

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. L.—No. 7.]

JULY, 1942.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living and Trade Disputes in June	133
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—	
Wages in the Coal Mining Industry : First Report of Board of Investigation	134
Reservation of Building and Civil Engineering Occupations : Raising of Age of Reservation	134
Registration for Employment Order, 1941 : Further Registrations of Men and Women	134
Mobilisation of Woman-Power: Planning for Part-Time Work	134
Post-War Entry of Juveniles into Employment : Memorandum by the London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment	134
Hours of Women and Young Persons : Further Extension of General Emergency Order for Cotton Spinning or Doubling	135
Joint Industrial Councils : Establishment of New Council; Ophthalmic Optical Industry	135
Food Control	135
Control and Utilisation of Man-Power in the United States : Establishment of a War Man-Power Commission	135
Control of Prices and Wages in the United States	135
Wages in New Zealand : Award of the Court of Arbitration	135
Employment in June :—	
General Summary	136
Unemployment Chart	136
Composition of Unemployment Statistics	137
Unemployment Fund	137

	PAGE
Unemployment Allowances	137
Fatal Industrial Accidents	137
Industrial Diseases	137
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in June	138
Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living	141
Trade Disputes in June	142
Retail Prices Overseas	143
Legal Cases Affecting Labour	143
Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 :—	
Industrial Court Awards	143
Single Arbitrators and <i>ad hoc</i> Boards of Arbitration	143
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awards	143
Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1942 :—	
National Arbitration Tribunal Awards	143
National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards	143
Trade Boards Acts :—	
Notices of Proposal	144
Confirming Orders	144
Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act	144
Factory Acts : Factory Forms	144
Factory Forms	144
Hours in Cotton Spinning, etc.	144
Statutory Rules and Orders	144

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 15th June, 1942, (exclusive of men numbering 24,870 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 62,766, showing a decrease of 3,005 as compared with the corresponding total for 11th May. 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 1,861; this was a decrease of 738 as compared with 11th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 3,002, showing an increase of 51 as compared with 11th May.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 15th June, 1942, were 36,474 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,374, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,809 temporarily stopped, and 258 unemployed casual workers. Of the 36,474 wholly unemployed, 1,445 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 11th May, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 6,718, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 1,381, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 23.

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 during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £460,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,000,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £50 in those of about 3,300 workpeople.

In the coal mining industry, flat-rate increases were granted of 2s. 6d. a shift for underground workers aged 18 years and over and for surface workers aged 21 years and over, with smaller amounts for workers below those ages. In addition, some of the lower paid workers received further increases as a result of the adoption of general minimum rates of 83s. a week for adult underground workers and 78s. a week for adult surface workers. Other industries and services in which wage rates were increased included the iron and steel industry, retail bespoke tailoring, shirt making, aerated waters manufacture, tobacco, etc., manufacture, and water supply in certain districts.

Further particulars with regard to changes in rates of wages in June are given on pages 138 to 140.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the official cost-of-living index figure was 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 99 per cent. at 1st June. For food alone, the index figure at 1st July was 60 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st June.

Further particulars with regard to retail prices at 1st July are given on page 141.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 135. In addition, 21 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 156 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 90,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June was about 356,000 working days.

WAGES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

FIRST REPORT OF BOARD OF INVESTIGATION.

THE Board of Investigation, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Greene, O.B.E., appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service and the President of the Board of Trade to enquire into wages and wage-fixing machinery in the coal mining industry,* presented their first Report on 18th June. The Report dealt with the claim of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain for a uniform national minimum wage of 85s. a week for all workers in the industry aged 18 years and over, and for an increase of 4s. a shift for workers, 18 years and over, and of 2s. a shift for boys, and with the counter-argument of the Mining Association of Great Britain that any increase in wages should take the shape partly of a bonus on attendance and partly of a bonus on output. The principal recommendations contained in the Report are summarised below.

Increase in Wages.—The Report recommended a flat-rate addition of 2s. 6d. a shift to the wages of underground workers aged 18 years and over and surface workers aged 21 years and over. In the case of younger workers, additions were recommended ranging from 1s. 3d. a shift at 14 years to 2s. 3d. at 17 years for underground workers, and from 9d. a shift at 14 years to 2s. 3d. at 20 years for surface workers. These additions were to be unconditional, the Board being unable to accept the proposal of the Mining Association that any increase granted should take the form partly of an attendance bonus and partly of an output bonus.

It was the intention of the Board that this recommendation should provide a stable increase over existing wages and that its effect should not be liable to diminution by any future fall in the percentage additions to basis rates under the periodical district ascertainties of proceeds. In order to prevent any such diminution, the Board suggested, in an Appendix to the Report, that the percentage addition to basis rates should not be reduced below that at present ruling, which in some districts is the minimum permissible under the district agreement, and in others the addition determined by the last ascertainment of proceeds prior to 1st June.

Minimum Wage.—The Report recommended the adoption of an overriding minimum wage of 83s. a week for all adult underground workers and of 78s. a week for all adult surface workers, inclusive of the value of allowances, and that for conversion to shift rates these weekly wages should be divided by the number of shifts constituting for the workman a full normal week; where it is the normal practice to work five and six shifts in alternate weeks, the divisor to be 5½.

Payment for Increased Output.—The Board also recommended that a further addition to wages should be made, in accordance with a sliding scale, for increases in output beyond a standard figure, to be fixed for each pit, on the basis of a scheme set out in an Appendix to the Report.

The recommendations as to the flat-rate additions and the minimum wage have been accepted by the Government and by the parties, and they are to operate retrospectively from 1st June, 1942. The Government have also accepted in principle the recommendation as to remuneration for increased output, and have asked the Board to settle the details of its operations after consultation with the two sides of the industry and the Government Departments concerned and in the light of any considerations which may emerge as to the bearing of these proposals on the Government's plans for the re-organisation of the industry, as explained in the White Paper of 3rd June, 1942.* The cost of the proposals, other than the remuneration for increased output, is estimated at approximately £23,500,000 a year.

The Board are continuing their sittings on the second part of the enquiry entrusted to them, namely, the examination of the existing machinery for determining wages in the industry.

RESERVATION OF BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS.

RAISING OF AGE OF RESERVATION.

In accordance with proposals discussed some time ago with the building and civil engineering contracting industries, the age of reservation for men in occupations in those industries has been raised to 41. However, on account of urgent demands for constructional work, it is not proposed, in general, to call up for the Forces until further notice men whose age of reservation is thus raised, if they are engaged in approved employment on such work or are transferred to such employment.

The occupations for which the age of reservation has been raised are those which are covered by the Special Scheme for building and civil engineering, as indicated in the Schedule of Reserved Occupations (Revision December, 1941).

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1941.

FURTHER REGISTRATIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

UNDER a further programme, recently announced, for the registration of men and women under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941,* women, whether married or single, in the 1900 age class and men in the 1894 age class were required to register on 11th and 25th July, respectively, unless, in either case, they belonged to any of the classes of persons excepted under the Order.

Further registrations of men and women subject to the Order are to take place as follows:—Men in the age classes 1893 and 1892 are to register on 22nd August and 19th September, respectively, and women in the age classes, 1899, 1898 and 1897 are to register on 8th August, 5th September and 3rd October, respectively.

The men will be interviewed and considered for transfer to war work in the same way as those in age classes over the age-limit for military service who have already registered under the Order. No change has been made in the age classes of men to be called up for military service.

Women in the age classes mentioned above will also be interviewed and considered for transfer to vital war work. The majority of these women will be married; but it is anticipated that many will be able to undertake local and part-time work in their home areas, thereby releasing younger women for the Services and for war industry; others will themselves be free to undertake war work away from home. Women in these age classes will be dealt with in the same way as women in the younger age classes, due regard being paid as before to domestic responsibilities.

MOBILISATION OF WOMAN-POWER.

PLANNING FOR PART-TIME WORK.

THE Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued a leaflet† dealing with the planning of part-time work for women, so as to enable those with domestic responsibilities to be brought more fully into the war effort. After pointing out that organisation and a good deal of extra trouble are necessary for starting part-time work on any considerable scale, the leaflet indicates how both employers and workers may facilitate the establishment of effective arrangements for part-time working, discusses real and imaginary difficulties and how they can be met, explains the advantages of schemes of part-time work, reviews the fields in which the part-time services of women may be and are being most effectively employed, and gives general indications of the arrangements according to which wages and hours of work are most usually regulated in the case of part-time shifts on factory work and other classes of work. Information is also given in the leaflet on the facilities for the recruitment of part-time workers which are provided by the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, at any of which copies of the leaflet and such further information as may be desired may be obtained free of charge.

POST-WAR ENTRY OF JUVENILES INTO EMPLOYMENT.

MEMORANDUM BY THE LONDON REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

THE London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, appointed by the Minister of Labour on 18th November, 1934, have presented to the Minister a "Memorandum on the Problems of Post-War Entry of Juveniles into Employment." In their Memorandum, prepared in June, 1942, the Council consider the problem of juvenile employment under its two essential aspects, viz., the educational aspect and the industrial aspect, and put forward suggestions and recommendations not only on these aspects of the problem, but also on a number of special considerations relating to medical examination, welfare, the length of the working day and the problem of transport, manual *versus* clerical occupations, transition from war to peace, the supply and distribution of juvenile labour, the location of industry, apprenticeship, mobility and changes in technique, and the time factor in relation to post-war developments in juvenile employment.

The Memorandum has been published with a prefatory statement declaring that the views of the Council quoted in the Memorandum are not necessarily those of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1941, pages 51 and 73.

† Leaflet P.L. 105/1942.—*Mobilisation of Woman-Power: Planning for Part-Time Work.*

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1942, page 122.

HOURS OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF GENERAL EMERGENCY ORDER FOR COTTON SPINNING OR DOUBLING.

AN Order was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 26th June, 1942, continuing in force until 29th August, 1942, the Order of 5th February, 1942, relating to the hours of employment of women and young persons in cotton spinning or doubling mills (*see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and June, 1942*).

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COUNCIL: OPHTHALMIC OPTICAL INDUSTRY.

A NEW Joint Industrial Council has recently been established for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry. This Council is representative, on the employers' side, of the Ophthalmic Industrial Group, and, on the employees' side, of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. The object of the Council is to secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and employees in the industry, including the consideration of remuneration and working conditions and the settlement of differences. The industry, for the purposes of the constitution of the Council, consists of the manufacture and/or assembling and/or distribution, other than retailing to the public, of spectacle frames and lenses (including those to prescription) and cases.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

PRICES of old potatoes were reduced, from 29th June, by an Order of the Minister of Food amending the Potatoes (1941 Crop) (Control) (No. 2) Order. The revised prices vary according to district and variety classification, the maximum retail prices of the highest-priced varieties being 6d., 6½d. or 7d. per 7 lb., according to district, in Great Britain and 4½d. per 7 lb. in Northern Ireland. Prices of new potatoes have been controlled since 7th May by the New Potatoes (1942 Crop) (Control and Prices) Order. Under this Order prices have been reduced as the season has advanced; on 1st July the maximum retail price of new potatoes was 3d. per lb. in Great Britain and 2½d. per lb. in Northern Ireland. The prices of potatoes sold for delivery in a number of specified districts in Scotland are not controlled.

The Meat (Maximum Retail Prices) Order was amended, from 29th June, by revision of the maximum retail prices for a few items and by alteration of the definition of "London and the Home Counties" (for which area a price-schedule is prescribed in the Principal Order).

Other Orders made by the Ministry of Food since those referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE relate to the retail prices of coffee essence, pickles and sauces, biscuits, imported canned marmalade, egg products, soya flour, processed cheese, rice, salmon, oat products, soft fruits, imported canned meat, cereal breakfast foods, carrots, sweetening tablets, cherries, and soft drinks.

FOOD RATIONING.

The ordinary domestic ration of cheese was increased, from 1st June, to 4 oz. instead of 3 oz. per head per week. Fruit curd, imitation honey and imported honey became part of the preserve ration from 11th May.

CONTROL AND UTILISATION OF MAN-POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAR MAN-POWER COMMISSION.

By an Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt on 18th April, 1942, provision was made for the establishment in the United States of America of a War Man-Power Commission, whose chairman, in consultation with the other members of the Commission, is generally responsible for formulating plans and programmes and establishing basic national policies designed to assure the most effective mobilisation and maximum utilisation of the Nation's man-power (including woman-power) in the prosecution of the war. In carrying out the prescribed policies and programmes, the Chairman is empowered to issue directions to all the various Government agencies having functions relating to the training and supply of man-power, and in some cases the Commission is to take over existing agencies or certain of their functions relating to man-power; in particular, the Board

is to assume the functions hitherto exercised by the Labour Division of the War Production Board with regard to the supply of labour.

The Order designated the Federal Security Administrator, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, as Chairman, and provided that the other members should consist of the Chairman of the War Production Board and representatives of the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labour, the Labour Production Division (formerly the Labour Division) of the War Production Board, the Selective Service System and the United States Civil Service Commission.

CONTROL OF PRICES AND WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A COMPREHENSIVE seven-point programme for stabilising the cost of living in the United States of America was communicated to Congress by President Roosevelt on 27th April, 1942. The programme takes the form of a declaration of the lines along which action to prevent increases in the cost of living must be taken, and, in brief, calls for (1) heavy taxation, thereby keeping personal and corporate profits at a low level; (2) the fixing of price ceilings; (3) the stabilisation of remuneration for work; (4) the stabilisation of prices received by growers for the products of their lands; (5) the encouragement of all citizens to buy war bonds, instead of articles which are not essential; (6) the rationing of commodities in short supply; and (7) the discouragement of credit and instalment buying.

Immediate legislation, the President declared, was required only for items (1) and (2) above, relating to taxation and price ceilings, respectively. As regards the fixing of price ceilings, the Office of the Price Administrator issued on 28th April, 1942, "The General Maximum Price Regulation" fixing ceilings on rents and prices; farm products, the prices of which are subject to special regulation, and certain other items are, however, excluded from the Regulation. In general, the ceilings for the individual sellers were fixed by the Order at the highest price charged by the seller during March, 1942, and these ceilings became effective for wholesalers' and manufacturers' prices on May 11th, for retailers' prices on May 18th and for the prices of services to ultimate consumers on July 1st.

As regards the third item, relating to the stabilisation of remuneration for work, the President declared that legislation was not required under existing circumstances; he believed that stabilising the cost of living would mean that wages, in general, could and should be kept at existing scales. Organised labour had voluntarily given up its right to strike during the war. Therefore, all stabilisation or adjustment of wages would be settled by the War Labour Board machinery, which had been accepted by industry and labour for the settlement of all disputes.

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

AWARD OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

By an Order of the Court of Arbitration provision was made for a general increase, as from 7th April, 1942, of 5 per cent. in wage rates under all awards and agreements in New Zealand. In the application of the Order to wages in excess of £5 for men, £2 10s. a week for women and £1 10s. a week for young persons, only that part of the wage which does not exceed these limits is to be taken into account.

The Order was made by the Court under powers conferred by the Rates of Wages Emergency Regulations, 1940, and is the second such Order, an earlier Order, providing for a general wage increase of 5 per cent., having been made with effect as from 12th August, 1940. Under the Regulations, General Orders amending wages may be made by the Court of Arbitration upon the application of any industrial union or association of employers and workers, and the latest Order is the outcome of the re-submission to the Court of an application by the New Zealand Engine Drivers' Industrial Union which was originally made and rejected in the latter part of 1941. In making General Orders amending wages, the Court is required to take into account (a) the economic and financial conditions affecting trade and industry in New Zealand; (b) the cost of living; (c) any rise or fall in the cost of living since a previous Order was made; (d) all other relevant considerations. In the case of the present Order, the Court justified their revised decision on the application on the grounds that conditions in trade and industry had been affected by Japan's entry into the war to a much lesser degree than the Court had originally anticipated, and that the retail price index had continued to rise and had "shown definite acceleration over the last few months."

The issue of the above Order was followed by an announcement by the Government that the rates of remuneration of workers on defence construction would be increased by 5 per cent. and that the lower-paid State employees would be granted an additional cost-of-living allowance.

So far as the general policy of the Government regarding wages and prices is concerned, this is directed towards the stabilisation of wages, salaries, rents and the prices of essential services and commodities. This policy was accepted by the Labour Party and the Federation of Labour, and has been implemented by the Government by the stabilisation of the prices of thirty-eight essential commodities at the prices ruling in September, 1941.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 15th June, 1942, (exclusive of men numbering 24,870 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 62,766, showing a decrease of 3,005 as compared with the corresponding total for 11th May. 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 1,861; this was a decrease of 738 as compared with 11th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 3,002, showing an increase of 51 since 11th May.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 15th June were 36,474 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,374, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,809 temporarily stopped, and 258 unemployed casual workers. Of the 36,474 wholly unemployed, 1,445 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 11th May, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 6,718, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 1,381, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 23.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 15th June was 71,793, as compared with 77,444 at 11th May, and 191,358 at 16th June, 1941.

The numbers registered as unemployed* at 15th June, 1942, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men	54,097	1,846	2,994
Boys	8,669	15	8
Women	28,758	1,715	255
Girls	7,716	94	3
Total	99,240	3,670	3,260
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
11th May, 1942	— 9,723	— 2,119	+ 28
16th June, 1941	—105,678	—44,063	—7,290
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men	59,910	2,234	3,866
Boys	9,324	33	8
Women	36,057	3,924	276
Girls	8,388	190	3
Total	113,679	6,381	4,153
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
11th May, 1942	— 10,586	— 2,053	— 68
16th June, 1941	—125,821	—45,038	—7,735

The numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers at 15th June in each administrative region are shown below:—

Region.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed.					
London and South-Eastern	14,297	1,882	7,847	1,534	25,560
Eastern	1,893	226	1,291	303	3,713
Southern	1,242	243	750	316	2,551
South-Western	1,864	269	1,364	214	3,711
Midlands	881	338	401	290	1,910
North-Midlands	1,124	191	580	174	2,069
North-Eastern	3,652	393	1,370	456	5,871
North-Western	6,887	1,212	3,124	671	11,894
Northern	3,816	1,252	2,495	1,507	9,070
Scotland	9,471	1,394	7,621	1,095	19,581
Wales	8,970	1,269	1,915	1,156	13,310
Great Britain	54,097	8,669	28,758	7,716	99,240
Northern Ireland	5,813	655	7,299	672	14,439
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	59,910	9,324	36,057	8,388	113,679
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern	703	—	341	5	1,049
Eastern	124	—	183	16	323
Southern	52	1	30	1	84
South-Western	395	—	69	—	464
Midlands	79	—	17	—	96
North-Midlands	211	—	149	2	362
North-Eastern	615	3	196	19	833
North-Western	670	3	217	5	895
Northern	686	8	258	17	969
Scotland	455	1	461	17	934
Wales	850	7	49	15	921
Great Britain	4,840	23	1,970	97	6,930
Northern Ireland	1,260	18	2,230	96	3,604
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,100	41	4,200	193	10,534

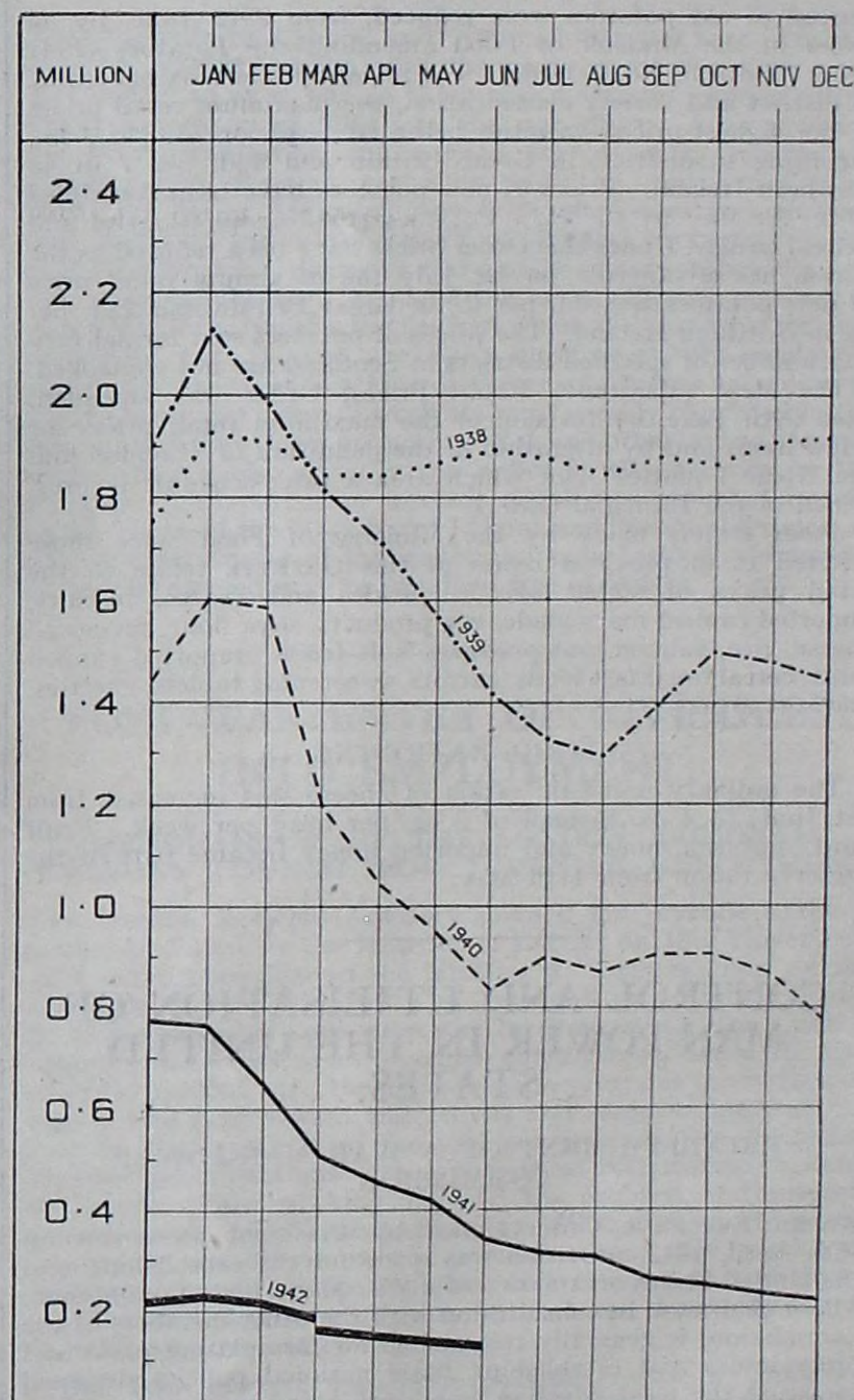
* The figures given are exclusive of men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

The following Table shows the numbers on the registers at one date in each month since June, 1941:—

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.						
1941						
16 June	110,428	11,134	102,181	19,913	243,656	278,238
14 July	102,010	11,652	88,852	17,063	219,577	252,002
11 August	98,737	17,390	82,208	21,436	219,771	247,294
15 September	87,638	12,410	78,854	17,692	196,594	220,597
13 October	85,598	11,436	72,789	16,027	185,850	210,645
17 November	86,173	9,162	64,093	12,556	171,984	194,810
8 December	84,235	8,108	62,058	10,823	165,224	189,020
1942						
12 January	87,943	12,272	56,101	14,546	170,862	195,558
16 February	89,443	10,485	50,728	11,519	162,175	184,370
16 March* (a)	84,326	9,084	45,863	10,055	149,328	169,569
(b)	58,353		44,154		121,646	141,887
13 April	55,365	14,178	34,509	12,996	117,048	133,475
11 May	55,060	10,711	32,902	10,290	108,963	124,265
15 June	54,097	8,669	28,758	7,716	99,240	113,679
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1941						
16 June	27,442	407	29,010	1,424	58,283	63,307
14 July	31,326	541	24,524	1,312	57,703	63,896
11 August	27,089	459	21,840	1,130	50,518	56,126
15 September	17,323	112	16,002	590	34,027	39,213
13 October	15,956	84	13,764	545	30,349	35,129
17 November	16,611	87	9,671	749	27,118	31,616
8 December	13,862	87	8,303	878	23,130	27,498
1942						
12 January	16,160	79	7,346	401	23,986	29,172
16 February	19,080	247	6,566	349	26,242	30,801
16 March	9,731	63	4,179	143	14,116	18,675
13 April	6,942	64	3,245	200	10,451	15,230
11 May	5,524	26	3,365	106	9,021	12,655
15 June	4,840	23	1,970	97	6,930	10,534

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



Note.—From March, 1942, persons who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment have been excluded from the statistics relating to the numbers unemployed. The effect of the change is shown by the two points, on the chart for that month.

* The figures on line (a) include, while those on line (b) exclude, men classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment. The figures given in the Table for dates prior to March include, while those for later dates exclude, persons in these categories.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 15TH JUNE, 1942.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Insured on Register:—					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances* { (a)	49,689	1,987	16,743	1,191	69,610
.. .. { (b)	20,145	—	727	—	20,872
2. Non-claimants* { (a)	4,345	4,931	6,111	3,882	19,269
.. .. { (b)	2,044	—	211	—	2,255
Others on Register:—					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances* { (a)	1,012	6	1,002	14	2,034
.. .. { (b)	1,425	—	270	—	1,695
4. Women aged 60-64, claiming Benefit† ..	—	—	149	—	149
5. Persons without applications* { (a)	3,891	1,768	6,723	2,726	15,108
.. .. { (b)	1,256	—	166	—	1,422
Total on Register* .. { (a)	58,937	8,692	30,728	7,813	106,170
.. .. { (b)	24,870	—	1,374	—	26,244
Insured Unemployed:—					
6. Number on Register* (items 1 and 2) { (a)	54,034	6,918	22,854	5,073	88,879
.. .. { (b)	22,189	—	938	—	23,127
7. Two months' file‡ ..	15,726	3,227	29,931	3,261	52,145
8. Special Schemes—Claim- ants to Benefit	142	3	102	3	250
Total* { (a)	69,902	10,148§	52,887	8,337||	141,274
.. .. { (b)	22,189	—	938	—	23,127

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1942.	Thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1942.	Thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1941.
(1) General Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	6,433,000	6,407,000	6,307,000
Employed persons	6,432,000	6,406,000	6,307,000
Exchequer	6,430,000	6,415,000	6,304,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	83,000	716,000	233,000
Total Income	19,378,000	19,944,000	19,151,000
Benefit	882,000	1,182,000	2,082,000
Cost of Administration	633,000	680,000	985,000
Miscellaneous Payments	77,000	71,000	87,000
Total Expenditure	1,592,000	1,933,000	3,154,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	49,000	172,000	119,000
Employed persons	48,000	171,000	118,000
Exchequer	48,000	172,000	118,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,000	48,000	21,000
Total Income	152,000	563,000	376,000
Benefit	19,000	129,000	42,000
Cost of Administration	19,000	64,000	44,000
Miscellaneous Payments	—	1,000	—
Total Expenditure	38,000	194,000	86,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1942, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £545,000, compared with £679,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1942, and £1,380,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1941.

Comparison of the figures for the March and June quarters, 1942, with those for the corresponding quarters of 1941 is affected by the operation of the Determination of Needs Act, 1941 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1941, page 76).

* The figures on line (a) exclude men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment; the figures on line (b) show the numbers of men and women in these categories.

† These are women who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts 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.

‡ The two months' file of lodged books consists of books of persons who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration for employment.

§ Including 4,231 boys aged 14 and 15.

|| Including 3,654 girls aged 14 and 15.

¶ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 35 of 1942 for the period ended 31st March, 1941).

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 252, as compared with 193‡ in the previous month and with 251§ in June, 1941. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:—	Paper, Printing, etc. .. 2
Underground 80	Rubber 3
Surface 7	Gas Works 3
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	Electrical Stations .. 3
Quarries 7	Other Industries 3
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES .. 95	
FACTORIES.	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass 6	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 9	Building Operations .. 28
Metal Extracting and Refining 8	Works of Engineering Construction 1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 17	Warehouses 5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 9	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 133
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture .. 5	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Shipbuilding 10	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1
Other Metal Trades .. 5	Engine Drivers, Motor- men 2
Cotton 1	Firemen 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.. ..	Guards (Passenger) .. 1
Other Textile Manu- facture 2	Labourers 1
Textile Printing, Bleach- ing and Dyeing 1	Mechanics 1
Tanning, Currying, etc... ..	Permanent Way Men .. 10
Food and Drink 3	Porters 3
General Woodwork and Furniture 6	Shunters 4
	Other Grades 4
	Contractors' Servants .. 1
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24
	Total (excluding Seamen) 252

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—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in:	Wool 2
Smelting of Metals	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2
Plumbing and Soldering ..	TOTAL 4
Shipbreaking	
Printing 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)
Other Contact with Molten Lead 1	Pitch 4
White and Red Lead Works 3	CHROME ULCERATION.
Pottery	Manufacture of Bichro- mates 1
Vitreous Enamelling	Dyeing and Finishing .. 1
Electric Accumulator Works 1	Chrome Tanning 1
Paint and Colour Works ..	Chromium Plating 5
Coach and Car Painting ..	Other Industries 7
Shipbuilding	TOTAL 39
Paint used in Other Industries	II. Deaths.
Other Industries	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Painting of Buildings	Tar 1
TOTAL 6	Oil 1
OTHER POISONING|| .. 18	TOTAL 2

* 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 27th June, 1942, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th May, 1942, and the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1941.

‡ Revised figure.

§ 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 or not included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

|| Aniline, 16; Toxic Jaundice, 1; Toxic Anaemia, 1.

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 £460,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,000,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £50 in those of 3,300 workpeople.

The principal industries and services in which wages were increased were coal mining, most sections of the iron and steel industry, retail bespoke tailoring, shirt making, aerated waters manufacture, tobacco, etc., manufacture, and water supply.

In the coal mining industry, increases in rates of wages were granted in all districts, of 2s. 6d. a shift for underground workers, 18 years and over, and for surface workers, 21 years and over, with smaller amounts for workers under these ages. In addition, in certain districts some of the lower-paid workers received increases as a result of the adoption of a general minimum wage of 83s. a week for adult underground workers and of 78s. a week for adult surface workers, inclusive of the value of allowances.

In the iron and steel industry (including pig iron manufacture, iron puddling and steel melting and rolling in most districts), the flat-rate additions to wages were increased, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, by 0.8d. a shift for men and 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys. For workers employed in retail bespoke tailoring, the percentage additions to the rates operating at September, 1939, were raised by 7½ per cent. in England and Wales and by 10 per cent. in Scotland. For men employed in shirt making, wages were increased by 1½d. an hour, women and male and female learners receiving an increase of 1d. an hour. In the aerated waters industry in England and Wales, minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were raised by 4s. a week for men and 3s. a week for women and by smaller amounts for younger workers. In

tobacco, etc., manufacture, Trade Board minimum time rates were raised by 4½d. a week for men and by 3d. a week for women and juveniles. Men employed in waterworks undertakings in certain districts of England received an increase of 3s. 6d. a week, payment of 2s. of which was made retrospectively as from the beginning of April.

Other industries in which wages were increased included iron mining in some districts, match manufacture, tinplate manufacture and perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture.

Of the estimated total increase of £460,000, the greater part was due to the flat-rate additions to wages granted in the coal mining industry. Of the remainder, about £3,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £400 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £3,000 was due to the operation of other cost-of-living sliding scales and of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £2,000 was due to arbitration; and £15,000 was the result of direct negotiation between the employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £50 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the cost of living.

The changes reported in the first six months of 1942, in the industries covered by the statistics, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,000,000 a week in the full-time wages of nearly 3,900,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £300 in those of 9,700 workpeople. In the corresponding six months of 1941 there was a net increase in these industries estimated at about £1,300,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,850,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour 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. (Decreases in Italics.)
Agriculture	Oxfordshire	14 June	Women and girls (other than casual workers).	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, of 20s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 49s. 3d. at 19 years and over.†
	Great Britain	1 June	Men, youths and boys directly or indirectly engaged in the work of winning, raising and handling coal and in operations connected therewith.	Flat-rate addition to wages granted, of 2s. 6d. a shift for underground workers, 18 years and over, and surface workers, 21 years and over; the additions for younger workers, ranging from 1s. 3d. a shift at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 3d. at 17 and under 18 years for underground workers, and from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 years for surface workers; minimum wage fixed, of 83s. a week for underground workers of not less than 21 years, and 78s. for male surface workers of not less than 21 years, inclusive of the value of allowances.‡
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.47 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 4.61 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Leicestershire			Decrease of 3.74 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 74.63 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Warwickshire ..			Increase of 0.81 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 83.52 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Cumberland	29 June	Iron ore miners	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 89 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Furness and district ..	27 June	Do.	War bonus decreased|| by ½d. a shift (2s. to 1s. 11½d. for those 18 years and over and 1s. to 11½d. for those under 18).
	Cleveland	1 June	Do.	War bonus decreased|| by 2d. a shift (2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.) for those 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 0½d. to 11½d.) for those under 18 years.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	7 June	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire ..	7 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased|| by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men, and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys.
	Northamptonshire (including Corby).	7 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	
	Banbury and district.	7 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	South and West Durham.	7 June	Limestone quarrymen	
	West Cumberland ..	29 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced|| by 1d. a shift (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d.) for those 18 years and over, the flat-rate addition for those under 18 remaining unchanged at 1s. a shift.
	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	1 June	Slag and tar macadam workers ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced|| by 0.1d. an hour (3.3d. to 3.2d.) for men, and by 0.05d. (1.65d. to 1.6d.) for youths and boys.
	Aberdeen and Kemnay	3, 4 or 5 June.	Granite quarrymen	War bonus increased by ½d. an hour (3½d. to 4½d.).
Glass Manufacture	Stourbridge and Tutbury.	1 June.	Flint glass makers	Increase of 1d. an hour or 6d. a turn of 6 hours.
			Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. an hour for men, and of ¼d. for youths and boys, 16 and under 21 years. Minimum rates after change, 7½d. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 1s. 7d. at 21 years and over.
Match Manufacture	Great Britain	19 June	Women and girls	Increases of ¼d. an hour for women, 18 years and over, and of ¼d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, 6½d. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 11d. at 18 years and over.
			Kilnburners, kilnfiremen and boiler-firemen.	Standard minimum rate adopted, of 11s. 11d. a shift (8 hours), inclusive of all bonuses, or a shift rate or hourly rates which, together with war bonuses and any special payment for week-end work, shall secure earnings of not less than 83s. 5d. for a 56-hour week.
Refractory Goods Manufacture.	England and Wales ..	22 June	Other men, youths and boys ..	Scale of standard minimum rates adopted, of 14s. a week (48 hours), plus 6s. war bonus, at 15 years, increasing to 49s., plus 15s. war bonus, at 21 years and over.
			Women and girls	Scale of standard minimum rates adopted, of 14s. a week (48 hours), plus 6s. war bonus, at 15 years, increasing to 28s. 6d., plus 9s. 6d. war bonus, at 18 years and over. Female workers replacing male workers on piece work to receive the piece rates applicable to the workers replaced; those replacing male time workers to receive two-thirds of the time rates of the workers replaced, or, if the same amount of work is done in the same time, the full rates.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural workers, 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.

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts.

‡ In accordance with recommendations of a Board of Investigation, appointed by the Government (see page 134).

§ Supplemented by flat-rate advances.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i>)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants. and S. Wales and Mon.	7 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 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4.8d.) for men and 0.4d. (8d. to 8.4d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 June.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 4.8d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.4d. (8.4d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys, and by amounts varying from 0.4d. to 0.8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women, 18 years and over.
	Great Britain† ..	1 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys.
	North-East Coast Area	7 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	1 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys.
	Great Britain‡ ..	7 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, etc.).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and women, 21 years of age and over, and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for workers under 21.
	North-East Coast Area	7 June	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men, by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 9.2d.) for youths and boys, and by 0.4d., 0.6d. or 0.8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women, 18 years and over.
	Scunthorpe ..	7 June	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and for women, 18 years and over, employed on men's work, and by 0.4d. (8.4d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	7 June	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	Minimum earnings established, of 117s. 6d. for a 47-hour week.
	Workington ..	7 June	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Basic rate adopted, of 30s. a week (in addition, a bonus of 35s. 6d. a week is paid to timeworkers).
	Bilston ..	7 June	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	Increase of 2s. a week on basic rate. Rate after change, 49s., plus a bonus of 35s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	West of Scotland ..	7 June	Millmen, gas producers, engine-men, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed at steel rolling mills.	New weekly base rates adopted as follows:—Angle iron smiths, 50s. platers, 48s., riveters and caulkers, 41s., holders up, 36s. (in addition, a bonus of 35s. 6d. a week is paid to timeworkers).
	South-West Wales ..	7 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increases in bonus, ranging from 3s. to 5s. a week, for women, 18 years and over. Rates after change for women and girls, inclusive of bonus, 16s. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 37s. at 18 and under 19 years, and to 43s. at 21 years and over. Weekly rate adopted, of 46s. 6d. a week, irrespective of age.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts.	1st full pay period in week beginning 1 June.	Skilled patternmakers (23 years and over) employed by master patternmakers.	Scales of weekly time rates (basis rates and bonus) adopted as follows:—Women, 18 years and over,—hand made cores, 44s. at 18 years, increasing to 50s. at 21 years and over, machine made cores, 37s. increasing to 43s.; girls, 16s. at 14 years, increasing to 26s. 6d. at 17 years.
Engineering	Bristol ..	Beginning of 1st pay period in June.	Labourers ..	Scales of weekly time rates adopted, as follows:—women, 18 years, and over (after 32 weeks at probationary rates)—moulding, 62s. at 18 years, increasing to 66s. at 21 years and over, grinding and polishing, 54s. 3d. to 62s. 6d., fitting and welding, 51s. 6d. to 59s. 6d., dressing, 50s. 3d. to 58s.; girls (after 20 weeks at probationary rates), 20s. 3d. to 45s., according to age and class of work. Women and girls on piecework to receive the regular price for the job, plus the weekly bonus applicable to females (6s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 18s. at 21 years and over).
	Peterborough ..	1st full pay period following 8 June.	Skilled toolroom operatives ..	Increase of 2s. 9d. a week. Rate after change, inclusive of bonus, 89s. for a week of 47 hours.
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford districts.	26 June	Men employed in bridge, constructional and boilermaking establishments.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 4.8d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.4d. 8.4d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys, and by amounts varying from 0.4d. to 0.8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women, 18 years and over.
Light Castings Industry.	Great Britain§	End of May or beginning of June.||	Women employed on work normally done by women.	Bonus increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 7.2d.) for men, and for women, 21 years of age and over, employed on men's work, and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 9.6d.) for other women and juveniles.
		End of May or beginning of June.||	Women and girls employed on work normally done by adult male labourers.	Decrease* of 3d. a week. Minimum rate after change, for men paid at time rates, 68s. 5d.
		22 June	Women and girls employed on core making.	Increases of 1½d. an hour for those 19 years and over, of 1d. for those 18 and under 19, and of ½d. for those under 18. Rates after change for timeworkers, 4d. an hour at under 14½ years, increasing to 1s. 3½d. at 21 years and over.
Galvanising	England and Wales¶	22 June	Women and girls employed on work normally done by men.	Increases of ½d. an hour at 21 years and over, of 1½d. for those 20 and under 21, of 1½d. at 18 and under 20, and of ½d. at under 18. Rates after change for timeworkers, 4d. an hour at under 14½ years increasing to 9½d. at 18 years and over.
		22 June	Patternmakers ..	Further increase, of 7½ per cent. (15 to 22½), on rates operating at September, 1939.
		1 June	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Further increase, of 10 per cent. (10 to 20 or 7½ to 17½, according to area), on rates operating at September, 1939.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 June	Men, women and juveniles (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Rossendale Valley district (certain firms).	30 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of pressed felt.	
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 6 June.	Men, youths and boys ..	
			Women and girls ..	
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales ..	1st pay period in June.	Workpeople employed in retail bespoke tailoring.	
	Scotland ..	1st pay day in June.	Do. ..	

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

† 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.

‡ 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.

§ These increases affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Greensand Pipe Founders' Association of Scotland.

|| As from the beginning of the pay period in respect of which wages were paid in the week beginning 1st June.

¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone	22 June	Men Women	Cost-of-living bonus on list prices increased, as a war-time measure, from 40 to 45 per cent. War-time increases granted on gross weekly earnings (including cost-of-living bonus), of 5 per cent. on the amount of earnings less than £1, of 10 per cent. on the amount between £1 (inclusive) and £2 (exclusive) and of 15 per cent. on the remainder.
Shirtmaking	Great Britain ..	1st full pay period after 29 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases on current earnings of 1½d. an hour for men and of 1d. for women and male and female learners.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	19 June	Men, women, youths, boys and girls.	Revised scale of general minimum time rates adopted, resulting in increases varying, according to occupation, from 1d. to 3d. an hour for men and from 1d. to 1½d. for women, 21 years and over, and, according to age, from ½d. to ¾d. for youths, 18 and under 21 years, employed as porters or labourers, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. a week (48 hours) for other youths and boys and from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for women and girls, under 21 years. Piecework basis time rates remain 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.*
Granite Working	Aberdeen	8 June	Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 10d., granite polishers, 1s. 9d.
Baking	Liverpool and district	30 May	Men, youths and boys	War bonus granted, of 4s. a week for men, of 3s. for youths, 18 years and over, and of 2s. for younger workers. Rates after change include: foremen, 88s. 6d., ovenmen, 84s. 6d., tablehands, 78s. 6d.
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	England and Wales ..	1 June	Men, youths and boys Women, 19 years and over, and girls.	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for men and of 1s. to 4s., according to age, for youths and boys, and increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for women and of 1s. to 3s., according to age, for girls, and increase of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
Brewing	Yorkshire (certain towns).	1st full pay period following 9 June.	Men, women, youths, boys and girls.	Increases† of 4½d. a week in minimum rates for men, and of 3d. for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.*
Road Haulage	Great Britain ..	29 June	Youths and boys employed in road haulage and in road haulage work connected with furniture warehousing and removal:— London area: Drivers of vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less. Outside London area (other than long distance services): Drivers of vehicles with carrying capacity of 30 cwt. or less. Statutory attendants (under 18 years). Other workers (except drivers). Outside London area (long distance services): Statutory attendants (under 18 years). Other workers (except foremen, drivers, and except removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removal).	Scale of statutory minimum rates adopted, of 43s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, increasing to 63s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 years.† Scale of statutory minimum rates adopted, of 43s. 6d., 40s. 6d. or 37s. 6d. a week (according to area) at under 18 years, increasing to 59s., 56s. or 53s. at 20 and under 21 years.† Statutory minimum rates adopted, of 43s. 6d., 40s. 6d. or 37s. 6d. a week (according to area).† Scale of statutory minimum rates adopted, of 20s., 19s. or 18s. a week (according to area) at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 56s., 53s. or 50s. at 20 and under 21 years.† Statutory minimum rate adopted, of 43s. 6d. a week.† Scale of statutory minimum rates adopted, of 20s. a week at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 56s. at 20 and under 21 years.†
Waterworks Undertakings.	England (certain districts). Do.	1st full pay week in April. 1st full pay week after 25 June.	Manual workers (men), except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Do. Do.	Increase of 2s. a week in war-wage addition (12s. to 14s.).§ Increase of 1s. 6d. a week in war-wage addition (14s. to 15s. 6d.).§
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	18 Mar.	Do.	Cost-of-living sliding scale amended, resulting in an increase of 3s. a week (12s. to 15s.) in war-wage addition. Rates after change for labourers: 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d. and 1s. 1d. an hour, according to locality, plus in each case the addition of 15s. a week.‡
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 June	Skip and basket makers	Increase† of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 127½ per cent. above the list.
Wholesale Grocery and Provisions Distribution.	England and Wales ..	Pay day in week beginning 8 June.	Men, women and juvenile workers (except transport and clerical workers).	Scales of minimum weekly rates adopted, for a normal working week of 48 hours, as follows:— <i>London area</i> —males, 21s. at 16 years increasing to 72s. at 21 and over; females, 20s. at 16 years, increasing to 45s. at 21 and over. <i>Elsewhere</i> —males, 20s. at 16 years, increasing to 66s. at 21 and over; females, 19s. at 16 years, increasing to 42s. at 21 and over.¶
Cinematograph Film Production.	London	1st pay day in June.	Men, women and juvenile workers in film studios.	Bonus increased† by 4d. a week (14s. 8d. to 15s. for those paid weekly and 15s. 8d. to 16s. for those paid hourly) for workpeople, 21 years and over, and by 2d. (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. for those paid weekly and 7s. 10d. to 8s. for those paid hourly) for workpeople under 21.
	London and district..	1st pay day in June.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing in the film production industry.	Bonus increased† by 3d. a week (10s. to 10s. 3d.) for those 21 years and over and by 1½d. (5s. to 5s. 1½d.) for those under 21.
Dentistry	Great Britain ..	29 June	Dental mechanics and apprentices ..	Minimum basic rates adopted, for a normal working week of 44 hours, of 70s. for dental mechanics who have completed 5 years of apprenticeship (or 5 consecutive years of training) and of 60s. for adult workers who have not served an apprenticeship; apprentices to receive not less than 10s. a week in 1st year, rising to 35s. in 5th year. Wages in operation at 1st Oct., 1940, to be augmented by war bonuses of amounts ranging from 7s. 6d. at under 18 years to 20s. at 30 years and over and current wages not to be less than the minimum basic rate plus the appropriate war bonus.
Funeral Undertaking.	Liverpool	Pay day following 8 June.	Men	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change: stablemen, coachmen, harness cleaners, washers and motormen, 77s., coffin makers and polishers, 80s. 6d.

* 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 and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

‡ These changes took effect as the result of an Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service giving effect to the proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board. The Order applied to workers employed on road haulage work in connection with vehicles operating under A or B licences or A or B defence permits.

§ These increases took effect under an Industrial Court Award, dated 25th June, 1942, which referred to undertakings represented by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The districts concerned and the minimum or standard rates, inclusive of war-wage addition, after the June change, for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted, the rates are those applicable in the sub-divisions of the district): *Northern*, 1s. 6d. an hour; *Yorkshire*, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 4½d.; *Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1s. 6½d.; *Midlands*, 1s. 5½d.; *South Midlands*, 67s. 3d., 65s. 7d. and 63s. 10d. a week; *Home Counties*, 68s., 65s. 6d. and 61s. 6d.; *London (Metropolitan Water Board)*, 76s.

¶ This increase took effect under a decision of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Council of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry, dated 22nd June, 1942.

‡ These rates took effect as the result of an Agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Wholesale Grocery and Provisions Trade (England and Wales). The rates quoted are minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates or the operation of better conditions of employment. (See this GAZETTE for June, 1942, page 123.)

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st July, 1942.

		Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ..	..	60%	100%
Change since 1st June, 1942	{ Index Points ..	+1	+1
	{ Per cent. ..	+½*	+½*

FOOD.

The average price of milk was about ½d. a quart higher at 1st July than a month earlier, owing to seasonal increases in prices in many districts. The average price of potatoes also showed a slight rise, the relatively higher prices of the new crop rather more than counterbalancing reductions in the prices of old potatoes. Apart from these two items, the retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics showed no appreciable change at 1st July as compared with 1st June.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom at 1st July, 1942, with the corresponding prices at 1st June, 1942, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st July, 1942, compared with	
	1st July, 1942.	1st June, 1942.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st June, 1942.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank ..	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	15
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon†	1 8½	1 8½	1 3	..	37
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..	42
Flour .. per 7 lb.	1 3½	1 3½	1 1½	..	14
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 8	0 8	0 8½	..	—3
Tea	2 6	2 6	2 4	..	7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	—1
Milk .. per quart	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	3	28
Butter—					
Fresh	1 7	1 7	1 4½	..	15
Salt .. ..	..	..	1 3½	..	24
Cheese	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine§—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)|| .. each	0 2	0 2	||	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	5	34

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st June, 1942, and 1st July, 1942, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st June, 1942.	1st July, 1942.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	78	78
Thin Flank	1	24	23
Mutton, British—			
Legs	43	67	67
Breast	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	74	74
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon†	35	84	84
Fish	116	206	206
Flour	26	44	45
Bread	42	38	38
Tea	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	45	45
Milk	92	139	146
Butter—			
Fresh	13	30	30
Salt	7	34	34
Cheese	16	51	51
Margarine§	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)|| .. ..	58	59	59
Potatoes	33	71	78
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	59	60

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail food prices at 1st July, 1942, was about one-half of one per cent. higher than at 1st June, about 16 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 60 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

* A rise of 1 point on a total of 159 for "food" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about one-half of one per cent. Similarly, a rise of 1 point on a total of 199 for "all items" is equivalent to one-half of one 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 actual increase in the average price, as compared with 1st June, was a little over ½d., from rather more than 8½d. to rather less than 8½d.

§ On 1st June and 1st July, 1942, 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 June and 1st July, 1942, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for fresh eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 1st July showed no appreciable change as compared with 1st June, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 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 about the same as at 1st June, and about 95 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. During June there was practically no change in the average level of prices in each of the groups of items included in the figures (*viz.*, men's suits and overcoats; woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery; cotton materials and hosiery; and boots and shoes). There were occasional increases in the prices of "non-utility" articles, but these were offset by increasing sales of "utility" cloth and apparel at prices controlled by the Board of Trade. 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 such information as is available indicates that at 1st July the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 305 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average level of prices of coal and of gas was about the same at 1st July as a month earlier. Prices of coal averaged about 22 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 136 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 27 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 97 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There was little change during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st July was approximately the same as at 1st June, about 27 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 132 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were increases, averaging nearly 1 per cent., in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushes and pottery during June, but the remaining items showed little change. In the group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st July was about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at 1st June, about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 164 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, 1942, is approximately **100 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 99 per cent. at 1st June and with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage 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 45 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 29 per cent. Of these 45 points, about 4 points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately 6 points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

Average percentage increases as compared with July, 1914.

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	99	99	99	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	..	..	..	..	..

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

* Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, 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 135. In addition 21 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month, making a total of 156 disputes in June. These disputes resulted in an aggregate loss during June estimated at 356,000 working days for a gross total of 112,200 workpeople. Some workpeople are counted more than once in the latter total, owing to more than one stoppage having occurred in the month at certain collieries. After allowance for duplication in the figures on this account, the *net* number of separate individuals involved, directly or indirectly, in the above 156 disputes was about 91,000.

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 ..	12	79	91	101,900†	328,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	8	37	45	8,900	25,000
Other ..	1	19	20	1,400	3,000
Total, June, 1942 ..	21	135	156	112,200†	356,000
Total, May, 1942 ..	5	174	179	94,400	306,000
Total, June, 1941 ..	12	82	94	28,200	89,000

Causes.—Of the 135 disputes beginning in June, 45, directly involving 19,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 43, directly involving 17,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly

involving 5,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 22, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements. Three stoppages, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 127 disputes, directly involving 57,400 workpeople. Of these disputes, 18, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 87, directly involving 45,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 24 other disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1942 AND 1941.‡

Industry Group.	January to June, 1942.			January to June, 1941.		
	Number of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Number 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 ..	319	198,900‡	703,000	256	89,900‡	213,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	12	2,200	12,000	4	100	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	13	800	2,000	21	1,600	4,000
Engineering ..	60	22,300	38,000	77	44,000	238,000
Shipbuilding ..	38	6,600	18,000	47	13,400	73,000
Other Metal ..	61	9,300	30,000	63	19,100	106,000
Textile ..	15	1,200	3,000	14	700	2,000
Clothing ..	6	3,700	16,000	12	2,800	10,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	7	1,000	3,000	8	600	1,000
Building, etc. ..	35	7,900	18,000	30	5,200	13,000
Transport ..	16	4,300	15,000	29	4,400	16,000
Other ..	20	4,500	8,000	26	4,000	14,000
Total ..	602	262,700‡	866,000	587	185,800‡	691,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workpeople — Lancashire.	1,400	13,600	20 May	6 June	Haulage workers' dissatisfaction with wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage, pending result of national negotiations.
Colliery workpeople—South Wales.	8,500	..	27 May	6 June	Demands by colliery boys and youths for increased wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage, pending result of national negotiations.
Underground and surface workpeople—Yorkshire (one colliery).	935	287	28 May	6 June	Claim by loader men for an increase in wages.	Work resumed; an increase in wages being subsequently conceded.
Colliery workpeople — Yorkshire (one colliery).	1,286	375	30 May||	8 June||	For payment, under provisions of Essential Work Order or Unemployment Insurance Act, in respect of a period of idleness during a previous dispute.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliery workpeople—Cumberland.	4,367	117	1 June	23 June	Objection to an arbitration award which rejected the workpeople's claim for an advance in wages of 6d. a shift.	Work resumed and award accepted.
Colliery workpeople—Co. Durham (one colliery).	1,772	33	4 June	13 June	For immediate payment of guaranteed wage, under provisions of Essential Work Order, to workpeople who were rendered idle owing to repairs.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople — Yorkshire (one colliery).	650	1,118	9 June	13 June	Dissatisfaction with wages and with deductions made in respect of lamp oil.	Work resumed pending result of national negotiations respecting wages.
Colliery workpeople — Lancashire.	1,300	11,700	12 June	23 June	Haulage workers' dissatisfaction with wages, and with alleged delay in announcing terms of national award respecting miners' wages.	Work resumed.
Colliers' assistants, etc. — South Wales.	2,750	..	15 June	29 June	Dissatisfaction with wages and with the amount of proposed increase to youths under terms of national award.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople — Yorkshire (one colliery).	509	880	17 June	20 June	Dispute respecting payment of "dust money" to loader end men.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Staffordshire (one colliery).	910	2,096	22 June	25 June	Demand by coal face workers for an increase in wages, pending application of terms of national award.	Settlement effected providing for adjustment in wage rates.
Colliery workpeople — Yorkshire (one colliery).	550	1,450	25 June	6 July	Dispute respecting payment of "dust money" to loader end men, and dissatisfaction with non-payment of guaranteed wage, under Essential Work Order, in respect of a previous stoppage.	Allowance of 8d. a shift conceded to men and boys specifically designated as loader end workers.
ENGINEERING:—						
Fitters, turners and general engineering operatives—Cheshire (one firm).	2,232¶	..	28 May¶	8 June¶	For dismissal of an assistant foreman whose manner was alleged to be objectionable.	Work resumed; a Committee of Inquiry subsequently rejected the demand.
Engineering apprentices—Northern Ireland.	1,000	..	18 June**	23 June**	For an increase in wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.

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

† Some people are counted more than once in the total shown for mining and quarrying, owing to recurrent stoppages during the month at certain collieries. The *net* totals were approximately 91,000 for all industries combined, and 80,000 for mining and quarrying alone.

‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 136,000 in 1942, and 58,000 in 1941. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 197,000 in 1942, and 150,000 in 1941.

§ 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 was resumed on 2nd June, but again ceased on 3rd June.

¶ About 250 workpeople were involved from 28th May to 2nd June. Work was resumed on 3rd June, but on the following day the stoppage recommenced.

** Work was resumed on 19th June but again ceased on 22nd June.

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 overseas countries.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the middle of April, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.7 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and 16.7 per cent. above that for June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for the middle of April, 1942, showed a rise of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for the previous month, and of 27.9 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939.

CANADA.

At the beginning of May, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.2 per cent. above the figure for April, 1942, and 15.2 per cent. over that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.5 and 25.1.

INDIA.

In March, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City showed a rise of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the figure for February, 1942, and of 30.5 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 2.0 and 39.3.

NEW ZEALAND.

In March, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for February and an increase of 8.3 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for March, 1942, was 0.5 per cent. below the figure for February but 2.5 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—LUMP SUM AND CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE.

IN *Robinson v. London Brick Company Limited*, the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from a decision that the infant child of W. A. Robinson (who had been employed by the appellants and who was killed as the result of an accident which arose out of and in the course of his employment), was entitled to recover the children's allowance provided for by section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, in addition to the lump sum payable as compensation, when his mother, the widow of the deceased, was not herself a claimant for compensation under the Act.

The deceased workman met with an accident on December 20, 1940, and died as the result. He left a widow and an infant son, who were both wholly dependent on him. The widow did not elect to claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but took proceedings for damages under Lord Campbell's Act and the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934, and accepted £1,750 in settlement of her claim.

The infant, through his next friend, then made a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act for compensation to the extent of £300 plus children's allowance, giving credit for £9 8s. 6d. which had been paid to the deceased man before his death.

The appellants contended in the county court that children's allowance was only payable when there was a claim under the Act by a widow or other dependant, in addition to a child in respect of whom the allowance was claimed, and that, as the widow was not a claimant in the county court, the allowance was not payable.

The county court Judge gave judgment for the infant for £300, and £228 12s. children's allowance, less the amount paid to the workman before his death.

The Court stated that the question raised by the appeal was whether the addition of the children's allowance to the basic sum of £300 was contingent on the mere existence of a widow who was dependent on the deceased workman, or on the fact of there being a widow who was a party to a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In their view, on the clear and unambiguous language of section 8, unaffected as it was by any context cutting down the plain meaning of the words used, as the applicant's mother was dependent on her deceased husband, the infant claimant was entitled to recover the children's allowance in addition to the basic sum of £300, although the widow herself was not a claimant under the Act.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was given.—*Court of Appeal*, 12th June, 1942.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

DURING June, 1942, the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 1861–1864. Two awards related to individual firms. One award (No. 1861) related to a claim by the Trade Union Side, Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial

Establishments, regarding the rates of wages of labourers in an Air Ministry Establishment. The following is a summary of the other award.

Award No. 1863 (25th June). *Parties*: Trades Union Side and Employers' Side, National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. *Claim*: For an additional war wage advance of 5s. a week to all adult male employees. *Award*: An additional war wage advance of 2s. a week as from the beginning of the first full pay week in April, 1942, and a further war wage advance of 1s. 6d. a week as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the award.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Nine Awards were issued during June by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Of these, one case was reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, and all except one related to individual undertakings.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During June, 1942, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 67 and 68, relating respectively to salary scales for Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, Board of Inland Revenue, and war-time remuneration, for overtime for Executive Officers, Higher Clerical Officers, Staff Officers and Higher Executive Officers.

Copies of the awards setting out the details may be obtained, price 1d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS, 1940–1942.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

DURING June, 1942, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 215–224. In two cases the award relates to the whole or a substantial part of an industry and the following is a summary of these awards. The other eight awards relate to cases affecting individual firms.

Award No. 217 (10th June, 1942). *Parties*: Michael Nairn & Co. Ltd. and Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd Ltd. and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Scottish District) employed by them. *Claim*: For an increase in wages. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 222 (25th June, 1942). *Parties*: Members of the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers employed by them. *Claim*: For increased wages and certain alterations in the method and basis of payment for overtime. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Copies of all the awards may be obtained, price 1d. net each, from H.M. Stationery Office.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During June, 1942, the Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 119–122. Two of the awards are of significance for the whole or a substantial part of the industry or occupation concerned, either throughout Northern Ireland or in a particular locality, and these awards are summarised below. The other two awards relate to cases affecting individual firms.

Award No. 119 (5th June, 1942).—*Parties*: The Members of the Belfast and Ulster Mineral Water Manufacturers' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For an increase of 10s. per week on the present rate of wages. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 120 (19th June, 1942).—*Parties*: The Members of the Irish Bleachers' Association, Ltd., the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and Irish Dyers, Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For certain increases in rates of wages and for the payment of wages on a weekly basis throughout the trades concerned. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that payment of wages to all workpeople in the employment of the member firms should be on a weekly basis. No award was given in respect of the other items in the claim, as the Tribunal were of the opinion that negotiations should be entered into between all parties interested in the bleaching dyeing and finishing industry, with the view to the establishment of basic rates of wages in respect of the several classes of workers employed throughout the industry.

Further details of the above cases and full particulars of the awards which are not summarised may be obtained from the awards themselves, copies of which may be obtained by making written application to the Ministry of Labour, Stormont, Belfast.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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 Board concerned at Sunnyside Mansions Hotel, Knowsley Road, Southport, Lancashire, in the case of Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Boards in Northern Ireland:—

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (17), dated 2nd June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (15), dated 2nd June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R. (11), dated 16th June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T. (30), dated 29th June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B. (E. & W.) 19, dated 30th June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N. 12), dated 9th June, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

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:—

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order I. (36), dated 9th June, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 19th June, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order D. (70), dated 22nd June, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 6th July, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).—Order A.S. (18), dated 29th June, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 13th July, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.T.R.B. (42), dated 24th April, 1942, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 4th May, 1942, as the date from which these rates became effective.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES (WAR SERVICE) ACT.

ON 24th June, 1942, the Minister of Labour and National Service certified the following employments to be such as, in his opinion, may properly be treated for the purposes of the Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act, 1940, in the same manner as service in the Forces of the Crown:—Employment in the Water Supply Industry, being employment in the water undertaking of (a) a local authority, (b) any company, board or persons empowered by an enactment to supply water, (c) any company or persons who are lawfully supplying water for use by other persons; employment in the Gas Supply Industry, being employment in the gas undertaking of (a) any local authority, company, body or person authorised to supply gas by any Act of Parliament or any order having the force of an Act of Parliament, (b) any other persons engaged in supplying gas to the public and for that purpose making use of pipes or mains laid in any highway.

FACTORY ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

FROM time to time the Ministry of Labour and National Service issues Factory Forms regarding regulations and orders issued under the Factory Acts. The undermentioned Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the April issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Copies of Factory Forms may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown at the foot of this page. The prices quoted below in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
397	Oil Dermatitis, Cautionary Notice. April, 1942, 2d. (3d.)
943	Regulations for the Spinning and Weaving of Flax and Tow and Processes Incidental thereto. May, 1942, 2d. (3d.)
983	Indiarubber Regulations, 1922. New Edition, June, 1942, 2d. (3d.).

HOURS IN COTTON SPINNING, ETC.

Particulars are given on page 135 of an Order dated 26th June, 1942, relating to the hours of women and young persons in cotton spinning or doubling mills.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

IN the list below, the full titles, the serial numbers and the prices are given of Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service which have been published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders* since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, as well as of other Orders relating to matters with which the Ministry is concerned, either directly or indirectly.

Copies of Statutory Rules and Orders may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown at the foot of this page. The prices quoted are all net, those in brackets including postage at Inland Postal rates.

S.R. & O. 1942, No.	Title and Price.
967	Order in Council amending the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, 5d. (6d.).
1113	The Civil Defence (Employment and Offences) (No. 5) Order, 1942, dated June 10, 1942, made by the Minister of Home Security under Regulations 29B and 38 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).
1114	The Civil Defence (Employment and Offences) (No. 6) Order, 1942, dated June 10, 1942, made by the Minister of Health under Regulation 29B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).
1115	The Essential Work (Recall to National Fire Service) Order, 1942, dated June 10, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.). [This Order provides that, in cases of the recall to whole-time fire service of persons previously released from such service, either indefinitely or for a specified period, the persons concerned may, if they are in employment covered by any specified Essential Work Order, leave their employment without obtaining the permission or giving the notice prescribed by that Order.]
1116	The Civil Defence (Employment and Offences) No. 3
S.32	Order (Scotland), 1942, dated June 10, 1942, made by the Secretary of State under Regulation 29B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).
1266	The Essential Work (Iron and Steel Industry) (No. 2) Order, 1942, dated June 25, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.). [This Order provides for the amendment of the Appendix to the Essential Work (Iron and Steel Industry) Order, 1941, so as to add further agreements to those already listed in the Appendix (as amended by Orders of which particulars were given on page 209 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1941, and on page 52 of the issue for February, 1942) for the purpose of ascertaining the appropriate agreed wage of specified persons in scheduled undertakings in the iron and steel industry.]

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d. net, post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown above.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY C. NICHOLLS & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER, LONDON AND READING.