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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 14th September (exclusive of 23,227 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 63,703; 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 1,532; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,597. As compared with 17th August the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,605, those temporarily suspended from work showed a decrease of 234, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 49.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 14th September were 34,959 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,084, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,177 temporarily stopped, and 140 unemployed casual workers. Of the 34,959 wholly unemployed, 1,080 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 17th August, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,267, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 679, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 19.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which wages are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at nearly £57,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 520,000 workpeople and in a decrease estimated at about £60 a week in those of approximately 3,000 workpeople.

The industries and services in which wage rates were increased

included most sections of the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture, the hat, cap and millinery, dressmaking and women's light clothing industries, tobacco manufacture, printing and bookbinding in provincial towns in England and Wales, and retail furniture, etc., distribution.

Further particulars regarding the changes in rates of wages in September are given on pages 179 to 181.

### COST OF LIVING.

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

For food alone the index figure at 1st October was 62 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 60 per cent. at 1st September, the rise being mainly due to increases in the prices of bread and flour, partly offset by decreases in the prices of potatoes. On the other hand, there was a decline in the average level of clothing prices during September, resulting partly from the arrangements for the removal of the Purchase Tax from utility cloth and apparel, and partly from increased sales of utility clothing at prices below those of non-utility goods of corresponding quality.

Further particulars with regard to retail prices at 1st October are given on page 183.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 123. In addition, 9 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 132 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 25,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in September was about 53,000 working days.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories\* for the year 1941, which has recently been published, contains a general review of the work of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during that year, together with sectional reports dealing separately with health, hours of employment and canteens.

The Report states that during the year under review the work of the Factory Inspectors was, to a large extent, again taken up with special war duties consequent on the change that has taken place in the industrial machine. Both sides in industry are concerned with the maximum production that the factory can give, and the efforts of the Factory Department have been equally directed to that end. The Department are convinced, from the experience of this and the last war, that if the maximum production is to be obtained the general requirements of the Factories Act must be observed, and that the prevention of accidents, proper ventilation, heating and other physical conditions, and reasonable hours of work are essential to a continued war effort. The Report states that the war effort has also led to continued emphasis on other sides of the work, making for the immediate well-being of the workers, including the provision of feeding facilities and the adoption of a proper personnel management department in the larger works. Considerable progress has been made in these directions, especially in the provision of canteens for the feeding of the industrial workers. The sections of the Report in which some of these aspects of the work of the Department are discussed in detail are briefly summarised below.

**Accident Prevention.**—The increase in the gross figures of reportable accidents (fatal and non-fatal) was again very high in 1941, as will be seen from the following Table giving the figures for the war years in contrast to those for 1938 :—

*Reportable Accidents.*

Year.	Fatal Accidents.		Non-Fatal Accidents.	
	Number.	Percentage Increase over previous Year.	Number.	Percentage Increase over previous Year.
1938 .. ..	944	—	179,159	—
1939 .. ..	1,104	17	192,371	7
1940 .. ..	1,372	24	230,607	20
1941 .. ..	1,646	20	269,652	17

The main increase in 1941 was in accidents to adult women the number of which rose from 23,766 in 1940 to 42,857 in 1941. The corresponding figures for adult males were 173,228 in 1940 and 191,343 in 1941. The approximate accident rates per 1,000 employed showed increases in 1941, as compared with 1938, of about 25 per cent. among adult males, 21 per cent. among youths and boys, 90 per cent. among adult females, and 24 per cent. among girls.

The gross increase in accidents to women, while mainly due to the increased number of women employed, was also very largely influenced by the fact that females have taken over their share of the dangerous processes in industry. In engineering work (other than machine making), for instance, the number of reportable accidents to women rose from 941 in 1938 to 4,215 in 1941, while in machine making the figures were 650 in 1938 and 11,892 in 1941. Although women are more liable to certain accidents, *e.g.*, those due to the catching of loose hair or clothing, there was no evidence that, in general, women are more prone to accidents; in fact, the general impression of Inspectors was that the contrary was the case.

As regards the increase in industrial accidents in general, one generally accepted cause is the increased pressure of war work and the fact that this work is largely carried on by inexperienced workers. Other causes are that the supervisory staff have not time to train the new labour in the best and, therefore, the safest methods of working, and the workers themselves are more inclined to take risks. Although the Inspectors can do much to prevent accidents, the real effort towards accident prevention must be made in the factory, and in this effort, management, foremen and operatives must all play their part, acting in large works through a committee.

**Personnel Management and Welfare Supervision.**—The Report states that the difficulties inherent in war-time production have brought to a head the necessity for greater attention to be devoted to the question of staff management and welfare supervision in the larger factories. The advantages are stressed of the establishment, in such factories, of a specialised Department dealing with personnel, staffed by suitable people with the requisite status and authority, and Boards of Directors are particularly urged to give this system a fair trial.

**Ventilation and General Conditions.**—In spite of reports of steady improvement from all parts of the country, there are still too many complaints of neglect of ventilation and other requirements of the Factories Act, mainly in the new dispersal

factories, many of which had been set up in buildings not designed for the accommodation of large numbers of workers. Many Inspectors reported that, in the design of new factories, no thought appeared to have been given to the problem of ventilation under black-out conditions. This section of the Report also emphasises the importance of the removal of toxic dust and gases by localised exhaust draught applied at the point of origin.

**Lighting.**—The Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1941\*, which came into force on 1st February, 1941, led to satisfactory results, particularly in the new war-time factories and the larger factories generally, and have brought home to industry needs which were not properly realised before. The medium-sized and small factories have, however, generally speaking, lagged behind. In applying the Regulations the increasing need for economy in the use of labour, materials and fuel has to be borne in mind, and indications are given in the Report as to the means whereby improved lighting may be secured with due regard to this need.

**Health.**—In a chapter dealing with industrial health, the Senior Medical Inspector reports that, despite all the war-time influences which would be expected to affect adversely the health of the worker, he cannot say, speaking generally, that there is any reason to think that it has been so affected. Nevertheless, one would hesitate to say that all groups of workers retain their full vitality. The general maintenance of health was largely attributable, he believed, to the steps taken to provide meals in canteens for the worker at a reasonable rate. There is no indication that the work which women have taken up in industry has, in general, adversely affected them, but it would seem unwise to employ women who have had children on work that requires undue strain on the muscles of the abdomen. There is also no direct evidence that young persons have suffered physical injury in consequence of inevitable temporary increases in their hours of work.

As regards specific diseases due to the materials handled in the various processes, it is pointed out that the cases of lead poisoning notified (59) are the lowest since notification became a statutory obligation. There was also a reduction in the number of cases of anthrax. On the other hand, an increase during the year of nearly 200 cases and 10 more deaths from gassing accidents is a matter of concern. In spite of the difficulties due to the requirements of the various branches of the Services and of other claims on the medical profession, medical supervision at factories has made progress, more particularly in the direction of the appointment of part-time Works Medical Officers.

**Hours of Employment.**—In a Report dealing with hours of employment, the Deputy Chief Inspector states that by the beginning of 1941 the control of hours of employment of women and young persons, which had been weakened for a brief period in 1940 after the withdrawal from France, was again well established. The general policy and the procedure, described in a Home Office Report,† in regard to issuing Emergency Orders during the first five months of the war were not materially altered during the year. The terms of the General Emergency Order for Engineering and Certain Other Classes of Works‡ covered the requirements of the majority of factories in which emergency modifications of the hours provisions of the Factories Act were needed. Out of about 10,000 factories which had emergency permissions to employ women and young persons over 16 either on a system of day and night shifts or for more than 48 hours on a day shift, returns showed that early in 1942 the permitted hours were between 55 and 60 in rather less than half the cases. This proportion has since tended to decrease. In assessing the practical effect of the Emergency Orders, it should be remembered, the Report states, that the fact that permission has been obtained for certain hours does not necessarily mean that these hours will always be worked by everyone in the factory. The effects of changes in hours of employment on production and absenteeism are shown by various examples quoted in this section of the Report, and particulars are also given of various types of systems of the part-time employment of women with domestic or other responsibilities which were more extensively introduced during the year, in order to meet difficulties in connection with manpower.

**Canteens.**—On the subject of canteens the Deputy Superintending Inspector reports that the problem of securing suitable arrangements to enable workers to purchase meals at or near their place of work has involved one of the most important new tasks the Factory Department has had to undertake. Before the end of 1940, canteens, in the sense of places where hot meals can be purchased, were relatively uncommon, except in the largest factories. By the end of 1941, however, 6,592 places subject to inspection by the Department had canteens, and in addition 857 places were known to have canteens in preparation. Reports from the Inspectors in all parts of the country indicate that the attitude of employers and workers to the need for canteens has changed considerably. The feeding of workers in small workplaces still presents many problems, although much has been done for such workers through the provision of British Restaurants. Other matters considered in this section of the Report are the management and staffing of canteens and the problems of food supplies, cooking and service

\* Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1941. Cmd. 6397. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. (8d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1941, page 53.

‡ Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons. Cmd. 6182. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net. (4d. post free).

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1942, page 107.



## NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

### NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICES.

As many men as possible must be made available for front line duties in the Armed Forces. This means that many more women must be recruited for the Women's Auxiliary Services to undertake duties for which men would otherwise have to be used, but in which women have shown themselves able to take the place of men. The compulsory powers of the National Service Acts are being used to provide a number of the additional recruits wanted. These Acts do not apply, however, to married women, nor are they used to compel a woman to join the Forces who prefers to take one of the vital jobs in industry. So far, the age classes from 1918-1921 and the older half of the 1922 age class are included in the compulsory call-up; further age classes will probably be included later, but at the moment a concentrated effort is being made to secure the release from their existing work of more women within the present call-up age classes. The position therefore is that the compulsory call-up is yielding recruits from among single women born between 1st January, 1918, and 30th June, 1922, provided they do not prefer factory work, but not from women born outside those age limits nor from among married women. Accordingly, the field for recruits under the National Service Acts is comparatively small, and outside it there is a much larger field of women for whom there is no compulsory call-up but who are eligible to volunteer.

The Women's Auxiliary Services have always been and still are, in the main, volunteer forces. The recruitment of these Services up to the necessary complements depends very largely upon volunteers. Even since the extension of the National Service Acts to women the number of volunteers has consistently been larger than the number of women called up under the National Service Acts. During the past six months the number of volunteers has been double the number called up, but the rate has dropped and the balance must be restored. Now that there is a call for a large increase in recruitment for the Women's Auxiliary Services the call must be answered in two ways, viz., (1) by increasing as much as possible the number of women called up from the field covered by the National Service Acts, and (2) by an increase of volunteering from that much larger field to which the calling-up arrangements do not extend.

In the past numbers of women who wanted to volunteer have not been accepted because it was felt that their civilian work was too important. The needs of the Women's Auxiliary Services, however, have now grown more urgent and many of these women and others in like positions will now be accepted. Women in reserved work who wish to volunteer will be accepted for the Women's Auxiliary Services if their employers are willing to let them go, and it will be quite exceptional for any women not in reserved work to be refused permission to volunteer. Women may join the Service they prefer, subject to a certain proviso with regard to the W.R.N.S. in the case of the National Service age group, and so far as this can be arranged, they may follow the trade they choose, except that for certain types of work special qualifications are needed. Volunteers are wanted in the largest numbers for the following: A.T.S.—Anti-aircraft, signals, driving, special operations, radio mechanics, cooking, orderly work, camouflage; W.A.A.F.—Cooks, motor drivers, balloon operators, aircraft hands, clerks, flight mechanics, mess stewards and waitresses, radio operators. Women in the 20-24 age group can be considered for the W.R.N.S. only if they possess one of the seven special reasons or qualifications agreed between the W.R.N.S. and the Ministry of Labour. This ensures that only a certain proportion of the women in the National Service age group will be allocated to the W.R.N.S., which is the smallest of the three Women's Services. Details of the special reasons and qualifications may be obtained on enquiry at any Employment Exchange.

Pay depends on the type of work done, length of service, and rank. The lowest rate is 2s. a day, all found. Wives of Servicemen are granted their leave to coincide with their husbands' leave, subject to Service exigencies.

Women who wish to volunteer should go at once to a Recruiting Centre or Employment Exchange, or, if this is not possible, they should write to 297 Oxford Street, London, W.1, giving their name (including Mrs. or Miss), address (including county), and date of birth (day, month and year), and specifying the particular Service in which they are interested. Women in the 20-24 age class should note that they must go to their Employment Exchange in the first instance.

## ESSENTIAL WORK (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING) ORDER, 1942.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order\* under the above title consolidating the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) (No. 2) Order, 1941,† and the Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) (Amendment) Order, 1942.‡ The new Order embodies a number of amendments made in agreement with representatives of both sides of the building and civil engineering industries, and came into force on 12th October, 1942.

The principal amendments affect the provisions relating to the payment of the guaranteed wage and correspond to certain of the amendments which, as reported on page 146 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942, were recently incorporated in the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942. Thus, provision is now made whereby, in cases where workers appeal successfully against suspension or dismissal for serious misconduct, they are not disentitled to the guaranteed wage in respect of time spent in attending Appeal Board hearings. Also, the existing provision that the guaranteed wage is payable during the interval between dismissal for serious misconduct and reinstatement after successful appeal is now extended, so that a worker is not disentitled to the guaranteed wage if he takes temporary employment in the interval; any sums earned in respect of the temporary employment are, however, to be deducted from the guaranteed wage payable by the original employer.

In addition to certain minor amendments of an administrative character, provision is also made for the exclusion from the Order of part-time workers who have entered industry because of war-time conditions.

## ESSENTIAL WORK (ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY) ORDER.

After consultation with representatives of the National Federated Electrical Association, the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades Union, and of both sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order entitled the Essential Work (Electrical Contracting Industry) Order, 1942.\* The Order came into force on 19th October, 1942.

Under the Order the Minister may schedule electrical contracting undertakings, as defined in the Order, in respect of specified classes or descriptions of workers. If an electricity supply undertaking maintains a branch or department wholly or mainly engaged on electrical contracting, that branch or department may also be scheduled, but only to the extent that it engages in electrical contracting for persons who are not authorised electricity supply undertakers.

The Order includes provisions similar to those contained in other Essential Work Orders with regard to the right of discharge from and permission to leave a scheduled undertaking, the treatment of cases of absenteeism, lateness or indiscipline, the procedure for appeals to Local Appeal Boards, and the guarantee, subject to certain conditions, of a minimum wage. However, so as to maintain the essential mobility and flexibility of the industry, in regard to which strong representations were made by both sides, certain special provisions are also contained in the Order. Whilst the Minister has made it clear that all necessary labour must be found for electrical contracting work on important government contracts and on other work essential to the war effort, he is desirous of allowing the industry to function as freely as possible on its work which is common to a variety of other industries. Special provision is accordingly made whereby no permission is required for the temporary loan of a worker's services to any other undertaking scheduled under the Order or to any other undertaking scheduled under any of the Essential Work Orders, for a period not exceeding seven days. Furthermore, as regards the calculation of Sunday working for the purpose of the guaranteed wage, the rule will vary according as the Sunday working is (i) performed on a scheduled building site, (ii) work on shipbuilding or ship-repairing or (iii) work other than that specified in (i) and (ii). In the first two cases, following the rules in the respective Essential Work Orders, all time worked on a Sunday and all remuneration paid in respect of that work will be excluded. In any other cases of time worked in excess of the normal working hours, the time so worked will be reckoned as if it had been paid for at the ordinary time rate.

The Order also empowers the Minister to give directions as to the duration and situation of employment. The purpose of this provision is to require labour to be employed at a particular works or place, or if it is already employed there to continue to be employed at the particular works or place. Until such a direction is given there will be no restriction under the Order as to the work on which, or as to the place where, an employer may use his labour. This will enable the industry to operate freely with its own transference machinery for staffing important jobs, the Minister's power of direction being held in reserve to deal with cases where labour supply difficulties occur. Where such difficulties do occur a direction will be given, and the permission of the National Service Officer will then be required before labour can be transferred from the particular job or place. It will also be possible for the Minister, when sending labour to the employment of a contractor, to specify the job on which, and the place where, the labour should be employed. The direction can remain in force only for a period of one month or for such further periods, not exceeding one month at any one time, as the Minister may direct. This will ensure frequent review.

Firms will be scheduled only on the recommendation of the Minister of Works and Planning, who will consult with other Departments that may also be interested.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942. No. 2044. See page 186.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942, pages 7 and 22-25.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942, pages 82 and 100.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942. No. 2071. See page 186.



## ESSENTIAL WORK (SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING) (NO. 2) ORDER.

### DIRECTIONS REGARDING WOMEN AGED 31 AND OVER.

Under the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing) (No. 2) Order, 1942,\* persons carrying on undertakings engaged in shipbuilding and ship-repairing are prohibited from engaging workers otherwise than through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or except with the written permission of a national service officer, and workers are similarly prohibited from engaging directly for work in shipbuilding and ship-repairing. At the same time, the Order provides that the Minister of Labour and National Service may issue directions exempting employers and workers from the foregoing restrictions.

In the exercise of his powers in this respect the Minister has issued The Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing) (Exemption) Directions, 1942.† These Directions, which came into force on 14th October, 1942, enable employers in undertakings engaged in shipbuilding and ship-repairing to make direct engagements of women aged 31 years and over, and also permit such women to engage directly for work in shipbuilding and ship-repairing. Thus, the restrictions on the engagement of women workers in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry are now brought into line with those applying to the engineering, building and civil engineering contracting, and electrical installation industries under the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1941,‡ as modified in its application to women by the Directions given under that Order on 26th March, 1942.§

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.

### RETAIL MEAT TRADE.

Rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for workpeople engaged in the retail distribution of meat have been laid down by decisions of the recently formed Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade, to take effect on and from the pay day in the week beginning 5th October, 1942. The rates and conditions, which are summarised below, are stated to be minima, and are not to prevent the payment of higher rates or the operation of better conditions, or to prejudice any worker who is in receipt of higher wages or is working under better conditions.

### RATES OF REMUNERATION.

For wages purposes, the Joint Industrial Council recognises three zones: (a) London, comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District; (b) Provincial "A," comprising places outside London with populations of over 10,000 and certain places with lower populations, to be decided upon by agreement; and (c) Provincial "B," comprising all other places. The following scales of minimum weekly rates of remuneration (i.e., of total weekly earnings including all forms of commission and bonuses) are to apply in the three zones:—

*Shop Managers*: London 77s. 6d. to 110s., according to the weekly turnover of the shop; Provincial "A" 74s. 6d. to 107s.; Provincial "B" 71s. 6d. to 104s. The rates of remuneration for managers of shops with weekly turnovers exceeding £220 are to be subject to mutual arrangement. *Shop Manageresses*: rates 10s. a week below the corresponding rates for shop managers. *Shop Assistants and Cashiers*: males—London 25s. at 16 years increasing to 75s. at 24 years, Provincial "A" 22s. to 72s., Provincial "B" 19s. to 69s.; females—London 20s. at 16 years increasing to 53s. at 23 years, Provincial "A" 18s. to 50s., Provincial "B" 17s. to 47s. Provision is made for special rates of pay for late entrants and for subnormal workers.

### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The rates set out above are applicable to a working week not exceeding 48 hours, exclusive of meal-times. Working hours may, however, be extended by not more than 30 minutes each day, without extra payment, solely for the purpose of cleaning up and clearing the shop of customers, the extensions not being cumulative.

Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, except for work on Sundays and statutory and national holidays (or days of holiday substituted therefor by local custom), for which the rate is double time. Overtime is not, as a rule, payable to shop managers or shop manageresses, who may, however, receive additional remuneration in special cases. Where, owing to the cancellation by Government authority of any holiday, a worker is required to work thereon, a day's holiday with pay is to be allowed within a period of one month or payment is to be made at the rate of one-sixth of the weekly wage.

Shop assistants and cashiers who have completed six months' continuous service by 1st August in any year are to be granted,

in addition to statutory and national holidays, a holiday of six working days with full pay in the year, or, where the holiday cannot be granted, pay in lieu. In the case of shop managers and shop manageresses, the duration of the holiday is ten working days, of which six are to be consecutive.

Workers who have completed six months' continuous service are entitled to a maximum of twelve days' sickness leave, with full pay, in any one year, subject to the production, if required by the employer, of a medical certificate.

Provision is made for the settlement by the Appeals Committee of the Joint Industrial Council or, if the Committee fails to agree, by arbitration, of claims for special relief made by employers who consider that, owing to economic, financial or trading difficulties, they are unable, wholly or in part, to observe the conditions specified.

## FOOD CONTROL.

### MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

SINCE the issue of the Orders referred to in the August number of this GAZETTE, Orders have been made relating to the retail prices of bread, flour, potatoes, milk, fish, and certain other articles of food.

An Order amending the Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, and a General Licence thereunder, increased the maximum price of bread, from 20th September, by 1d. per 4-lb. loaf,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2-lb. loaf (also  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pan loaf in Scotland and Northern Ireland), and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 1-lb. loaf. The general maximum prices of bread per 4-lb. and per 2-lb. loaf thus became 9d. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively, except in certain areas, viz., scheduled depopulated areas and sparsely populated areas, the Scottish Highlands and Islands, and Northern Ireland, in which areas maximum prices are slightly higher.

Under an Order amending the Flour (Control and Prices) Order, 1941, and the Flour and Flour Mixtures (Current Prices) Order, 1942, the maximum retail prices of flour were increased, from 20th September, to 3d. per 14 lb. above the prices current on 31st January, 1942, and *pro rata*. This Order was amended by the Flour (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1942, which specified maximum retail prices for plain flour, self-raising flour, and semolina, to come into force on 18th October. The maximum prices for plain flour are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for 3 lb. or less, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for over 3 lb. and under 20 lb., and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for 20 lb. up to 112 lb.

Prices of potatoes were substantially reduced, from 28th September, by an Order amending the Potatoes (1942 Crop) (Control and Prices) Order. In Great Britain the maximum retail prices during the period 28th September to 3rd October ranged from 6d. to 8d. per 7 lb., according to district and variety classification; in Northern Ireland the maximum retail prices were 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. per 7 lb. The foregoing Order was superseded by the Potatoes (1942 Crop) (Control and Prices) (No. 2) Order, which came into force, as regards retail prices, on 4th October. Under this Order the maximum prices in Great Britain continue as before, with minor exceptions, and the maximum prices in Northern Ireland are raised to 5d., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. per 7 lb. Prices in certain districts in Scotland which were previously exempt from control are controlled by the new Order, the maximum retail prices being 1d. per 7 lb. above the corresponding prices in adjacent areas.

The Milk (Maximum Prices) (England and Wales) Order, 1942, which came into operation on 1st October, prescribes that the maximum retail price of ordinary milk in England and Wales shall be at the rate of 3s. per gallon throughout the year, except in May and June. In those two months it will be 2s. 8d., except in the Greater London area, where it will remain at 3s.

The Fish (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1942, which came into operation on 5th October, reduced the maximum retail prices of certain kinds of fish, including cod, haddock and hake; among the maximum retail prices of other kinds of fish those of herrings and flat fish remain unchanged.

Other recent Orders have affected the retail prices of pheasants and partridges, dripping, tomatoes, onions, wild blackberries, pears, certain cereal breakfast foods, plums in Northern Scotland, and certain kinds of meat in Northern Ireland.

## PRICE CONTROL OF CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

In an article under the above heading which appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 162) reference was made to the removal of Purchase Tax from utility apparel and cloth for apparel. Under a subsequent Order by the Board of Trade the period during which retailers may continue freely to sell utility cloth and apparel, which has borne Purchase Tax, at the price laid down by the Orders in force before 3rd August, 1942, is extended from 30th September to 31st October, 1942. After that date, if retailers wish to charge prices including tax for such goods they must comply with the conditions laid down by the Board of Trade. After 31st January, 1943, all utility cloth and apparel must be sold at tax-free prices, except that certain specified utility cotton and rayon dress fabrics on which tax has been paid may be sold at tax-inclusive prices up to 31st May, 1943.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942, page 147.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942, No. 2090. See page 186.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942, pages 8 and 27-28.

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942, pages 82 and 100.



## EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 14th September (exclusive of 23,227 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 63,703; 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 1,532; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,597. As compared with 17th August the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,605, those temporarily suspended from work showed a decrease of 234, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 49.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 14th September were 34,959 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,084, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,177 temporarily stopped, and 140 unemployed casual workers. Of the 34,959 wholly unemployed, 1,080 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 17th August, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,267, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 679, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 19.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 14th September was 66,022, as compared with 71,108 at 17th August, and 127,825 at 15th September, 1941.

The numbers registered as unemployed\* at 14th September, 1942, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men .. .. .	51,546	1,524	2,591
Boys .. .. .	12,157	8	6
Women .. .. .	23,996	1,138	140
Girls .. .. .	10,963	39	—
Total .. .. .	98,662	2,709	2,737
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
17th August, 1942 .. ..	— 8,872	— 913	+ 68
15th September, 1941 ..	— 63,993	— 21,264	— 7,317
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men .. .. .	58,607	1,765	3,879
Boys .. .. .	12,797	15	7
Women .. .. .	30,379	2,665	159
Girls .. .. .	11,740	114	—
Total .. .. .	113,523	4,559	4,045
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
17th August, 1942 .. ..	— 9,327	— 1,041	+ 301
15th September, 1941 ..	— 73,135	— 23,547	— 7,062

The numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers at 14th September, 1942, 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 .. ..	12,808	2,415	5,811	2,023	23,057
Eastern .. .. .	1,366	350	1,118	408	3,242
Southern .. .. .	1,092	467	725	490	2,774
South-Western ..	1,549	351	857	316	3,073
Midlands .. .. .	1,118	635	398	491	2,642
North-Midlands ..	1,142	249	490	266	2,147
North-Eastern ..	4,061	742	1,176	706	6,685
North-Western ..	6,993	1,922	2,579	1,219	12,713
Northern .. .. .	3,842	1,648	2,549	1,898	9,937
Scotland .. .. .	10,341	1,931	6,492	1,559	20,323
Wales .. .. .	7,234	1,447	1,801	1,587	12,069
Great Britain ..	51,546	12,157	23,996	10,963	98,662
Northern Ireland ..	7,061	640	6,383	777	14,861
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	58,607	12,797	30,379	11,740	113,523
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	644	—	238	4	886
Eastern .. .. .	89	—	264	5	358
Southern .. .. .	23	—	24	—	47
South-Western ..	174	—	60	1	235
Midlands .. .. .	61	—	34	—	95
North-Midlands ..	235	1	58	1	295
North-Eastern ..	575	2	101	12	690
North-Western ..	547	9	112	2	670
Northern .. .. .	535	1	179	3	718
Scotland .. .. .	503	1	167	4	675
Wales .. .. .	729	—	41	7	777
Great Britain ..	4,115	14	1,278	39	5,446
Northern Ireland ..	1,529	8	1,546	75	3,158
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,644	22	2,824	114	8,604

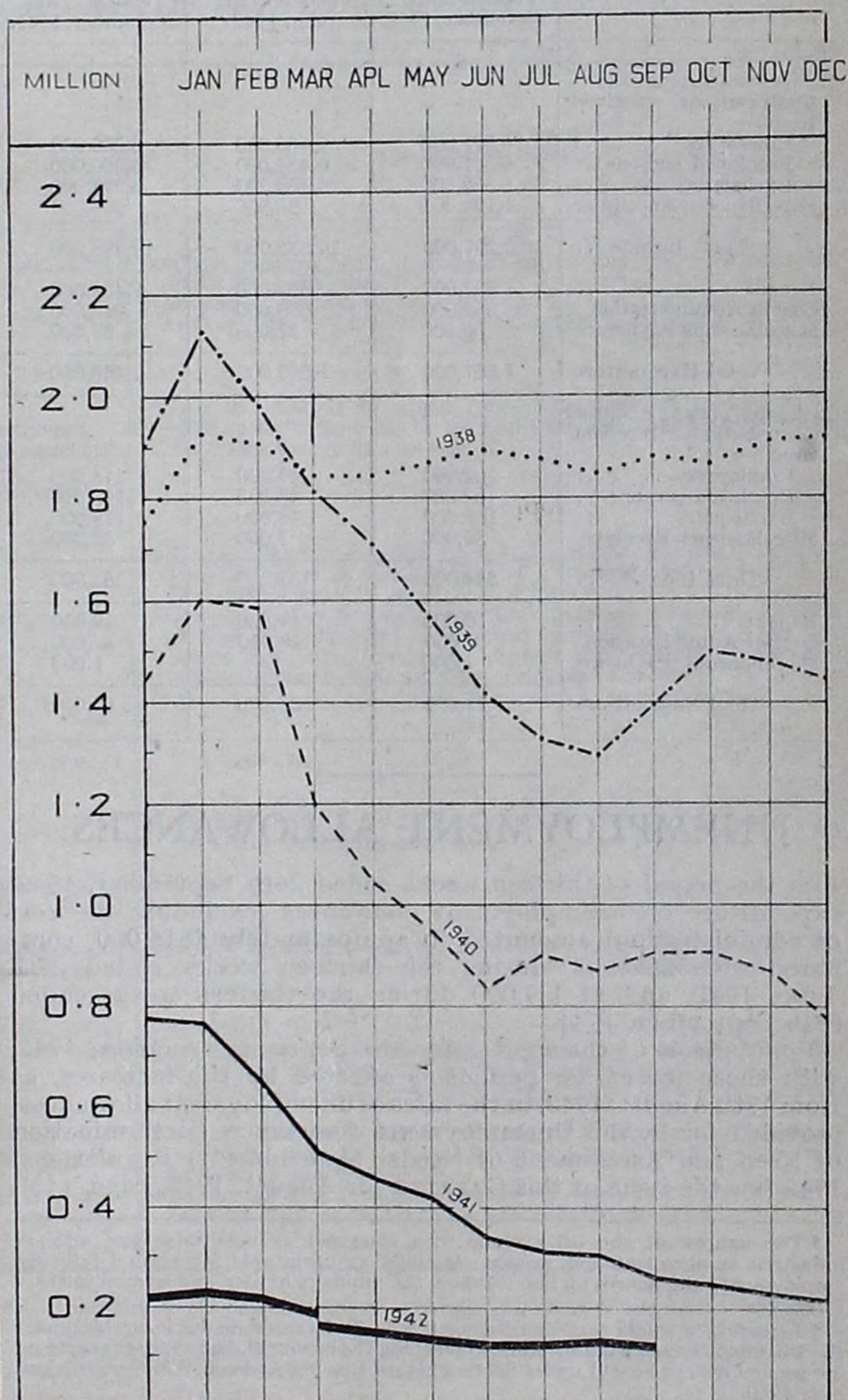
\* The figures are exclusive of 23,227 men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 1,084 women unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

The following Table shows the numbers on the registers at one date in each month since September, 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.						
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
13 April .. (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
13 July ..	55,953	10,163	26,767	8,553	101,436	115,820
17 August ..	55,693	15,615	23,793	12,433	107,534	122,850
14 September ..	51,546	12,157	23,996	10,963	98,662	113,523
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1941.						
15 September ..	17,232	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
13 July ..	3,883	25	1,555	106	5,569	8,708
17 August ..	4,285	29	1,880	97	6,291	9,344
14 September ..	4,115	14	1,278	39	5,446	8,604

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



Note.—From March, 1942, persons 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 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1942.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
<b>Insured on Register:—</b>					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances* .. { (a)	47,095	1,817	14,529	1,176	64,617
.. { (b)	19,004	—	546	—	19,550
2. Non-claimants* .. { (a)	5,362	7,641	7,050	7,114	27,167
.. { (b)	2,066	—	186	—	2,252
<b>Others on Register:—</b>					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances* .. { (a)	924	15	461†	5	1,405
.. { (b)	1,114	—	214†	—	1,328
4. Persons without applications* .. { (a)	2,280	2,698	3,234	2,707	10,919
.. { (b)	1,043	—	138	—	1,181
<b>Total on Register* .. { (a)</b>	<b>55,661</b>	<b>12,171</b>	<b>25,274</b>	<b>11,002</b>	<b>104,108</b>
<b>.. { (b)</b>	<b>23,227</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24,311</b>
<b>Insured Unemployed:—</b>					
5. Number on Register* (items 1 and 2) .. { (a)	52,457	9,458	21,579	8,290	91,784
.. { (b)	21,070	—	732	—	21,802
6. Two months file‡ ..	21,758	4,443	31,330	4,142	61,673
7. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit ..	126	5	91	5	227
<b>Total* .. { (a)</b>	<b>74,341</b>	<b>13,906§</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>12,437  </b>	<b>153,684</b>
<b>.. { (b)</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21,802</b>

## 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 26th September, 1942.	Thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1942:	Thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1941.
	£	£	£
(1) GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers .. ..	6,371,000	6,433,000	6,300,000
Employed persons ..	6,371,000	6,432,000	6,300,000
Exchequer .. ..	6,365,000	6,430,000	6,297,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,184,000	83,000	398,000
<b>Total Income ..</b>	<b>20,291,000</b>	<b>19,378,000</b>	<b>19,295,000</b>
Benefit .. ..	853,000	882,000	1,458,000
Cost of Administration	668,000	633,000	943,000
Miscellaneous Payments	60,000	77,000	87,000
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,581,000</b>	<b>1,592,000</b>	<b>2,488,000</b>
(2) AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers .. ..	162,000	49,000	118,000
Employed persons ..	162,000	48,000	118,000
Exchequer .. ..	161,000	48,000	119,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	59,000	7,000	32,000
<b>Total Income ..</b>	<b>544,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>387,000</b>
Benefit .. ..	10,000	19,000	19,000
Cost of Administration	60,000	19,000	45,000
Miscellaneous Payments	1,000	—	1,000
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1942, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £516,000, compared with £545,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1942, and £1,029,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1941.

Comparison of the figures for the September quarter, 1942, with those for earlier periods is affected by the increases, as from 17th August, 1942, in the rates of unemployment allowances, provided for by the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942, page 146).

\* 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.

† Including a small number of 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 6,632 boys aged 14 and 15.

|| Including 5,967 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 September† was 219, as compared with 192 in the previous month and with 203‡ in September, 1941. Details for separate industries are given below:—

<b>MINES AND QUARRIES.</b>		<b>Factories—continued.</b>	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Paper, Printing, etc. ..	2
Underground .. ..	76	Rubber .. ..	2
Surface .. ..	7	Gas Works .. ..	4
Metalliferous Mines ..	—	Electrical Stations ..	4
Quarries .. ..	7	Other Industries .. ..	3
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER</b>	<b>SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES</b>
<b>MINES AND QUARRIES ..</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>ACT, 1937.</b>	
<b>Factories.</b>		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		and Ships .. ..	7
tery and Glass .. ..	1	Building Operations ..	23
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	3	Works of Engineering	
Metal Extracting and		Construction .. ..	3
Refining .. ..	1	Warehouses .. ..	2
Metal Conversion and		<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b>	<b>106</b>
Founding (including			
Rolling Mills and Tube		<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>	
Making) .. ..	13	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Engineering, Locomotive		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Building, Boilermaking,		men .. ..	—
etc. .. ..	10	Firemen .. ..	1
Railway and Tramway		Guards (Passenger) ..	—
Carriages, Motor and		Labourers .. ..	1
other Vehicles and Air-		Mechanics .. ..	2
craft Manufacture ..	7	Permanent Way Men ..	11
Shipbuilding .. ..	8	Porters .. ..	3
Other Metal Trades ..	2	Shunters .. ..	2
Cotton .. ..	—	Other Grades .. ..	2
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy..	1	Contractors' Servants ..	—
Other Textile Manu-		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>23</b>
facture .. ..	—	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>219</b>
Textile Printing, Bleach-			
ing and Dyeing .. ..	—		
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	1		
Food and Drink .. ..	1		
General Woodwork and			
Furniture .. ..	8		

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

<b>I. Cases.</b>	<b>I. Cases—continued.</b>
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	<b>ANTHRAX</b>
Among Operatives engaged in :	Wool .. .. .
Smelting of Metals .. ..	Handling of Horsehair .. ..
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	Handling and Sorting of .. ..
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Hides and Skins .. .. 2
Printing .. .. .	Other Industries .. .. 1
Other Contact with	<b>TOTAL .. .. . 3</b>
Molten Lead .. .. 3	<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b>
White and Red Lead Works .. .. .	<b>(SKIN CANCER).</b>
Pottery .. .. .	Pitch .. .. . 5
Vitreous Enamelling .. ..	Tar .. .. . 1
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. . 2	Paraffin .. .. .
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	Oil .. .. . 1
Coach and Car Painting .. ..	<b>TOTAL .. .. . 7</b>
Shipbuilding .. .. 1	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>
Paint used in Other Industries.. .. .	Chromium-Plating .. .. 4
Other Industries.. .. 1	"Other " Industries .. .. 4
Painting of Buildings.. ..	<b>TOTAL .. .. . 8</b>
<b>TOTAL .. .. . 7</b>	<b>Total, Cases... .. 45</b>
<b>OTHER POISONING.</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Aniline .. .. . 16	<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b>
Toxic Jaundice .. .. 3	<b>(SKIN CANCER).</b>
Toxic Anaemia .. .. 1	Pitch .. .. . 1
<b>TOTAL .. .. . 20</b>	

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

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd October, 1942, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th August, 1942, and the 4 weeks ended 27th September, 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.



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

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at nearly £57,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 520,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £60 a week in those of approximately 3,000 workpeople.

The industries and services in which wage rates were increased included most sections of the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture, hat and cap making and millinery, dressmaking and women's light clothing, tobacco manufacture, printing and bookbinding, and retail furniture, etc., distribution.

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. In hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, the bonus of 9d. or 10d. in the shilling on basic wages was increased, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, to 9½d. or 11d. in the shilling. In the hat, cap and millinery, dressmaking and women's light clothing industries, the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were raised by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1d. an hour for youths, boys, women and girls. In tobacco manufacture there were increases in the Trade Board minimum time rates of 4½d. a week for men and of 3d. a week for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers. Men employed in general jobbing and newspaper printing and bookbinding in England and Wales (except London, Liverpool and Manchester) received increases of 1s. to 3s. a week; women in all localities except London received increases of 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week. The minimum weekly rates of wages fixed by the

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales) were raised by 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to weekly turnover, for branch managers and branch manageresses, by 3s., 2s. or 1s. 6d., according to age, for other male workers and by 2s., 1s. 6d. or 1s. for other female workers. Other industries in which increases occurred were coal mining in Warwickshire, iron ore mining in some districts, tinplate manufacture, hosiery dyeing and finishing in the Midlands, asbestos manufacture, corset making, and brush and broom manufacture. The decreases in wages mainly concerned iron ore miners in Cumberland.

Of the estimated total increase of £57,000, about £43,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workers (including £8,000 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £4,000 was due to the operation of other cost-of-living sliding scales; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between the employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £60 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the cost of living.

The changes reported in the first nine months of 1942, in the industries covered by the statistics, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £1,250,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 5,400,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £100 in those of 2,300 workpeople. In the corresponding nine months of 1941 there was a net increase, in these industries, estimated at £1,500,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,500,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during September.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining  Other Mining and Quarrying.	Warwickshire ..	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 92 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Cumberland .. ..	28 Sept.	Iron ore miners .. ..	War bonus decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (2s. 1d. to 2s.) for those 18 years and over, and by ½d. a shift (1s. 0½d. to 1s.) for those under 18 years.
	Cleveland .. ..	7 Sept.	Iron ore miners .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 6·4d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men, and by 0·4d. (9·2d. to 9·6d.) for youths and boys.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen	
	North Lincolnshire ..	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Northamptonshire (including Corby).	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	
	Banbury and district	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased‡ by ½d. a shift (2s. 1d. to 2s. 0½d. for those 18 years and over and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. for those under 18 years).
	South and West Durham.	7 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen .. ..	
Glass Bottle Making	West Cumberland ..	28 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased‡ by 0·1d. an hour (3·4d. to 3·3d.) for men and by 0·05d. (1·7d. to 1·65d.) for youths and boys (wages are further supplemented by incentive bonuses of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to output.)
	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	7 Sept.	Slag and tar macadam workers ..	Increase‡ of 1½ per cent. (20 to 21½ per cent.) on basis rates.
	London .. ..	27 Sept.	Makers, blowers and stopperers ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 6·4d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men and by 0·4d. (9·2d. to 9·6d.) for youths and boys.
	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants. and South Wales and Mon.	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 4·8d. to 1s. 5·6d.) for men and 0·4d. (8·4d. to 8·8d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	
	Great Britain§ ..	7 Sept.	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, by 0·4d. (8·8d. to 9·2d.) 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.
	North-East Coast Area	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased‡ by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 6·4d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men and by 0·4d. (9·2d. to 9·6d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland ..	28 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased‡ by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 7·2d. to 1s. 6·4d.) for men and by 0·4d. (9·6d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys.

\* 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.

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

‡ 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.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i> )
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Great Britain*	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 6·4d. to 1s. 7·2d.) for men and women 21 years of age and over and by 0·4d. (9·2d. to 9·6d.) for those under 21.
	North-East Coast Area	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	
	Scunthorpe .. ..	6 Sept.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	6 Sept.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, cranemen, etc.	
	Workington .. ..	6 Sept.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Bilston .. ..	6 Sept.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
Railway Workshops.	West of Scotland ..	6 Sept.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemmen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers 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 and for women employed on men's work, and by 0·4d. (8·8d. to 9·2d.) for youths and boys and for women employed on youths' or boys' work. Increase of 1d. an hour. Rate after change, 2s. 2d.‡
	South-West Wales	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	
		21 Sept.	Bricklayers and carpenters employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	
	Great Britain ..	9 Mar. §	Junior railway shop staff (male and female) employed by main line railway companies (other than the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway).	
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the galvanising of steel sheets (excluding the process of annealing).	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 amounts varying from 0·4d. to 0·8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women 18 years and over.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	6 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0·8d. a shift (1s. 7·2d. to 1s. 8d.) for men and for women 21 years of age and over employed on men's work and by 0·4d. (9·6d. to 10d.) for other women and juveniles.
Wrought Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Midlands .. ..	Pay day in week beginning 7 Sept.	Ironplate workers and galvanisers.	War bonus increased by 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.). Rate after change, 1s. 6d. an hour plus 9d. war bonus.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and district, Birmingham, Shifnal, St. Helens, Chester and Pontypridd.	1st pay day in Sept.	Makers of end-welded and side-welded chains, anchors and shackles, etc. (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board).	Increase of 10 per cent. on earnings.¶
Typefoundry.	London .. ..	Pay period preceding 2 Oct.	Men and women .. ..	Decreases† of 1s. a week for men and 6d. for women. Rates after change: mould makers 94s., engineers and justifiers 86s., rubbers 69s., other male workers 74s., women 37s.
Felt Manufacture.	Rossendale Valley district (certain firms).	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of pressed felt.	Special war bonus granted of 6s. a week for men and of 3s. for women and juveniles for a normal working week of 48 hours.
		30 Sept.	Do. .. ..	Cost-of-living wage increased† by 3d. a week for men and by 2d. for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 74s. 8d. (inclusive of special war bonus).
Lace Dyeing and Finishing.	Nottingham and district.	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in lace and net dressing and curtain finishing.	Increases† of 1d. an hour for adult male bleachers, dyers and dollymen, of ½d. for workers 18 and under 21 years and of ¼d. for workers under 18 years. Rates after change for men: bleachers and dyers 1s. 7d., dollymen 1s. 8d.
	Midland Counties (various districts).**	1st pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juveniles .. ..	Bonus increased† from 10d. to 11d. in the shilling on basic weekly wages up to and including 60s. for male and 36s. for female workers. On basic wages over these amounts the bonus was increased from 10d. to 11d. for the first 60s. for males, or 36s. for females, and from 9d. to 9½d. for the remainder.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Dumfries .. ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juveniles .. ..	Increases† of ½d. in the shilling on rates adopted in Nov., 1919, leaving a net deduction of ¼d. in the shilling from these rates. Minimum rates after change, including war bonus: timeworkers—men 57s. 8d., women 33s. 2d.; pieceworkers—men 61s. 6d., women 37s.
Hosiery Dyeing and Finishing.	Midland Counties†† ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers (except female auxiliary workers and menders paid on the Nottingham List).	Increases† of 1d. an hour for male dry and wet workers 21 years and over, of ½d. for those 18 to 20 years and for trimmers, and of ¼d. for those under 18 and for women and girls. Rates after change for men: trimmers 1s. 10½d., dry and wet workers 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 7d. respectively.
			Female auxiliary workers and menders paid on the Nottingham List.	Increases† of ½d. an hour. Rates after change at 21 years and over: menders 1s. 0½d., auxiliary workers 11d.
			Piece or incentive workers .. ..	Increases† of 5 per cent. on piece rates for dyers and auxiliary workers and of 7½ per cent. for trimmers and female workers.
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	21 Sept.	Men, women, boys and girls .. ..	Flat-rate increase of 1d. an hour on minimum rates for men and for women 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers, to be independent of changes caused by fluctuations in the cost-of-living figure. Minimum rates after change include: men 1s. 5½d., women 18 years and over 1s. 0½d.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain ..	14 Sept.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys .. .. Women and girls .. .. Pieceworkers .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years and over and of 1d. for other workers and late entrants.†† Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates.†† Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for males and of 1d. for females.††
Shirtmaking.	Great Britain ..	11 Sept.	Men, youths and boys .. .. Women and girls .. ..	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for tie cutters and of 1½d. for other cutters and pattern takers, and increases of 1½d. in general minimum time rates for other workers 22 years and over and of 1d. for younger workers.†† Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time and piecework basis time rates.††
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery.	England and Wales	28 Sept.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys .. .. Women and girls .. .. Pieceworkers .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers and late entrants.†† Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates.†† Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for males and of 1d. for females.††

\* 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.

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

‡ This increase is to be merged in any increase or increases which may become due during the next six months under the cost-of-living sliding scale applicable to the building industry.

§ These increases were agreed on 17th September by the representatives of the railway companies and workpeople concerned and are consequential upon an award of the Industrial Court dated 7th August. The increases are retrospective to 9th March, as stated above.

|| These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

¶ If, at the end of any period of three months, it is found that output during the three months has not exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1941, the increase is to be discontinued for the following three months.

\*\* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

†† Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton, and Nottingham and district (including Derby).

‡‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring (May) and Shirtmaking (June).



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Corset Making.	Great Britain ..	28 Sept.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years and over and of 1d. for younger workers and late entrants.*
			Women and girls .. ..	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates.*
			Pieceworkers .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for males and of 1d. for females.*
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	England and Wales	30 Sept.	Timeworkers:— Men, youths and boys .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years and over and of 1d. for younger workers and late entrants.*
			Women and girls .. ..	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates.*
			Pieceworkers .. ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for males and of 1d. for females.*
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ..	24 Sept.	Men, youths and boys .. ..	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for foremen and syrup makers, of 1½d. for other men 20 years and over and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys, and increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
			Women (18 years and over) and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for girls, and increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	21 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increases† of 4½d. a week in minimum time rates for men and of 3d. for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.*
Printing and Bookbinding.	England (excluding London), Wales and Isle of Man.	1st pay day in Sept†	Principal classes of workpeople employed in general jobbing, letterpress and newspaper printing and bookbinding (compositors, machine minders, printers' assistants, packers, warehousemen, machine feeders, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders, etc.)	Increases in minimum rates of from 1s. to 3s.† a week, according to occupation and locality, for men in all localities except those in Grade 1 (Liverpool and Manchester) and from 1s. to 2s. 6d.† a week, according to locality, for women in all localities, with appropriate adjustments in the rates for male and female learners and in some cases for apprentices. The increases resulted from the raising of most of the grade rates and from a reduction in the number of grades.
Railway Service.	Great Britain ..	24 June§	Railway salaried staff, including station masters, agents, clerks and supervisory staffs.	Increase of £10 a year for males at 18 years and over, and £5 at under 18, and of 3s. a week for females at 18 years and over and 1s. 6d. at under 18.
Road Haulage	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derbyshire.	1st pay day in Sept.	Horse carters .. ..	War addition to wages increased by 3s. a week (3s. to 6s.). Rates after change including war addition: one-horse drivers and stablemen 68s., two-horse drivers 73s.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Sept.	Adult workers and juveniles in certain age groups.	Increases† of ½d. or ¾d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men, of ½d. for juveniles (under 15, and 16 and under 21) and of ½d. in piecework basis time rate.*
			Men, youths and boys .. ..	Increases† of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to age, in general minimum time rates and of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.*
	Northern Ireland ..	1 Sept.	Women and girls .. ..	Increases† of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates at 18 years and over and of ¾d. at under 18 years and of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
Skip and Basket Making.	London .. ..	7 Sept.	Basket makers .. ..	Bonus of 67½ per cent. increased† to 75 per cent. Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. an hour plus 75 per cent.
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Sept.	Skip and basket makers .. ..	Increase† of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 128½ per cent. above the list.
Retail Distribution.	England and Wales	21 Sept.	Workpeople (16 years of age and over) employed in the retail furniture and furnishings, ironmongery and turnery, china and glass, hardware, electrical goods, cycle and accessories, sports goods, radio, oils, paints and wallpaper trades.	Increases in the minimum weekly rates of wages fixed by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades National Joint Industrial Council, as follows:—Branch managers and branch manageresses 3s., 4s., or 5s., according to weekly turnover; other male workers 3s. at 21 years and over, 2s. at 18 and under 21 years, 1s. 6d. at under 18 years; other female workers 2s. at 21 years and over, 1s. 6d. at 18 and under 21 years and 1s. at under 18.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day after 1 Sept.	Men, women, girls and apprentices	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men on time work, of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to age, for women and girls employed on work previously done by male labour, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. a week, according to age, for apprentices; and a further increase of 5 per cent. (20 to 25 per cent.) on pre-war piecework rates. Rates after change include: men, skilled—London 1s. 9½d. an hour, Provinces 1s. 9d., semi-skilled—London 1s. 6½d., Provinces 1s. 6½d., cutters on day work during 6 months' probation 1s. 10d., afterwards 1s. 11d.; women (20 years and over) replacing male labour on skilled operations 1s. 4½d., on other than skilled operations 1s. 3½d., after 12 months' service; apprentices 24s. a week at 15 years increasing to 55s. at 20.
Coffin Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Sept.	Men, youths and boys:— Dressers, stampers, polishers and planishers (including wheelers) 21 years and over. Other timeworkers .. ..	Increase† of 3s. 11d. a week in general minimum time rate.*
			Pieceworkers .. ..	Increases† of 2s. a week in general minimum time rates for those 17 years and over and of 1s. 6d. for those 15 and under 17.*
Celluloid Reclamation.	England and Wales ..	Pay week ending 26 Sept.	Workers employed in film stripping	Piecework basis time rate fixed at 12½ per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rate.*
				Scales of general minimum weekly rates of wages (inclusive of base rates and war wage) adopted for a normal working week of 48 hours, as follows:—males 28s. at 15 years increasing to 80s. at 21 and over, females 20s. at 15 years increasing to 48s. at 21 and over. Piecework rates to be fixed so as to yield to workpeople of average ability not less than 25 per cent. above the ordinary time rate for the job.
Cinematograph Film Production.	London .. ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juvenile workers in film studios.	Bonus increased† by 4d. a week (15s. to 15s. 4d. for those paid weekly and 16s. to 16s. 4d. for those paid hourly) for workpeople 21 years and over and by 2d. (7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. for those paid weekly and 8s. to 8s. 2d. for those paid hourly) for those under 21.
	London and district..	1st pay day in Sept.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing in the film production industry.	Bonus increased† by 3d. a week (10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.) for workpeople 21 years and over and by 1½d. (5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.) for those under 21.

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

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

‡ In certain cases, in which the new agreement resulted in increases in excess of the amounts quoted, the balance of the increase will take effect in March, 1943.

§ These increases were agreed on 18th September with retrospective effect to 24th June, as stated above.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 123, as compared with 118 in the previous month, and 135 in September, 1941. In these 123 new disputes about 23,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,300 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 132, involving about 25,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at 53,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ..	2	26	28	3,900	7,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	6	59	65	9,900	22,000
Textile ..	..	8	8	3,400	10,000
Transport ..	..	14	14	5,000	11,000
Other Industries ..	1	16	17	2,800	3,000
Total, September, 1942	9	123	132	25,000	53,000
Total, August, 1942 ..	6	118	124	21,600	37,000
Total, September, 1941 ..	13	135	148	30,600	93,000

*Causes.*—Of the 123 disputes beginning in September, 40, directly involving 7,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 30, directly involving 7,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 18, directly involving

1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 111 disputes, directly involving 18,100 workpeople. Of these disputes, 11, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 72, directly involving 9,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 28, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 18 other disputes, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR JANUARY, 1942 AND 1941.†

Industry Group.	January to September, 1942.			January to September, 1941.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ..	419	227,600†	758,000	345	114,900†	261,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	20	3,100	15,000	10	700	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	26	2,900	5,000	25	1,700	5,000
Engineering ..	138	35,700	66,000	116	60,400	268,000
Shipbuilding ..	69	10,400	29,000	103	18,200	86,000
Other Metal ..	96	12,800	37,000	103	26,900	122,000
Textile ..	29	5,400	15,000	34	5,700	32,000
Clothing ..	9	4,600	17,000	16	3,000	11,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	1,400	3,000	8	500	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	6	1,200	3,000	7	700	6,000
Building, etc. ..	51	9,600	20,000	47	7,200	16,000
Transport ..	38	11,400	29,000	44	9,100	27,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ..	7	2,000	3,000	5	1,900	4,000
Other Industries ..	16	2,000	4,000	30	3,600	13,000
Total ..	932	330,100†	1,004,000	893	254,500†	855,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
ENGINEERING:— Fitters, turners, etc.—London ..	1,600	300	3 Sept.	5 Sept.	Dispute respecting piece-work rates.	Work resumed and dispute referred to independent committee of enquiry.
Workpeople employed in electrical engineering—Sheffield (one firm).	375	..	14 Sept.	17 Sept.	Workpeople's demand for dismissal of a rate fixer whom they alleged to be inefficient.	Settlement effected providing for retention of rate fixer and the setting up of a committee to deal with any disputed piece-work prices.
Engineering operatives — Preston (one firm).	288	..	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	Workpeople's objection to a foreman's conduct.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING:— Shipbuilding and ship-repairing operatives—Tyneside (one firm).	1,336	24	5 Sept.	5 Sept.§	Objection of workpeople to an arrangement, made between their organisations and those of the employers, providing that wages should be calculated to Sunday midnight instead of to Tuesday in each week.	Operation of scheme postponed until end of September.§
TEXTILE:— Workpeople employed in pressed woollen felt, etc., manufacture—Lancashire (certain firms).	1,371	20	3 Sept.	4 Sept.	Demand for increases in wages and in overtime rates.	Modified increases in wages and in overtime rates conceded.
Workpeople employed in woolcombing establishments — Yorkshire (certain firms).	1,300	..	4 Sept.	12 Sept.¶	Demand that an increase in wages awarded by the National Arbitration Tribunal should have effect from the pay day in the week ended 11th July instead of from the pay day in the week ended 5th September, as provided in the Award.	Demand not conceded.
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers and conductors—Lincolnshire (one firm).	500	..	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	Rejection of a claim for increased wages and improved working conditions.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
	135	..	18 Sept.	30 Sept.	Workpeople's dissatisfaction with non-settlement of a claim for increased wages and improved working conditions.	Settlement effected providing for increases in wages and in overtime rates.
General cargo workers—Swansea ..	1,033**	..	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	For increase in rate of pay for loading a particular type of cargo.	Interim agreement reached providing for increased payment, pending a general settlement of the question.
Automobile maintenance fitters, plant fitters and apprentices employed by a road transport undertaking—Northern Ireland.	461	..	9 Sept.	22 Sept.	Dispute respecting the duties of a former driver who had been appointed rolling stock inspector, and workpeople's demand for his removal.	Duties of inspector of rolling stock, as defined by an official Court of Inquiry, accepted by trade union concerned.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 147,000 in 1942, and 68,000 in 1941. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 243,000 in 1942, and 200,000 in 1941.

‡ *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ A further stoppage, involving a large number of workpeople employed at shipbuilding yards on Tyneside, began on 5th October and lasted until 12th October. Particulars of this stoppage will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

|| Work was resumed on 7th September.

¶ There was a gradual resumption of work as from 7th September.

\*\* The number of workpeople idle on 2nd September was about 200.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st October, 1942.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 .. ..	62%	100%
Change since 1st September, 1942	+2	nil
Index Points .. ..	+1*	nil
Per cent. ... ..		

## FOOD.

During September Orders were made by the Ministry of Food altering the maximum permitted prices of various articles of food. As a result of these alterations, there were increases of approximately 1d. per 4 lb. in the average price of bread, approximately 1½d. per 7 lb. in the average price of flour, and nearly ½d. a quart in the average price of milk. On the other hand the average price of potatoes decreased by about 1½d. per 7 lb. The prices of the remaining articles of food included within the scope of these statistics showed little change during the month.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ¼d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Oct., 1942, compared with	
	1st Oct., 1942.	1st Sept., 1942.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Sept., 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	..	16
Breast .. ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon† .. ..	1 8½	1 8½	1 3	..	37
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..	42
Flour .. .. per 7 lb.	1 4½	1 3½	1 1½	8	23
Bread .. .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 8	0 8½	13	9
Tea .. ..	2 6	2 6	2 4	..	7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	—1
Milk .. .. per quart	0 9	0 8½	0 6½	2	33
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 1½	0 1½	0 6½	—17	6

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Sept., 1942.	1st Oct., 1942.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. ..	44	60	59
Thin Flank .. ..	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs .. ..	32	78	78
Thin Flank .. ..	1	23	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. ..	48	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	45	56
Bread .. ..	42	38	55
Tea .. ..	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	45	45
Milk .. ..	92	151	155
Butter—			
Fresh .. ..	13	30	30
Salt .. ..	7	34	34
Cheese .. ..	16	50	50
Margarine† .. ..	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)§ .. ..	58	59	59
Potatoes .. ..	33	69	41
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	60	62

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail food prices at 1st October, 1942, was rather more than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st September, about 17 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 62 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

\* A rise of 2 points on a total of 160 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent.

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

‡ On 1st September and 1st October, 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 September and 1st October, 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 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 October showed no appreciable change as compared with 1st September, 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 October the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 2 per cent. below the level of a month earlier, and about 87 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average decrease in prices, since 1st September, was about 3 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats; between 2 and 3 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery; and about 2 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery. There was little change in the prices of boots and shoes. The decline in the average level of clothing prices during September resulted partly from the arrangements for the removal of Purchase Tax\* from utility cloth and apparel, and partly from increased sales of utility clothing at prices below those of non-utility goods of corresponding quality. 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 October the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 290 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, there was little change between 1st September and 1st October in the average price of coal, which remained about 28 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 149 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas rose between one-half and one per cent., and averaged about 29 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 99 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There was practically no 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 October was about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at 1st September, about 32 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 141 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items*† included in these statistics, the average price of soap at 1st October was about ¼d. per lb., or 5 per cent., higher than a month earlier. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st October was about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at 1st September, about 49 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 166 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st October, 1942, is approximately **100 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, the same figure as at 1st September, 1942, as compared 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 4½ 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	100	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	101

\* See articles on page 162 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, and on page 176 of the present issue.

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



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the latest information contained in official publications received since the 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 July, 1942, the official cost-of-living index was 0.4 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 18.6 per cent. above that for June, 1939. For food alone the official index figure for the middle of July, 1942, showed a rise of 1.1 per cent. over the figure for the previous month and of 33.3 per cent. over that for August, 1939.

### INDIA.

In July, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City showed a rise of 10.5 per cent. over the figure for June, which was 7.0 per cent. higher than that for May, 1942. As compared with the figure for August, 1939, the figures for July and June, 1942, showed increases of 60.0 and 44.8 per cent. respectively. For food alone the figures for July and June, 1942, showed increases of 13.0 and 7.9 per cent. as compared with those for June and May, 1942, respectively, and of 78.6 and 58.0 per cent., respectively, over the figure for August, 1939.

### NEW ZEALAND.

In June, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. over the figure for the previous month and of 10.3 per cent. over that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.2 and 4.5 respectively.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The official cost-of-living index figure for June, 1942, showed no change as compared with the figure for the previous month, which was 13.7 per cent. above the figure (100) for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure showed a decline of 1.1 per cent. as compared with that for May, 1942, but an increase of 17.9 per cent. over the figure (100) for August, 1939.

### EGYPT.

In April, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure for Cairo was 1.8 per cent. above the figure for March, 1942, and 69.2 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food, fuel and light combined, the official index figure for April, 1942, showed increases of 1.3 per cent. over that for March, 1942, and of 45.5 per cent. over that for August, 1939.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ACCORDING to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of June, 1942, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. over the number employed at the middle of May, 1942. If the average monthly index of employment in the establishments covered for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June, 1942, was 138.4, as compared with 137.1 (revised figure) for May, 1942, and 127.9 for June, 1941.

Statistics compiled by the Social Security Board show that the number of applications for employment registered at Public Employment Offices at the end of June, 1942, was 4,280,000 as compared with 4,254,000 at the end of May, 1942, and 5,126,000 at the end of June, 1941. The figures at each of these dates include considerable numbers of persons assigned to employment on the various established systems of Federal Works projects.

### CANADA.

At the end of May, 1942, 2.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 353,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with corresponding percentages of 3.3 per cent., at the end of April, 1942, and 4.6 per cent. at the end of May, 1941.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information published in the official *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for June, 1942, returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics from selected industrial undertakings show that employment decreased during April, 1942. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment was 196.4 in April, 1942, as compared with 197.4 in March, 1942, and 187.0 in April, 1941.

### ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined to 56,979 at 26th September, from 57,772 at 29th August, 1942. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1938, imposing until 27th October, 1942, restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance by specified classes of persons living in rural areas. At 27th September, 1941, when Orders of a similar nature, but differing somewhat in their incidence and scope, were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 57,822.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### WAGES AND NATIONAL SERVICE—LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

In the case of *National Association of Local Government Officers v. Bolton Corporation*, the House of Lords unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal\* and held that Local Authorities are bound just as much as other employers by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order of 1940. Thus, a long-standing dispute over payments to employees of Bolton Corporation now serving with the Forces becomes liable to settlement by compulsory arbitration, unless it is settled by agreement. The Association refused to accept the Corporation's decision in February, 1941, that the making up of employees' pay to the level of normal salaries could not be embodied as a condition in their contracts of service. The Corporation contended that the Local Government Staffs (War Service) Act of 1939 did not empower Local Authorities to determine generally in advance to make such payments, but only to decide cases individually. The Minister of Labour and National Service referred the issue to the National Arbitration Tribunal as a trade dispute. The Corporation applied to the Divisional Court for an order prohibiting the Tribunal from adjudicating, but the Divisional Court refused the application. The Court of Appeal granted an order of prohibition. The House of Lords, however, refused the Corporation's contention that the reference was *ultra vires* the Minister. Their Lordships referred to the wide definition of "workman" and to the definition of a "trade dispute" and held that the phrase could cover a dispute as to conditions of service of officers of a municipal corporation. They held that it was a fallacy to regard payments to employees in the Services as mere gratuities that could not be subject to contract and that there was nothing in excess of the powers of the Corporation in binding itself in advance to make such payments.—*House of Lords*, 8th September, 1942.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

A synopsis of a recent decision of general interest is given below.

#### Case No. 362/42 (8th October, 1942.)

SECTIONS 23 AND 35 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: ESSENTIAL WORK (COAL-MINING INDUSTRY) (No. 3) ORDER, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941, No. 2096): CLAIMANT ABSENT FROM WORK FOR THREE DAYS OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY: HELD THAT NO PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED UNDER EITHER HOLIDAYS WITH PAY AGREEMENT OR ESSENTIAL WORK ORDER: DAYS COUNT FOR CONTINUITY PURPOSES ONLY.

Claimant, a coal hewer, was employed at a colliery scheduled under the Essential Work (Coal-mining Industry) (No. 3) Order, 1941.‡ He claimed benefit in respect of 3rd April (Good Friday), 4th April and 6th April (Easter Monday), 1942, hereinafter referred to as "the material days."

The Holidays with Pay Agreement of 14th April, 1938, which provided for eight specified days of holiday plus an annual holiday of seven consecutive days, was modified by an Agreement in March, 1942, which provided for twelve specified days of holiday only in the year. Under the modified Agreement the material days were "specified" days of holiday. Benefit is not therefore payable in respect of these days.

Payment for the holiday was based on credits for the period from 1st April, 1941, to 31st March, 1942, and was made at Whitsuntide, 1942. The claimant had not therefore received a holiday payment in respect of the material days at the date of claim.

The Insurance Officer contended and the Court of Referees supported the contention that as the claimant had received the "guaranteed wage" under Article 4(1)(d) of the above-mentioned Essential Work Order in each of the two pay weeks in which the material days fell, he must be treated as having been paid wages in respect of each and all the days in those weeks including the material days.

The Umpire held that the conditions relating to payment of the "guaranteed wage" under the Order were not similar to those relating to payment of a guaranteed minimum weekly wage referred to in U.D.2631/27§ and U.D.958/41|| or to the cost of living wage referred to in U.D.1/33.¶ In the case of the guaranteed wage the Order provides that in addition to a payment at the end of the pay week of what has been earned by piece work or time work, as the case may be, there will be made a payment on a day rate basis "in respect of the number of hours" lost through no fault of the worker during his normal hours of work by reason of work not being available for him.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1941, page 245.

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

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 2096.

§ U.I. 440. Vol. vi, page 172.

|| U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 2, page 10.

¶ U.I. Code 8B. Vol. xii, page 1.



Such a payment cannot be described as a "payment made in respect of each and all the days of the week and as a payment for the whole week." In addition, under proviso (f) of Article 4(1)(d) the pay week and the normal hours in relation to that week are treated as reduced by the extent of the holidays and the normal working hours attributable to those holidays in calculating the guaranteed wage payable. The Umpire, therefore, held the view that it cannot be said that the claimant received payment in respect of the material days either under the holidays with pay agreement or under the Order, and these days may be counted for continuity purposes only.

The views expressed by the Umpire in this decision will in future be adopted in place of those expressed in U.D.1094/41.\*

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS, 1940-1942.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During September, 1942, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued nine awards, Nos. 247-255. In one case the award relates to a substantial part of an industry in a particular area and the following is a summary of this award. The other eight awards relate to cases affecting individual Local Authorities and firms.

*Award No. 252 (23rd September).—Parties:* Members of the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Yorkshire and North Derbyshire District, employed by them. *Claim:* For a modification in the terms of the holidays-with-pay agreement. *Award:* The Tribunal noted the provision made in agreements of 14th July, 1938, and 1st August, 1939, whereby the agreement of 1st August, 1939, can be terminated. They also noted that no steps had been taken by the Union to operate the procedure for termination. No evidence had been adduced to the Tribunal which would, in their view, justify a modification of the holidays-with-pay agreement otherwise than as provided by the agreements themselves. Without expressing any opinion as to the actual payments under the holidays-with-pay agreement, the Tribunal found against the claim.

Copies of all the awards may be obtained, price 1d. net each, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

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

During September, 1942, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued eight awards, Nos. 136-143. Two of the awards relate to the whole of the occupations concerned in Belfast and Londonderry, respectively, and these awards are summarised below. The other six awards relate to cases affecting individual Local Authorities and firms.

*Award No. 138 (11th September).—Parties:* The members of the Belfast Printing Trades Employers' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* "That the minimum rate of wages for paper cutters be increased to the rate for a Grade 2 town as set out in the National Agreements of 1919, plus all national increases since September, 1939, making a total of 81s. 6d." *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and they awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 141 (16th September).—Parties:* The members of the Londonderry Master Bakers' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* "An increase of 8s. 6d. per week on present rates, £3 18s. 6d., and one hour less in working week from 48 hours to 47." *Award:* The Tribunal stated that they were informed that an application for an increase of 10s. per week in the rates of wages to apply generally was at present before the Baking Trade Board and, in the circumstances, they made no award. The Tribunal were of the opinion that the question of the differentials in the minimum rates of wages should be considered by the Baking Trade Board.

Copies of all the awards may be obtained by making written application to the Ministry of Labour, Stormont, Belfast.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During September, 1942, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 1875-1877, which are summarised below:—

*Awards Nos. 1875 and 1876 (9th September).—Parties:* (1) Trade Union Side and Official Side, Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments, and (2) Trade Union Side and Official Side, Engineering Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments.

\* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 2, page 19.

*Claim:* In both cases the Trade Union Side claimed that packing case makers employed at certain Royal Air Force Depots should be governed by the Memorandum of Agreement for the Box and Packing Case Making Industry, London District, carrying with it a wage rate of 1s. 10d. per hour. *Award:* In each case the Court awarded that the rates of wages of the packing case makers concerned should be increased to 1s. 10d. per hour as from the first pay day in June, 1941, and that thereafter the existing practice should continue with regard to any increases or decreases in the rates of pay.

*Award No. 1877 (18th September).—Parties:* National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Chester-le-Street Rural District Council. *Claim:* That the war bonus of 15s. per week at present being paid to employees with salaries up to £350 per annum should be granted to all administrative, technical and clerical employees without qualification. *Award:* The Court awarded a war bonus of 15s. per week to officers whose normal remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum, 13s. per week to officers whose normal remuneration exceeds £350 per annum but does not exceed £500 per annum, and £2 a month to officers whose normal remuneration exceeds £500.

### SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During September, 1942, five awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, each of which related only to one individual undertaking. Two of the cases were reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1942.

In addition, findings relating to various matters were issued by a neutral Chairman appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, at the request of the two sides of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade.

### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

During September, 1942, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 71, relating to a claim by men and women cleaners employed in the Post Office for compensation for workers giving split attendances.

Copies of the award setting out the details may be obtained, price 1d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During September, 1942, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages were 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 31, Eglantine Avenue, Belfast, in the case of Boards in Northern Ireland:—

*Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).—*Proposal D.(71), dated 28th September, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for apprentices, learners and late entrants to the trade.

*Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).—*Proposal U.(41), dated 29th September, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers.

*Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—*Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.21), dated 28th August, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—*Proposal N.I.S. (N.27), dated 30th September, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

During September, 1942, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain and the Ministry of Labour in Northern Ireland, made Orders, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards Acts, 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:—

*Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).—*Order R.M. (39), dated 1st September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 14th September, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).—*Order N. (24), dated 10th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 21st September, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Corset Trade Board. —*Order K. (22), dated 15th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 28th September, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.



*Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).*—Order H.M. (28), dated 15th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 28th September, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).*—Order W.D. (41), dated 17th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 30th September, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Order W.M. (36), dated 19th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 2nd October, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Order M.T. (24), dated 25th September, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 7th October, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).*—Order N.I.A. (16), dated 17th September, 1942, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying 24th September, 1942, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Particulars are given below 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, so published, 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.
1891	<i>Variation, dated September 14, 1942, under Article 1 (4) of the Aliens Order, 1920, as subsequently amended, of Conditions attached to the Grant to Certain Aliens of Leave to Land.</i> 1d. (2d.).—[This Variation, made by the Home Secretary, provides for the suspension in the case of specified classes of aliens to whom leave to land in the United Kingdom has been or is granted after 3rd September, 1939, of conditions attached to the grant of such leave which prohibit them from engaging in employment without the permission of the Minister of Labour and National Service.]
1901	<i>The Laundry (Control) (No. 2) Order, 1942, dated September 17, 1942, made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.</i> 1d. (2d.).—[By this Order any person in the laundry trade who, in the course of his business, employs more than 10 persons, is required before closing down his business, either temporarily or permanently, to notify the Board of Trade (Director of Laundry Services) of his intention to do so.]
2044	<i>The Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1942, dated September 30, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.</i> 4d. (5d.).—[See summary on page 175.]

S.R.&O.

1942, No.

Title and Price.

2067	<i>The Pharmacy Undertakings Order, 1942, dated September 25, 1942, made by the Minister of Health under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.</i> 1d. (2d.).—[This Order requires persons carrying on retail pharmacy undertakings, specified manufacturing and wholesale pharmacy undertakings and hospitals to furnish the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee with such information as may be required for the purpose of ascertaining the numbers of specified classes of persons employed and whether the best use in the national interest is being made of those persons.]
2071	<i>The Essential Work (Electrical Contracting Industry) Order, 1942, dated October 5, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.</i> 3d. (4d.).—[See summary on page 175.]
2090	<i>The Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing) (Exemption) Directions, 1942, dated October 7, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing (No. 2) Order, 1942.</i> 1d. (2d.).—[See summary on page 176.]
2116	<i>The Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1942, dated October 6, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 15 of the Factories Act, 1937 (1 Edw. 8 &amp; 1 Geo. 6 c. 67).</i> 1d. (2d.).—[These Regulations provide for the amendment of the existing Regulations by the substitution therein of an amended Schedule specifying various industrial processes of a continuous nature in connection with which operations of lubrication or of mounting or shipping belts may be carried out near unfenced parts of transmission machinery in motion when the circumstances are such that the operation cannot, without serious interference with the carrying on of the process, be deferred until the machinery is stopped, and subject to certain other conditions.]

## FACTORIES ACTS.

### FACTORY FORMS.

From time to time the Ministry of Labour and National Service issues Factory Forms regarding Regulations and Orders made under the Factories Acts. The undermentioned Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the July issue of this 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 in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
2	Factories Act, 1937. Abstract of Provisions of the Act as to Docks, Wharves, Quays and Warehouses. August, 1942, 2d. (3d.).
367	Dermatitis. Cautionary Notice. September, 1942. 1d. (2d.).
621	Health Register for use in Pursuance of the Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) Order, 1942. June, 1942. 6d. (7d. exclusive of purchase tax).
1000	Factories (Luminising) (Health and Safety Provisions) Order, 1942. Abstract, 2d. (3d.).

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