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SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1942* 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 on industrial health, hours of employment, and works canteens.

The Report states that the outstanding feature of the year was the growing importance of the work of women in factories. The continued expansion in the numbers so employed, and the fact that women are taking an increasing share in the heavier and more dangerous industries, have been reflected in the number of accidents, and have also necessitated much work in the provision of improved accommodation and other amenities in the factories as well as in the control of hours of employment. Other matters requiring much attention from Inspectors have arisen in connection with the dispersal and concentration of industry, which bring up questions, for example, of overcrowding and ventilation, and of the provision of the necessary amenities in buildings not designed for factory purposes. There has also been an increase in the number of technical problems to be dealt with through the growth of new processes that have developed new hazards in the mechanical, electrical and chemical sides of the engineering and kindred trades. While some of these problems are specially dealt with in the Report, the Chief Inspector emphasises that the day-to-day routine work of the Inspectors is of no less importance for the protection of those engaged in the factories.

Accident Prevention.—There was again a considerable increase in the gross figure of reported accidents, though the percentage increase as compared with the previous year was slightly less than in 1940 and 1941. There was a marked decrease, however, in the number of fatal accidents, as will be seen from the following Table, which shows the numbers of reportable accidents during the war years in comparison with those for 1938 :—

Year	Fatal Accidents	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on previous year	Non-Fatal Accidents	Increase on previous year
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
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
1942	1,363	—17	313,267	+16

The total numbers of reported accidents in 1942 showed an increase of over 43,000, or nearly 16 per cent., as compared with the previous year. This increase occurred mainly in the figure for adult females, which rose by over 28,000. The Report

attributes the increase in the number of accidents to women mainly to the increase in the total number of women employed, coupled with the fact that women are now so largely engaged in the accident-producing occupations, particularly in the munitions industries, formerly reserved for male workers of some skill. From the following Table, giving figures for certain classes of work largely concerned with the making of munitions, it will be seen that this group of industries accounted for approximately 24,000 (or 85 per cent.) of the total increase of over 28,000 in the number of accidents to women in 1942.

Reportable Accidents to Women in Certain Industries.

Industry	1938	1941	1942
Metal extracting, conversion, foundry, etc.	489	2,462	6,824
Engineering work (other than machine making)	897	4,215	7,415
Machine making	650	11,892	24,907
Light metal trades	907	2,128	2,671
Aircraft	43	1,845	4,735
All the above	2,986	22,542	46,552

In the Chief Inspector's Report for 1941, the opinion was expressed that women are safe workers on jobs within their physical capacities but are more liable to accidents due to the catching of hair and clothing in moving machinery. The present Report gives instances of such accidents during 1942 and draws attention to a pamphlet† issued by the Department, setting out various methods of fencing drilling machines, the worst offenders in this respect.

The increase in accidents in general is attributed not only to the increased employment of women and girls in the accident-producing industries but also to the fact that the pressure of war requires full production on dangerous machines, such as power presses and milling machines, without the training and gradual breaking-in of the operative that is possible in peace time; to the rapid acceleration of production combined with increased weariness due to continuous employment at maximum hours through four years of war; to increased demands on supervisory staffs; to the patriotic idea that speed of production comes before everything; to the fact that older men are taking their full share in the war effort; to loss of maintenance staff; and to the need for more adequate medical supervision, since the ailing worker is more liable to accident than one in good health.

The Report points out that the safety provisions of the Factory Act deal mainly with the prevention of accidents on transmission and power-driven machinery, which are in general much more

† *Factory Form 291—Safety of Machine Tools, No. 1—Fencing of Drilling Machine Spindles.* H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

* Cmd. 6471; H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net, (11d. post free).

severe than non-machinery accidents. The proportion of machinery to non-machinery accidents, however, is gradually decreasing; for example, only 17 per cent. of the reported accidents in 1942 were due to power-driven machinery, compared with 26 per cent. in 1920. Further progress in the reduction of the number of accidents, therefore, largely depends on the reduction of accidents under other causes (*e.g.*, "handling goods," which accounted for one-quarter of all accidents). The Report suggests that this can be brought about only by voluntary action, and that the time has come when every factory of workable size should have a Safety Committee made up of representatives of management and workers.

Heating and Ventilation.—The Report indicates that the national campaign for fuel economy has not had any serious effect on the heating of factories and has, in fact, led to real economy without reduction of working temperatures. Ventilation has been improved, but the problems are not yet all solved, especially on night shifts in dispersed factories not built for the purpose for which they are now used.

Lighting.—The Report states that there have been further extensive improvements in industrial lighting during the year, spreading to the smaller factories. It emphasises the remarkable effect that brighter surroundings, such as light-coloured walls, ceilings and interiors generally, can have in making the factory a satisfactory workplace, and in improving the illumination.

Personnel Management and Welfare Supervision.—The Report draws attention to the swing of public opinion towards the acceptance of a personnel and welfare department as a necessary part of management in all works of any size. Early in 1943 it was known that 4,366 personnel managers or welfare supervisors were acting in 1,934 factories employing over 500 workpeople, and 1,393 such officers in 1,165 factories employing between 250 and 500 workpeople. The main difficulty is to secure suitable and adequately trained persons to fill the posts.

Industrial Health.—In a chapter by the Senior Medical Inspector it is stated that industrial health remains satisfactory, and that there is no evidence of general depression in vitality, accompanied by an increase in industrial sickness, arising from the strain of the national effort. Reference is made to the wider provision which has been made during the war for medical, nursing and welfare services in essential works, under the Factories (Medical and Welfare Services) Order, 1940. At the outbreak of war there was a small number of industrial medical officers, some 1,700 Examining Surgeons who were carrying on valuable, if limited, preventive work in factories, and a few general practitioners who had interested themselves locally in these matters. At the end of 1942, in addition to the Examining Surgeons, there were 850 Works Medical Officers and about 4,000 hospital-trained nurses in industrial medical service; the number of nurses has since risen to about 6,000. It is stated that there was a substantial drop in the number of cases of industrial dermatitis in 1942, due to the work done by the medical staff of the Ministry of Supply in the filling and explosives factories; and attention is drawn to the large reduction in the number of cases of toxic jaundice during the present war as compared with the last war.

During 1942, the Inspectorate gave special attention to strengthening the medical, nursing and first-aid services of the larger dock areas. Other matters calling for close attention were the use of radio-active substances and use of X-rays in industry. A small Advisory Board on the problems of dermatitis in industry was formed and has already contributed considerably to the preventive work of the Department.

Hours of Employment.—A chapter by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories gives an account of the work done by the Department in 1942 in controlling the hours of employment of women and young persons. In the flour milling industry, a new General Order was made to meet the need for shift working by the increasing numbers of women and young persons who were being substituted for men. Also, the Hours of Day Work in Factories Order was issued to allow (under permission by an Inspector) employment beyond 48 and not exceeding 55 hours in industries not covered by the General Emergency Order for Engineering. The number of permissions under the General Order for Engineering showed a considerable increase on those of the previous year and covered 13,266 factories at the end of 1942 as compared with 9,129 at the beginning of the year. Permissions were also in force in 74 factories under the Flour Milling Order and in 5,862 factories under the Hours of Day Work in Factories Order. The hours worked, however, were in many cases considerably less than the maximum for which permission had been given, and the tendency during the year was towards the reduction of the weekly hours not only of women and young persons but also of adult men.

Particulars are given of a sample enquiry which was made into the actual hours of work of young persons in all types of factories, the results of which showed that in 91 per cent. of the factories covered by the enquiry male young persons over 16 were working 54 hours or less, and in 64 per cent. working 48 hours or less. For female young persons over 16 the corresponding percentages were 96 and 74. Of the individual young persons, 85 per cent. of the males and 89 per cent. of the females were working 54 hours or less; for 48 hours or less the corresponding percentages were 48 and 55. Among young persons under 16 years of age 30 per cent. of the males and 37 per cent. of the females were working 44 hours or less and the remainder (except for a very small number illegally employed) were working between 44 and 48 hours.

The Report gives examples of the effect of reductions in weekly

working hours on production and absence from work, showing improved attendance and a maintenance, or even increase, of output following such reductions.

Canteens.—The Report states that there was a remarkable growth, during 1942, both in the number of canteens in operation at factories and other premises subject to inspection by the Department, and in the value and efficiency of the services provided. By the end of that year 98 per cent. of the factories subject to the Factories (Canteens) Order, 1940, (broadly speaking, factories employing more than 250 persons and engaged on munitions or other Government work) had canteens in service or in active preparation. There was also a marked increase in the number of canteens provided, without any legal obligation, in factories employing less than 250 persons. The total number of factories with canteens rose from 5,695 in December, 1941, to 8,481 in December, 1942; the corresponding figures for docks were 110 and 160, and for building sites 787 and 868.

With so large a number of the necessary canteens erected, equipped and in service, the work of the Department in 1942 was mainly concerned with the quality of meals and service; and the factory canteen advisers have spent much time advising the canteen staffs as to the better use of available foodstuffs and equipment, methods of cooking which conserve the nutritional value of the food, balancing of menus, etc., and attractive service. Particular attention has been given to the needs of night workers, and reference is also made in the Report to arrangements for meeting the special needs of young persons. It is stated that throughout 1942 the main difficulty was that of shortage of suitable and trained canteen staff, but that there was a considerable improvement during the year.

OUTPUT BONUS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

REPORT BY BOARD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Board of Investigation appointed in June, 1942,* under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Greene, O.B.E., to enquire into wages and wage-fixing machinery in the coal mining industry have presented a Final Report† which contains recommendations with regard to output bonus schemes for the industry. A district output scheme, based on a Supplementary Report by the Board, dated 28th August, 1942,‡ was introduced in September, 1942, and the present Report includes a review of the operation of that scheme in the light of statistics relating to the first twelve four-weekly output periods. After examination of the facts disclosed and of the views expressed by the Mineworkers' Federation and the Mining Association, the Board reached the conclusion that the scheme served a useful purpose in the early months of its application but later reached a stage in which it had ceased to operate in the manner in which it was originally intended. Absenteeism and local strikes are mentioned as having had an important bearing on the partial failure of the scheme. Pointing out the desirability of continuing an output bonus scheme and the advantages of a pit scheme as compared with a district scheme, the Board have prepared for consideration a draft pit scheme and, as an alternative arrangement, a combined district and pit scheme. Of these two schemes the Board prefer the pit scheme.

Under the pit scheme described in the Report, a "pit target" is fixed in relation to the average output of the four best consecutive output weeks in the first six months of 1942, and bonus payments for all surface workers aged 21 and upwards and for all underground workers aged 18 and upwards are made on a scale of 3d. a shift for each one per cent. by which the output in each four-weekly output period exceeds the standard output, up to a maximum of 2s. 6d. a shift. For workers under the above ages the bonus payments are at half the rates stated.

The scheme for a combined district and pit bonus is based on the fixing of a standard output for the district and an individual standard output for each pit in the district, subject to the participation of small pits in groups. A district bonus, similar to that at present in operation, is to be paid and, in addition, a pit bonus of 3d. a shift when the pit output is 101 to 104 per cent. of the pit standard output, of 9d. when the percentage is 105 to 109, and of 1s. 3d. when the percentage is 110 or over.

In both of the schemes provision is made for the reviewing of the standard outputs and for "loading" of actual output to allow for certain contingencies.

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

WOMEN BORN IN 1895, 1894 AND 1893.

Further registrations of women under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941, took place on 16th and 23rd October, 1943. The obligation to register on these dates applied to all women, whether married or single, with or without children, who were born in the years 1895 and 1894, unless they belonged to certain classes specifically exempted under the Order or had already registered under the recent special registration of women formerly employed as cotton operatives. Similarly, women born in 1893 are required to register on 6th November.

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

† Fourth and Final Report of the Board of Investigation into Wages and Machinery for Determining Wages and Conditions of Employment in the Coal-Mining Industry. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1942, page 160.

MOBILISATION AND UTILISATION OF ALIEN MAN-POWER.

REVIEW OF EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

In reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 23rd September, asking to what extent arrangements had been made to utilise the services of the large number of aliens now in this country, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following statement:—

Service in the Armed Forces.

"The Allied Powers (War Service) Act, 1942, gives me power by Order in Council to conscript into the British Forces male allied nationals of military age who have not joined their national forces or been exempted from service by their own Governments. This Act has already been applied to men of Belgian, Czechoslovak, Greek, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish and Yugoslav nationality, and arrangements are in hand for its application to United States nationals in this country. It is not possible to call up to the British forces aliens of enemy or non-allied nationality, but considerable numbers are serving as volunteers. Though I have no power to call up foreign women for the Armed Forces, considerable numbers are voluntarily serving either in the Women's Auxiliary Services attached to the Armed Forces of our Allies, or in the British Auxiliary Services.

Civilian Employment.

Provision was made in the International Labour Force Registration Orders of 1941 to register the industrial particulars of all men and boys between the ages of 16 and 65 and all women and girls between 16 and 50 of Belgian, Czechoslovak, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish, French, German, Austrian and Italian nationality, and I have recently made further Orders to provide for the registration of Greek, Yugoslav, Danish, Bulgarian, Finnish, Hungarian, Rumanian, Japanese and Siamese nationals in the same age groups. This registration has recently been carried out. Further, under powers conferred on me by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, I can direct into suitable employment persons of any foreign nationality in the same way as I can direct British subjects. A review of those registered under the International Labour Force Registration Orders, 1941, taken shortly after registration, showed that 82.5 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women were then employed, the majority in work of general utility and a considerable number in the production of munitions and military supplies. A considerable proportion of the women who were not in regular employment were engaged upon household duties at home. Since 1941 it has been found possible to increase the opportunities open to aliens to engage in war work, and the number who now remain unemployed is negligible. It includes some who by reason of health, inability to speak English or unadaptability by reason of previous occupation, are well-nigh unemployable.

A review of all those who when registered were already in employment is now taking place in order to ensure that the best use is being made of their services and that, so far as is practicable, those without military obligations are dealt with similarly to British subjects registered under the Registration for Employment Order. This review of some 75,000 cases is not yet complete, but the results so far (summarised in the Table below) indicate that the consistent efforts of my officers, of the various refugee organisations and of the aliens themselves are resulting in a considerable change-over from non-essential employment to valuable productive war work.

Review of employed aliens registered under the International Labour Force Registration Orders, 1941.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of cases examined	11,432	13,460	24,892
Number found to be already in work of national importance or utility	7,602	11,047	18,649
Students or unavailable for transfer	1,423	1,669	3,092
Number transferred to work of greater importance	2,407	744	3,151

In a detailed scrutiny of a sample consisting of 5,000 German and Austrian men's registration cards, it was found that nearly 3 per cent. were under 18 years of age, approximately 18 per cent. between 18 and 35, and the remainder between 36 and 65, nearly 23 per cent. being over 55. It was also shown that, in spite of the preponderance in the upper age groups, there had been a considerable change-over from sedentary and professional occupations (for example, lawyers, journalists and clerks) to manual work; on the other hand, a large proportion of men in the sample group with high professional and technical qualifications were found to be employed in their normal occupations; for example, of 184 physicians and surgeons all but nine are employed in the medical profession; of 55 dentists all but two are employed as dentists; all dental mechanics are employed in their trade; of 88 teachers, 83 are teaching, and of 94 scientists 65 are engaged in scientific work. The Government Training Centres to which I decided to admit selected aliens have already trained approximately 2,600 in about 20 different engineering operations, and these include a considerable number of individuals formerly holding important professional positions in their own countries. Sixteen different nationalities are represented amongst the trainees, approximately 750 of whom are of allied, 1,500 of enemy, and 400 of non-allied nationality or stateless condition.

At first there was difficulty in placing these foreign trainees after their training had been completed, but that difficulty was soon overcome, and the great majority have not only responded well during training but have subsequently proved a valuable addition to our total labour force. I am happy to say that the experience of my officers shows clearly that the great majority of the aliens in this country are anxious to play their part in the war effort of the United Nations and to advance our cause in whatever way is appropriate to them."

YOUTH SERVICE AFTER THE WAR.

REPORT OF THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Board of Education have recently published a Report* giving the results of an investigation carried out by the Youth Advisory Council, at the request of the Board, into the question of the position of the Youth Service as an element in the educational system after the war. The Council examined the problem of youth service as it is affected by housing and home conditions, the national system of education, the transition from school to work, religious education, the use of leisure by young persons, and the pre-Service training organisations and Youth Committees. Some of the more important recommendations of the Council are summarised below.

The Council express the view that as soon as conditions permit the school-leaving age should be raised to 16 years, that this should be accompanied by the provision of maintenance allowances, and that, through attendance at Day Continuation Schools, every boy and girl should be brought under some measure of educational supervision up to the age of 18 years. In the opinion of the Council the existing services for helping young people in the choice of their first job, although in many ways admirable, are irregular and sporadic, and the local education authorities, employers, organised labour and the Ministry of Labour and National Service should make joint efforts to enable young people and their parents to obtain skilled industrial guidance, both on first entry into employment and subsequently. They recommend that the exercise of Choice of Employment powers should be made a statutory obligation of the local education authority, that until the law is altered to this effect the advisory committees under the Ministry of Labour and National Service should continue to include members of the local education authority, and that members of the Local Youth Committees should also be included.

As regards boys and girls already in employment, the Council believe that their working hours in some cases are too long, and they recommend that the total weekly working time of any boy or girl should be restricted during war-time to a maximum of 44 hours for those under 16, and 48 hours for those aged between 16 and 18 years; in peace-time the permitted maximum, should be 44 hours, inclusive of part-time school attendance. The right to annual holidays with pay should be secured to all workers in the 14 to 18 age group and as a reasonable minimum the annual holidays should amount to 24 working days (inclusive of the six statutory holidays), of which at least 12 days should be consecutive and be taken between 15th March and 1st October. Since the value of the holidays would depend on the existence of facilities for their proper enjoyment, such facilities should be made available, on a national scale and throughout the year, with the aid of a substantial allocation of grant to voluntary organisations and statutory authorities.

With regard to the pre-Service training organisations, the Council consider that if they are to continue in peace-time to play any considerable part in the Youth Service, they must greatly develop the educational, social and recreative side of their work, and accordingly a majority of the Council recommend that, after the war, general responsibility for the administration, direction and finance of the pre-Service training organisations shall be transferred to the Board of Education and local education authorities, acting in close collaboration with the Service Departments.

In a prefatory note the Board of Education point out that in publishing the Report the Board must not be regarded as committed to acceptance of its conclusions and recommendations.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

As from 24th September the maximum retail prices of potatoes were substantially reduced by an Order made by the Minister of Food. As a result of further Orders, slightly revised maximum retail prices were prescribed, to operate from 6th October until further notice; these prices vary according to districts and to the grade of potato, the rate per 7 lbs. ranging from 6d. to 8d. in Great Britain, with somewhat lower prices in Northern Ireland. By a further Order of the Minister of Food, maximum retail prices of various kinds of green vegetables have been prescribed for a period of twelve months, the prices (which are specified by reference to weight) being varied during the period to reflect the normal seasonal trends.

Other recent Orders made by the Minister of Food related to the maximum retail prices of home-grown apples, shredded suet and dried fruit: under the Order relating to dried fruit the maximum retail price of dates was increased from 7d. to 9d. a lb.

* *The Youth Service after the War.* H. M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. (7d. post free).

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 £21,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 150,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £3,000 in those of 190,000 workpeople.

The industries and services in which wage rates were increased during September included milk distribution in England and Wales, general waste materials reclamation, horse transport in Lancashire and Cheshire, the corn trade, the London brewing industry and the non-trading departments of local authority services in Scotland.

For workpeople employed in milk distribution in England and Wales, the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were raised by 4s. a week for men, 3s. a week for women, and 2s. or 3s. for juvenile workers. In the general waste materials reclamation trade, the agreed minimum rates at undertakings scheduled under the Essential Work Order were raised by 2s. a week for men and 5s. a week for women. Horse carters in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Merseyside and Chester) were granted an increase of 3s. a week. The war supplement for men employed in the corn trade was increased from 15s. to 18s. a week, with smaller increases for women and juveniles. In the London brewing industry, bonuses of 4s. and 3s. a week were granted to men and women respectively. The war advance for men employed as manual workers in the non-trading departments of local authority services in Scotland was raised from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week. There were also increases in the refractory goods industry and in the Macclesfield silk industry.

In certain industries, including iron and steel manufacture, iron-ore mining, tinplate manufacture and tobacco manufacture, there were slight decreases in rates of wages during September, due to the operation of sliding-scale agreements under which wage rates vary with movements of the official cost-of-living index number.

The flat-rate additions to wages in the iron and steel industry (pig iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel melting and rolling, etc.) were reduced in most districts by 0.8d. a shift for men and 0.6d. or 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys. Decreases of similar amounts took effect also in iron-ore mining in certain districts and in tinplate manufacture. In tobacco manufacture, the Trade Board minimum time rates were reduced by 4½d. a week for men and 3d. a week for women and juveniles. There were also small reductions in the percentage additions to the basic rates of coal miners in Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Somerset.

Of the total increase of £21,000, about £7,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workers; £5,000 was due to arbitration; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. Most of the estimated decrease of £3,000 took effect under the operation of sliding scales based upon fluctuations in the official cost-of-living index number.

Output Bonus in Coal Mining.—The amounts of increase in rates of wages quoted above, and the details in the Table below, do not include the bonuses on output in the coal mining industry referred to on page 142.

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	Great Britain	4 Sept.	Youths and boys employed in and about coal mines.	Minimum wage fixed, of 32s. a week at 14 years, rising by half-yearly increments to 62s. at 20½ for underground workers and of 27s. 6d. to 55s. for surface workers.†
	Warwickshire ..	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 90 per cent. above the basis rates.‡</i>
	Leicestershire ..	do.	do.	<i>Decrease of 0.44 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 84.90 per cent. above the basis rates.‡</i>
	Radstock and Newbury districts of Somerset.	do.	do.	<i>Decrease of 0.35 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates.‡</i>
Iron, etc., Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland	27 Sept.	Iron-ore miners	War bonus decreased§ by 1d. a shift (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for those 18 years and over. (The bonus for those under 18 remains unchanged.)
	West Cumberland ..	do.	Limestone quarry workers	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by ½d. a shift (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d. for those 18 years and over and 1s. to 11½d. for those under 18).
	South and West Durham.	6 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.
	Cleveland	do.	Iron-ore miners	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for boys.¶
	Notts., Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincs.	5 Sept.	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for boys.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for boys.
	Banbury and district	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased§ by 0.1d. an hour (4.5d. to 4.4d.) for men, by 0.075d. (3.375d. to 3.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by 0.05d. (2.25d. to 2.2d.) for boys.¶
	North Lincolnshire ..	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Corby	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	
	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	6 Sept.	Slag and tar macadam workers ..	
Brickmaking	Southern Counties**	Pay day in week beginning 6 Sept.	Time, piece and shift workers employed in the making of building bricks (other than glazed bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials††:— Workpeople paid at time rates Workpeople paid at piece rates Kilnburners and boiler firemen	Minimum rate adopted of 67s. a week (48 hours) for able-bodied men 21 years and over, consisting of a basis rate of 1s. 3d. an hour (60s. a week) plus war bonus of 1½d. an hour (7s. a week). Piecework rates to be such as will enable a worker of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above a day work rate of 1s. 4d. an hour, plus a war bonus of ¾d. an hour for each hour worked. Minimum rate adopted of 15s. 7½d. a shift of 10½ hours (6 shifts a week) and of 12s. 9d. a shift of 8 hours (7 shifts a week). War bonus increased by 4s. a week (16s. to 20s.) for men, by 3s. (10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.) for women 18 years and over, by 2s. to 3s., according to age, for youths and boys and by 2s. or 2s. 6d. for girls. Standard minimum rates after change (inclusive of war bonus) include: men 72s., women 44s. 6d.††
Refractory Goods Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day after 30 Aug.	Workpeople paid at time rates ..	Flat-rate increase of 1d. an hour for all hours worked.††
	do.	do.	Workpeople paid at piece rates ..	Increase of 8d. a shift. Standard minimum rate after change: 12s. 7d. a shift (8 hours) plus 1s. a week, inclusive of all war bonuses, or such a rate per hour or per shift as will, together with war bonus and any special payment for week-end work, secure earnings of not less than 89s. 1d. for a 56-hour week.††
	do.	do.	Kilnburners, kilnfiremen and boiler firemen.	

* 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.

† These minimum rates were awarded by the National Tribunal under the Conciliation Scheme for the Coal Mining Industry of Great Britain. The weekly rates are to be converted into shift rates by division by the number of shifts constituting for the worker a full normal week; where it is the practice to work five and six shifts in alternate weeks, the divisor is to be 5½. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1943, page 127.)

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

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

¶ The flat-rate additions are supplemented by 1s., 9d. and 6d. a shift for men, youths and boys respectively.

† Wages continue to be supplemented by incentive bonuses of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to output.

** *Viz.*, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex and Wiltshire.

†† Excluding workers whose wages are regulated by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Clay Industries and workers engaged in the manufacture of stock bricks, fletton bricks, and sand, lime and concrete bricks.

‡‡ The increases in war bonus for timeworkers and pieceworkers were awarded by an arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, the increases for kilnburners, kilnfiremen and boiler firemen being subsequently fixed by agreement. In addition to the rates shown above, workpeople who work a full recognised normal working week continue to receive a good time-keeping bonus of 2s. a week.

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 Italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., and South Wales and Mon.	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Notts. and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in Sept.		
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 4.8d. to 2s. 4d.) for men, by 0.4d. (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 2d.) for youths and boys, by 0.8d. (1s. 0.8d. to 1s.) for women 21 years and over, and by 0.4d. (6.4d. to 6d.) for girls.
	Great Britain† ..	4 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland ..	27 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 1.1d. a shift (2s. 7.9d. to 2s. 6.8d.) for men, by 0.8d. (1s. 11.2d. to 1s. 10.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.55d. (1s. 3.95d. to 1s. 3.4d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (1s. to 11.2d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (6d. to 5.6d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged).
	North-East Coast Area	5 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for boys.
	Great Britain§ ..	do.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, crane-men, etc.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for those under 18.
	Workington ..	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ..	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ..	do.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ..	do.	Millmen, gas producers, enginemmen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	
Galvanising	South-West Wales ..	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 4.8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 8.4d.) for youths and boys and for women employed on youths' or boys' work.
	England and Wales||	6 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed in steel sheet works (other than those engaged in the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.6d. (1s. 10.8d. to 1s. 10.2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.	5 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased* by 0.8d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 2s. 5.6d.) for men and for women 21 years and over employed on men's work, and by 0.4d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 2.8d.) for other women and juveniles.
Farriery	London (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross).	6 Sept.	Farriers ..	Increase of 1s. a day. Rates after change: dayworkers—firemen 99s. a week (47 hours), doormen 96s.; pieceworkers—firemen 16s. 6d. a day, doormen 16s.
Textile Narrow Fabrics Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	12 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the tape and light web section:— Workpeople paid at time rates (male and female workers).	Minimum rates adopted, for a normal working week of 48 hours, as follows:—males 18s. at 14 years rising to 68s. 6d. at 21 and over; females 16s. at 14 rising to 42s. 6d. at 20 and over.
			Workpeople paid at piece rates (female workers).	Piecework basic rates fixed at 41s. a week; piecework rates to be such that the minimum average wage for all adult females (20 years and over) in each class shall exceed the piecework basic rate by not less than 25 per cent. in the case of warpers and weavers and 20 per cent. in the case of other pieceworkers.
Soft Silk Manufacture.	Macclesfield ..	Pay day in week ending 20 Aug.¶	Workpeople employed in:— Manufacturing section ..	Increase of 3s.** a week (48 hours) in basic minimum time rates and war bonus granted of 3s. a week (48 hours) on piece rates for winders, warpers, twisters and enterers, and pickers. War bonus granted of 6s. a week (48 hours) for designers and cardcutters, and of 4s. a week (48 hours) for all power loom weavers.
			Spun silk section ..	Increase of 3s.** a week (48 hours) in basic time rates; pieceworkers to receive a war bonus of corresponding amount.
			Making-up section ..	War bonus granted of 4s. a week (48 hours) for timeworkers and pieceworkers 18 years and over, of 2s. for those 16 and under 18 and of 1s. for those 14 and under 16.
			Smallware and embroidery sections	War bonus granted of 6s. a week (48 hours) for men, of 4s. for women, of 2s. for youths and girls 16 and under 18 years, and of 1s. for boys and girls 14 and under 16.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Belfast, Londonderry and Lisburn.	6 Sept.	Male workers employed in establishments in which it is not customary to remunerate on the "log" system.	General minimum piece rates fixed for making men's and women's garments.††
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (Factory Branch).	Northern Ireland ..	20 Sept.	Workpeople paid at time rates:— Men, youths and boys ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters, of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for other classes and of 1d. for late entrants.††
			Women and girls ..	Increases of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for other than learners, and of 1s. to 4s. a week, according to period of employment, for learners.††
	do. ..	do.	Workpeople paid at piece rates:— Men and women (other than hand embroidery workers). Hand embroidery workers ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of ½d. to 1d., according to occupation, for women.†† Increases of 15 per cent. or 3s. in the £ in general minimum piece rates.††
Military Cork Head Dress Making.	London ..	1st pay period following 10 Sept.	Men ..	Flat-rate advance of 4s. a week (48 hours).††

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

† Women aged 21 years and over may not receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7; 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 2s. 5.6d.

‡ These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

§ These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.

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

¶ These increases were agreed upon on 3rd Sept. and made retrospective to the date shown.

** These amounts are subject to the existing cost-of-living bonus of 3½d. in the shilling, making a total increase of 3s. 10½d.

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

‡‡ This increase was awarded by the Industrial Court.

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> .)
Baking	Falkirk and district..	1st pay period following 1 July.*	Bakers and confectioners	Increases of 5s. a week (79s. to 84s.) in basic rates for men starting at 1 a.m. and of 3s. 10d. to 10s. 4d. for apprentices in their 1st to 4th years of apprenticeship; increases in cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d. a week (13s. to 17s. 6d.) for journeymen, of 3s. for women, of 3s. 9d. for apprentices 19 and over and of 3s. for apprentices under 19.
	Merthyr Tydfil and district.	11 Sept.	Men, women, youths, boys and girls.	Revised rates adopted consisting of current Trade Board minimum time rates, plus 4s. a week for men, 2s. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21, and 1s. for boys and girls under 18.
Brewing	London (certain firms).	1st pay day in Sept.	Men and women	Bonus granted of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over and of 3s. for women 18 and over. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus): able-bodied men 84s., women in brewery 63s., women 18 and over in bottling stores 55s. 6d.
	Edinburgh district and Falkirk.	1 Sept.	Men	<i>Decrease† of 1s. a week in cost-of-living bonus. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus): maltmen 80s., brewery labourers 74s.</i>
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles ..	<i>Decrease† of 4½d. a week for men and 3d. for women and juveniles in the existing additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers.†</i>
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Northern Ireland ..	16 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over and of ½d. for youths, boys, women and girls; and increases of 1d. in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of ½d. for female workers.†
Corn Trade	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Manual workers (other than lorry drivers and mates).	War supplements increased by 3s. a week (15s. to 18s.) for men, by 1s. 6d. (7s. 6d. to 9s.) for women and by proportional amounts for juveniles and for women replacing men.
Printing	London ..	1 Sept.	Electrotypers and stereotypers employed by London Trade Houses.	War bonus increased by 5s. a week for journeymen and by 2s. for apprentices.
Demolition Contracting.	Great Britain ..	1st pay week following 1 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Basic rates adopted, for a normal working week of 44½ hours during the winter period and 46½ hours during the rest of the year, as follows: basic rates for building trade labourers in the various areas, as prescribed from time to time by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry (England and Wales) and the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, to apply to general labourers 18 years and over, and, in the case of other occupations, to be supplemented by 1d. to 5d. an hour; youths and boys to receive 40 per cent. of the adult rate at 15, 50 per cent. at 16, and 75 per cent. at 17 and under 18 years; building trade craftsmen employed on recovering items of value to receive the appropriate craftsmen's rates of wages.
Local Authority Services (Non-Trading Departments).	Scotland ..	1st full pay period after 25 June.	Manual workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	War wage advance increased by 2s. a week (15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.) for men employed full time and by proportional amounts for men employed part time, and for youths, boys, women and girls.§
Road Haulage	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Merseyside and Chester) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derbyshire.	1st pay day in week beginning 13 Sept.	Horse carters:— Men and youths (18 years and over). Youths under 18 years and women	Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change: one-horse carters 73s. 6d., two-horse carters 78s. 6d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Sept.	Skip and basket makers	Rates adopted as follows: appropriate adult male rates, less 7s. 6d. a week for youths 17 and under 18, less 15s. for youths under 17, and less 5s. 6d. for women.||
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Men, women, youths, boys and girls employed at undertakings scheduled under the Essential Work Order.	<i>Decrease† of 1 per cent. on list prices leaving wages 139 per cent. above the list.</i>
	Northern Ireland ..	1 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2s. a week in minimum rates for men, of 5s. for women 18 years and over of 1s., 2s., or 3s. for youths and boys and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 70s., women 45s. (the earnings of adult pieceworkers of average ability are to be not less than 15 per cent. over the day rate).¶
	do. ..	do.	Women and girls	Increases of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rate for workers 18 years and over, of ½d. for those under 18 and of ½d. in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change: general minimum time rate 6½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 3½d. at 22 and over; piecework basis time rate 1s. 4½d.†
Milk Distribution, etc.	England and Wales	24 Sept.	Workpeople employed in milk distribution.	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rate for workers 18 years and over, of ½d. for those under 18 and of 1d. in piecework basis time rates. Rates after change: general minimum time rate 6½d. at under 18 rising to 9d. at 20 and over; piecework basis time rate 10d.†
	do. ..	do.	Workpeople employed in the distribution and processing of milk at undertakings scheduled under the Essential Work Order.	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for men, of 3s. for youths 18 and under 21 years and women 18 and over and of 2s. for boys and girls.†
Animal Gut Preparation.	England and Wales	1st pay period after 27 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men and of 3s. for women 21 years and over. Minimum rates of remuneration adopted for vehicle drivers under 21 years of age, as follows:—56s. to 68s., according to area, at 18 and under 19 years, rising to 67s. to 82s. at 20 and under 21.
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juvenile workers in film studios (all employees paid by the hour and employees paid by the week whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week).	War advance granted of 4s. a week for men, of 3s. for women and of 2s. for juniors 18 years and under. Guaranteed weekly minimum rates after change, for 48 hours or less, include: qualified gutmen 84s., other gutmen 80s., qualified gutwomen 53s., other gutwomen 43s.**
	do. ..	do.	Laboratory workers	<i>Bonus decreased† by 6d. a week (23s. 6d. to 23s. for those paid hourly and 22s. 6d. to 22s. for those paid weekly) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (15s. 8d. to 15s. 4d. for those paid hourly and 15s. to 14s. 8d. for those paid weekly) at under 21.</i>
	do. ..	do.	Cine-technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week.	<i>Bonus decreased† by 6d. a week (22s. 6d. to 22s.) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (15s. to 14s. 8d.) at under 21.</i>

* These increases were awarded by the Industrial Court on 9th September, and were made retrospective to the date shown.

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

‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details are contained in the confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal dated 15th September, applicable to Local Authorities represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Manual Workers in Non-Trading Departments) and were made retrospective to the date shown.

|| Youths under 18 are not to be employed on loads exceeding 2 tons or, in the case of coal short carts, 30 cwt.; women are not to be employed in handling parcels over 60 lb. in weight or on gross loads exceeding 2 tons. Youths and women who carry out men's work in full are to receive full men's rates.

¶ The increases for men and women were awarded by an arbitrator, those for younger workers being fixed subsequently by agreement.

** These increases were awarded by the Industrial Court.

OUTPUT BONUS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Under the scheme providing for the payment of a bonus to workers in the coal mining industry for output in excess of a specified tonnage (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1942, page 191), bonuses became payable of 1s. 9d. a shift for adult workers in Leicestershire, 9d. a shift in South Derbyshire and 3d. a shift in Somerset. These bonuses are payable for a period of four weeks, the first payment being made on the pay-day in the week ended 2nd October.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st October, 1943.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914	68%	99%
Change since 1st { Index Points	+2	+1
September, 1943 { Per cent. ..	+1*	+½*

FOOD.

The average price of granulated sugar was raised by 1d. a lb. during September, following an Order made by the Minister of Food increasing the maximum permitted price by that amount. There was also an increase in the price of milk in most districts in Scotland. On the other hand, the average price of potatoes declined 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, 1943, with the corresponding prices at 1st September, 1943, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Oct., 1943, compared with	
	1st Oct., 1943.	1st Sept., 1943.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Sept., 1943.	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	..	23
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 10½	1 10½	1 3	..	50
Fish	—	—	—	..	26
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 2½	1 2½	0 11½	..	28
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8½	..	9
Tea	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 3	0 3	33	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6½	1	33
Butter—					
Fresh	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt	1 1	1 1	1 3½	..	31
Cheese	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine†—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	0 6½	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ .. each	0 2	0 2	—	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 1½	0 1½	0 6½	—16	8

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st September, 1943, and 1st October, 1943, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Sept., 1943.	1st Oct., 1943.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	79	79
Thin Flank	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	75	75
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon†	35	102	102
Fish	116	172	173
Flour	26	62	62
Bread	42	56	56
Tea	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	45	93
Milk	92	154	156
Butter—			
Fresh	13	37	37
Salt	7	41	41
Cheese	16	51	51
Margarine†	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)§	58	60	60
Potatoes	33	70	44
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	66	68

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st October, 1943, of the articles of food specified was about 68 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, and rather more than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1943.

* A rise of 2 points on a total for "Food" of 166 (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent. Similarly, a rise of 1 point on a total of 198 for "all items" is equivalent to one-half of 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 October and 1st September, 1943, 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 October and 1st September, 1943, 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 was about the same as at 1st September, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards *clothing*, there was a further slight increase in the proportion of utility cloth and apparel on sale, at prices below those of non-utility goods of corresponding quality, as a result of which the average level of clothing prices generally at 1st October was about one-half of 1 per cent. below the level of a month earlier. The average decrease in prices during the month was between 1 and 2 per cent. for cotton materials and cotton hosiery, and about one-half of 1 per cent. for woollen materials, woollen underclothing and hosiery; as regards men's suits and overcoats, and boots and shoes, there was very little change in the average level of prices during the month. 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 exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st October the average level of prices was about 65 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 240 to 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average levels of prices of coal and of gas at 1st October were about the same as at 1st September. Prices of coal averaged about 30 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 153 per cent. above the level of July, 1914: prices of gas averaged about 30 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 100 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There was no appreciable change during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles or matches. In the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st October was about the same as at 1st September, about 34 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 144 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during September. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st October was about the same as at 1st September, about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 191 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, 1943, is approximately **99 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 98 per cent. at 1st September, 1943, and with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 44 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 28 per cent. Of these 44 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately 1½ 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	55	55	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	99	98	100	99	98	99	..	..

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 148 of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department† as beginning in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during September, was 190, as compared with 145 in the previous month and 128 in September, 1942. In these 190 new disputes about 78,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 10,000 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of disputes in progress in September was thus 200, involving nearly 90,000 workpeople; the aggregate number of working days lost in these disputes during September is estimated at approximately 327,000.

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	97	99	61,200	178,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	56	63	23,300	137,000
Textile ..	..	9	9	500	1,000
Building, etc. ..	..	10	10	2,000	6,000
Transport ..	1	6	7	1,800	3,000
Other Industries ..	..	12	12	900	2,000
Total, September, 1943†	10	190	200	89,700	327,000
Total, August, 1943† ..	10	145	155	58,700	142,000
Total, September, 1942†	9	128	137	26,000	55,000

Duration.—Of 181 stoppages which ended in September, 69, directly involving 11,600 workpeople, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 7,900 workpeople, lasted two days; 25, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, lasted three days; 24, directly involving 28,200 workpeople, lasted four to six days, and 14, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 190 disputes beginning in September, 57, directly involving 16,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 10, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 53, directly involving 12,500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 24, directly

involving 4,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 31, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were in support of workpeople involved in other disputes. Nine stoppages, all in the coal mining industry, directly involving 35,900 workpeople, were in sympathy with employees who had been prosecuted for absenteeism, for refusing to work underground, or for breaches of regulations.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 161 disputes, directly involving 50,800 workpeople. Of these disputes, 26, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 98, directly involving 36,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 37, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 20 other disputes, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–SEPTEMBER, 1943 AND 1942†

Industry Group.	January to September, 1943.			January to September, 1942.		
	Number of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Number of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing ..	3	1,700	14,000	..	..	..
Coal Mining ..	577	200,200†	523,000	419	227,800†	756,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	14	1,600	2,000	22	3,300	17,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	27	1,300	4,000	26	2,900	5,000
Engineering ..	213	77,200	241,000	139	36,700	64,000
Shipbuilding ..	140	23,800	94,000	69	10,000	29,000
Other Metal ..	101	16,200	51,000	99	13,200	39,000
Textile ..	36	4,800	13,000	29	5,400	15,000
Clothing ..	14	1,200	2,000	9	4,600	18,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11	7,800	26,000	8	1,400	3,000
Building, etc. ..	59	10,900	21,000	51	9,600	21,000
Transport ..	52	47,300	155,000	38	11,400	29,000
Other Industries	34	2,900	5,000	29	5,100	10,000
Total ..	1,281	396,900†	1,151,000	938	331,400†	1,006,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—Nottinghamshire.	24,000		13 Sept.||	18 Sept.	In protest against the prosecution and subsequent imprisonment of a surface worker for failing to comply with a direction to work underground.	Work resumed after the surface worker had been released from prison, having signified his willingness to work underground.
Colliery workpeople—Ashington, Northumberland (one colliery).	1,427	..	13 Sept.¶	18 Sept.	Putters' dissatisfaction with amount of deductions made from their weekly wages in respect of income tax, levies, etc.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople — Bedlington, Northumberland (one colliery).	884	97	17 Sept.	25 Sept.	Demand for an increase in wages arising out of alleged difficulties in working conditions.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople — Bedlington, Northumberland (one colliery).	800	45	20 Sept.	25 Sept.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire, East Dumbartonshire and West Stirlingshire.	10,000		23 Sept.**	4 Oct.	In protest against the arrest of a number of men for non-payment of fines imposed in respect of a previous stoppage.	Work resumed, the arrested men having been released from prison after agreeing to pay their fines.
Colliery workpeople—near Normanton, Yorks (one colliery).	396	744	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	Dispute respecting price list.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING :—						
Engineering operatives— near Manchester (one firm).	463	..	8 Sept.	14 Sept.	Disagreement as to the time to be allowed for a certain piece-work job following a change in method of production.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Engineering operatives—Barrow-in-Furness (one firm).	6,700	..	17 Sept.	4 Oct.	Refusal of workpeople to accept principle that basis times under the premium bonus system in operation required adjustment as result of transfer of 20s. from national bonus to basic rate under National Arbitration Award No. 326.	Interpretation of the Award by National Arbitration Tribunal was that adjustment of basis times was in conformity with the terms of the Award. Agreement reached subsequently, embodying modification of basis times and offer made by employers to substitute a time-piece system for the existing premium bonus system.
SHIPBUILDING :—						
Shipwrights, carpenters, etc.—Clydeside.	3,000		2 Sept.††	23 Sept.	Demand by shipwrights for a guaranteed weekly payment when employed on piece-work.	Work resumed. At a subsequent Central Conference it was agreed to introduce a contract system and to increase weekly wage payments, subject to adjustments in the light of monthly assessments of progress of work.

* 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.

† The figures given for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

‡ Some workpeople, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage, and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review was approximately 132,000 in 1943, and 147,000 in 1942. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 308,000 and 244,000, respectively.

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

¶ The stoppage commenced at one colliery on 13th September and later extended. There was a partial resumption of work as from 16th September.

¶ About 90 putters and fillers ceased work on 13th September: some 500 workpeople were involved on 14th September and from 15th to 18th September the whole colliery was idle.

** The stoppage began at one colliery on 23rd September and later extended.

†† The stoppage began at the yard of one firm on 2nd September, after negotiations following a previous stoppage at the end of August had broken down, and later extended to yards on the upper and lower reaches of the Clyde.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in September† was 206, as compared with 175‡ in the previous month and with 214‡ in September, 1942. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Paper, Printing, etc. . . .	3
Underground	55	Rubber Trades	1
Surface	7	Gas Works	2
Metalliferous Mines . .	2	Electrical Stations . . .	4
Quarries	3	Other Industries	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
67		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	12
Factories.		Building Operations . .	24
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	8	Works of Engineering Construction	3
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .	3	Warehouses . . . . .	..
Metal Extracting and Refining . . . . .	..	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	120
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	12	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	11	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture . .	7	Engine Drivers, Motor-men	2
Shipbuilding	13	Firemen	1
Other Metal Trades . . .	6	Guards (Passenger) . .	..
Cotton . . . . .	..	Labourers . . . . .	..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy . .	1	Mechanics	2
Other Textile Manufacture	2	Permanent Way Men . .	7
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1	Porters	2
Tanning, Currying, etc. .	1	Shunters	2
Food and Drink	4	Other Grades	2
General Woodwork and Furniture	1	Contractors' Servants . .	..
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19
		Total (excluding Seamen)	206

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in:		Pitch	7
Smelting of Metals . . .	..	Tar	5
Plumbing and Soldering . .	..	Oil	6
Shipbreaking . . . . .	..	TOTAL	18
Printing . . . . .	..	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1	Manufacture of Bichromates	1
White and Red Lead Works	3	Chrome Tanning	1
Pottery	1	Chromium Plating . . .	1
Vitreous Enamelling . . .	..	Other Industries	13
Electric Accumulator Works . . . . .	..	TOTAL	16
Coach and Car Painting . .	1	Total, Cases	58
Shipbuilding . . . . .	..	II. Deaths.	
Other Industries	1	LEAD POISONING.	
Painting of Buildings . .	..	Pottery	1
TOTAL	7	OTHER POISONING.	
OTHER POISONING.		Toxic Jaundice	2
Aniline	14	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Toxic Jaundice	2	Oil	1
TOTAL	16	Total, Deaths	4
ANTHRAX.			
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	1		

* 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 2nd October, 1943, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th August, 1943, and the 5 weeks ended 3rd October, 1942.

‡ 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund* in Great Britain for the thirteen weeks ended 25th September, 1943, in comparison with the preceding thirteen weeks and with the thirteen weeks ended, 26th September, 1942:—

	Thirteen weeks ended		
	25th Sept., 1943.	26th June, 1943.	26th Sept., 1942.
	£	£	£
(1) GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	6,018,000	6,098,000	6,371,000
Employed persons	6,018,000	6,098,000	6,371,000
Exchequer	6,018,000	6,092,000	6,365,000
Miscellaneous Receipts . .	1,902,000	365,000	1,184,000
Total Income	19,956,000	18,653,000	20,291,000
Benefit	621,000	685,000	853,000
Cost of Administration . .	617,000	641,000	668,000
Miscellaneous Payments . .	47,000	70,000	60,000
Total Expenditure	1,285,000	1,396,000	1,581,000
(2) AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	157,000	97,000	162,000
Employed persons	157,000	96,000	162,000
Exchequer	158,000	96,000	161,000
Miscellaneous Receipts . .	69,000	17,000	59,000
Total Income	541,000	306,000	544,000
Benefit	1,000	11,000	10,000
Cost of Administration . .	59,000	35,000	60,000
Miscellaneous Payments . .	1,000	—	1,000
Total Expenditure	61,000	46,000	71,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 25th September, 1943, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £415,000, compared with £478,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1943, and £516,000 during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1942.

Comparison of the figures for the September quarter of 1943 with those for the corresponding quarter of 1942 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, particulars of which were given on page 146 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED†

[NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.]

COAL MINING.—*Fourth and Final Report of the Board of Investigation into Wages and Machinery for Determining Wages and Conditions of Employment in the Coal Mining Industry.* Price 4d. (5d.)—See summary on page 138 of this GAZETTE.

Factories.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1942.* Cmd. 6471. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.)—See summary on pages 137 and 138 of this GAZETTE.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.—*Scottish Experiments in Social Medicine.* Department of Health, Scotland. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.)

INCOME TAX.—*A New System for the Taxation of Weekly Wage Earners.* Cmd. 6469. Price 4d. (5d.)

INDUSTRIAL COURTS.—*Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning a Dispute at an Engineering Undertaking in Scotland.* Cmd. 6474. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.)

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during July, 1943, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939–1942.* N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 5/1943. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—*Unemployment Fund Investment Account.* Account showing the Nature and Amount of the Securities held by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at 31st March, 1943, as Investments for Moneys, forming part of the Unemployment Fund, paid over to them by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under Sections 58 (3) and 114 (9) of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Price 1d. (2d.)

YOUTH SERVICE.—*Youth Service after the War.* A Report of the Youth Advisory Council appointed by the President of the Board of Education in 1942 to advise him on questions relating to the Youth Service in England. Price 6d. (7d.)—See summary on page 139 of this GAZETTE.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 33 of Session 1942–43 for the period ended 31st March, 1942).

† See footnote † on page 148.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

At mid-June, 1943, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. below that for the previous month, and an increase of 26.6 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 0.8 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 51.8 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

CANADA.

At 2nd July, 1943, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. over the figure for the previous month and of 17.9 per cent. over that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure at 2nd July was 0.7 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 32.6 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In June and May, 1943, the official cost-of-living index figures showed increases of 0.2 and 1.3 per cent. over the figures for the respective next preceding months, and of 25.9 and 25.7 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone the figure for June showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. below that for May, which was 2.8 per cent. above the figure for April. Compared with the figure for August, 1939, those for June and May, 1943, showed increases of 36.9 and 37.1 per cent., respectively.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In July, 1943, the revised official cost-of-living index figure (unadjusted for seasonal movements) was 0.3 per cent. lower than the corresponding figure for the previous month and 19.1 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for July, 1943, showed a decline of 3.0 per cent. below the figure for June, 1943, but a rise of 18.1 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

INDIA.

In June, and in May, 1943, the official cost-of-living figures for the working-classes in Bombay were 2.2 and 0.9 per cent. higher than those for the respective next preceding months, and 121.0 and 116.2 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figures were 1.7 and 0.9 per cent., respectively, above those for the next preceding months, and 115.2 and 111.6 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

CEYLON.

In June, 1943, the official figure in the revised series† of index numbers showing changes in the working-class cost-of-living in Colombo Town was 8 per cent. above the level of November, 1942, as compared with 6 per cent. in May, 1943. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 4 and 2, respectively. Linked with the earlier series of index numbers, the cost-of-living index figure for June, 1943, represents a rise of 97 per cent. over the average level during the period November, 1938, to April, 1939.

ÉIRE.

In mid-August, 1943, the official cost-of-living index figure was 3.3 per cent. higher than the figure for mid-May, and 64.2 per cent. above that for mid-August, 1939. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 5.1 and 57.6, respectively.

PORTUGAL.

In May, 1943, the official weighted index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light and certain other household articles in Lisbon showed a rise of 3.0 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and an increase of 55.8 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. The figure for 15th May, 1943, in the separate official series of (unweighted) index figures relating to the whole of Portugal showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and an increase of 62.6 per cent. over that for 15th August, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st August, 1943, the official index figure of the cost-of-living in Reykjavik was 0.8 per cent. above that for the previous month, and at 1st July it was 0.4 per cent. below the figure for 1st June. At 1st August and 1st July the figures were 144.6 and 142.6 per cent., respectively, above the figure for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure at 1st August showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. above the figure for the previous month which was 1.0 per cent. below the figure for 1st June. At 1st August and 1st July, 1943, the index figures for food showed increases of 203.0 and 202.0 per cent., respectively, over that for 1st September, 1939.

* See footnote * in the second column of page 133 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

† As from November, 1942, the family budget on which the cost-of-living index has hitherto been based has been revised to take account of the effects of war-time changes in basic foodstuffs and the inability to obtain certain articles hitherto included. The "weights" for the various items have been adjusted according to expenditure on the several items in November, 1942, and a new series of index numbers has been issued as from February, 1943. The new series measures the change in the cost of living since November, 1942, but is linked to the earlier series to measure the change from earlier dates.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service in June, 1943, is estimated by the United States Department of Labour to have been approximately 38,328,000; this was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for May, 1943, 4.5 per cent. higher than that for June, 1942, and 28.8 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The figure for May, 1943, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with that for April. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in June, 1943, is estimated to have been 13,778,000, or 0.6 per cent. higher than in May, 1943, 12.2 per cent. higher than in June, 1942, and 68.2 above the average for the year 1939; between April and May, 1943, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

According to estimates made by the United States Bureau of the Census, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America in June, 1943, was approximately 1,200,000, compared with 900,000 in May (the same as in April) and with 2,800,000 in June, 1942. These figures include persons employed on public emergency work projects.

AUSTRALIA.

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 54 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during the specified week in the June quarter, 1943, was 1.1, as compared with 1.2 in the preceding quarter, and 1.7 in the second quarter of 1942.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 13,500 employers, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service was 1.6 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1943, 5.5 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1942, and 81.1 per cent. above the average number for the year 1926.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 436,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the beginning of June, 1943, was 0.7 compared with 1.0 at the beginning of May and 2.4 at the beginning of June, 1942.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in April, 1943, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 0.1 per cent. higher than in March, but 5.1 per cent. lower than in April, 1942. The figure for March, 1943, was 1.0 per cent. higher than that for February.

ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th September was 52,034, compared with 48,667 at 28th August, 1943, and 56,979 at 26th September, 1942.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION : QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER ACCIDENT OCCURRING BETWEEN SPELLS OF DUTY AROSE OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT.

This was an Appeal by the workman to the Court of Appeal against the decision of Judge Drucquer sitting at the Willesden County Court. The workman was employed as a bus conductor with the London Passenger Transport Board. The Board has a "spreadover" system whereby the daily duties of certain employees are divided into two parts with a rest period between. On the day on which the accident occurred the workman's first spell of duty commenced at the Board's Garage at 4.59 p.m. and ended at the same place at 7.25 p.m.; his second spell of duty commenced at the Bell, Hendon, at 9.34 p.m. The period between these spells of duty, amounting in the aggregate to 2 hours 9 minutes, was divided into (a) 12 minutes travelling time, (b) 45 minutes meal time and (c) 72 minutes stand-by time.

The workman was paid for travelling time and stand-by time but not for meal time. On the night of the accident the workman left the Garage at 7.25 p.m., being the end of his first spell of duty, and proceeded to walk towards the Bell, Hendon, for the purpose of transacting some private business. While so proceeding he was knocked down by a foot passenger in the blackout and seriously injured. The workman claimed that such accident arose out of and in the course of his employment. The Court (Greene M. R. and MacKinnon and du Parc L. J. J.) in dismissing the Appeal said that cases of this kind must depend upon the terms of the contract of service. There was nothing in the contract of service in the present case which placed the workman under any duty to the Board during the period between the spells of work, although in fact he was paid for a portion of this period. During this interval he was a free man to do what he liked and to go where he liked, and an accident occurring during this period could not arise out of and in the course of his employment.—*Edwards v. The London Passenger Transport Board*. Court of Appeal, 24th June, 1943.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During September, 1943, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fourteen awards,* Nos. 430 to 443. Five of these awards are summarised below; the other awards related to cases affecting individual employers.

Award No. 430 (2nd September).—Parties: Members of the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom in the Spen Valley and District and members of the Spen Valley and District Curriers' and Strapmakers' Union employed by them. *Claim:* For an increase in wage rates of 3d. an hour for men, with corresponding increases for women and juveniles. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established. They were of opinion, however, that the question of giving effect to the desire of the workers for some extension of employment on systems of payment by results might well be explored by the employers concerned.

Award No. 434 (15th September).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Manual Workers in Non-Trading Departments) and members of the Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Manual Workers in Non-Trading Departments) employed by them. *Claim:* For an increase in war bonus. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded a further war advance to operate as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 25th June, 1943, of 2s. per week for full-time male manual workers of 21 years of age or over, with proportionate amounts for adult female, non-adult and part-time employees, based on the same percentage of the advance to adult males as applied in the case of the previous war advances.

Awards Nos. 440, 441 and 442 (28th September, 1943).—Parties: Members of the North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association on the one hand and on the other hand members, respectively, of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, the Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, employed by such employers. *Claim:* For the application to members of the Unions engaged on maintenance work of the terms of a joint agreement in the industry relating to skilled engineering maintenance workmen. *Award:* It appearing to the Tribunal that the ground of the claims was that the claimants were skilled engineering workmen within the meaning of that term as used in the above-mentioned joint agreement, the Tribunal found that the claims had not been established.

Engineering Industry: Interpretation of Award No. 326.—In addition to the above awards, the Tribunal on 29th September, gave decisions on a number of questions of interpretation of their Award No. 326 of 20th March, 1943, relating to wages in the engineering industry. Particulars of this award were set out on page 50 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1943. The decisions on interpretation do not lend themselves to being summarised. They have been published in full by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Decisions of the National Arbitration Tribunal on Questions of Interpretation of Award No. 326."

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During September, 1943, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued seven awards, Nos. 245-251. Five of these awards are summarised below; the other two awards related to cases affecting individual employers.

Award No. 245 (7th September).—Parties: The Belfast members of the Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association, and coal dockers employed by the member firms. *Claim:* (1) Permanent discharge men's wages to be increased by 7s. 6d. per week with the overtime rates increased pro rata. (2) Tonnage workers to be advanced pro rata to Clause (1) and turnout and waiting money to be increased by 1s. per hour. (3) Casual time workers to be increased pro rata to Clause (1) of their application. (4) One week's holiday with pay for all permanent and casual discharge men. (5) In the discharge of vessels other than the normal colliers an additional "half crowd" of men be engaged for the discharge. *Award:* (i.) Six consecutive days' holidays with pay in each calendar year, after six months' service, in addition to three statutory holidays with pay as at present observed. (ii.) An additional "half crowd" of men to be employed when necessary. The Tribunal found that the other parts of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 246 (7th September).—Parties: The Belfast members of the Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association and coal bag fillers employed by the member firms. *Claim:* *Permanent Fillers*—That (i) wages be increased by 6s. per week; (ii) while filling briquette fuel a payment of 3d. per ton be made in addition to wages; (iii) one week's holiday with pay be added to present minimum; (iv) Welsh coal (shovel-filled) and briquette slack be paid at 1s. per ton; (v) 1s. 8d. per ton be paid for graiping through Point of Ayr steam coal or other

cargoes of a like condition; (iv) loading rate be increased to 9d. per ton; (v) one week's holiday with pay be granted each year. *Award:* *Permanent Fillers*—An additional payment of 3d. per ton shall be made to men filling briquette fuel. *Tonnage Men*—(1) A rate of 1s. per ton shall be paid to men filling briquette slack; (2) 1s. 8d. per ton shall be paid for graiping through Point of Ayr steam coal. *Permanent Fillers and Tonnage Men*—Six consecutive days' holiday with pay shall be granted in each calendar year after six months' service, in addition to the statutory holidays with pay as at present observed. The Tribunal found that the other parts of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 247 (9th September).—Parties: The Belfast members of the Northern Ireland Registered Hide Markets' Associations and certain employees of the member firms who are members of the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association. *Claim:* For the observance of rates of wages and conditions of employment as set out in a draft Memorandum of Agreement. *Award:* The Tribunal decided that an Agreement entered into on 11th December, 1924, between members of the Northern Ireland Registered Hide Markets Association, on the one hand, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, on the other hand, is still in force and binding upon the parties to the above-mentioned dispute. In these circumstances the claim before the Tribunal was not considered.

Award No. 250 (21st September).—Parties: Messrs. Cowan & Co., Wordie & Co. (Ulster) Ltd., Melville & Co. Ltd., Inglis & Co. Ltd., J. McKeown, S. R. Thompson, J. Fisher, S. Watson, H. Milling and The Ulster Veterinary Infirmary, all of Belfast, and farriers in their employment. *Claim:* (1) For an increase of 10s. per week in the basic rate of wages. (2) That consideration be given to the drafting of a scheme for holidays with pay. *Award:* (1) That the existing basic rate of wages of firemen shall be increased from £4 0s. 6d. to £4 5s. per week being an increase of 4s. 6d. per week. (2) That the existing basic rate of wages of floormen shall be increased from £3 16s. to £4 0s. 6d. per week being an increase of 4s. 6d. per week.

Award No. 251 (22nd September).—Parties: Messrs. McDowell Brothers, 16, Donegall Road, 184, Ormeau Road, and 438, Woodstock Road, Belfast, and the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association. *Question raised:* Whether there are "recognised terms and conditions of employment" which the above-named firm is under an obligation to observe; and if so, whether the firm's refusal to employ members of the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association, under the Agreement made on 11th November, 1938, between the North of Ireland Master Butchers' Association, on the one hand, and the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association, on the other hand, constitutes a failure to observe the "recognised terms and conditions or such terms and conditions of employment as are not less favourable than the recognised terms and conditions." The Tribunal found that as the firm concerned were members of the North of Ireland Master Butchers' Association on the date on which an agreement was entered into, i.e., 11th November, 1938, between the North of Ireland Master Butchers' Association on the one hand and the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association on the other hand, and having regard to the fact that the said agreement is to operate for a period of five years from the 11th November, 1938, the firm is bound to observe the terms of the agreement and the Tribunal awarded accordingly. The Tribunal also found that no evidence was produced to substantiate the claim that the firm had refused to employ persons by reason of the fact that they were members of the Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During September, the Industrial Court issued eight awards; Nos. 1916-1923. Three of these awards are summarised below, the other awards related to single undertakings.

Award No. 1919 (9th September).—Parties: Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners and Bakery Workers, and Falkirk and District Co-operative Societies Wages Board and the Falkirk and District Master Bakers Association. *Claim:* For various amendments in the Working Agreement relating to rates of wages and conditions of service. *Award:* The Court made certain amendments, some against the claim and some in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1920 (10th September).—Parties: The Military Cork Head Dress Trade Union and the National Uniform Head Dress Manufacturers Association. *Claim:* For a further 10 per cent. bonus on the price list. *Award:* That the bonus be augmented by a flat advance of 4s. per week of 48 hours.

Award No. 1922 (27th September).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with the Animal Gut Industry in England and Wales. *Claim:* For a war time increase in wages of 10s. a week. *Award:* An advance of 4s. a week for men, 3s. a week for women and 2s. a week for juniors.

* See footnote † on page 148.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During September, 1943, eight awards, five of which related to disputes reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1942, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One of the awards is summarised below; the other seven awards related only to individual undertakings.

Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and the Milford Haven Ship Repairers' Federation. *Claim:* To decide whether a section of general labourers employed in assisting boilermakers should be regarded as platers' helpers, the number to be employed as such in relation to the platers employed and the rates of wages to apply to those so designated. *Award:* The Arbitrator, sitting with Assessors, reported that the whole matter had been amicably settled at the hearing. He approved and adopted the settlement as if it were his award.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

On 20th July, 1943, the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed the Hon. Lord Wark (Chairman), Mr. William Elger and Mr. Herbert E. Parkes, as a Court of Inquiry to inquire into and report upon the causes and circumstances of a dispute regarding the terms of employment of women engaged in engineering work at an undertaking in Scotland. The Court issued its Report* on 6th September, 1943.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During September, 1943, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages were issued as shown below.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (46), dated 21st September, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for a certain class of female workers.

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 25), dated 3rd September, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain male workers employed in establishments other than Home Bakeries.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 49), dated 7th September, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Board concerned at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., for the Board in Great Britain, or at 31, Eglantine Avenue, Belfast, for the Boards in Northern Ireland.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

During September, 1943, Orders confirming variations of minimum rates of wages for all classes of male and female workers in the trades concerned were made as follows:—

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).—Order M.D. (38), dated 10th September, 1943; effective from 24th September, 1943.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order N. (28), dated 24th September, 1943; effective from 6th October, 1943.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.F. (17), dated 10th September, 1943; effective from 16th September, 1943.

Other Orders were also made as follows:—

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.T.R.B. (48), dated 31st August, 1943, confirming the fixation of general minimum piece rates and variation of general overtime rates for certain male workers employed in certain areas; effective from 6th September, 1943.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.W.D. (41), dated 15th September, 1943, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers and the general minimum piece rates for certain female workers employed in the Factory Branch of the trade; effective from 20th September, 1943.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the under-mentioned Orders relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders. The price of each Order,† unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Ministry of Fuel and Power (Information) Order, 1943 (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 1358. 2d. net (3d. post free)).—This Order, made on 10th September, 1943, by the Minister of Fuel and Power, requires (a) the owners of coal-mining undertakings and (b) the owners of certain other undertakings involving the production, handling, stocking, transport or use of fuel, to make periodical returns to the Minister, as he directs, in relation to their undertaking, as provided by the Order. As regards persons carrying on coal-mining undertakings the Order prescribes *inter alia*, that such persons shall, for each period of one week, beginning on Saturday, 2nd October, 1943, and on each Saturday thereafter, furnish a statement giving specified information relating to their undertakings, including particulars as to the quantity of coal raised; the number of pit shifts that could have been worked and actually were worked; the numbers of wage earners on the colliery books; the number of manshifts lost by wage earners owing respectively to recognised holidays, disputes (specifying cause), absenteeism, accidents, breakdown and other causes; and the guaranteed wage payments made under the relevant Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) Order for the time being in force.

The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1943 (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 1363).—These Regulations, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 14th September, 1943, exclude from insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Acts certain temporary employments under a war scheme or arrangement made or approved by a Government Department or a County War Agricultural Executive Committee. The Regulations apply to students and others so employed during their holidays or while on special leave and also to other persons on temporary agricultural work in the circumstances specified in the Regulations. If, however, Unemployment Insurance contributions have, in fact been paid for any of these persons during the twelve months immediately preceding the employment in question that employment is not excluded from insurance by these Regulations. The Regulations consolidate and extend the scope of earlier relevant Regulations set out in the Schedule to the Order, which are accordingly revoked.

Order in Council amending Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 1374. 2d. net (3d. post free)).—This Order, made on 24th September, 1943, amends Regulation 58A (which relates to the control of employment) by the addition of a new paragraph which prescribes that the provisions of the Regulation shall have effect in relation to a person in the United Kingdom who has been directed to perform services therein by the Governor of the Isle of Man or a National Service Officer on his behalf as if the direction had been given by a National Service Officer appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

Order in Council making Regulations entitled the Defence (Service in the United Kingdom) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1943 (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 1376).—By the Regulations made by this Order, dated 24th September, 1943, the Governor of the Isle of Man or a National Service Officer is empowered, subject to the limitations imposed by the Emergency Powers (Isle of Man) Defence Act, 1943 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1943, page 110), to direct any person in the Isle of Man to perform services in the United Kingdom, and by virtue of the above-mentioned Order (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 1374) amending Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, such directions continue in force when the persons concerned arrive in the United Kingdom and may be withdrawn by a National Service Officer in the United Kingdom.

* Cmd. 6474. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4d. net (5d. post free).

† Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses below.

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