixed at 6d. an hour.‡
	Somerset .. ..	29 June	Men and boys Women and girls	Increases of 1s. 4d. to 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 21 years and over, 52s.‡ Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change, at 21 years and over, 40s.‡
			Youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 7d. to 5s. 2d. a week in minimum rates.‡ Increase of ½d. or ¾d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change, at 18 years and over, 7d.‡
	Brecon and Radnor..	29 June	Youths and boys Casual workers:— Youths and boys	Increase of 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week in minimum rates, also minimum rate fixed of 12s. 6d. a week for those 14 and under 15 years.‡ Minimum rate fixed at 5d. an hour at under 16, increasing to 7d. at 17 and under 18 years.‡
	Denbigh and Flint ..	29 June	Girls under 16 years of age..	Minimum rate fixed at 5d. an hour.‡

\* 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.

† 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 Staffordshire and Worcestershire, where the minimum rate fixed was 3d. an hour; Durham, West Riding of Yorkshire, Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Berkshire and Brecon and Radnor, 4d. an hour; North Riding of Yorkshire, 4½d. an hour; Dorset (under 15 years), East Riding of Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Rutland and Derbyshire, 5d. an hour; Holland Division of Lincolnshire, 6d. an hour.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coal Mining	Various districts in Great Britain.*	First pay-week commencing on or after 1 June.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men, and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys.†
	Cumberland ..	25 May	Day-wage workers employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, deputies, shotfirers, enginemen and boilermen.	Flat-rate addition of 6d. a shift granted to all day-wage workers, 18 years and over, with a base rate of 8s. 6d. a shift or less, and of 3d. a shift to those under 18 years.
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0·60 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 7·37 per cent. above the basis rates; but attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys, resulting in a net increase in full-time weekly wages for those entitled to the bonus.†
	South Derbyshire ..			Increase of 6·70 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 76·11 per cent. above the basis rates, and attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys.†
	Leicestershire ..			Decrease of 0·30 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 76·34 per cent. above the basis rates; but attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys, resulting in a net increase in full-time weekly wages for those entitled to the bonus.†
	Cannock Chase ..	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners, and shotlighters.	Decrease of 1·17 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 57·28 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics, and surface workers not handling coal and 55·28 per cent. for all other workers; but attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys, resulting in a net increase in full-time weekly wages for those entitled to the bonus.†
			Engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters employed in coal mines.	Attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys.†
	Warwickshire ..	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 84 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of collieries and 79 per cent. at others; but attendance bonus granted of 1s. a shift to men and of 6d. a shift to youths and boys, resulting in a net increase in full-time weekly wages for those entitled to the bonus.†
	Cleveland ..	2 June	Ironstone miners ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in June	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	
	North Lincolnshire ..	1 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	
	Banbury and District	1 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Corby ..	1 June	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1 June	Limestone quarrymen ..	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: machinemen, 1s. 10d.; quarrymen and grindstone turners, 1s. 9½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	South and West Durham.	2 June	Limestone quarrymen ..	
	Northumberland and Durham.	1 June	Freestone quarry workers ..	
	Portland ..	1 June	Banker masons, mason machinists, labourers, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 10½d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 8½d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 6½d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 5½d.
Brickmaking	Cornwall ..	1 June	Granite quarrymen and masons ..	Increase† of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 9d.; quarrymen, polishers and labourers, 1s. 4½d.
	Scotland ..	1st full pay period after 1 June.	Workpeople employed in the composition brick industry.	Increase of 1d. an hour for men, of ½d. an hour for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: head burners, 1s. 5½d.; bing men, 1s. 4½d.; pan mill men, 1s. 3½d.; mixers, 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 2½d.; male setters and bogie runners, 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 2½d.
Glassworking	Certain districts in England and Scotland.‡	1st pay day in June.	Flint glass cutters ..	Increase† of 1s. a week (65s. to 66s.).
	Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley.	22 May	Pressed glass makers ..	War bonus increased† by 1s. a week (13s. to 14s.).
	Yorkshire ..	Last pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in glass bottle manufacture (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Bonus increased† by 1s. a week (14s. to 15s.) for men and by 6d. a week (7s. to 7s. 6d.) for youths, women, and girls.
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.	1 June	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 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in June.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 3·2d. to 1s. 4·8d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (7·6d. to 8·4d.) for youths and boys.

\* Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, Shropshire, Forest of Dean, Bristol, Radstock and Newbury districts of Somerset, Kent, South Wales and Monmouthshire, North Wales and Scotland.

† The attendance bonus is payable to each worker, in respect of all the hours ordinarily worked at the mine during the week by the class of worker to which he belongs, provided that he is available for work during all these hours, or provided that absence is accounted for by accident, certified sickness or trade union, local authority, or civil defence duties. The bonus is not payable in respect of hours of overtime; but when a worker who has qualified for bonus for six shifts in a week is called upon to work a seventh shift, he will receive bonus for this shift also. In some cases, this bonus was paid from 1 June. The flat-rate advances, previously paid in addition to basis rates and percentages, remain unchanged.

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

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Great Britain*	2 June	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5·6d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8d. to 8·8d.) for youths and boys.
	North-East Coast Area	1 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 2·4d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men, and by 1·2d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·6d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland	2 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8·4d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.
	Great Britain‡	1 June	Workpeople employed at steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area.	1 June	Men employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	1 June	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, cranemen, etc.	
	Workington	1 June	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe	1 June	Steel millmen, wagon builders, and repairers.	
	Bilston	1 June	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland	1 June	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemmen, cranemen, firemen, and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	South-West Wales	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5·6d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8d. to 8·8d.) for youths and boys.
Ironfounding	Cardiff district	1st full pay period following 3 June.	Patternmakers	Increase§ of 3s. a week, into which is merged the payment of 1s. a week "tool money." Rate after change, 88s.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 June	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5·6d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8d. to 8·8d.) for youths and boys.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased† by 1·6d. a shift (1s. 5·6d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men, and by 0·8d. a shift (8·8d. to 9·6d.) for women and juveniles.
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men and of ½d. to 1½d. an hour for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change, at 21 years and over: fusers' helpers in the enamel ware section, 1s. 7½d. an hour; other workers, 1s. 4d. an hour.¶
			Women and girls	Increases of ¾d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women, and of ¾d. to 1½d. an hour for girls. General minimum time rate after change, at 18 years and over, 9½d. an hour.¶
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 1½in. diameter.	Increase† of 5 per cent. (from 5 to 10 per cent.) on general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates. General minimum time rate after change, for adult workers, 7½d. an hour.¶
			Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G., up to and including 3½in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ½in. up to and including 1½in. diameter.	Increase† of 5 per cent. (from 5 to 10 per cent.) on general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates. General minimum time rate after change, for the lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 5½d. an hour.¶
	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	2 June	Makers of commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board), block chain, large end-welded stud, open and short link, dollied and tommied chain, Admiralty end-welded chain and cable shackle, Admiralty rigging chain, Admiralty block chain, and steering gear chain.	Increase† of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 25 per cent. above the list of March, 1940.
			Admiralty side-welded stud link chain and Trinity House chain makers.	Increase† of 2½ per cent. on list prices, making prices 12½ per cent. above the list of March, 1940.
			Side-welded stud link chain makers.	Increases† of 2d. to 4½d. a cwt.
			Anchor and grapnel makers...	Increase† of 3d. a cwt.
Brass Working	Midlands	1st full pay week after 17 June.	Men and youths employed in the brass trade.	Increase in bonus of 2s. 11½d. a week for men and of proportional amounts for youths. Day work rates after change for men, inclusive of bonus of 34s. 6d.: Grade C occupations, 68s. 6d.; Grade D1, 75s. 6d.; Grade D2, 77s. 6d.; Grade E1, 80s. 6d.; Grade E2, 82s. 6d.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Rossendale Valley district (certain firms).	30 June	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry (pressed felt).	Increase† of 10d. a week. Minimum rate after change for time-workers, 68s. 8d.
Silk Manufacture	Macclesfield	6 June**	Workpeople employed in silk manufacture.	War bonus on earnings increased† from 3d. to 3½d. in the shilling.

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

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

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

§ This increase was the result of an Award of an arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Acts, 1919.

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms which 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.

\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain..	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of carpets.	Increase* of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 90 and 100 per cent. above the basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain..	9 June	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Increase of 2s. a week in the general minimum time rate for men and women, 21 years and over, and for apprentices, 18 years and over, of 1s. 7d. for apprentices under 18 years, of 1s. 2d. for other classes of juveniles, 18 and under 21 years, and of 1s. under 18 years; pieceworkers—increase of 3 per cent. (from 13 to 16 per cent.) on general minimum piece rates.†
	Northern Ireland ..	30 June	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Increase of 2s. a week in the general minimum time rate for men, of 1s. for learners, of 1s. 3d. for women, and of 1s. for girls; of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women; pieceworkers—increase of 3 per cent. (from 13 to 16 per cent.) on general minimum piece rates.†
Baking	City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.	25 June	Certain tablehands, 21 years and over‡	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in Trade Board minimum rate (1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d.).†
			Female confectioners, 21 years and over.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in Trade Board minimum rate (11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).†
	Manchester and district.§	1 June	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 2s. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men—forehands, 82s., tablehands, 72s.; women—forewomen, 53s. 6d., confectioners, 46s. 6d., other general workers, 40s. 6d.
	Scotland ..	1 June	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* in Trade Board minimum rates of 9d. or 1s. a week for men and of 6d. or 9d. for women, youths, boys and girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men—foremen, 80s. 6d. to 96s., journeymen bakers, 68s. 6d. to 76s.; women—forewomen, 42s. 6d. to 56s. 6d., confectioners, table workers, etc., 40s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., according to area.†
	Aberdeen ..	1st pay in June.	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 1s. a week (80s. to 81s.) for journeymen and of 6d. for other classes.
	Ayrshire ..	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: journeymen—Ayr and Kilmarnock co-operative societies, 79s. a week of 45 hours; other co-operative societies and private traders, 78s. a week of 47 hours.
	Edinburgh and Leith	7 June	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: 83s. 6d. to 89s. according to times of start.
	Greenock and district	7 June	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rate after change for journeymen, 81s.
Tobacco Trade	Lanarkshire (including Glasgow).	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ..	Increase* of 9d. or 1s. a week for men and of 6d. or 9d. for women, youths, boys, and girls. Rates after change include: men—chargehands, 66s., journeymen bakers, 78s. 6d. or 81s.; women—forewomen, 46s. 6d. or 48s. 6d., other women, 40s. 6d. or 42s. 6d., according to number employed in bakehouse.
	Great Britain..	1 June	Workpeople employed in tobacco, cigarette, etc., manufacture.	Increase* of 9d. a week in minimum rates for men and of 6d. for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 June	Workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.	War supplement increased by 4s. a week (8s. to 12s.) for men, by 2s. (4s. to 6s.) for women, and by proportional amounts for youths. Minimum weekly rates after change, including war supplements: labourers—seed crushing, 66s. to 72s.; provender manufacture, 61s. to 72s., according to district.
Millsawing, etc.	Liverpool ..	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in saw-mills and packing-case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Manchester and district	1 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in steam joinery and saw-mill shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Preston ..	6 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in saw-mills and building trade shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Scotland ..	1st pay day in June.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10d.) for men, and of 6d. for a normal working week for apprentices and improvers.
	Liverpool ..	1 June	Packing-case makers ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10d.).
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford, and Bolton and district	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing-case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
			Men ..	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; case makers, sawyers and other skilled men, 1s. 10d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
			Women ..	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.).
	London (within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1st pay day in June.	Apprentices and improvers:— Youths and boys, 17 years and over.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour according to age. Rate after change, at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 years, 1s. 4d.
			Women and girls ..	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour according to age (except those 17 and under 19, for whom there was no change). Rate after change, at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 years, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Furniture Manufacture			Youths, boys and girls (other than apprentices and improvers).	Increase* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for those aged 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 17, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 18 years. Rate after change, at 18 and under 21 years, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	1st pay day in June.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, boxmakers, and mill workers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10d.) for men and of 6d. for a normal working week for apprentices.
	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 June	Furniture trade operatives ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for journeymen—Peterborough, 1s. 10d.; Ipswich, spindle hands, 1s. 11d., other classes, 1s. 10d.; Sheffield, carpet fitters, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., other classes, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; all other districts, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Hull ..	Week ending 6 June.	Furniture trade operatives ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

\* 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.

‡ Except those 21 and under 23 years of age with less than 5 years' employment in the trade, employed in making bread without the use of power machinery other than one dough kneader.

§ Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Furniture Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Manchester and district.*	1 June	Furniture trade operatives, mattress makers and glass workers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for women polishers and upholstresses and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women polishers and upholstresses, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glass workers—bevelers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters and siders, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; packers, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Edinburgh and Leith	1 June	Men .. .. . Women .. .. .	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: cabinet-makers, 1s. 11d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour.
	Belfast .. ..	22 May	Furniture trade operatives .. ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for women. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; upholstresses, 9d. to 1s. an hour.
	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross.).	1 June	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers. Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change, within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 2s. 1d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners,† woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers and plumbers, 2s. 0d.; painters, 1s. 11d.; marble polishers, 1s. 10d.; french polishers, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour less for craftsmen, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less for labourers. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross include—derrick drivers, 1s. 11d., plus height money; boiler attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; rope runners, 1s. 8d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour less.
	London .. ..	1 June	Glaziers .. .. .	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 2s. 0d.
	Various other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead).§	1 June	Building trade operatives .. ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen† and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 10d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A2, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5d.; A3, 1s. 9d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B3, 1s. 7d., 1s. 3d.; C, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts.	1 June	Building trade operatives .. ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change include: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., plus 2s. a week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 2s. 1d., plus 2s. a week "tool money"; plasterers, 2s. 1d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Building	England and Wales (except London).	1 June	Road transport workers employed in the building industry.	Increase of 2s. a week. Rates after change: Grades 1, 2, and 3 areas respectively, motor drivers, 66s. to 83s. 6d.; 61s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.; 56s. 6d. to 73s. 6d., according to tonnage; mates and statutory attendants, 18 years and over, 69s. 6d.; 64s. 6d.; 59s. 6d.
	London .. ..	1 June	Road transport workers employed in the building industry.	Increase of 2s. a week. Rates after change: carmen—one horse, 71s. 6d., two horse, 75s. 6d.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 71s. 6d.; motor drivers, 69s. 6d. to 88s. 6d., according to tonnage; tractor (steam and I.C.) and steam wagon drivers, 87s. 6d.; mates and statutory attendants, 18 years and over, 74s. 6d.; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers, 6d. a day more.
	Various districts in Scotland.§	1 June	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts, 1s. 11d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A2, 1s. 10d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. 9d., 1s. 4d.; B1, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.¶
	Various towns in Scotland.¶	1 June	Plasterers .. .. .	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Various towns in Scotland.**	1 June	Painters .. .. .	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 11d.; B, 1s. 10d.; C, 1s. 9d.
	Certain towns in Northern Ireland.††	1 June	Building trade operatives .. ..	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change at Belfast: plumbers, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hodsmen, scaffolders and steel erectors, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Great Britain§	1st full pay week in June.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: London Area Super Grade, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Class 1 districts, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1A, 1s. 5d.; 2, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2A, 1s. 4d.; 3, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3A, 1s. 3d.; 4, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 4A, 1s. 2d.; 5, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Great Britain ..	1 June	Asphalt makers .. .. .	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for London include: spreaders, 2s. 1d.; potmen, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	London and district ..	1 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: crane drivers 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; charge-hands on machines, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; night gangs, 1s. 8d.
	Scotland (except Angus and Dundee).	16 June	Horse carters employed by general contractors.	Increase of 4s. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for youths, 16 to 17 years, and of 2s. 6d. for youths, 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 66s.; two-horse carters, 72s.; youths, 16 years, 23s. 6d.; 17 years, 28s. 6d.; 18 years, 34s. 6d.; 19 years, 39s. 6d.; and 20 years, 49s. 6d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 June	Skip and basket makers .. ..	Increase of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Distributive Trades	Great Britain..	2 and 16 June††	General distributive and transport workers employed by co-operative retail societies:— Men, youths and boys .. ..	War advances 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.
			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.

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

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

‡ A tool allowance of 2d. a day is paid to all carpenters and joiners.

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

¶ In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour above Grade A rate.

¶ The principal towns include Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling, Strathaven, and Wishaw.

\*\* The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A.—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Troon, and Vale of Leven. Grade B.—Cupar, Galashiels, Girvan, Hawick, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Peebles, Peterhead, Selkirk, and St. Andrews. Grade C.—Elgin, Forfar, Forbes, Inverness, Nairn, and Wick.

†† Including Belfast, Bangor, Holywood, Londonderry, Lurgan, Lisburn, Larne, Ballymena, Aldergrove, and Portadown.

‡‡ The change operated from 2nd June in Scotland and from 16th June in England and Wales.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Distributive Trades— <i>contd.</i>	City of London and the Metropolitan Police District ..	Pay day in week commencing 2 June.	Workpeople employed in the retail distributive trade by members of the London Employers' Association, Limited.	Increase of 3s. a week for those 22 years and over, and of 2s. for those under 22. Minimum weekly rates after change: assistants and clerks—males, 21s. at 16 years increasing to 69s. at 25; females, 18s. at 16 years increasing to 45s. at 24; packers—males 21s. at 16 years increasing to 62s. at 23; females, 17s. at 16 years increasing to 41s. at 23; porters—males, 21s. at 16 years increasing to 56s. at 23; females, 17s. at 16 years increasing to 38s. at 23.
	London .. ..	Pay day in week commencing 16 June.	Workpeople employed in the whole-sale provision trade.	Further war bonus granted of 4s. a week to adults, of 2s. to juveniles and of 6d. a day to casuals. Weekly rates after change, including war bonus: warehousemen and stove loaders, 77s.; topmen, bale humpers, cutters, rollers and boners and scalesmen, 82s.; cold storesmen, 89s. 6d.; cooler storesmen, 79s. 6d.; juveniles, 27s. 3d. at under 16 years increasing to 62s. 3d. at 20 and under 21; casual men, 16s. 6d. a day.
	Scotland .. ..	2nd pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery distributive trade.	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (8s. to 9s.) for men, 20 years and over, by 9d. (6s. to 6s. 9d.) for women, 20 years and over, and by 6d. (4s. to 4s. 6d.) for workpeople under 20.†
	Scotland .. ..	25 June	Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade:— Foremen and forewomen .. ..	Increase of 3s. a week (72s. to 75s.) in the general minimum time rate.‡
			Other workers .. ..	Increase of 3s. a week in the general minimum time rates for those 21 years and over, and of 2s. for those under 21.‡
Corn Trade	Great Britain.. ..	16 Dec., 1940.§	Drivers of "C" licence vehicles.	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week.§
Undertaking	Liverpool .. ..	1 June	Workpeople employed by undertakers.	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: coachmen, stablemen, harness cleaners, washers and motormen, 70s.; coffin makers and polishers, 73s. 6d.
Entertainments	London .. ..	1st pay-day in June.	Workpeople employed in film studios.	Bonus increased* by 8d. a week (14s. 4d. to 15s. for those paid weekly and 15s. 4d. to 16s. for those paid hourly, for workpeople 21 years and over, and by 4d. (7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. for those paid weekly, and 7s. 8d. to 8s. for those paid hourly) for workpeople under 21.
Rubber Reclamation.	Great Britain .. ..	30 June	Workpeople employed in the rubber reclamation trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for men, of ½d. or ¾d. for youths and boys, of ¾d. for women, 21 years and over, and of ¾d. or 1d. for girls. Minimum time rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 1s. 3d.; women, 21 years and over, 9d.‡

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

† This increase affected mainly employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Federation of Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Associations.

‡ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ This increase took effect under Industrial Court Award, No. 1811, dated 30th June, 1941, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

## 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 June†, was 255, as compared with 279‡ in the previous month, and with 210‡ in June, 1940.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	FACTORIES— <i>continued.</i>
Under Coal Mines Acts:—	Paper, Printing, etc. .. 2
Underground .. .. 89	Rubber .. .. 2
Surface .. .. 5	Gas Works .. .. 3
Metalliferous Mines .. ..	Electrical Stations .. .. 3
Quarries .. .. 4	Other Industries .. .. 1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 98	
FACTORIES.	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. 4	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. 8
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2	Building Operations .. 33
Metal Extracting and Refining .. ..	Works of Engineering Construction .. .. 4
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. 16	Warehouses .. .. 3
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. 12	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 134
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 9	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Shipbuilding .. .. 17	Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..
Other Metal Trades .. 2	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. 1
Cotton .. .. 4	Firemen .. ..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.. 1	Guards (Passenger).. ..
Other Textile Manufacture .. ..	Labourers.. .. 3
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. 1	Mechanics.. .. 3
Tanning, Currying, etc... 5	Permanent Way Men .. 13
Food and Drink .. .. 5	Porters .. .. 3
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. 5	Shunters .. .. 2
	Other Grades .. .. 1
	Contractors' Servants ..
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23
	Total (excluding Seamen) 255

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

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1941, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 31st May, 1941, and the 4 weeks ended 29th June, 1940.

‡ Revised figure.

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I.—Cases— <i>continued.</i>
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)
Among Operatives engaged in:	Pitch .. .. 2
Smelting of Metals .. ..	Tar .. .. 1
Plumbing and Soldering ..	Oil .. .. 5
Shipbreaking .. ..	TOTAL .. .. 8
Printing .. ..	
Other Contact with Molten Lead .. ..	CHROME ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead Works .. ..	Manufacture of Bichromates .. ..
Pottery .. ..	Dyeing and Finishing .. ..
Vitreous Enamelling .. ..	Chrome Tanning .. .. 2
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. 2	Chromium Plating .. .. 3
Paint and Colour Works ..	Other Industries .. .. 2
Coach and Car Painting 1	TOTAL .. .. 7
Shipbuilding .. ..	Total, Cases .. .. 46
Paint used in Other Industries.. ..	
Other Industries.. ..	II.—Deaths.
Painting of Buildings.. ..	POISONING.
TOTAL .. .. 3	Toxic Jaundice ... .. 2
OTHER POISONING.	ANTHRAX.
Aniline .. .. 20	"Other" Industries ... 1
Toxic Jaundice .. .. 6	
TOTAL .. .. 26	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
ANTHRAX.	Oil ... .. 1
Wool .. ..	Total, Deaths ... .. 4
Handling of Horsehair ..	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. ..	
Other Industries .. .. 2	
TOTAL .. .. 2	

\* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st July, 1941.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ...	67%	99%
Change since 31st May, 1941 :—		
Index points ...	—3	—1
Per cent. ...	—2*	—½*

## FOOD.

THERE were considerable reductions at the end of June in the retail prices of eggs and of some of the principal kinds of fish, as a result of Orders issued by the Minister of Food (references to which are made on page 137). On the other hand, the average price of potatoes at 1st July was slightly above that of a month earlier, the higher prices of new potatoes rather more than counterbalancing reductions in the prices of old potatoes, and there were seasonal increases in the price of milk in many towns.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st July, 1941, compared with	
	1st July, 1941.	31st May, 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.	31st May, 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 2½	—	11
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	—	12
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	—	36
Fish .. ..	—	—	—	—20	56
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	3	29
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 7	1 7	1 4½	—	15
Salt .. ..	1 1	1 1	1 3½	—	24
Cheese§ .. ..	—	—	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	—12	26
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 9½	0 9½	0 6½	3	50

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	31st May, 1941.	1st July, 1941.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—			
Ribs .. ..	44	59	59
Thin Flank .. ..	15	45	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs .. ..	32	77	77
Thin Flank .. ..	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. ..	48	67	66
Breast .. ..	14	23	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs .. ..	51	74	74
Breast .. ..	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† .. ..	35	84	83
Fish .. ..	116	323	237
Flour .. ..	26	25	25
Bread .. ..	42	46	46
Tea .. ..	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93½	93½
Milk .. ..	92	140	147
Butter—			
Fresh .. ..	13	30	30
Salt .. ..	7	33	33
Cheese§ .. ..	16	50	50
Margarine .. ..	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	58	127	100
Potatoes .. ..	33	94	99
All above articles (Weighted Average) .. ..	38	70	67

\* A fall of 3 points on a total of 170 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. Similarly, a fall of 1 point on a total of 200 for "all items" is equivalent to 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 31st May and 1st July, 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.

¶ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st July, 2½d. was for eggs in category I and 2½d. for eggs in category II (see article on Food Control on page 137). The figures for previous dates are averages of the varying prices charged at those dates, as shown in the returns received by the Department.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st July was nearly 2 per cent. lower than at 31st May, and about 21 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 1st July showed no appreciable change as compared with 31st May, being about 1 per cent. above the level at 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards *clothing*, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st July the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 31st May, and about 80 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during June was about 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, between 1 and 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery and for cotton materials and hosiery, and under 1 per cent. 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 1st July the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 275 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group there were general increases in the prices of coal early in June, and the average level of coal prices at 1st July was between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 31st May, about 21 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 135 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The prices of gas at 1st July were about the same as at 31st 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 1st July was about 1 per cent. higher than at 31st May, about 25 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 128 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items*\* included in these statistics, changes in prices during June were relatively slight. In the group as a whole, the average level at 1st July was about the same as at 31st 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 1st July, 1941, is approximately **99 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 100 per cent. at 31st May, 1941, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 44 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 28 per cent. Of these 44 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and approximately 5½ points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

## SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

Average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, 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	99	—	—	—	—	—

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.

\* Soap, soda, domestic, ironmongery, brushes and pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 82, as compared with 113 in the previous month and 30 in June, 1940. In these 82 new disputes about 21,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,400 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 94, involving about 28,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at 89,000 working days.

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

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 ..	3	28	31	14,500	30,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	31	38	11,000	49,000
Other .. ..	2	23	25	2,700	10,000
Total, June, 1941 ..	12	82	94	28,200	89,000
Total, May, 1941 ..	11	113	124	31,700	74,000
Total, June, 1940 ..	5	30	35	7,300	14,000

*Causes.*—Of the 82 disputes beginning in June, 23, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 33, directly involving 13,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 13, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of par-

ticular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 65 disputes, directly involving 14,700 workpeople. Of these disputes, 12, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 41, directly involving 9,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 23 other disputes, directly involving 7,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1941 AND 1940.†

Industry Group.	January to June, 1941.			January to June, 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 ..	256	89,900†	213,000	179	124,500†	331,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	1,000	4	200	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	21	1,600	4,000	15	1,200	4,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	124	57,400	311,000	64	16,900	67,000
Other Metal ..	63	19,100	106,000	49	6,400	25,000
Textile ..	14	700	2,000	36	7,800	73,000
Clothing ..	12	2,800	10,000	15	4,500	14,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	8	600	1,000	9	4,700	12,000
Building, etc. ..	30	5,200	13,000	41	14,200	59,000
Transport ..	29	4,400	16,000	27	5,100	13,000
Other ..	26	4,000	14,000	34	10,400	41,000
Total ..	587	185,800†	691,000	473	195,900†	640,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workpeople—Ayrshire (certain collieries).	1,800	..	2 June	7 June	Protest against the terms under which an attendance bonus of 1s. per shift was payable.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Monmouthshire (one colliery).	1,466	..	7 June	11 June	Employers' refusal to make up wages of certain colliers who had been unable to earn the minimum wage owing to alleged abnormal working conditions.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople — Yorkshire (two collieries).	2,584	..	23 June	24 June	Objection to firm's proposal to change make-up day from Tuesday to Monday.	Work resumed, question to be referred to arbitration.
STEEL MANUFACTURE :— Ladlmen, melters, millmen and other workpeople — Lanarkshire (one firm).	30	2,000	1 June§	4 June§	For an increase in wages.	Work resumed, claim to be dealt with under recognised procedure.
Bricklayers' labourers and bricklayers employed at a steel works —Glasgow (one firm).	340	95	14 June	21 June	Against dismissal of 35 labourers for refusal to work with bricklayers who had worked overtime at works in which other workpeople had imposed an embargo on overtime.	Work resumed, dismissed employees subsequently reinstated.
ENGINEERING :— Workpeople employed in engineering—Glasgow (one firm).	935	..	6 and 7 June	11 June	For revision in system of tonnage bonus payment following change to lighter class of work; workpeople claiming that bonus should be paid on every ton of production, instead of, as hitherto, on output in excess of a certain limit.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Workpeople employed in engineering—Lancashire (one firm).	2,500	..	16 June	21 June	Workpeople's refusal to revert to two 12-hour shifts after a period during which they worked two 8-hour shifts a day.	Work resumed on basis of two 8-hour shifts a day.
Workpeople employed in aircraft construction—Hertfordshire (one firm).	361	..	20 June	25 June	Against dismissal of two shop stewards, workpeople alleging victimisation.	Work resumed unconditionally.
WIRE, ETC., MANUFACTURE :— Workpeople employed in wire and wire rope manufacture—Midlothian (one firm).	1,600	75	6 June	7 June	Dissatisfaction with the rumoured result of wages negotiations between employers and the trade union representing the workers.	Workers accepted the terms which were under discussion prior to the stoppage.
ROAD TRANSPORT :— Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses—Airdrie, Bathgate and Edinburgh districts (one firm).	634	..	21 June	27 June	Refusal of employers to negotiate with a second trade union, of which a considerable proportion of the workpeople were members.	Work resumed by majority of strikers.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 58,000 in 1941, and 91,000 in 1940. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 150,000 in 1941, and 162,000 in 1940.

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

§ Work ceased at 10 p.m. on 31st May; there was a partial resumption on 5th June and work was fully resumed at 10 p.m. on 7th June.

|| The stoppage began at 11 p.m. on 5th June.



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## ÉIRE.

THE number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 62,877 at 31st May, 1941, to 56,061 at 28th June. 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, 1941, to 28th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 29th June, 1940, when three Orders, similar in character, but of more restricted scope, were in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 59,428.

## UNITED STATES.

Information supplied by the Social Security Board shows that the number of applications for employment registered at Public Employment Offices, at the end of March, 1941, was 5,166,391, as compared with 5,101,417 (revised figure) at the end of February, 1941, and 5,025,183 at the end of March, 1940. These figures include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

## CANADA.

At the end of March, 1941, 6.6 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 281,000) of trade unions, making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1941, and 10.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1940.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Census and Statistics Office from selected undertakings employing approximately 799,000 workpeople in March, 1941, show that employment increased during that month, according to information appearing in the official *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for May, 1941. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment for March, 1941, was 187.0, as compared with 185.0 for February, 1941, and 178.4 for March, 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.

## ÉIRE.

In mid-May, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.9 per cent. above the figure for mid-February, 1941, and 27.2 per cent. above that for mid-August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.5 and 24.7, respectively.

## PORTUGAL.

At 15th February, 1941, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light was 0.6 per cent. above the figure for 15th January, 1941, and 13.0 per cent. above that for 15th August, 1939.

## SWITZERLAND.

At the end of March, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. above that for February, 1941, and of 19.3 per cent. above the figure for the end of August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.7 and 22.9, respectively.

## UNITED STATES.

At the middle of April, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure was one per cent. higher than at the middle of March, 1941, and 3.7 per cent. higher than at the middle of June, 1939. For food alone, the official index for the middle of April, 1941, showed a rise of 2.2 per cent., as compared with that for the middle of the previous month, and of 7.6 per cent. over the level of August, 1939.

## CANADA.

At the beginning of May, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.7 per cent. above the figure at the beginning of April, 1941, and 8.5 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the beginning of May, 1941, was 0.4 per cent. below the figure at the beginning of April, 1941, and 10.4 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939.

## INDIA.

In April, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City showed an increase of 1.7 per cent., as compared with the figure for March, 1941, and of 15.2 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 3.0 and 23.2, respectively.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official cost-of-living index figure for April, 1941, was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for March, 1941, and 8.0 per cent. over the level of August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 2.2 and 11.0, respectively.

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

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

**SLAUGHTERMEN AND OTHERS : TAUNTON ABATTOIRS.**—A claim was made by the Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain in respect of wages and working conditions on behalf of the employees of Mr. A. J. Baker, Government slaughtering contractor, and of the Taunton Butchers' Slaughtering Company. The Court awarded certain rates of wages, a working week of 48 hours and overtime payment at time-and-a-half.—*Award No. 1806*; dated 4th June, 1941.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY : WORTHING CORPORATION.**—The Trade Unions' Side of the District Joint Industrial Council No. 11 (South Coast Area) for the Electricity Supply Industry claimed that the employees engaged in the Electricity Department should be paid war bonus as agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. The Court were advised that a settlement had been reached between the parties.—*Award No. 1807*; dated 5th June, 1941.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY : WORTHING CORPORATION.**—The Electrical Power Engineers' Association claimed that the Schedule of salaries and conditions of employment of the National Joint Board of Employers and Members of Staff (Electricity Supply Industry) shall be made operative as from 1st January, 1940, to the members of the technical staff. The Court decided that the Schedule of salaries and conditions of employment in question are the "recognised terms and conditions" of employment in the industry.—*Award No. 1808*; dated 13th June, 1941.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, ETC. : PORT GLASGOW TOWN COUNCIL.**—The National Association of Local Government Officers claimed the basic scales of salary and cost-of-living increase as recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Administrative, etc., Staffs). The Court awarded in favour of the claim.—*Award No. 1809*; dated 13th June, 1941.

**PACKING CASE MAKERS : ROYAL AIR FORCE MAINTENANCE UNIT.**—The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments claimed that the rates of wages and conditions of service should be those provided for in the London Agreement of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin) Box Makers, Sawyers, and Millworkers. The Court decided against the claim, but awarded a rate of wages of 79s. 6d. for a 48-hour week, and concurred in the agreement between the parties as to the rates of pay for overtime and for work on statutory holidays, etc.—*Award No. 1810*; dated 18th June, 1941.

**DRIVERS OF "C" LICENCE VEHICLES : CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS.**—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed an increase of 3s. 6d. a week in the wages of drivers of "C" Licence vehicles in the employment of members of the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants Ltd. The Court awarded in favour of the claim.—*Award No. 1811*; dated 30th June, 1941.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS  
OF ARBITRATION.

**PATTERNMAKERS : CARDIFF.**—Sir Harold Morris was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter of a claim by the United Patternmakers' Association against the Cardiff and District Founders' Association for a differential rate of pay for patternmakers in the Cardiff district. In his Award dated 3rd June, Sir Harold Morris granted a differential rate of pay of 3s. per week, the differential to include a current tool allowance of 1s. per week.

**IRON AND STEEL TRADE : NEWPORT.**—A dispute regarding the wages paid by Cordes (Dow Works) Limited, Newport, to their pieceworkers and labourers, was reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (No. 5 Division), and not having been otherwise disposed of, the parties agreed to the dispute being referred for settlement to a Single Arbitrator. Sir Charles Doughty, K.C., was appointed under the powers conferred on the Minister by the Order and by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator. The Arbitrator was able to assist the parties to reach a settlement of the dispute and the terms of settlement were incorporated in his Award issued on 5th June, 1941.

**NEWSPAPER PRINTING : LONDON.**—Mr. V. R. Aronson was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, as to whether the management of the *Daily Mirror* were justified in varying the arrangements for carrying newspapers owing to the decrease in the number of pages. In an Award dated 10th June, Mr. Aronson held that the management were justified in making the variation concerned.

**ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY : MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—Mr. J. F. Rees was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference between the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, and Electrical Workers and the Northern Aluminium Company Limited, regarding the dismissal of one of the members of the Union. Mr. Rees issued his Award on the matter on 17th June, 1941.



## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.\*

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF A LANCASHIRE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

*Parties* : Messrs. William Blythe and Company Limited and Employees of the Company.

*Claim* : (Made on behalf of the employees by the Chemical Workers' Union). For increased rates of wages and the reinstatement of two employees who had been dismissed.

*Award* : The Tribunal found against the claim for increases in wage rates and overtime rates, and they awarded accordingly. The claim for reinstatement was withdrawn during the course of the hearing.

*Award No.* 92; dated 12th June, 1941.

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF A COMPANY ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN METAL ARTICLES.

*Parties* : Trent Guns and Cartridges Limited and Employees of the Company.

*Claim* : (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers). For the wages and conditions of employment which apply to women and youths in the engineering industry with an adjustment of piece-work prices to enable operatives to earn at least 25 per cent. on their basic rate, and an agreed plus rate for operatives on processes allied to the chemical industry.

*Award* : The Tribunal had regard, in particular, to the similarity which appears to subsist between work carried out by the Company and work which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain). The Tribunal awarded, subject to the condition that nothing in the award should operate to reduce existing rates of wages, that the Company should pay to all workers in respect of whom the claim was made rates of wages which are not less than the minimum rates of wages for the time being applicable under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, in the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade, and set out in the current Notices of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain), whether or not such workers are employed on work which comes within the scope of such Trade Board.

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

*Award No.* 93; dated 17th June, 1941.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS

#### WAGES OF MENTAL HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES.

*Parties* : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Committee of Management, Belfast Mental Hospital, Purdysburn.

*Claim of Trade Union* : For an increase of 10s. per week on present rates of remuneration.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded increases on current rates of wages of 5s. 6d. per week for non-resident employees and 2s. per week for resident employees. Craftsmen and farm workers were not to be included in the award.

*Date of Operation* : As from 1st June, 1941.

*Award No.* 49; dated 6th June, 1941.

#### WAGES IN THE SHIRT MAKING INDUSTRY, LONDONDERRY.

*Parties* : The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and Messrs. Neely and Wilkinson Ltd., Londonderry.

*Claim of Trade Union* : For the restoration of the bonus of 3d. per hour withdrawn by the firms in November, 1940, when new piece rates were introduced.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded that the claim of the Union be granted, either party being at liberty to raise the question of the revision of existing piece rates.

*Date of Operation* : With retrospective effect to 1st May, 1941.

*Award No.* 50; dated 20th June, 1941.

#### WAGES OF LIMESTONE QUARRY AND COAL QUAY WORKERS.

*Parties* : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Eglinton Limestone Co., Glenarm.

*Claims of Trade Union* : (i) The working week to be one of 48 hours; (ii) all time workers to be paid a minimum rate of one shilling and a penny per hour. All ordinary week-day overtime to be paid for at time and one half, Sundays and recognised holidays double time, each day to stand for itself; (iii) all men engaged on quarrying work to be paid two shillings per ton for material produced. Overtime to be paid for at

\* A summary of a case, referred under Article 2 of the Order and decided under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, is printed among awards by Single Arbitrators and *Ad Hoc* Boards of Arbitration.

tonnage rate and one half. All tools and the fettling of same, also powder, explosives, caps and fuses to be provided by the firm at their own expense; (iv) men discharging coal to be paid one shilling and sixpence per ton per squad. Overtime to be paid for at tonnage rate and one half; (v) men loading whitening, dust, chips, gravel and superfine to be paid one shilling per ton. Overtime to be paid for at tonnage rate and one half; (vi) waiting time: Men called out to load or discharge a boat to be paid the ordinary plain time workers' rate for all time they have to wait on the arrival of the boat; (vii) pressmen to be paid 10s. per 40 presses.

*Award* : The Tribunal awarded that the normal stopping time each Saturday should be 12 o'clock noon. Time Workers to be granted an increase of 3s. per week on the current rate of wages and Piece Workers to receive a *pro rata* increase on tonnage rates.

*Date of Operation* : The award to have effect with the first payment of wages following the date thereof.

*Award No.* 51; dated 23rd June, 1941.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT, AND ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACTS.

### A.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued as 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:—

#### SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal F. (26), dated 6th June, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

#### FUR TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal Z. (36), dated 9th June, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

#### SACK AND BAG TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal S.B. (18), dated 19th June, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

#### BOOT AND FLOOR POLISH TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal B.P. (14), dated 27th June, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

#### ROAD HAULAGE CENTRAL WAGES BOARD.

Proposal R.H. (7), dated 17th June, 1941, to amend the statutory remuneration of road haulage workers, and to fix remuneration and give a Direction for holidays with pay to certain classes of workers for whom rates of remuneration have not hitherto been fixed.

#### READYMADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.19), dated 16th June, 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:—

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

Order BK. (9), dated 16th June, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 25th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

#### MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Order M.D.S. (33), dated 18th June, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 25th June, 1941 as the date from which such rates became effective.

#### RUBBER RECLAMATION TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order RR. (10), dated 23rd June, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 30th June, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

#### CORSET TRADE BOARD.

Order K. (20), dated 26th June, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 4th July, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

#### RUBBER MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order R.U. (10), dated 26th June, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 4th July, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

#### BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Order N.I.B.S. (37), dated 24th June, 1941, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates of male and female workers, and specifying 30th June, 1941, as the date from which these rates became effective.



## NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT.

### PREVENTION OF EVASION.

**The National Service (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1941,\* dated June 11, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 and 3 Geo. 6. c. 81).**

The Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

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

(3) The National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939 and 1940,† are hereby revoked but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under those Regulations or anything done or to be done thereunder.

2. In these Regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“called up” means called up under the Military Training Act, 1939, the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, or the National Service Act, 1941; and “called out” means called out for service under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act, 1939, or called into service under the enactments (including any proclamation, Order in Council, regulation, warrant or other instrument) mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 1 of that Act; and for the purpose of this definition the expression “called into service” means called into actual service, ordered to join the Royal Navy, ordered to serve in the Royal Marine forces, called to army service, called out on permanent service, embodied, called out on service or called out for service.

3.—(1) An employer shall not terminate the employment of any employee employed by him:—

(a) by reason of any duties or liabilities which the employee is or may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his having been called up or called out; or

(b) by reason of any duties or liabilities which the employee may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his liability to be called up or called out; or

(c) in order to evade the provisions of section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939.

(2) An employer who fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

4. Where an employer is found guilty of a breach of these Regulations the Court may order him to pay to the person whose employment has been terminated a sum not exceeding an amount equal to twelve weeks' remuneration at the rate at which his remuneration was last payable to him by the employer.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 11th day of June, 1941.

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

### ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACTS.

**The National Service (Adjustment of Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941,‡ dated June 11, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 and 3 Geo. 6. c. 81).**

Whereas the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as “the Minister”) made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Adjustment of Contracts) Regulations, 1939§ (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Regulations”), and those Regulations have been amended and it is desirable further to amend the said Regulations;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Adjustment of Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof and these Regulations, the principal Regulations and the National Service (Armed Forces) (Adjustment of Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939,|| may be cited together as the National Service (Adjustment of Contracts) Regulations, 1939 to 1941.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 871. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1939, page 379, and September, 1940, page 258.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941. No. 878. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, page 403.

|| See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, page 404.

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

2. Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations (as amended) shall have effect as if—

(a) for the words “called from his civil employment for service connected with the present emergency” there were substituted the words “called up or called out”; and

(b) for the words “that service” wherever those words occur there were substituted the words “the service of the employee as a person called up or called out.”

3. Regulation 3 of the principal Regulations (as amended) shall have effect as if in paragraph (b) thereof for the words “connected with the present emergency” there were substituted the words “of any person as a person called up or called out.”

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 11th day of June, 1941.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

**The National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941,\* dated June 11, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1941.**

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1939† (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Regulations”), and those Regulations have been amended and it is desirable further to amend those Regulations;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1941, the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939,‡ and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof and these Regulations and the National Service (Armed Forces) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1939 and 1940, may be cited together as the National Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1939 to 1941.

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

2.—(1) An application for the grant or renewal of a postponement certificate shall be in writing in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto and accordingly paragraph (1) of Regulation 14 of the principal Regulations shall have effect as if, for the reference in that paragraph to the form set out in Part VIII of the Schedule to those Regulations there were substituted a reference to the form set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(2) Paragraph (3) of Regulation 14 of the principal Regulations shall have effect as if, at the commencement thereof, there were inserted the words “Save where the Minister, in special circumstances otherwise allows.”

3.—An application to the Minister under Section 7 of the National Service Act, 1941, by a registered conscientious objector or by a person registered in the Register of Conscientious Objectors as a person liable under the principal Act to be called up for service but to be employed only in non-combatant duties shall be in writing in the form set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 11th day of June, 1941.

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

### FIRST AND SECOND SCHEDULES.

[THE First Schedule reproduces the form of application which must be completed for the purposes of the grant or renewal of a postponement certificate. It provides that an applicant must give particulars of his full name, home address and date of birth and specify the grounds on which the application is made and the period of the desired postponement or renewal of postponement. Provision is also made on the form for a statement confirming the particulars given by the applicant to be furnished by another person, if the applicant so desires. If the application is for the renewal of a certificate and is made later than fourteen days before the expiry of the certificate, the applicant must state the special circumstances in which earlier application was not made. Attention is drawn to the liability of applicants for penalties for the making of false statements.

The Second Schedule reproduces the form to be used for the purpose of applications under Section 7 of the National Service Act, 1941, to which reference is made in Article 3 of the Regulations above.]

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 841. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1939, pages 378-9; April, 1940, page 125, and August, 1940, page 238.

‡ See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 330.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decisions are of general interest:—

**Case No. 947/41. (11.6.41).**

SECTION 35 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: RECKONING OF PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, SUB-SECTION (5), OCCUPATION IN ADDITION TO USUAL EMPLOYMENT: CLAIMANT, A SIDE PIECER AT A MILL, RECEIVED A PAYMENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS FROM HIS EMPLOYER FOR EACH TURN OF FIRE-WATCHING DUTIES UNDER THE FIRE PREVENTION (BUSINESS PREMISES) ORDER, 1941, OUTSIDE HIS WORKING HOURS: HELD THAT THE PAYMENT WAS GRATUITOUS: THE SERVICES RENDERED BY CLAIMANT WERE IN DISCHARGE OF A PUBLIC DUTY, AND NOT TO THE OCCUPIER OF THE MILL.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is allowed in respect of 28th February, 1941.

"The claimant, whose usual employment is that of a side piecer at a mill, undertook the duty of a fire-watcher at the mill from 6.30 p.m. on 27th February, 1941, to 7.45 a.m. on 28th February, 1941, and again from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on the latter day. He was paid therefor by the occupier of the mill the sum of five shillings. Being unemployed on 28th February, he made a claim for benefit in respect of that day, and it was disallowed by the Insurance Officer on the ground that he was following an additional occupation from which he derived remuneration in excess of three shillings and fourpence. The claimant appealed to the Court of Referees who (by a majority, the Chairman dissenting) reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer. The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees, and in his appeal he states, 'This appeal is raised formally in order to obtain the guidance of the Umpire.'

"The claimant's duties were performed under the Fire Prevention (Business Premises) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941, No. 69), the mill in question being prescribed business premises within Article 1 of the Order.

"By Article 2 of the Order, there is cast upon the occupier of such premises the duty of making 'proper and adequate arrangements for the purpose of securing that fires occurring at the premises as the result of hostile attack will be immediately detected and combated.' 'All such arrangements shall in particular secure (a) that an adequate number of persons for the purpose of discharging fire prevention duties are at all times present at the premises; (b) that there shall be allotted to those persons specified fire prevention duties.'

"The occupier of the premises is required to notify in writing to the appropriate authority the arrangements which he has made. The authority may approve the arrangements with or without modifications, or disapprove them. It is the duty of the occupier to carry out the arrangements as approved by the appropriate authority.

"Article 3 of the Order imposes obligations on persons working at such premises as aforesaid. It is (subject to exceptions which do not apply in this case) 'the duty of all male persons working at the premises to take turns of duty at the premises and perform such fire prevention duties as may be allotted to them in accordance with arrangements made for the premises.' The periods of duty under the Order, which are performed outside the fire-watcher's working hours, shall not in the aggregate exceed forty-eight hours in each month, and the duties, as far as possible, are to be shared equally by the persons liable under the Order to perform them. 'No person shall be entitled to any remuneration for the performance of the said duties outside his working hours.'

"By Article 5 of the Order, if the occupier of the premises fails to make, or is unable to make, arrangements under the Order of which the appropriate authority approves, the said authority may make the arrangements for fire prevention duties.

"By Regulation 92 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 927), a person neglecting to perform the duties allotted to him under the first mentioned order is liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

"In the circumstances in which the claimant was engaged in the duties of a fire-watcher under the aforesaid Order two questions arise. They are (1) was the claimant, whilst performing these duties 'following any occupation'?, and (2), if he was, did he derive therefrom 'any remuneration or profit'?

"I propose to consider in the first place the second of those two questions because if the answer thereto is in the negative no question of disallowance of benefit arises.

"The answer to this question depends upon whether, having regard to the provisions of the Order the aforesaid sum of five shillings which the claimant received was remuneration for services rendered to the occupier of the premises, by whom he was employed as a side piecer, or whether it was nothing more than a gratuitous payment.

"The claimant owed no duty to the occupier of the mill in respect of fire-watching. The services which he rendered in connection therewith were not rendered to the occupier. They were services which the claimant had to render in discharge of a public duty imposed upon him by the Order. That the purpose for which the Order was made was for the protection of the public may be gathered from Regulation 27 (as amended) and 27A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The latter of these two Regulations gave the Secretary of State power to make the Order, and in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation 27 reference is made to 'preventing the spread of fire.'

"In these circumstances, and having regard to the disqualification by the Order to any remuneration for fire-watching outside the watcher's ordinary working hours, the aforesaid sum of five shillings received by the claimant may be said to have been a sum of money paid gratuitously. This being so, whether or not the claimant was 'following any occupation' when engaged on the duties of a fire-watcher, he was not disqualified thereby to receive benefit as he did not derive 'any remuneration or profit' therefrom.

"For these reasons I do not allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer.

"This decision is applicable solely to the case of a fire-watcher performing his duties under the Fire Prevention (Business Premises) Order, 1941, and performing them 'outside his working hours'."

**Case No. 958/41 (4.7.41).**

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: SECOND STATUTORY CONDITION FOR RECEIPT OF BENEFIT: CLAIMANT EMPLOYED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES UNIFORMITY AGREEMENT, 1940: DURING PAY-WEEK CLAIMANT WORKED 42½ HOURS BUT PERFORMED NO WORK ON LAST TWO DAYS OWING TO WEATHER CONDITIONS: EARNINGS EXCEEDED GUARANTEED MINIMUM OF 30 HOURS AT ORDINARY PLAIN TIME RATES: CLAIM IN RESPECT OF LAST TWO DAYS DISALLOWED: WAGES RECEIVED WERE A PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF EACH AND ALL OF THE DAYS OF THE PAY WEEK.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed in respect of 18th and 19th February, 1941.

"The claimant was employed under the terms of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries Uniformity Agreement, 1940. Paragraph 5 of the Working Rules prescribed in the agreement reads as follows:—

*'Guarantee against Broken Time.*

- In respect of any pay-week in which a man works on the job and has kept himself available for work on the job each day up to 2 p.m. (12 noon on Saturday) or such earlier time as the Contractor's representative may determine, the man shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than the equivalent of 30 hours at ordinary plain time rates.....
- Should a man not be available for work on the job during a portion of a pay-week, then the guaranteed minimum shall be proportionately reduced.
- Following the first pay-week in which a man does not work on the job the man shall not be entitled to receive any payment, it being the duty of the man to register for unemployment benefit.
- The above provisions (a), (b) and (c) must be deemed to make no alteration in the basis of engagement of labour; and hourly contracts of service will continue on the same basis as hitherto.'

"The pay-week of the claimant's employer ended on Wednesday.

"In the pay-week which ended on Wednesday, 19th February, 1941, the claimant had worked for 42½ hours and thereby he had earned £3 1s. 5d., which, needless to say, was substantially above 'the equivalent of 30 hours at ordinary plain time rates.' He had performed no work on the two last days of the pay-week owing to weather conditions, and in respect of those two days he made claims for benefit.

"On the claims for benefit the Insurance Officer disallowed benefit and his decision was upheld by the Court of Referees. The claimant's association has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

"The decisions of the Insurance Officer and of the Court of Referees are probably based upon a passage in Decision 2631/27,\* which reads as follows:—

'Under the scheme of working in operation at the port, applicant has a guaranteed minimum wage of £3 for each week in any portion of which he works. In the week in question he worked on the first four days, earning more than the minimum, and did not work on the Friday and Saturday. The effect of the guaranteed wage is that in any week in which he does work he is secured at least £3. This is a payment made

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

\* U.I. 440, Vol. vi, page 172 (Pamphlet No. 9/1927).



in respect of each and all of the days of the week and becomes payable as soon as he works any portion of the week; and in my opinion that minimum payment, or anything earned above it, is payment for the whole week, so as to include the Friday and Saturday of the week in question.

"Each case has to be determined according to the terms of its relevant contract and the circumstances to which they are to be applied (*see*, for example, Decision 5500/29, reported on page 198 of the 1929 volume of Umpire's Decisions, and Decision 5500/29 (revised) reported on page 1 of the 1930 volume of Umpire's Decisions, also Decisions 1/33 and 1/33 (revised), reported respectively on pages 1 and 65 of the 1933 volume of Umpire's Decisions."

"There is a well-established principle which is stated in these words in Decision 1/33:—'Where a guaranteed minimum wage is paid in respect of any week in which work is done it has always been held that the recipient of that wage is not unemployed during that week on the ground that the wage "is a payment made in respect of each and all of the days of the week and is a payment for the whole week".'

"Whether that principle is applicable to the present case depends upon the terms of the Uniformity Agreement under which the claimant is employed and remunerated.

"Paragraph (a) of Rule 5 of the Working Rules relates to a 'pay-week in which a man works on the job.' 'In respect of such a pay-week the man is guaranteed payment of not less than the equivalent of 30 hours at ordinary plain time rates. To be entitled to that guaranteed payment he is required to keep himself available for work on the job for a specified period on 'each day' of the week.

"By the terms of the agreement under which he is employed the claimant is guaranteed a minimum wage 'in respect of any pay-week in which he works on the job.' The guaranteed wage is a payment for work done during that week to whatever extent, and for the workman keeping himself available for a specified time on the job on 'each day' of the pay-week. The claimant, therefore, in each pay-week in which he has done any work on the job receives 'a payment made in respect of each and all the days of the week' which 'is a payment for the whole week.' It is none the less so if in any week the claimant is enabled to increase his guaranteed payment by working for more than 30 hours at ordinary plain time rates.

"In these circumstances the present case falls within the principle stated in Decision 1/33, and it is indistinguishable from Case 2631/27.

"For these reasons I do not allow the appeal of the claimant's association.

"In the pay-week following that which ended on 19th February, 1941, the claimant was not working on any day in the week and he received 'the equivalent of 30 hours at ordinary plain time rates.' He was disallowed benefit in respect of all the days of that week by the Insurance Officer and, on appeal, by the Court of Referees. His association has not appealed against those decisions."

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No.	Title and Price.
605.	Health Register for use in pursuance of Special Regulations in certain classes of Works, July, 1938. Reprinted 1941, revised price 6d. (7d.).
972.	Kiers Regulations, July, 1938. Reprinted 1941, revised price 2d. (3d.).
1893.	Anthrax Symptoms (with illustrations) and Precautions. September, 1930. Reprinted 1941, revised price 4d. (5d.).

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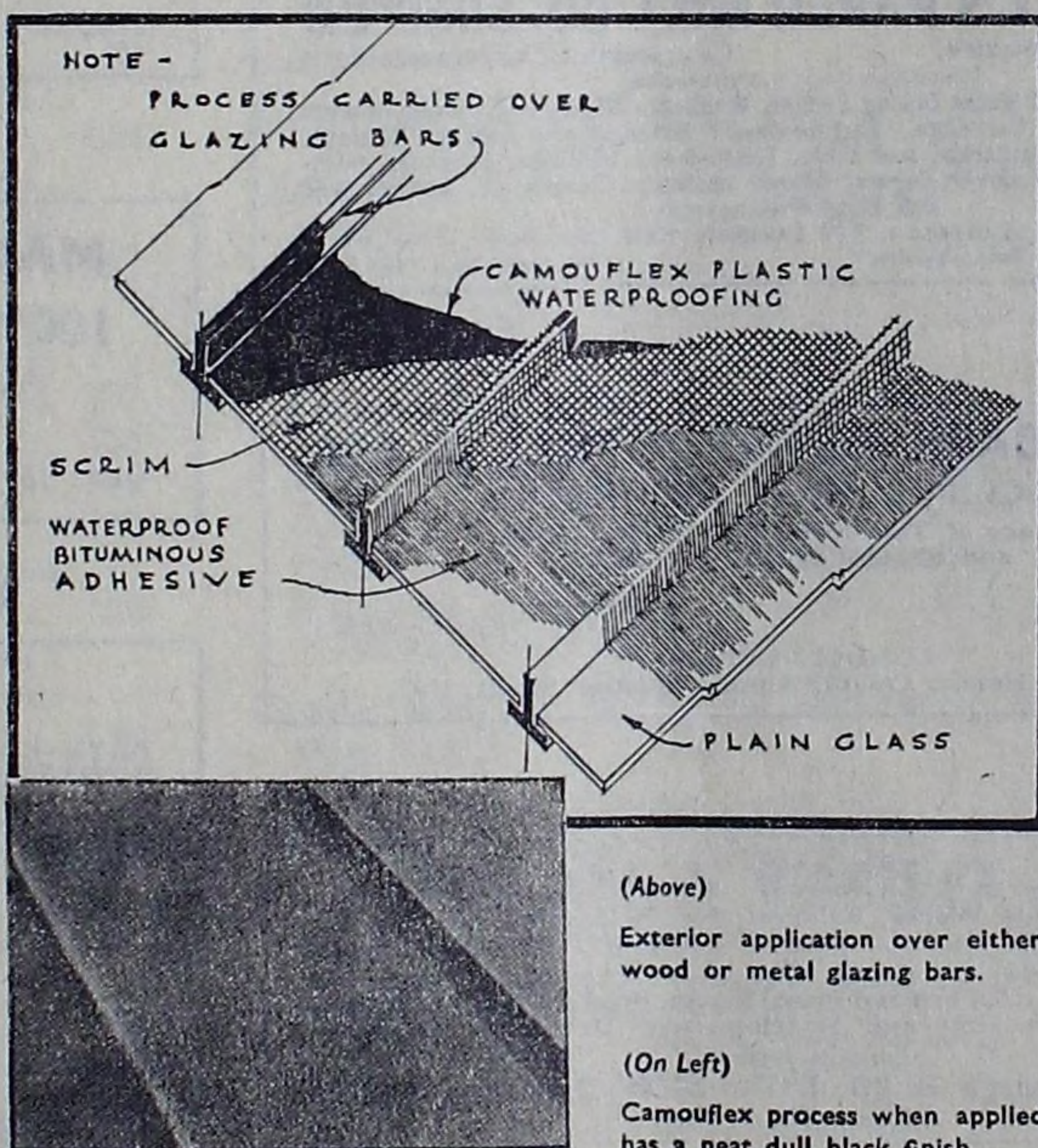
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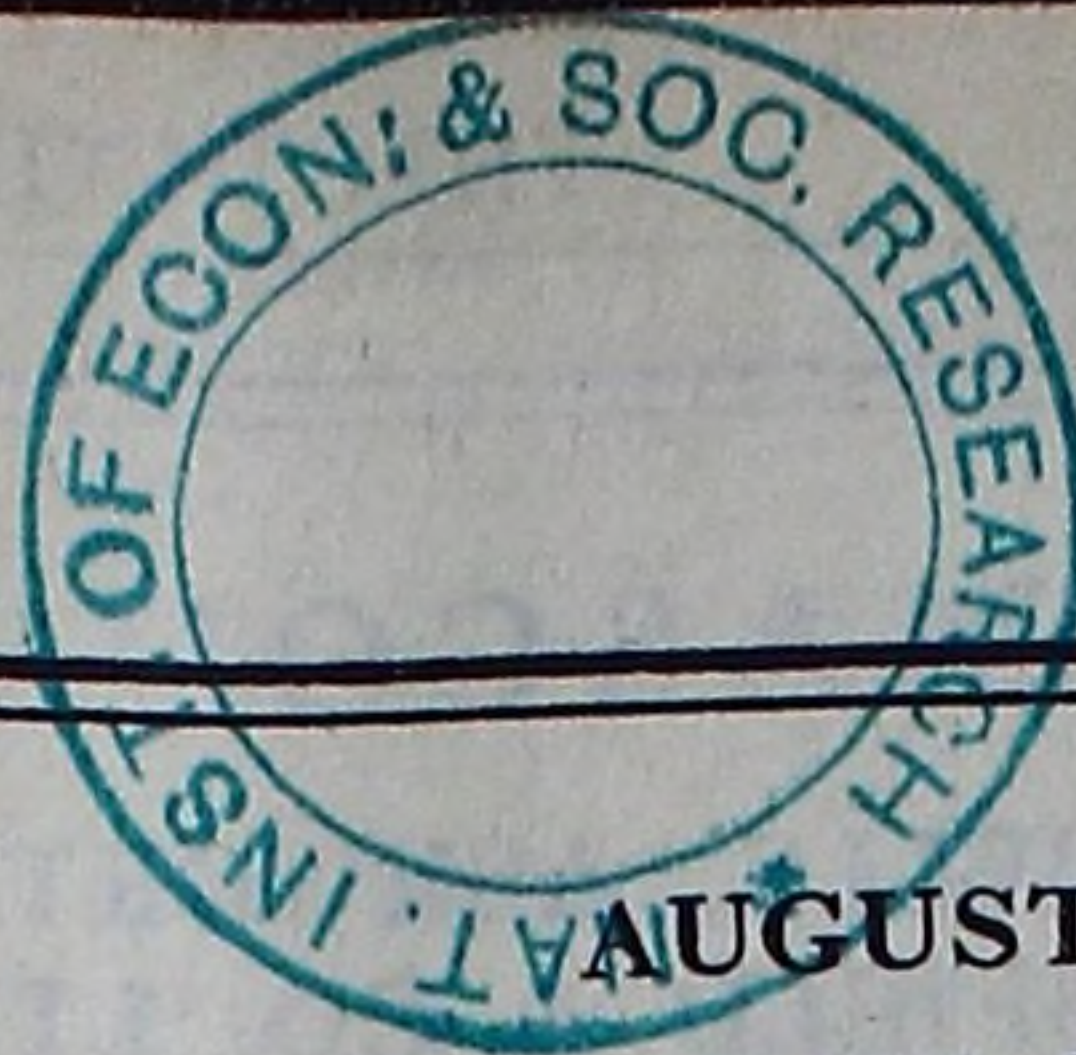
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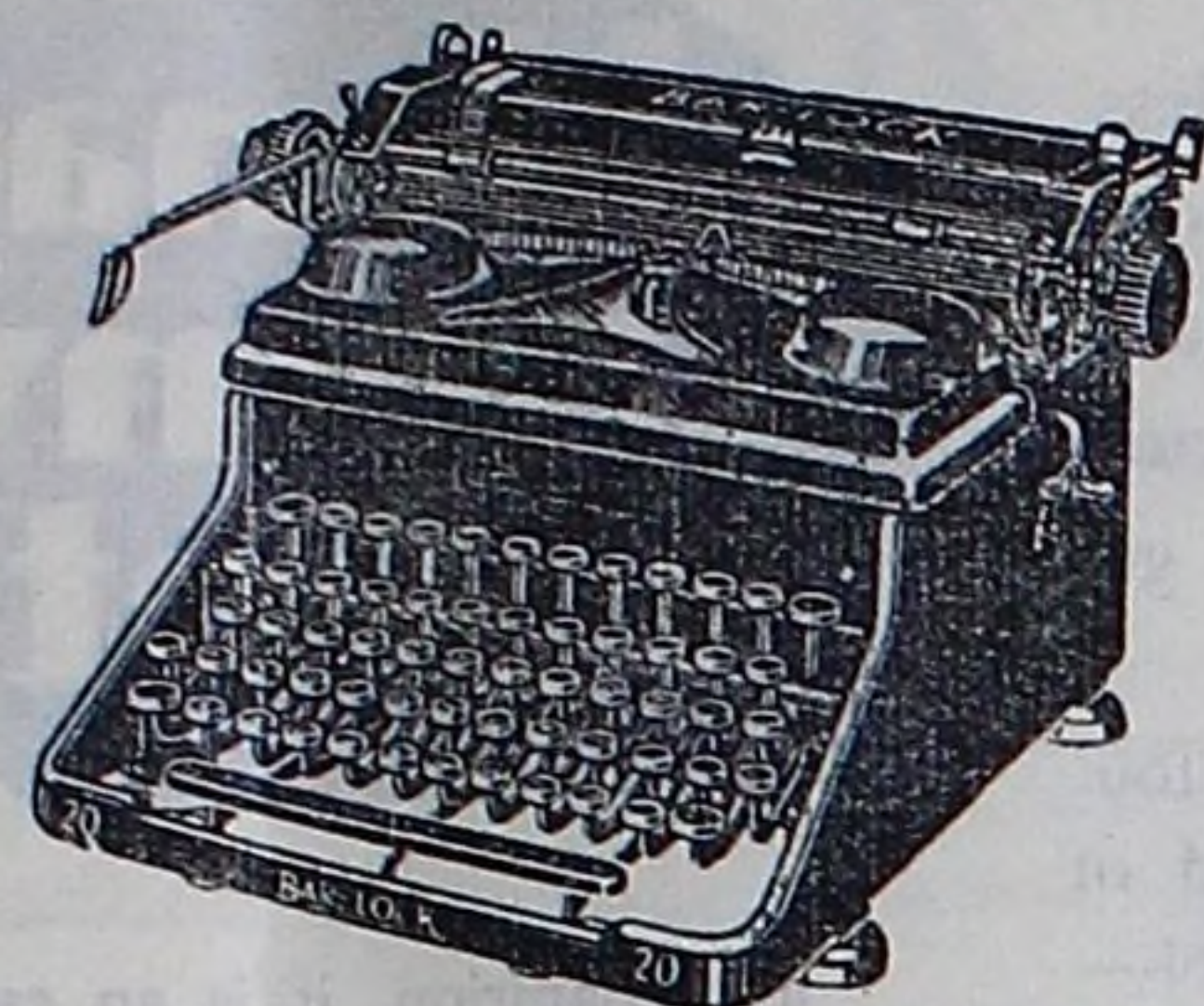


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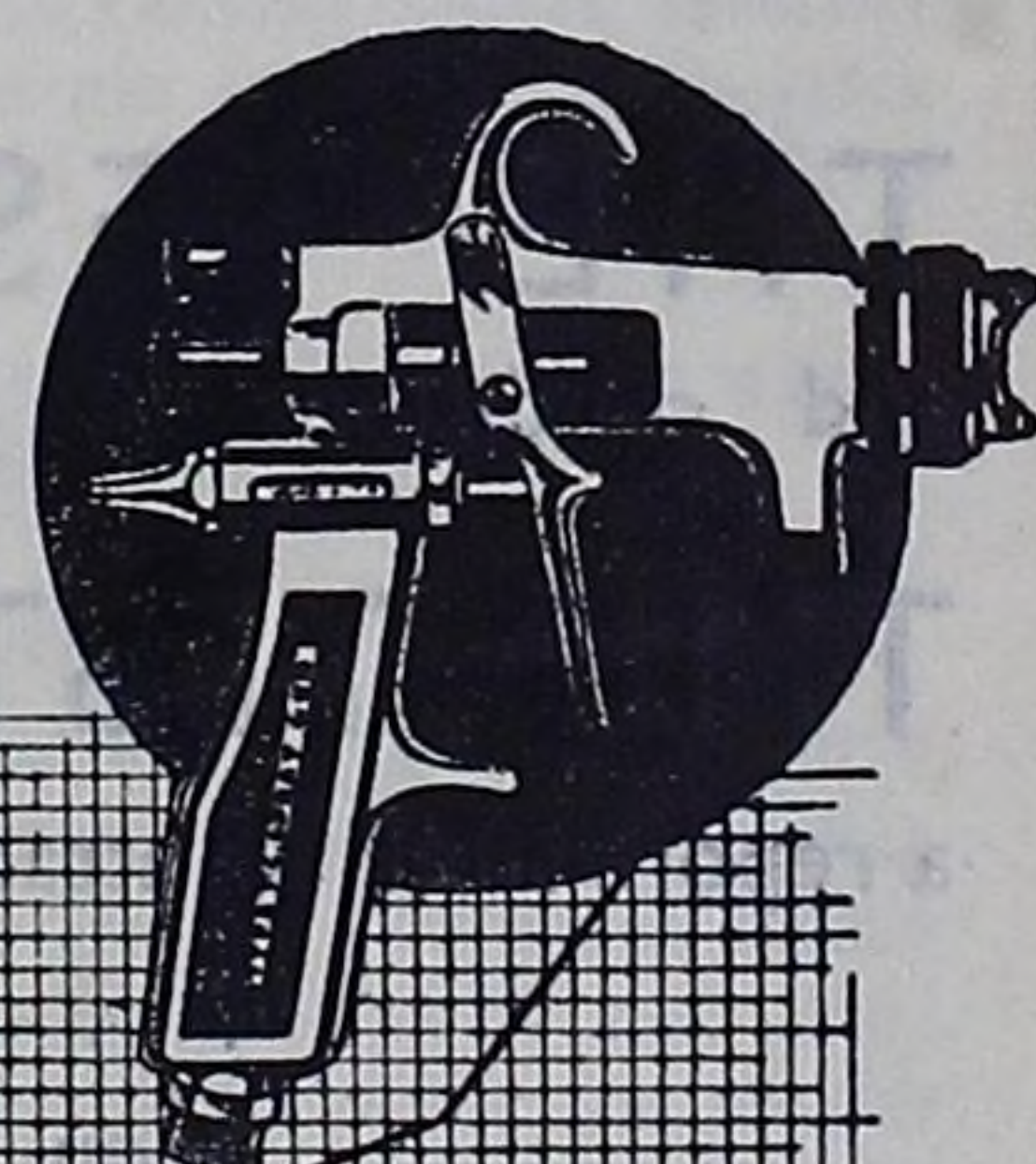
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Parliamentary Secretary to the

Ministry of Supply.



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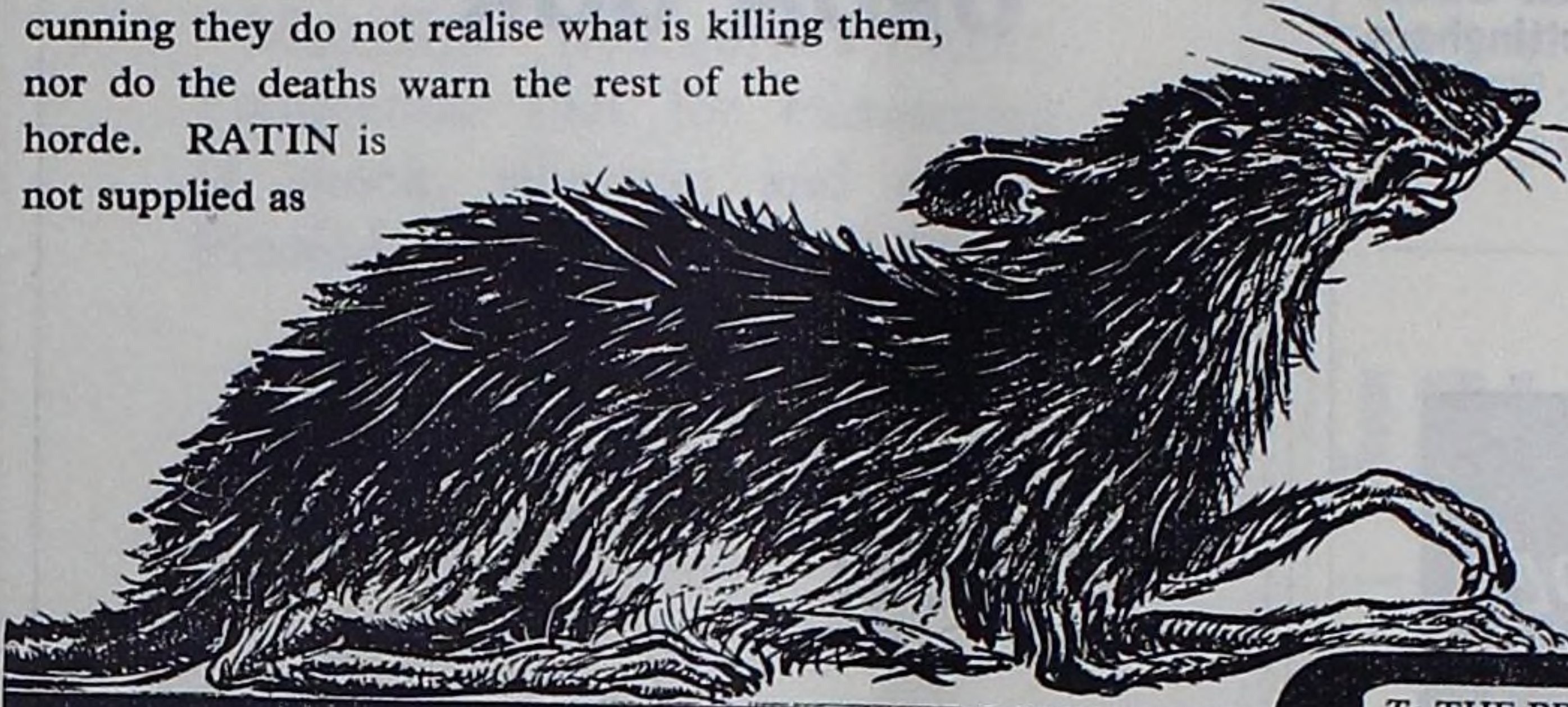
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Just as the Nazis are dealt with, so must the nation fight the rats wherever they are to be found—they must be hunted down and utterly destroyed. No longer may they be allowed viciously to destroy the vital resources of the country to the tune of £40,000,000 annually.

Such primitive methods as quick-acting poisons and traps are useless in this vital fight. Rats know all about poisons and traps ; and one untimely death among the colony makes the rest immediately suspicious—to go their way and continue their robbery and destruction. Moreover, everywhere these filthy and loathsome pests go, they leave behind them a trail of dreadful diseases.

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