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1941

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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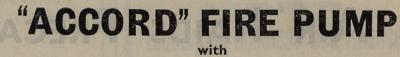
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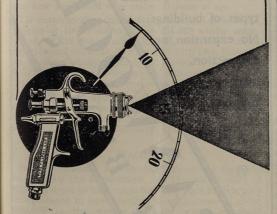
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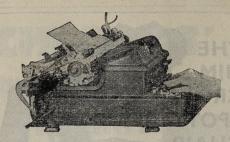
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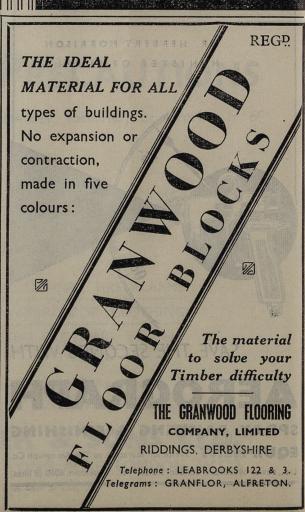
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MARCH, 1941

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 10th February was 217,546, a reduction of 41,416 as compared with 13th January. Of this total, 34,917 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, numbered 69,417; this was a decrease of 22,642 as compared with 13th January. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 16,585, a decrease of 4,089 as compared with 13th

An analysis of the numbers of wholly unemployed male applicants for benefit or allowances on the registers at 25th November last showed that 37.5 per cent. had been on the registers for less than four weeks and that of the balance 57 per cent, were 50 years of age or over On the basis of these proportions it is estimated that at 10th February there were only about 50,000 men on the registers who had been unemployed for more than four weeks and were under 50 years of age.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 10th February were 231,429 wholly unemployed, 44,818 temporarily stopped, and 1,054 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 13th January, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 30,997, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 15,504, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 109.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 10th February was 470,002, as compared with 582,573 at 13th January, and 1,348,231 at 12th February, 1940.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £193,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,980,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £7,300 in those of 197,000 workpeople.*

The principal groups of workpeople affected were those employed in pottery manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, building, civil engineering construction and gas and electricity supply. Pottery workers received increases of 4d. a day for men, 3d. a day for women, and 2d. a day for juniors. Workpeople employed in iron and a day for juniors. iron and steel manufacture in various districts received

* Of the 197,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February the great majority had received an increase of a greater amount in January.

increases of 0.8d. a shift in the case of men, and 0.4d. a shift in the case of youths and boys. The rates of wages of workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring were raised by 1d. and ½d. an hour for men and women respectively. Building trade operatives and men employed by civil engineering contractors had their wages advanced by 1d. an hour. Gas workers received increases of 3d. an hour or 6d. a shift, and workers employed by electricity supply undertakings had their war bonus increased by \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour in the case of men, with proportional increases in the case of youths and apprentices.

Other groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased included ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts, heavy chemical workers in certain establishments, tinplate workers, women and girls in the engineering industry, woollen operatives in the West of England, jute workers, workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trade, tobacco workers, coopers, and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of a large number of local authorities.

The decreases in rates of wages affected coal miners in Yorkshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and North Staffordshire, and were due to the operation of sliding-scale agreements under which wage rates vary in correspondence with fluctuations in the ascertained proceeds of the industry.

The changes reported in the first two months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £670,000 a week in the full-time wages of 5,100,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £300 in those of 6,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March, the official cost-of-living index figure was 97 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 1st February.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st March was 69 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 71 per cent. at 1st February, the decline being due to reductions in the prices of eggs. Among items other than food, there was a rise during February in the prices of clothing (including clothing materials), largely attributable to the effects of the Purchase Tax. Since this Tax came into operation, on 21st October, the resulting increases in prices have raised the cost-of-living index figure by nearly 4 points.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 60. In addition, 8 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 68 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 13,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in February was about 23,000 working days.

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

50

(I). THE ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1941.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service, on 5th March, 1941, made an Order* entitled the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941. The purpose of this Order is to prevent loss of production due to unnecessary turn-over of labour or absenteeism. The provisions of the Order apply to "scheduled undertakings"; the Minister may schedule any undertaking which is engaged in "essential work" as defined in the Order, if he is satisfied that it is expedient to do so as a measure for securing the defence of the realm, the efficient prosecution of the war, or the maintenance of supplies or services essential to the life of the community. Notice of scheduling will be given by the Minister to each undertaking concerned (including any branch or department separately scheduled) in the form of a certificate, a copy of which must be kept posted up in the undertaking:

Any undertaking;
Any undertaking which falls in the category described above may be scheduled provisionally for three months at a time, but before placing an undertaking more permanently on the schedule the Minister must, after consultation with the appropriate Government Department, be satisfied on the following points:—

- (a) The terms and conditions of employment of persons employed in the undertaking must not be less favourable than those provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, e.g., settled by collective agreements.
- (b) There must be satisfactory provision for the welfare of persons employed in the undertaking or such provision must be in course of being made. This requirement covers welfare both inside and outside the undertaking, including the arrangements for housing, travelling, and feeding. It is not intended that the undertaking should necessarily be called upon to make such provision at its own cost; what will be required is that satisfactory arrangements should exist, or be in course of being made.
- (c) Where, in the Minister's opinion, it is necessary that provision should be made by the undertaking for the training of workers, such provision must exist or must be

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN SCHEDULED UNDERTAKINGS.

When an undertaking is scheduled the effects are briefly that the right of the management to discharge, and of the personnel to leave, is strictly controlled, and is in general subject to permission of a National Service Officer, and to at least one week's notice; a guarantee of a certain minimum time-rate of wages is given, subject to specified conditions; and cases of alleged absenteeism fall to be dealt with under a special procedure. These provisions are explained more fully below. It is to be observed that they cover all persons, male and female, employed in a scheduled undertaking, including the managerial staff.

No person employed in a scheduled undertaking may be discharged (except for serious misconduct), or have his services lent to any other undertaking without the permission, in writing, of a National Service Officer. In case of an emergency, however, his services may (if he consents) be lent to another undertaking for a period up to fourteen days without such permission.

No person employed in the undertaking may leave his employment without the permission, in writing, of a National Service

Before the employment of any person employed in the undertaking can be terminated (except on the ground of serious misconduct), at least one week's notice must be given by either side. This does not modify any contract of service which already provides for a longer notice than one week. The week's notice can be given before the permission of the National Service Officer is obtained, but cannot take effect without such

Subject to certain conditions, persons employed in the under-taking at time rates are entitled to receive as a minimum for each week the normal wage for a normal week at the time rate applicable to them; those employed at piece rates are entitled to receive as a minimum for each day (whatever may have been earned on other days) the time rate applicable to them in respect of that day. No payment will become due under this guarantee unless the amount otherwise earned for the week by time workers or the day by piece workers (including any apparent for workers or the day by piece workers (including any payment for overtime) is less than the guaranteed amount.

In order to be entitled to a guaranteed minimum wage, the person concerned must be, during the normal working hours. capable of and available for work, and willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation which in the circumstances, he can reasonably be asked to perform during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the

Having regard to the condition regarding capability and availability for work it is evident that the guarantee of a minimum wage will not apply to periods of sickness or periods when the person concerned fails without leave to present himself for work during normal working hours. This rule will not, it is hoped, give rise to any difficulty in cases where owing to air raid warnings persons employed in the undertaking have taken

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 302. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free). The text of the Order is given on pages 69-71.

shelter. In such cases, it would be appropriate to regard them as available for work if they are taking shelter in accordance with agreed rules or in accordance with the custom in the estab-

with agreed rules or in accordance with the custom in the establishment. If, however, they are taking shelter, when their fellow workers in accordance with any rule or custom are not taking shelter, it would be appropriate to regard them as not having been available for work.

It is not intended that this guarantee of a minimum wage should affect the existing arrangements for holidays. A person taking holidays would be entitled to such payments as existing agreements allow, but would not be able to claim the guaranteed wage as if he were available for work while on holiday.

A decision as to what services a person can reasonably be

A decision as to what services a person can reasonably be asked to perform when his usual work is not available will depend on the particular circumstances. It is contemplated that when for any reason work in a person's usual occupation is not available, he should be willing during normal working hours to turn his hand within reasonable limits to anything else on which he can be usefully employed even if it is outside his

It is made clear in the Order that if in any case terms or conditions of employment more favourable to the person employed than the minimum wage guaranteed by the Order are provided for by a collective agreement, the right to such terms and conditions is not prejudiced.

DECISIONS OF NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

On request for permission to discharge a person employed or lend his services or to leave employment being made to the National Service Officer he will, as far as practicable, give his decision within seven days. He will in all cases notify his decision to the person making the request, and will also inform the other party if he decides to give the permission asked for.

LOCAL APPEAL BOARDS.

Local Appeal Boards, consisting of an independent Chairman Local Appeal Boards, consisting of an independent Chairman and representatives of employers and workers, are being set up. There will be the right of an appeal to a local Appeal Board by the employer, or by the employed person against the decision of the National Service Officers to give or to refuse the permission asked for provided that the appeal is lodged within 14 days. In cases where an appeal is made the decision of the National Service Officer holds good in the meantime. The Appeal Board will make its recommendation to the National Service Officer who will reconsider his decision in the light of such recommendation. If the Appeal Board recommends against permission to discharge a person or permission to leave employment after such permission has in fact been given by the National Service Officer, he may direct that the employed the National Service Officer, he may direct that the employed person should be reinstated or may direct him to return to the employment which he has left.

A person discharged on the ground of serious misconduct will also have a right of appeal to the local Appeal Board within 14 days, and if the Board is of opinion that the dismissal was not justified on the ground of serious misconduct and so recommends, the National Service Officer may direct that he should be

ABSENTEEISM AND LATE ARRIVAL

If a person employed in a scheduled undertaking absents If a person employed in a scheduled undertaking absents himself from work without leave or reasonable excuse, or if he is persistently late at work, the employer may report such absence or lateness to a National Service Officer. The National Service Officer can then give the employed person directions as to the way in which he should in future attend for work. There will be a right of appeal to the local Appeal Board against such directions, but pending the appeal, the National Service Officer's directions hold good.

It is not intended that this power of dealing by means of

directions hold good.

It is not intended that this power of dealing by means of directions with absenteeism or lateness should prejudice any joint arrangements for dealing with such cases which are working satisfactorily in the establishment. Moreover, it will often be possible to get the error corrected by consultation between the National Service Officer and the Trade Union representative without the issue of arm formal directions. It will be noted that without the issue of any formal directions. It will be noted that the National Service Officer will take into account any reasonable explanation which a worker may have for absenting himself, for example, if a worker has already been on a prolonged spell of work after which it is reasonable that he should have some rest, he would not be expected to return to work without having had a reasonable interval

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A scheduled undertaking must keep such records as the Minister may from time to time direct and must give such information as may be required and must permit any inspector of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to visit his premises for inspection with a view to securing compliance with

In the case of undertakings carried on by Government Departments, the Order contemplates that conditions substantially similar to those required from private employers will be observed in the undertaking if it is placed on the schedule.

The Order lays down a general set of conditions, but it is open to employers and workers' organisations jointly to submit to the Minister any adaptations to suit the conditions in particular

The Order does not give any new powers to direct persons to take up specified employment. This power was given by

Regulation 58A of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Regulations. In administering this power, it has been decided that any persons to whom directions are given to undertake specified services, whether in a scheduled undertaking or elsewhere, shall be allowed to appeal to the local Appeal Board for his district set up under the Order. This right of appeal will be allowed in all ordinary cases, though there may be emergencies in which it is not possible to do so.

March, 1941.

(II).—THE ESSENTIAL WORK (SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING) ORDER, 1941.

This Order,* which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 7th March, 1941, applies, with certain modifications, the provisions of the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order to the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, which is specifically excepted from the operation of the general

The Order confers on District Shipyard Controllers certain of the powers which, in other industries, have been conferred on National Service Officers. The District Shipyard Controller is the Flag Officer or Naval Officer appointed by the Admiralty to be in charge of the district for which he is appointed. The powers conferred on him by the Order relate principally to the power of ermination of employment of workers in scheduled shipyards

The Order makes provision for the transfer of workers between scheduled undertakings which have been registered by the District Shipyard Controller as "grouped undertakings." These transfers can be effected without obtaining prior permission from the Controller, but must be notified to him immediately.

The Order also provides that all engagements of workpeople to fill vacancies in shipyards shall be made either through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or with the permission in writing of the District Shipyard Controller. Engagements may continue to be made in accordance with arrangements, approved by the Minister, between an employer or organisation of employers and a trade union

The Order provides for a National Service Officer to deal with cases in which a worker refuses to obey lawful orders, such as orders relating to the working of overtime, or persistently behaves in such a way as to impede production in the under-taking in which he is employed, as well as cases of absenteeism or bad timekeeping. The National Service Officer may refer or bad timekeeping. The National such cases to the Yard Committee.

The Order provides that if any question arises as to the services which a worker can reasonably be asked to perform outside his normal occupation the District Shipyard Controller shall refer the matter to the Yard Committee. If the Yard Committee is unable to agree, or if the District Shipyard Controller thinks fit, he will refer the matter to the District Consultative Committee which is appointed to advise him.

TRANSFER OF WAR WORKERS.

PAYMENT OF "SETTLING-IN" GRANTS.

A SCHEME for payment of "settling-in" grants for workers transferred from a distance to work of national importance under the Ministry's general scheme, who do not receive a lodging allowance, was introduced as from 24th February 1941, by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Th amount of the grant is 24s. 6d., and it is payable at the end of the first week in the new employment. The scheme has since been extended by a further grant of 10s. for the second week of

The grant is intended to assist in meeting the special expenses ad difficulties which normally arise at the time when a worker moves to a job in a new area where he has to live away from home. Workers who are eligible to receive the grant will be advised by the Employment Exchange when the transfer is

CONTINUING LIABILITY ALLOWANCE.

A Continuing Liability Allowance is payable from 13th March to workers transferred from their home area to work of national importance. The allowance is intended to assist in meeting the cost of rent, rates, mortgage interest, or storage of furniture in the home area when the worker is unable to terminate his liabilities, and is payable to workers who would have been eligible for the Ministry's lodging allowance but for the fact that their dependants have joined them in the new area. Forms of application and full particulars are available at the Ministry's

FARES FOR DEPENDANTS.

Another concession has been introduced by which a worker eligible to qualify for the continuing liability allowance will be able to receive free fares to enable his dependants to take up residence with him in the new area although he may not have removed his household effects. Previously, free fares have only been allowed when the worker removed his household. Par-ticulars of this scheme can also be obtained from the Ministry's

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order entitled the Registration for Employment Order, 1941.* The purpose of this Order, which was made on 15th March, is to enable a survey to be made of the available labour force in the country with a view to selecting those who are likely to be useful to the war effort, whether they are in employment or not. For those in employment the question is whether they can more usefully be employed on some other more essential work. The needs of the Armed Forces, including the Women's Services attached to the Forces, and the programme of the Production Departments are such that very large numbers of men and women are required. On the other hand, the numbers of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges who can properly be regarded as suitable and available for new work are now so low that new sources of supply must be looked for

SCOPE

The Order applies only to British subjects in Great Britain. Persons of the classes excepted from the Armed Forces Acts are also excepted from the Order. It does not, therefore, apply to (a) Dominions subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain; (b) persons who are in Great Britain solely for employment in the service of a Dominion Government; (c) members of the Armed Forces other than the Home Guard; (d) persons in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination. Lunatics, mental deficients, and blind persons are also excluded. Women are excluded from the Order whilst actually rendering

Women are excluded from the Order whilst actually rendering paid whole-time service with the Armed Forces in the W.R.N.S., the A.T.S., the W.A.A.F., or in the various nursing services. On leaving such services they will, however be required to register if they are in a class of persons which has already been called upon to register.

REGISTRATION.

Persons will be required to register by public notice, or otherwise. The Minister can specify any class or description of persons, and call upon them to register. The requirement to register could, for example, be applied to (a) a whole age group of men or women, or both throughout the country, or (b) a whole age group in any defined region, or (c) persons within specified ages who are not employed in certain industries, either nationally or regionally. The method to be adopted will be decided from time to time according to the needs of the situation.

When registering persons will be required to furnish the

When registering, persons will be required to furnish the particulars set out in the schedule to the Order. This initial registration, which will ordinarily take place at the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the same way as military registration, will be for the purpose of enabling a survey to be made so as to provide information as to the numbers and geographical distribution of persons in certain broad categories. Registration is not to be confused with direction. Large numbers will be registered, but many will no doubt be found to be already engaged in the best form of service they can

Men already registered under the Armed Forces Act will not be required to register again but further particulars may be obtained from those of them who have not been called into the Armed Forces if and when such particulars are required for the ourpose of selecting men for transfer to more essential work

than they are doing.

Registrations under the Order will start during April. The Registrations under the Order will start during April. The first age groups to be registered will be men of ages 41 and 42 and women of ages 20 and 21. In the case of the men of these ages, it is proposed to exclude from the requirement to register very considerable numbers of men who are already engaged in certain specified industries. By this means, it will be possible to register the two age groups on one day, and this will be done on 5th April. In the case of the women aged 20 and 21, it will be necessary to have two registration days, the first of which will be 19th April. The second registration day will follow very shortly on a date to be announced later. shortly on a date to be announced later.

SELECTION FOR WORK.

With a view to selecting individuals for current demands, and to provide a pool or reserve for meeting demands likely to arise in the near future, persons will after registration be called as required for a "selection" interview in groups based on the result of the survey of the registrations. At this interview further particulars about the person's qualifications, domestic irrumentances are will be obtained.

on the additional particulars furnished at this "selection" interview, it will be decided whether the person is one who should be expected when required to take up employment of national importance, even if this involves changing his existing employment. A register of such persons will be maintained, and any person to be included in this register will be given a notice indicating that he is so included. The notice will direct the indicating that he is so included. The notice will direct the person concerned to inform the Local Office when he obtains work of national importance, to notify any further change of employment, and to register when unemployed.

A person attending for "selection" interview will be given every opportunity to state his circumstances fully, and to record any special circumstances that might affect his availability or suitability for employment on work of national importance. It

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 300. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free). The text of the Order is given on page 71.

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 368; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is given on page 73.

is desired that this interview should be conducted in an atmos phere of mutual understanding. The persons called for interview will, it is assumed, be ready and indeed, anxious to play view will, it is assumed, be ready and indeed, anxious to play their part in the War Effort to the best of their abilities and circumstances. The type of war work into which they can best be fitted will be discussed, and particulars of existing opportunities will be freely available. So far as is compatible with the national interest, they will be allowed freedom of choice as to the work to be undertaken. It is hoped that in most cases agreement will be reached at the interview as to the vacancy for which the person should be submitted. If, however, the person desires time for consideration, this will be allowed so far as desires time for consideration, this will be allowed so far as possible. The aim will be to submit each person for the work of national importance to which he or she is most attracted. Workers who are transferred will, subject to the usual conditions, be eligible for the various travelling, subsistence, and "settling-in" allowances now provided by the Government.

Suitable persons may take advantage of the training schemes

administered by the Ministry, and it will fulfil the purpose of the Order if a person elects to take Government training with a view to subsequent entry into work of national importance.

VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION.

VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION.

It is important that persons who are suitable and available for employment on work of national importance should not wait until their class is called upon to register before taking up such work. Where persons desire to be registered for this purpose, provision has been made administratively to receive applications for voluntary registration. Any person applying to be registered voluntarily would be registered if work of national importance for which he or she is suitable is likely to be available locally as if each work is not likely to be available locally or, if such work is not likely to be available locally, he or she i prepared to transfer.

PROVISIONS AFFECTING EMPLOYERS.

The Order requires employers of persons who have been registered, or required to register, to keep such records as the Minister may from time to time direct, to produce such records and to make them available to the Minister, and to furnish such information about persons employed by him as may be required.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CASE OF WOMEN.

As the registration of men between the ages 18 to 40 inclusive is to be left to be done under the Armed Forces Act, registrations under this new Order between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive will only apply to women. In deciding the stages by which women are to be called upon to register, and in settling the principles upon which after registration women will be allocated to work, the Minister will have the advice of the Women's Consultative Committee of which particulars are given on this page.

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION ORDER.

MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SHIPYARD OCCUPATIONS

The Industrial Registration (No. 1) Order, 1941,* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 24th February, 1941, as part of a plan for increasing output in shipyards. During the years of industrial depression many men left the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry who, if they now came back into it, would be able in a comparatively short time to regain their former skill. There is also a considerable number of other men who have gained experience in occupations which of other men who have gained experience in occupations which would make their services of value in the shipyards at the present time. The purpose of the Order is to find out where these men are, so that, in suitable cases, arrangements can be made to bring them into the industry.

The occupations of men required to register are listed in the First Schedule to the Order (see page 74). Any man aged 20 or over who is capable of work and who at any time within the last 15 years has been engaged for not less than 12 months altogether in any of these occupations, was required under the Order to attend at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour

order to attend at a Local Omce of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to register particulars of himself.

The Order did not apply to men who, on 24th February, 1941, were employed in an undertaking engaged in shipbuilding or ship-repairing (including marine engineering where this is carried on in a shipyard or a ship-repairing establishment).

It is not to be assumed that men registered under this Order

will automatically be taken from their present employment to work in a shipyard. Before it is decided to transfer a man

to work in a shipyard. Before it is decided to transfer a man registered under the Order it will be considered whether, in the light of the relative importance of the work he is at present performing and of that which he would perform in a shipyard, he can be spared from his present employment.

The men concerned were required to register on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, 17th-19th March, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Men unable to attend at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service at an appropriate hour owing to the times at which they were a work work as the service of the work of the service at a service of the service of the service at the service of the service of the service at a service of the service of the service at an appropriate the service of the service at the service of the service at the service of the se hour owing to the times at which they were at work were able to register by obtaining a form (Form E.D. 251) from a Local Office and returning it, on completion, to the Local Office not later than Saturday, 22nd March. A man could also register in this way if he lived more than six miles from the nearest Local Office or if he were unable to attend owing to sickness.

Men to whom the Order applies were required to register even though they might have registered in August of last year under the previous Industrial Registration Order.†

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 239. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is given on page 73.
† See August, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 212 and 236.

DOCK LABOUR IN MERSEYSIDE, MANCHESTER AND PRESTON AREAS.

March, 1941.

THE Government have decided that, as a war-time measure to secure the quicker turn round of ships in port, all registered dock workers at Liverpool (including Birkenhead), Manchester, Preston, Garston, Bromborough, Ellesmere Port, Partington, Widnes, Runcorn and Weston Point, shall be employed by the Minister of Transport on a guaranteed (weekly) basis, combined where possible with payment by results. In this way, it is hoped

Minister of Transport on a guaranteed (weekly) basis, combined where possible with payment by results. In this way it is hoped to build up a regular and mobile labour force to handle rapidly and efficiently the heavy traffic through those ports.

A Memorandum* issued by the Ministry of Transport states that, to implement this decision, discussions have taken place between officers of the Ministries of Transport and of Labour and National Service, officers of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and representatives of the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool and of the employers at the other ports concerned: the object is to utilise as far as possible the ports concerned; the object is to utilise as far as possible the

resisting machinery.

The scheme came into operation at each port at the beginning of the pay week which commenced next after March 10th, 1941, and opportunity to enter the scheme was afforded to all men registered at those ports who were available for dock employment during the week ending March 7th.

Any man who accepts employment is required to present himself for any employment at any of the ports for a minimum of eleven turns each week. Each man is paid the full amount of his earnings, and is guaranteed payment for the eleven turns. If a man is required to work less than eleven turns in any pay week he is paid for eleven turns at a minimum of 7s. 6d. a turn (7s. at the smaller ports). The more are employed and acid her (7s. at the smaller ports). The men are employed and paid by the Minister of Transport, who operates the scheme through the Regional Port Director.

From the labour force so made available, the Labour Superintendent on behalf of the Regional Port Director allocates to "approved employers" (i.e., master stevedores, master porters, etc.), numbers and types of men to meet their requirements.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Women's Consultative Committee to advise him on questions affecting the recruiting and registration of women and on the best methods of securing their services for the war effort. The Committee consists of the following: Miss Dorothy Elliot, Mrs. Walter Elliot, Miss Florence Hancock, The Countess of Limerick, Miss Marjorie Maxse, C.B.E., Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P. Miss Mary Sutherland, and Miss Irene Ward, C.B.E., M.P.

M.P., Miss Mary Sutherland, and Miss Irene Ward, C.B.E., M.P. The Committee will meet under the Chairmanship of the Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary (Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P.). Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., adviser to the Ministry on Women's Training, will be associated with the work of the Committee. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss D. R. Heinemann, of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

TRANSFER AND TRAINING OF WAR WORKERS.

Two informatory leaflets, entitled "Going away on war work" and "Engineering Training for Women," have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The first (P.L.83) provides answers to some questions asked by people leaving their homes to take up war work in other areas. Points covered include the journey and lodgings, and such questions as meals, recreation and medical facilities.

In the second leaflet (P.L.84) women are told how to apply for training for war-time work in the engineering industry.

for training for war-time work in the engineering industry, what types of courses are available and how long training takes. The leaflet also describes what engineering work is like and deals with such questions as training allowances and training away

The leaflets may be obtained from any Employment Exchange

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACTS 1939 AND 1940.

FURTHER REGISTRATION. A FURTHER registration of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts will be held on 12th April. The men required to register are those born between 1st January and 31st December, 1903, both dates

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

A new division of the Appellate Tribunal, which will hear appeals from conscientious objectors in Wales, has been constituted under the chairmanship of Sir Percy Watkins, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Welsh Department of the Board of Education. The other two members are Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, Regional Director for Wales of the B.B.C., and formerly M.P. for Cardiganshire, and Sir Herbert Hiles, of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, who was Lord Mayor of Cardiff in 1936–7.

* Dock Labour in Merseyside, Manchester and Preston Areas. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

WELFARE PROVISIONS FOR WAR WORKERS.

DOCK CANTEENS.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order* under which the Chief Inspector of Factories or other authorised Inspector may serve on a Dock Authority a notice in writing, requiring them to provide a suitable canteen and adequate washing facilities, and specifying the dock, or particular part of the dock, for which the canteen is to be provided and maintained.

Such notice in writing may be served if the Inspector is satisfied, as regards persons employed in the dock, that the facilities for obtaining meals in the immediate vicinity are inadequate and that it is desirable, for the purpose of securing the safety, health or welfare of such persons, that a canteen should be provided.

AMENITIES FOR WORKERS ON BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the text was given (on page 48) of an Order made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, under which the Chief Inspector of Factories can require any contractor undertaking building operations or works of engineering construction in the construction of a munitions factory, aerodrome, defence works, or similar works on behalf of the Crown to make arrangements to the Inspector's on behalf of the Crown to make arrangements to the Inspector's satisfaction for the employment of officers for the supervision of the welfare and safety of the persons employed, and to provide at or in the immediate vicinity of the site of the works sufficient and suitable canteen facilities where hot meals can be purchased.

The Minister has now issued a Memorandum,† prepared in consultation with Government Departments specially concerned with building and civil engineering contracts, for the guidance of contractors. It is stated that progress with constructions of national importance has been impeded by insufficients.

of contractors. It is stated that progress with constructional operations of national importance has been impeded by insufficient attention to the provision of amenities for workmen on the site. Work under conditions of discomfort and in the absence of the normal amenities of town life is likely to cause ill-health and discontent, resulting in inefficiency and a slowing up of output. As far as possible, the necessary welfare provision should be made in advance, and not left until its absence has been noticed. The Memorandum deals, among other things, with clothing and washing accommodation, canteens, the provision of drinking water and sanitary conveniences, safety and first-aid, and

water and same supervision.

Where camps for the accommodation of construction workers are necessary, contractors should make their plans on the basis of providing sleeping and camp accommodation, and are advised to get into touch with the Inspector of Factories for the District, and the Divisional Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Labour at an early stage. The Memorandum contains recommendations as to arrangement of sleeping quarters and camp facilities

FACTORY CANTEEN FACILITIES, AND BREAKS FOR REST DURING LONG SPELLS OF WORK.

A MESSAGE from the Minister of Labour and National Service, A MESSAGE from the Minister of Labour and National Service, which has been prepared in consultation with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, has been issued in the form of a leaflet.‡ It contains suggestions recommending additional canteen facilities and breaks for rest and refreshment during long hours of work.

The leaflet points out that many workers are now unable to obtain meals in the way to which they have been accustomed, and additional facilities at their factory canteens may not only be a real convenience to them, but also help to maintain their health and efficiency. It is hoped, therefore, that employers with centered when here not already done so will consult their canteens, who have not already done so, will consult their workpeople on the subject, and endeavour to make arrangements for meeting any demand for additional facilities at the

In cases where overtime is commonly worked, a short break of at least ten minutes for the purpose of enabling the workpeople to be served with refreshment will be found to be of much advantage. Experience has shown the value of rest pauses in increasing production, and the provision of refreshment in the last hour will not only make the journey home less wearisome, but will also help to maintain the health of the workers and prevent colds and similar ailments.

INTERIOR LIGHTING OF FACTORIES.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made Regulations entitled "The Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1941", § which came into force on 1st February, 1941. These Regulations embody, with minor amendments and some additions to the schedule of classes of works exempted, the Droft Board to the charge of the control of the the Draft Regulations of which a summary appeared on page 284 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1940.

TRAINING FOR MUNITIONS WORK.

CHANGES IN BASIS OF PAYMENTS TO TRAINEES. Many thousands of men and women have already been recruited to meet the enormous expansion required in the munitions industries, and more of these, especially women, will be needed in the near future. Some of the most valuable of those coming forward will be those capable of being trained to do work requiring a greater or less degree of skill. It is desired, therefore, that the a greater or less degree of skill. It is desired, therefore, that the payments made to men and women taking training under the Government Training Scheme should be broadly equivalent to what they would have received had they gone directly into productive industry. As from 31st March, therefore, two changes are being made in the basis of payment.

Firstly, trainees have not hitherto been regarded as under a contract of service, and they have been paid allowances which varied according to the expenses they would have to meet while in training. Thus, they received more if they were lodging away from home than if they were living at home during training, and

from home than if they were living at home during training, and they received extra payments if they had dependants. In future, trainees of 19 years of age and over will be regarded as being under a contract of service and will be paid a weekly wage being under a contract of service and with be paid a weekly wage broadly equivalent to that received by new entrants into the engineering industry. They will be liable for Health and Unemployment Insurance contributions, and eligible for lodging allowances, exactly on the same conditions as ordinary workers. Full particulars of the wage rates are given in the Table below from which it may be seen that men of 21 and over will receive

60s. 6d. a week, and women of 21 and over 38s.

Secondly, in the case of Government Training Centres, where the course of training lasts normally about four months, there will be three trade tests, normally at monthly intervals during training, and each man will receive an advance of 5s. a week and each woman 3s. on passing each test. This means that in the last month of training a man will be receiving a wage of 75s. 6d., and a woman 47s. These increases roughly correspond with the advances in wages which a new entrant into industry might advances in wages which a new entrant into industry might expect to receive in a similar period as a result of becoming a fully productive worker. They will encourage the trainee to make every effort to acquire skill as rapidly as possible, since any trainee who, through exceptional application or ability, becomes capable of taking any test in a period shorter than the normal, will be able to do so, and so gain the advance in wages. This provision for increased wages during training will not be applied to Government Schemes of training other than those at the Government Training Centres, because the courses in the other schemes are normally of much shorter duration.

These new arrangements will not apply to boys and girls under 19 and accordingly such trainees will continue to be paid allowances.* Moreover, any man or woman already in training who would lose by being put on the new basis may, if he or she wishes, remain on the allowance basis.

Comparison of old and new payments to trainees in Government

Comparison of old and new payments to trainees in Government

A STATE OF THE STA		Locals		Boarders	
2 01 01 12 12 10 12	Age	Old	New	Old	New
MAN TELL			MEN		
Trainee	21 and over. 20. 19.	s. d. 31 0 27 0 27 0	s. d. 60 6 39 6 34 6	s. d. 34 0 32 0 32 0	s. d 60 6 39 6 34 6
Trainee with adult dependant	21 and over. 20. 19.	46 0 42 0 42 0	60 6 39 6 34 6	64 0 62 0 62 0	60 6 39 6 34 6
Trainee with adult dependant and 1 child	21 and over.	50 0	60 6	68 0	60 6
With adult and 2 children	21 and over.	54 0	60 6	72 0	60 6
With adult and 4 children	21 and over.	60 0	60 6	78 0	60 (
	16.15		WOMEN		
Trainee	21 and over. 20. 19.	29 0 25 0 25 0	38 0 36 6 35 0	33 0 31 0 31 0	38 (36 (35 (
Trainee with adult dependant	21 and over. 20. 19.	44 0 40 0 40 0	38 0 36 6 35 0	63 0 61 0 61 0	38 36 35
Trainee with adult dependant and 1 child	21 and over.	48 0	38 0	67 0	38
With adult and 2 children	21 and over.	52 0	38 0	71 0	38
With adult and 4 children	21 and over.	58 0	38 0	77 0	38

(1) The new rates in respect of boarder trainees who continue to maintain their homes in the areas from which they were recruited will normally be increased by 24s. 6d. a week.

(2) Conditional upon the passing of trade tests there will be three increments during training. These will be of 5s. a week for men and 3s. a week for women. Thus, during their last month of training men aged 21 or over will earn 75s. 6d. a week, and women of the same ages 47s

* These allowances are being increased as from 31st March.

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 222; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is given on page 74.

† Factory Form 1892; H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

‡ Pl. 86/1941: obtainable from Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, or from District Factory Inspectors' Offices.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 94; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WORKPEOPLE IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1940.

HI.-GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December last, particulars were given of the average earnings of workpeople in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the principal manufacturing industries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in July, 1940, as shown by the results of an enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. For each of 15 groups of industries, and for individual industries within these groups, figures were given showing the average earnings in the week ended 20th July, 1940, of men, youths and boys, women, girls, and all workers combined, so far as covered

boys, women, girls, and all workers combined, so far as covered by the returns received, and the percentage changes shown by these averages in comparison with those obtained from a previous enquiry relating to the last pay-week of October, 1938.

The figures given related to the average earnings of the wage-earners who were employed in those establishments from which returns were received. While the numbers of workpeople covered by the returns* were generally adequate to afford a satisfactory basis for statistics of average earnings in the individual industries, the general averages for the 15 groups of industries for which particulars were given were affected by the fact that different industries were not represented in equal proportions. For example, returns were received from much higher proportions of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry. In order to provide figures more closely representative industry. In order to provide figures more closely representative of the general level of earnings, the averages for each of the 15 groups of industries have now been re-calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners actually employed; in the individual industries (a) in October, 1938, and (b) in July, 1940, and are given in the following Table, together with general averages for all the industries covered by the enquiry. In addition to the 15 groups of industries for which statistics were published in the November and December issues of this GAZETTE, figures relating to Government industrial establishments are now available, and are included in the Table.

Industry Group.	All Workers.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).		
after the stayout only to the part of southercould	Average Earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938:—						
an arready in training	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	56 8	60 0	30 2	0 0			
products Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc	61 0 47 8 55 0	66 5 63 2 69 3	31 1 27 8 29 5	29 8 27 10 32 8	17 11 14 10 18 2		
Metal, engineering and ship- building	59 8 37 10	75 0 57 3	26 1	33 4	19 11		
Textiles Leather, fur, etc Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	46 9 35 0	64 1	24 0 25 4 24 9 28 1	31 9 34 11 32 9 32 11	19 8 17 6 17 6 19 0		
Woodworking Paper, printing, stationery,	47 0 51 10	65 3 66 3	23 4	33 8	19 0 17 5		
etc Building, contracting, etc Other manufacturing indus-	57 7 61 2	84 3 66 0	24 8 25 8	34 1	17 1		
tries	46 6	69 1	26 8	31 9	18 5		
(excluding railways) Public utility services Government industrial	65 6 59 8	70 0 63 1	27 1 27 7	34 11 27 8	21 5		
establishments	70 6	75 3	32 7	44 9	<u> </u>		
All the above	53 3	69. 0	26 1	32 6	18 6		
8 60 0 87 8 00	Average	Earnings	in the wee 1940:—	k ended 20	th July,		
Tron stone etc. mining and	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	69 2	74 10	37 10	‡	‡		
products Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc	76 11 57 1 68 11	84 9 77 10 87 9	42 4 34 8 32 11	39 0 33 0 37 3	26 1 19 2 20 5		
Metal, engineering and ship- building	84 11 49 0 54 7	102 5 75 10 76 10	36 7 32 11 31 6	43 10 40 5 35 10	26 4 24 9 19 10		
Clothing	39 6 54 3 60 6	71 10 76 4 76 4	28 6 32 6 28 11	36 3 35 4 38 8	19 11 20 7 20 2		
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. Building, contracting, etc	58 6 81 1	83 11 84 11	27 2 37 10	35 2	18 8		
Other manufacturing indus- tries	60 11	91 9	38 0	38 7	22 7		
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) Public utility services	79 0 66 0	85 2 70 8	34 11 30 3	43 6 34 8	23 5		
Government industrial establishments	94 5	106 0	44 2	52 11	36 4		
All the above	69 2	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4		

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1940, page 280.

† The averages shown for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the all numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers vered by the returns received for that industry, those for men by applying the all number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the urns, and similarly for youths and boys, women, and girls.

† The numbers returned in this group were very small.

For all industries combined, the average earnings shown in this Table (which have been computed, as explained above, on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry in October, 1938, and July, 1940, respectively) do not differ materially from the crude averages shown by the returns actually received. The general averages shown in the Table for "all workers" and for women and girls, for example, do not in any case differ from the unadjusted averages by more than 3d.; and the adjusted figures for men, and for youths and boys, differ from the crude averages by amounts ranging only from 1d. to 5d Among the figures for the various industry groups specified, however, the differences are considerably greater, as may be seen from a comparison of the figures given above with the unadjusted averages given on pages 281-2 and 306-7 of the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1940. In this connection it should be borne in mind that there were substantial changes, between the outbreak of the war and July, 1940, in the proportions of men and of youths and boys, respectively, employed in some of the industries covered by the enquiry.

It should also be observed that some of the firms who supplied returns showing the total earnings of their workpeople in July, 1940, did not give separate figures analysed by sex and age. Consequently, the average earnings shown in the above Table, for men, boys, women and girls are based on returns relating to less than four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the averages shown for "all workers," and they should accordingly not be regarded as strictly comparable in all cases with the corresponding averages relating to October, 1938, for which date all the firms who supplied returns gave separate figures for men, youths and boys, women and girls.* Subject to this qualification, the percentage increases in average weekly earnings between October, 1938, and July, 1940, computed from the figures in the foregoing Table, were as shown below:—

Industry Group.	All Workers.	Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.	Girls.
The secretary of the left factor.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying Treatment of non-metal- liferous mine and quarry	22-1	24.7	25.4	lesus la	Marcontes
products	26-1	27.6	36.2	31.5	45.6
Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc Metal, engineering and ship-	19·8 25·3	23·2 26·7	25·3 11·9	18·6 14·0	29·2 12·4
building	42.3	36.61	40-31	31.5	32.2
	29·5 16·8	32·5 19·9	37·2 24·3	27.3	25·8 13·3
Leather, fur, etc	12.9	11.8	15.2	10.7	13.8
Food, drink and tobacco	15.4	17.0	15.7	7.3	8.3
Woodworking	16.7	15.2	23.9	14.9	15.8
Paper, printing, stationery,	1.6	-0·4t	10-1	3.2	9.3
etc. Building, contracting, etc Other manufacturing indus-	32.6	28.7	47.4	no de co	cald be
tries	31.0	32-8	42:5	21-5	22.6
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) Public utility services	20.6	21·7 12·0	28.9	24.6 25·3	9.3
Government industrial establishments§	33.9	40.9	35.5	18.2	MOTOR
All the above	29.9	29.0†	34.5	19.7	20.7

The percentage changes between October, 1938, and July, 1940, shown in this Table, represent the combined effect of a variety of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages; (b) longer working hours and more extended working of nightshifts; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results; and (d) the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages are relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings. On the other hand, the percentage increases shown for "all workers" are to some extent affected by the fact that the proportions of men represented in the figures were lower, and for women were higher, at July, 1940, than at October, 1938. It will be seen from the Table that as a result of the operation of all these factors the average earnings of all the workpeople employed in the industries covered by the enquiry were about of all these factors the average earnings of all the workpeople employed in the industries covered by the enquiry were about 30 per cent. higher in the week ended 20th July, 1940, than in the last pay week of October, 1938. For men the average earnings, so far as indicated by the returns received, showed an increase of about 29 per cent.†; for youths and boys the average increase was nearly 35 per cent., and for women and girls it was about 20 per cent.

If the average earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at July, 1940, are combined by the use of "weights' corresponding with the estimated numbers of wage-earners

§ In the case of the Government Industrial Establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1940, are materially affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing considerable numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

employed in the various industries at October, 1938, thus employed in the various industries at October, 1938, thus eliminating so far as possible the effects on the general averages of changes in the numbers employed in the different industries between that date and July, 1940, the increases shown are approximately 27 per cent. for "all workers," 26 per cent. for men, 32 to 33 per cent. for youths and boys, and 18 per cent for women and girls.

for women and girls.

Increases in Wage Rates between October, 1938, and July, 1940.

Between the end of October, 1938, and the week ended 20th July, 1940, increases in rates of wages were granted in the great majority of industries. The increases varied considerably in different industries, but on the basis of the available information different industries, but on the basis of the available information it is estimated that in the industries for which statistics of average earnings are given above, the average increase in nominal rates of wages for a full normal week (exclusive of overtime) was about 10 or 11 per cent. Almost the whole of this increase took place after the outbreak of the war, the average increase in rates of wages between October, 1938, and September, 1939, having been less than 1 per cent. On the other hand, while the great bulk of the increase of 30 per cent. in average earnings, shown in the above Table, took effect after the outbreak of the war, the increase was not wholly due to war conditions; for the slight rise in rates of wages between October, 1938, and September, 1939, was accompanied by a substantial improvement in employment, as a result of which the average level of weekly earnings must have been appreciably higher at the beginning of the war than in October, 1938.

Working Hours in July, 1940.

In obtaining the figures for July, 1940, it was impracticable, within the limits of time laid down for the enquiry, to ascertain the number of working hours to which the earnings relate. The month of July, 1940, was a period when, in many establishments engaged in the production of munitions, output was being speeded up as much as possible and very long hours, often being speeded up as much as possible and very long hours, often with a seven-day week, were being worked. There were consequent increases in earnings which were more than proportionate to the additional hours, owing to overtime rates and various forms of bonus payment, these increased charges being, of course, spread over a higher output. These facts should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between the returns of earnings in July, 1940, and those for October, 1938, which was in general a period of normal employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1939-40.

The audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1940, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have been published.* The General Account and the Agricultural Account are shown separately; the latter shows the amounts attributable to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture, while the General Account includes all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

General Account.—The receipts during 1939-40 amounted to \$66,992,668, of which £66,138,924 represented contributions

from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer and the Defence Departments. There was an increase in contributions of £800,590 as compared with the previous year, the average numbers in insurable employment having increased notwithstanding the large numbers who joined the Armed Forces, in respect of whom contributions are not payable until after

discharge.

The total expenditure during the year (excluding the sum of £37,000,000 applied towards reduction of debt on 30th March, 1940) was £46,345,472, as compared with £64,767,474 in the The reduction in the general level of unemployment among

insured persons and a decrease in the percentage of unemployed persons qualifying for benefit resulted in a substantial fall in the expenditure on benefit from £54,222,033 in 1938 to £36,644,912 in 1939. These factors were also largely responsible for a fall in the cost of administration from £6,035,662 in 1938

The balance at the beginning of the year was £40,508,645, and income for the year exceeded expenditure by £20,647,196. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, an amount of £37,000,000 was applied towards the reduction of debt on 30th March, 1940, and the balance at the end of the year was thereby reduced to £24,155,841.

reduced to £24,155,841.

Agricultural Account.—The receipts for the year amounted to £1,551,762, of which £1,490,067 represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer. The total income was less by £375,216 than in 1938, but was again in excess of immediate requirements. Notwithstanding reductions in contribution rates and improvements in benefit rates, the believes the contribution of the contribut the balance rose from £2,769,648 at the beginning of the year to £3,253,770 at its end.

In reviewing the position at the end of 1939 the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee stated that the bulk of the existing difference between income and expenditure arose through the failure of the agricultural scheme to cover more than 50 per cent. of the recorded unemployment in agriculture, instead of an estimated 70 per cent., and that as the situation was obscure, no definite remedy could be proposed during the

Investments.—The total balance in the Fund (general and agricultural accounts combined) at 31st March, 1940, was

£27,409,611. Investments held by the National Debt Commissioners totalled £27,511,187. The amounts (at cost) in the various securities were as follows: 2½ per cent. Conversion Stock, 1944-49, £6,775,285; 4½ per cent. Conversion Stock, 1940-44, £10,836,752; 1 per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1939-41, £8,900,108; and Treasury Bills, £999,042.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

In reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 5th February, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury furnished a statement giving the latest available figures of expenditure on public social services for 1938 and 1939.

The Table below, which forms part of the statement printed in the Official Report*, gives the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital services or out of capital receipts) under the specified services during the financial year 1938 (or the latest year available) and an estimate for the financial year 1939, where that is available.

when the things had the	England a	ind Wales	Scotland Financial Year commencing 1st April		
Service	Financia comme 1st A				
English with the state of the s	1938 (or latest available year) (1)	1939 (esti- mated) (2)	1938 (or latest available year) (3)	1939 (esti- mated) (4)	
CHILD TO BE STORY OF THE STORY	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Acts: (i) Unemployment Benefit, etc., General Scheme .	56,231	39,765	6,992	5,079	
(ii) Unemployment Benefit, etc., Agricultural Scheme (iii) Unemployment Allowances. (iv) Prevention and Relief of	947 32,111	911 25,564	158 7,532	148 5,681	
Distress National Health Insurance Acts Widows', Orphans' and Old Age	36,261	860 36,345	4,293	4,350	
Contributory Pensions Acts Old Age Pensions Acts	42,731 43,322	43,821 44,123	5,063 5,079	5,151 5,129	
War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act	33,767	32,895	3,698	3,580	
Pensions (Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile Marine) Act, 1939; Personal Injuries (Emer- gency Provisions) Act, 1939; Military Training Act, 1939; Reserve and Auxiliary Forces	orla-60)	t boyot t boyot	equidents idents of 1909	Fatal snch acc	
Act, 1939	106,987	107,611	15,411	15,289	
Physical Training and Recreation Act Act relating to Approved Schools Public Health Acts so far as they	192 933	295 981	30 154	35 165	
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease	17,708	7	1,733	1,634	
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work	3,846	Dipolesion	450	456	
Midwives Acts	1,164	Not avail-	7,550	8,010	
Acts relating to the Relief of the	41,832	able	5,763	5,967	
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts Mental Deficiency Acts	3,589 3,539		1,656	1,601	
Totals	465,298	333,664	65,561	62,500	

Reference should be made to the Official Report of Parliamentary Debates in the House of Commons, Volume 362. No. 84 (2nd July, 1940)†, and to the Return for 1937 (Cmd-5906), for comparable expenditure in earlier years. Cmd. 5906 also gives information as to the basis on which the return is compiled, but it should be observed that the explanatory notes there given are not applicable in all respects to the figures given

The statement also showed the total numbers of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure under the various

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

ALTERATION IN BOUNDARIES OF LONDON, SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISIONS.

As from 10th March, 1941, the part of the County of Surrey which was formerly in the Southern Division has been transferred to the London Division, and that part of the County of Dorset which was formerly in the South-Western Division has been transferred to the Southern Division. These changes do not, of course, affect the divisional figures given on pages 58 and 59 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

A list of the administrative divisions of the Ministry, as constituted prior to the change referred to above, showing the area covered by each Division and the addresses of the Divisional Controller's Offices, appeared on page 238 of the August, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE.

^{*} In particular, the average earnings shown for men and for youths and boys employed in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries in July, 1940, are affected by the fact that a considerable number of the principal firms in the motor vehicle, aircraft, etc., industries, who supplied returns showing the total earnings of their workpeople, did not furnish separate particulars for men, youths and boys women and girls. As the earnings of all workpeople at these firms were much above the general average, the average earnings shown for men and for youths and boys in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries and in the totals for all industries combined at July, 1940, would probably have been somewhat higher if separate figures by age and sex had been supplied by all the firms.

[†] This figure probably understates the actual increase in average earnings between the two dates—see footnote * above.

^{*} H.C. 20 of Session 1940-41, H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net.

^{*} Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons: Official Report, Vol. 368, No. 21, 5th February, 1941. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. post free).
† See the July, 1940, issue of this Gazette, page 188.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1939.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1939 has recently been published.*

In his introductory remarks, the Chief Inspector states that during the early months of 1939 much work was done and good progress made in securing compliance with the standards laid down by the Factories Act, 1937, which had come into force in July, 1938. From April. 1939, onwards, however, a portion of the staff was fully occupied with new duties arising out of the Civil Defence Act, particularly in respect of the provision at factories of shelter against air attack. The outbreak of war in September involved a further heavy influx of work in connection with the extension of hours of work in making munitions and other war requirements.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

There was a rapid increase in industrial activity during 1939, and from September work was being done at high pressure in conditions which might be expected to result in a serious increase in accidents. The increase, however, was not abnormal having regard to the largely increased numbers employed, the longer hours, the acceleration of production, and the transfer of workers to unfamiliar employment; and the general accident rate was, apparently, not greater than the increase in man-hours worked. There were increases, for the year as a whole, in the total numbers of reported accidents, of 17 per cent. in fatal accidents and 7 per cent. in non-fatal accidents, as compared with the figures for 1938. The following analysis compares six monthly periods before and after the outbreak of war with corresponding periods a year earlier:—

Non-Fatal Accidents.—Six months, March to August, 1938: 85,319; March to August, 1939: 93,099; increase, 7,780 or 9 per cent. September, 1938, to February, 1939: 92,563; September, 1939, to February, 1940: 104,571; increase 12,008, or 13 per cent.

The increase in fatal accidents in the war period is more striking:—

Fatal Accidents.—Six months, March to August, 1938: 457; March to August, 1939: 489; increase 32, or 7 per cent.; September, 1938, to February, 1939: 482: September, 1939, to February, 1940: 685; increase 203, or 42 per cent.

Fatal accidents due to falls—always the most prolific cause of such accidents—showed the largest increase. In the last four months of 1939 there were 22 fatal and 71 non-fatal accidents due to falls through asbestos roof sheeting, compared with 15 fatal and 56 non-fatal accidents in the first eight months of that year. This increase was largely the result of urgent roof work being carried out by men who were not aware of the fragility of asbestos sheeting; this, and the rush to black-out, were the main causes of the total number of fatal accidents in September (129) being the highest yet recorded.

Although the total number of accidents reported was higher than in the previous year, accidents to young persons showed a decrease. The total of such accidents fell by 696 (nearly 2 per cent.), while in the textile industries, where there was an increase of 19 per cent. in all accidents, those to young persons decreased by 3 per cent.

The main increases in accidents naturally occurred in the industries chiefly concerned with war production. In metal extracting, refining, and conversion the increase was one of 22 per cent. for fatal accidents, and 16 per cent. for non-fatal accidents. In aircraft production fatal and non-fatal accidents combined showed a 20 per cent. increase, while in building operations (including war factories, aerodromes, etc., the increase was 39 per cent. for fatal and 18 per cent. for non-fatal accidents.

During the course of the year the prevention of industrial accidents has been advanced by investigation of guards for rubber calenders and extruders, fencing of platen machines, and the guarding of heavy power presses and of hydraulic presses used in moulding plastic materials.

HEALTH.

Neglect by many factory occupiers to make early preparations resulted in large numbers of factories being blacked-out in September without sufficient consideration being given to the resultant interference with natural lighting, and in many factories work had to be done by artificial light throughout the 24 hours.

In many of these cases, efforts were soon made to restore at least part of the natural daylight, because it was found that working by artificial light during the day affected employees, and resulted in a loss of output.

The general conclusion has been reached that complete black-out conditions by day have a depressing effect, and the Senior Medical Inspector feels that every effort should be made to use some natural light wherever possible.

Ventilation was impaired in many factories by black-out arrangements hastily installed at the outbreak of war; the number of cases of gassing reported in the last quarter of 1939 was approximately double that reported in any previous quarter of the year. Small works depending entirely on natural ventila-

* Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1939. Cmd. 6251. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

tion suffered most, and a pamphlet* was issued by the Department, giving advice to small occupiers. In larger works, artificial means of ventilation were more easily applied, but difficulty occurred where it was necessary, as in steel works, to combat glare from processes.

The Report gives comparative figures of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable to the Department, together with comments on new discoveries made in this field during the year. It is remarked that first aid in industry received an impetus from the intensive preparations for Civil Defence, and also that the increasing importance of making use of the services of medical men by industrial undertakings was gradually being realized

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

In the section of the Report dealing with hours of employment reference is made to the change which took effect on July 1st, 1939, when, with some exceptions, the legal weekly hours of young persons under 16 were reduced from 48 to 44; some of the methods adopted for adjusting the hours of those under 16 to the normal 47 or 48 of older workers are described. The solution frequently adopted was for the young persons to work a shorter day, but in numerous cases, they were given either Saturday or some other morning or afternoon in the week as a half-holiday.

During the earlier part of the year some relaxations of the conditions of employment of women and young persons had been granted in connection with the rearmament programme, and the process was accelerated on the outbreak of war, when Orders were issued permitting the working of emergency hours. The form and extent of the relaxations allowed by these Orders have been the subject of a Home Office Report.†

The granting of individual orders, meeting individual needs and tastes, elicited some interesting information on the subject of hours of employment. It has been found that, where alternatives are possible, workpeople generally prefer long hours on a single shift to the two eight-hour-shift system, and, where it has been necessary to work through the 24 hours, two long shifts have proved more popular than three eight-hour shifts. Where prolonged overtime was necessary a distinct preference was shown for some long and some short days rather than an arrangement of hours which left no evening free for shopping or recreation.

A widespread preference has been expressed for a short break (of 10 or 15 minutes) for afternoon tea rather than the statutory half-hour after 4½ hours' work. Workpeople prefer to get home a quarter-of-an-hour earlier rather than spend that time in a longer interval between spells of work.

CIVIL DEFENCE ACT, 1939.

Fresh responsibilities were placed on the Factory Inspectorate by the Civil Defence Act, 1939. The work involved included the provision of air raid shelters in some 12,000 factories employing about 2½ million persons. A great deal of preliminary work had been done before the Act came into force on July 13th, and by the end of the year shelter schemes had been submitted for over 98 per cent. of the factories affected, and a large proportion of the shelters had been completed.

The Act also provided for the training and equipment of factory personnel in air raid precautions, and while this task was by no means complete at the end of 1939, satisfactory progress had been made and difficulties overcome, in spite of many handicaps.

The Report includes statistical Tables for 1939, showing, inter alia, the numbers of factories, accidents, and other particulars tabulated according to districts, and the number of reported accidents, classified not only by industry, age, and sex of the injured persons, but also by industry and causation. The total number of factories with mechanical power in Great Britain rose from 171,825 in 1938, to 173,501 in 1939, but the number without mechanical power declined from 67,785 to 64,669. The total number of all places subject to inspection at the end of 1939 was 284,117.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

Maximum prices of home-produced hen and duck eggs were reduced by 3d. per dozen, from 17th February. The maximum retail prices of home-produced fresh eggs now range from 2s. 3d. to 3s. per dozen, according to category.

Maximum prices of bacon and ham were raised, from 10th March. For uncooked bacon and ham the advances in retail prices were 1d. to 2d. per lb., the maximum prices of such bacon, boneless, in slices or pieces, ranging from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., according to cut, etc., an additional 2d. per lb. being permitted for bacon from which the skin has been removed (except for Ayrshire style rolled bacon, skinless).

* Factory Ventilation in the Black-out. Factory Form No. 301. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net. (4d. post free).

At Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons in the First Five Months of the War. Cmd. 6182. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net. (4d. post free).

Maximum prices were revised for rabbits from 24th February, for sausages and sausage meat from 24th February, and for boiling fowls and small chickens from 17th March; and maximum prices were introduced for drinking chocolate from 17th February, for marmalade from 21st February, and for cocoa butter from 17th March.

March, 1941.

Retail prices of coffee are to be controlled from 31st March, Retailers will be allowed to sell roasted or ground coffee at prices not exceeding 2s. 8d. per lb., provided that they are also able and willing to sell to any customer (to the extent of the customer's reasonable requirements) roasted or ground coffee at a price not exceeding 1s. 8d. per lb. Similar provisions will apply where unroasted coffee is retailed, but the prices which may be charged will be 2d. per lb. lower. For the purposes of this Order, "coffee" includes any mixture containing coffee which is commonly sold under the name of coffee, but does not include any essence or extract of coffee or of coffee and chicory or any preparation of coffee and milk.

FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic ration of butter was increased from 2 oz. to 4 oz. per head from 10th March, but there was no change in the total ration of 8 oz. per head for fats, *i.e.*, for butter, margarine and cooking fats together.

The rationing of "preserves," viz., jam, marmalade, syrup and treacle, was introduced on 17th March. The ration is 8 oz. per head per calendar month, but 16 oz. is allowed for the period 17th March to 30th April.

NEW COST-OF-LIVING INDEX IN CANADA.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Canada has completed the construction of a new cost-of-living index. This index takes as its base period the years 1935-39, and supersedes the index of changes in cost of living based on prices in 1913, which was compiled and published by the Canadian Department of Labour, and also the index of "Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services," compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100. An account of the new index is given in the Labour Gazette for October, 1940, the official organ of the Canadian Department of Labour.

The original cost-of-living index of the Department of Labour was based to some extent on the weekly cost (as calculated from official price statistics which have been regularly published), of a list of staple foods, fuel, etc., entering into the family budget of working men in cities, and was intended to serve as an approximate measure of changes in the cost of living pending the construction of an index based on an investigation into family budgets, the results of which would furnish a complete system of weighting.

In conformity with a recommendation of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians held at Ottawa in 1935, a comprehensive investigation of this kind was carried out for the first time in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in respect of the year ended 30th September, 1938, and from the data so obtained the new index has been constructed. The investigation covered some 1,439 families of wage-earners and low-salaried workers in Charlottetown, Saint John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver, and was especially designed to provide data for the accurate compilation of a cost-of-living index in respect of a fixed budget comprising food, shelter, fuel and light, clothing, home-furnishings and miscellaneous items.

In order to ensure that the data collected should relate to families which were typical of Canada's urban wage-earning population, the investigation was restricted, after a careful study of the 1931 urban census records, to households which (i) comprised husband and wife and from one to five children; (ii) were completely self-supporting during the investigation year, with family earnings ranging from 450 dollars to 2,500 dollars a year; and (iii) occupied self-contained dwelling quarters. Of the 1,439 families in respect of which data were obtained, 1,135 were of British origin, 211 of French origin, and 93 of other racial origin. The families comprised, on the average, 4.6 persons, the majority having two or three children. In many cases, family earnings were supplemented by other small sources of income, and total family incomes between 1,200 dollars and 1,600 dollars were the most common. The total family expenditure directly represented in the new index averages 1,413.90 dollars, the amount and relative importance of the average expenditure in the several expenditure groups being as follows:—

Expenditure Group.	Average expenditure (Dollars)	Percentage distribution.
Food	443.0	31.3
Shelter	269.5	19.1
Fuel and light	90.5	6.4
Clothing	165-8	11.7
Home-furnishings	125.7	8.9
Miscellaneous	319.4	22.6
All items	1,413-9	100.0

The new index is constructed by calculating the cost, at the average prices at the beginning of each month in the cities concerned, of a list of commodities and services taken in quantities proportionate to the average family consumption in a year, as shown by the investigation. The cost of the items in each group is then ascertained, and a group index number made by calculating the percentage change from the average cost of the group in the base period 1935 to 1939, inclusive. The group index numbers are then weighted according to the importance of the average group expenditure recorded as a result of the investigation. The groups are the same as in the previous index, except that a new group "Home Furnishings" has been made, and the other items in the old group "Sundries" are included under the title "Miscellaneous."

A complete list of goods and services upon which the index is based is, it is stated, to be published later. Each group of commodities includes a number of representative staple articles in common use, for which reliable and comparative prices can be obtained for every month in the year. As goods which are not available every month cannot be included in a calculation designed to show monthly changes, some kinds of seasonal goods, especially fruits and vegetables, have necessarily been excluded. The "food" group includes dairy products, eggs, meats and fish, cereals, dry groceries (sugar, tea, etc.), vegetables and fruits; the "home-furnishings" group includes furniture, floor coverings, sheets, towels, blankets, etc., hardware, dishes and glassware, and household cleaning supplies; the "clothing" group includes men's and women's wear, piece goods and footwear. Data for these groups and for the "fuel" group, which includes coal, coke, gas and electricity, are obtained monthly. Data for the "rent" group, which covers houses, flats and apartments, are obtained in May and October. The "miscellaneous" group includes medicine, doctor's and dentist's fees, hospital charges, personal cleaning supplies, barbers' fees, motor operating costs, travelling, entertainments, newspapers, periodicals, tobacco and life insurance. Data for these items are obtained monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually according to the character of the price movements, frequency of change, etc.

Unlike the previous index based on the year 1913, the new index has been based on a five-year period, 1935 to 1939, inclusive. In selecting a new base period, account had to be taken of many types of indexes other than those for prices, and the choice of the five-year period 1935–1939 was prompted by the fact that it was difficult to find a recent 12-month period which would provide a generally satisfactory reference level, and that, for prices and industrial production alike, "the years 1935 to 1939 offered a period of rise and fall which tended to minimise differences in the base levels of various series relative to earlier periods." Although the last four months of 1939 were war months, neither prices nor industrial activity were sufficiently influenced by that fact to affect materially a five-year average. The years 1935 to 1939 provide a base which is representative of pre-war conditions, and at the same time give a reference level for comparison with average conditions prevailing after the depression of the years 1929 to 1933. It is pointed out by the Canadian authorities that the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, acting upon a recommendation of the United States Central Statistical Board, has already adopted the 1935–39 base period for its new cost-of-living index,* and that there are definite advantages in ensuring direct comparability between Canadian and United States cost-of-living statistics.

The new index number has been calculated by months back to 1935, the first year in the base period. The following Table shows, for the period March, 1935, to September, 1940, a selection of the index numbers for all groups of items included, as computed (a) by the new method of calculation, and (b) by the old method, but converted, for purposes of comparison, to the new base:

Index numbers for all items.
(Base: 1935-39=100.)

200,000	100					. anded-the		
Date.		New index.	Old index.	Date.	New index.	Old index.		
1935: March June September December	::::	96·0 95·4 96·5 97·8	96·2 95·4 96·2 98·5	1938: March June September December	102·8 102·4 102·1 101·1	102·4 102·4 102·4 101·6		
1936: March June September December		97·7 97·2 98·7 99·2	97·7 96·9 98·5 99·3	1939: March June September December	100·6 100·5 100·8 103·8	100·8 100·8 100·8 104·7		
1937: March June September December	:::::	99·5 100·8 102·3 102·6	100·0 100·8 101·6 103·1	1940: March June September	104·6 104·9 106·4	105·5 105·5 107·0		

It will be seen that, as was the case with the old and new indexes of the cost of living in the United States of America,* the discrepancies between the movements of the old and new Canadian index numbers are very slight.

^{*} See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 10th February was 217,546, a reduction of 41,416 as compared with 13th January. Of this total, 34,917 had been classified by interviewing panels* as unsuitable for ordinary industrial

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 69,417, a decrease of 22,642 as compared with 13th January. Those

a decrease of 22,642 as compared with 13th January. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 16,585, a decrease of 4,089 as compared with 13th January. An analysis of the numbers of wholly unemployed male applicants for benefit or allowances on the registers at 25th November last showed that 37.5 per cent. had been on the registers for less than four weeks, and that of the balance 57 per cent. were 50 years of age or over. On the basis of these proportions it is estimated that at 10th February there were only about 50,000 men on the registers who had been unemployed for more 50,000 men on the registers who had been unemployed for more than four weeks and were under 50 years of age.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 10th February were 231,429 wholly unemployed, 44,818 temporarily stopped and 1,054 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 13th January, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 30,997, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 15,504, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 109. The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 10th February was 470,002, as compared with 582,573 at 13th January, and 1,348,231 at 12th February. 1940.

February, 1940.

The numbers registered as unemployed at 10th February

or moved the property of trequency	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
	to based on	Great Britain.	adt oilling
Men	200,160 17,386 197,293 34,136	67,711 1,706 42,588 2,230	16,515 70 1,035 19
Total	448,975	114,235	17,639
Decrease (—) as compared with: 13th January, 1941	— 72,413 —692,383	- 38,146 200,837	- 4,198 -30,031
	Great Bri	tain and Norther	rn Ireland.
Men	226,373 19,125 220,523 36,378	69,443 1,765 46,723 2,498	18;431 71 1,136 19
Total	502,399	120,429	19,657
Decrease (—) as compared with: 13th January, 1941	- 78,129 -714,360	- 39,512 -198,501	4,204 30,538

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers at 10th February in each administrative

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
ond (b) by the	roiteluoles	Who	lly Unemplo	yed.	(a) bots
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	29,087 11,470 5,525 8,664 7,044 8,876 15,969 25,860 25,879 31,721 30,065	2,230 826 564 920 901 394 742 1,697 3,288 2,894 2,930	43,772 1 19,424 9,724 12,761 7,541 14,061 11,206 25,286 11,719 30,479 11,320	4,571 2,197 1,958 2,208 1,113 1,465 2,150 2,334 6,839 4,681 4,620	79,660 33,917 17,771 24,553 16,599 24,796 30,067 55,177 47,725 69,775 48,935
Great Britain	200,160	17,386	197,293	34,136	448,975
Northern Ireland	26,213	1,739	23,230	2,242	53,424
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	226,373	19,125	220,523	36,378	502,399
	1 (70		orarily Stop		1.00
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Hidlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Southand Wales	1,678 1,244 323 865 3,664 4,835 12,928 7,036 11,653 7,628 15,857	5 19 10 20 50 64 275 121 218 264 660	3,360 696 520 1,000 6,242 3,155 8,317 9,050 2,132 6,604 1,512	63 51 36 102 169 239 382 233 213 557 185	5,106 2,010 889 1,987 10,125 8,293 21,902 16,440 14,216 15,053 18,214
Great Britain	67,711	1,706	42,588	2,230	114,235
Northern Ireland	1,732	59	4,135	268	6,194
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	69,443	1,765	46,723	2,498	120,429

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

Division.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
gence trota base of	Rebuna	Unemplo	yed Casual	Workers.	bruary
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Worthern Scotland Wales	6,446 679 276 779 26 471 1,435 1,708 1,986 1,404 1,305	2 15 31 21 1	469 36 8 31 24 64 4 131 99 166 3	12 2 	6,927 717 284 810 50 535 1,441 1,854 2,121 1,591 1,309
Great Britain	16,515	70	1,035	19	17,639
Northern Ireland	1,916	1	101	o va-sil	2,018
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18,431	71	1,136	19	19,657

The changes between 13th January, 1941, and 10th February, 1941, in the numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative divisions were as shown below:-

Division.	Wholly Unemployed.		Tempo Stop		Unemployed Casual Workers.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
London Eastern	10,845 3,173 1,484 2,419 1,259 2,285 2,063 3,453 4,400 5,209 4,826 4,612		- 3,082 - 1,389 - 1,046 - 1,033 + 274 + 91 - 618 - 1,920 - 3,146 - 7,020 - 3,753 - 132	- 3,819 - 184 - 546 - 299 - 1,630 - 1,363 - 2,965 - 3,962 - 200 - 759 + 223 - 1,234	- 952 - 166 - 122 - 517 + 26 + 405 - 1,850 - 921 + 84 - 76 - 76	+ 4 	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	edal spire	Great Britain.				
	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.	Total.
70 13N4 FOR	20 20 36	e Continu	Wholly Un	nemployed	· SPANISHON	non mi
1940. 12 February 11 March 15 April 20 May 17 June 15 July* (a) 12 August 16 September	759,164 628,456 538,570 468,990 382,337 344,086 336,292 303,979	33,387 24,103 21,528 15,843 14,047 18,363 27,168 25,145 24,579	298,808 273,486 243,480 217,832 225,777 248,025 235,192 227,293	49,999 39,622 36,449 28,108 26,153 33,852 46,817	1,141,358 965,667 840,027 730,773 648,314 644,326 636,532 613,156	704,452 696,658 670,488
14 October 11 November 9 December	309,357 285,790 248,068	24,579 22,341 16,943	257,300 255,055 244,166	42,999 44,195 40,055 32,723	613,671 635,431 603,241 541,900	
1941. 13 January 10 February	236,957	22,005 17,386	222,142 197,293	40,284 [34,136	521,388 448,975	580,528 502,399
	borts botts	tros no	Temporaril	y Stopped	10 01 H	dello Ello
1940. 12 February 11 March 15 April . 20 May . 17 June . 15 July . 12 August 16 September 14 October 11 November 9 December	253,533 69,374 54,786 56,266 38,681 76,958 75,407 97,548 92,886 93,738 82,435	5,653 1,501 1,092 1,317 988 2,765 2,603 3,056 2,739 2,839 2,415	52,666 36,615 32,748 43,012 39,522 69,293 71,993 78,995 71,593 63,247 53,952	3,220 1,890 1,556 2,135 2,189 4,226 4,377 5,401 3,864 3,540 3,046	109,380 90,182 102,730 81,380 153,242 154,380 185,000 171,082 163,364	163,362 194,401 178,472 171,210
1941. 13 January 10 February	89,699 67,711	2;360 1,706	56,936 42,588	3,386	152,381 114,235	159,941 120,429
new Judex	10 6010	Une	mployed C	asual Wor	kers.	met Isto
1940. 12 February 11 March 15 April 20 May 17 June 15 July 12 August 16 September 14 October 11 November 9 December	45,802 44,474 40,590 45,456 35,390 35,716 30,265 29,486 26,898 23,471 20,372	102 69 103 125 94 103 91 110 131 77 63	1,748 1,602 1,786 1,736 1,655 1,554 1,561 1,299 1,012 1,076	18 21 7 2 3 8 6 18 10 15 20	47,670 46,166 42,486 47,319 37,141 37,492 31,916 31,175 28,338 24,575 21,531	50,195 48,366 44,748 49,572 39,227 39,359 33,889 33,394 30,144 26,132 23,674
1941. 13 January 10 February	20,606	68 70	1,149 1,035	14 19		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

March, 1941.

On page 58 details are given of the number of boys and girls under 18 years of age on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 10th February, 1941. The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, (a) aged 14 and 15 years, and (b) aged 16 and 17 years, on the registers

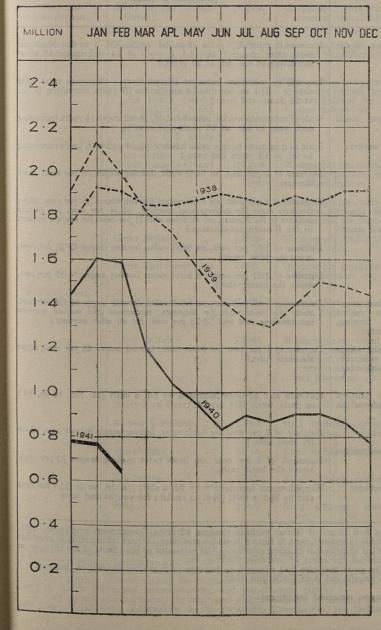
	pipo boto pos centro	Boys.		obrale Octor	Girls.			
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Western North-Western North-Western Scotland	1,041 326 358 433 714 160 352 804 2,089 1,317 1,462	1,194 519 216 507 237 298 667 1,029 1,448 1,862 2,129	2,235 845 574 940 951 458 1,019 1,833 3,537 3,179 3,591	2,188 646 1,001 1,087 772 628 1,023 1,203 1,203 2,218 2,072	2,458 1,604 993 1,223 510 1,076 1,509 1,364 3,111 3,020 2,733	4,646 2,250 1,994 2,310 1,282 1,704 2,532 2,567 7,057 5,238 4,805		
Great Britain	9,056	10,106	19,162	16,784	19,601	36,385		
Northern Ireland.	203	1,596	1,799	325	2,185	2,510		
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	9,259	11,702	20,961	17,109	21,786	38,895		

The total number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th February, 1941 (including those, not on the register, whose unemployment books were in the two months file) was 51,120 of whom 19,793 were boys and 31,327 were girls. Of these, 6,642 boys and 10,036 girls were under 16 years of age.

In the week ended 19th February, 1941, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 2,930, including 924 boys and 2,006 girls. Of this total, 474 were in the North-Eastern Division, 670 in the Northern Division, 366 in Scotland, and 1,171 in

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN

ANALYSIS FOR 10TH FEBRUARY, 1941.

or constraint to the total and the constraint of	Men (18 years and over).	(under 18 years).	(18 years and over).	(under 18 years).	Total.
Insured on Register:— 1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances 2. Non-claimants:—	255,481	7,623	176,794	13,156	453,054
(a) Aged 16 and over (b) Aged 14 and 15 Others on Register:— 3. Applicants for Unem-	10,270	1,533 4,484	20,694	3,097 6,956	35,594 11,440
ployment Allowances 4. Women, aged 60-64,	7,819	58	6,853	335	15,065
claiming Benefit* 5. Persons without applications:—		est a ra	1,883	e,—Sout	1,883
(a) Aged 16 and over (b) Aged 14 and 15	10,816	892 4,572	34,692	3,013 9,828	49,413 14,400
Total on Register	284,386	19,162	240,916	36,385	580,849
Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16 and over: 6. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) 7. Two months' file 8. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit	265,751 29,239 326	9,156 2,269 10	197,488 59,047 331	16,253 2,785 18	488,648 93,340 685
Total aged 16 and over	295,316	11,435	256,866	19,056	582,673
Aged 14 and 15: 9. Numbers on Register (item 2 (b))		4,484 1,888	1000 CO	6,956 2,772	11,440 4,660
Total aged 14 and over	295,316	17,807	256,866	28,784	598,773

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

W NO SETTEM NO. 201	Four weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1941.	Four weeks ended 25th Jan., 1941.	Four weeks ended 24th Feb., 1940.
(1) General Account Contributions received from: Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	 £ 2,005,000 2,005,000 2,003,000 224,000	£ 1,809,000 1,809,000 1,810,000 93,000	£ 1,653,000 1,652,000 1,657,000 85,000
Total Income	 6,237,000	5,521,000	5,047,000
Benefit	 1,354,000 322,000 153,000 25,000	1,711,000 326,000 153,000 24,000	3,867,000 428,000 297,000 32,000
Total Expenditure	 1,854,000	2,214,000	4,624,000
Debt Outstanding‡	 38,974,000	38,974,000	77,082,000
(2) Agricultural Account Contributions received from:— Employers	 35,000 35,000 35,000 11,000	28,000 28,000 28,000 8,000	31,000 31,000 31,000 5,000
Total Income	 116,000	92,000	98,000
Benefit	 104,000 14,000	66,000 10,000 2,000	185,000 12,000
Total Expenditure	 118,000	78,000	197,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of four weeks ended 22nd February, 1941, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £677,000 compared with £750,000 during the four weeks ended 25th January, 1941, and £2,055,000 during the four weeks ended 24th February,

Owing to the increase which was made on 4th November, 1940, in the scale which forms the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances (see the issues of this GAZETTE for October and November, 1940, pages 264 and 297), the figures for January and February, 1941, are not strictly comparable with those for February, 1940.

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

Act, 1940.

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 22 of 1940 for the period ended 31st March, 1939).

‡ Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, additional sums of £20,000,000, £3,000,000 and £37,000,000 were repaid on 31st March, 1938, 31st March, 1939, and 30th March, 1940, respectively. After each such repayment the half-yearly payment was reduced accordingly.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 February are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £193,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,980,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £7,300 in those of 197,000 workpeople.†

The majority of the workpeople affected by the increases were men employed in the iron and steel industry and in the building industry, and women and girls employed in the engineering industry; the decreases affected workers employed in coal mining in various districts.

In the coal mining industry rates of wages were reduced in Yorkshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and North Staffordshire as a result of the operation of slidingscale agreements under which wage rates fluctuate in correspondence with the ascertained proceeds of the industry. In the other mining and quarrying industries, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts received increases in wages under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

Blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen, workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts, and tinplate workers received increases, under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to 0.8d. a shift for men, and to 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys. Women and girls employed in the engineering industry received an advance of 3s. a week in the case of those 18 years and over, of 2s. for those 16 and 17, and of 1s. for those 14 and 15.

Building trade operatives in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and men employed by civil engineering contractors in Great Britain, received an increase of 1d. an hour.

In other industry groups the principal increases affected pottery workers, who received increases of 4d., 3d., and 2d. a day in the case of men, women, and juniors respectively; workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade and in the shirtmaking trade, who received increases of 1d. an hour for men, and 1d. an hour for women, with corresponding increases for learners; gas workers, whose rates of wages were increased by \darkfloordanderde. an hour or 6d. a shift; and

workers employed by electricity supply undertakings, whose war bonus was increased by ½d. an hour in the case of men, with proportional increases in the case of youths and apprentices. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included heavy chemical workers employed in certain establishments, iron and steel wire workers, galvanisers, workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade, woollen and worsted operatives in the West of England, jute workers, rope, twine, and netmakers. workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trades, tobacco workers, furniture trade operatives in various districts, coopers, workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade, and manual workers employed in the nontrading departments of a large number of local authorities.

Of the estimated total increase of £193,500 a week, about £121,500 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £74,500 under cost-of-living sliding-scales arranged by such bodies); £14,650 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £50 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based on selling prices; £26,500 was due to an arbitration award; and the remaining £30,800 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £7,300 a week was due to the operation of slidingscales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

The changes reported in the first two months of 1941 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £670,000 a week in the full-time wages of 5,100,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £300 in those of 6,000 workpeople. In the corresponding two months of 1940 there were net increases estimated at £700,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 4,750,000 workpeople, and net decreases estimated at £3,600 in those of about 140,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only change in normal weekly hours of labour reported during February affected female agricultural workers in Sussex, whose weekly hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were reduced by 4 hours for the summer period as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Agriculture {	Derbyshire	9 Feb. {	Youths and boys, 20 years of age and under. Women and girls	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. a week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 42s. 4d. at 20 years.‡ Increase in minimum rates of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: 4½d. an hour at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 8d. at 18 years and over.‡
	Sussex	9 Feb. {	Women and girls (other than casual workers). Women and girls—casual workers	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed of 12s. at under 14 years increasing each year to 34s. at 18 years and over.\$ Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed of 6d. at under 16 years increasing to 9d. at 18 years and over.\$
	South Yorkshire]		Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates.
100,59 -/ 100,	West Yorkshire		outroad territoria	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 34.34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31 per cent. for surface workers
606,051 003 605,01 003 605,01	South Derbyshire	} 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about (coal mines.	in the Western sub-division. Decrease of 3.67 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 42.23 per cent. above the basis rates.
Coal Mining	Leicestershire			Decrease of 0.21 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 74.82 per cent. above the basis rates.
23041	Cannock Chase	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 0.67 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 60.28 per oent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 58.28 per cent. for all other workers.
Jaco Har write -eros Cook Tak	North Staffordshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than overmen, underground firemen, and shot-firers.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.
Tribulation of	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay week in Feb.	Firemen, shotmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen employed in coal mines.	Flat-rate war advance increased by 6d. a shift (1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.) or 3s. a week (11s. to 14s.).
in modelmies	South Yorkshire	1 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 86 per cent. above the basis rates.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	J reb.	concinent and by-product workers	Increase¶ of 4 per cent. on basis rates making wages 73 per cent. above the basis rates.
(User Vaporeo) sus	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay week in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	War allowance increased** by 7d. a shift (1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d.) for men and by 3½d. a shift (9½d. to 1s. 1d.) for youths and boys.

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of overtime working, etc.

† Of the 197,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February, the great majority had received an increase of a greater amount in January.

‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tool of Seebason	England and Wales	10 Feb.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	War bonus advance of ½d. for every hour worked for men and women, and of ½d. an hour for those under 18 years of age.
THE SECOND	Cleveland	3 Feb.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d.
(1-10 years of blood	Cumberland	3 Feb.	Iron ore miners	to 7.6d.) for youths and boys. War bonus increased* by 1d. a shift (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.) for those 18 years and over, the bonus for those under 18 years remaining
d of manufacture at a	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	unchanged at 10½d. a shift.
II Alemander 20	North Lincolnshire	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	CHARLES THE STATE OF THE STATE
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by
Caron as	Banbury and district	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Corby	2 Feb.	Certain ironstone miners and quarry- men.	Company A service and passed the first a comment of the service and the servic
sed of Tremporal	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	2 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	pulsion had the same and the same and
34-01 TEBS & 194-0	South and West Durham.	3 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	John St. Company of the Company of t
an star INJE all	West Cumberland	3 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by ½d. a shift (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for those 18 years and over and by ½d. a shift (10d. to 10½d.) for those under 18 years of age.
Strike	Northumberland and Durham.	1 Feb.	Freestone quarrymen	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}d \). an hour. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen, 1s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}d \). an hour; quarrymen and grindstone turners, 1s. 9d.; crane drivers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}d \).
of the rates of the last	Thames and Medway Area.	13 Feb.	Chalk quarry workers	War bonus increased by 4d. a day (1s. to 1s. 4d.) for men, and by 2d. a day (6d. to 8d.) for youths.
en contractor and	Portland	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, labourers, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 10d. an hour; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 8d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 6½d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 5½d.
the case 82 percent	Cornwall	1 Feb.	Granite quarrymen and masons	Increase* of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 8½d. an hour; quarrymen and polishers, 1s. 4d.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.†	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the pottery and stoneware trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 4d. a day or part of any day worked (2s. to 2s. 4d.) for men, by 3d. a day (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.) for women, and by 2d. a day (1s. to 1s. 2d.) for workers under 21 years of age.
Glass Manufacture.	London	22 Feb. {	Bevellers, brilliant cutters, plate cutters, silverers, siders and fitters. Edge workers, drillers, machinists	Increase* of ½d an hour. Minimum rates after change: bevellers and brilliant cutters, 2s. 1½d.; plate cutters and silverers, 2s. 0½d.; siders, 1s 11½d.; fitters, 1s. 10½d. Increase* of ½d. an hour for those 18 years and over and of ½d. an
Chemical Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).‡	27 Jan.	and production assistants. Workpeople employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries.	hour for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: 5½d. at under 15 years increasing to 1s. 7d. at 22 years and over. War addition increased from 5s. to 9s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, from 4s. to 7s. for female workers 18 years and
Match Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	17 Jan.	Adult workpeople employed in the match manufacturing industry.	over, and from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for workers under 18. Increase of 1d. an hour for men and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), an hour for women. Rates after change: men. 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d\). women. 9\(\frac{1}{2}d\). clus a bonus of 1s.
Treatment and attend and an array and a standard (\$ 200 and a stan	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., Corby, and South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	to 3s. a week according to length of service in each case. § Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
tand by to one of	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
As to term more or	West of Scotland	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 0.8d. to 1s. 1.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (6.4d. to 6.8d.) for youths and boys.
10 mm . 10 mm	Great Britain	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0-8d. a shift (1s. 1-6d. to 1s. 2-4d.) for men and by 0-4d. a shift (6-8d.
mission for ser to a	North-East Coast Area	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and rolling mills.	to 7.2d.) for youths and boys. Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West of Scotland	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.6d. to 8d.) for youths and boys.
A market party and a second se	Great Britain	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Tobicco Creek Rellain I Folk Workpool
	North-East Coast Area	2 Feb.	Men employed in steel rolling mills	and full and and and an and an
	Barrow-in-Furness	2 Feb.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
	Workington	2 Feb.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	(Zar to 7 da.) 102 Journs data boys.
	Scunthorpe	2 Feb.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Indicate dell statise saresannass Chartesannass bas delles saresannass
	Bilston	2 Feb.	Steel millmen, maintenance men.	

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

Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock and Bo'ness.

This increase applied to workers, including lime workers at Buxton and Colwyn Bay, employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents industries Ltd.

§ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for the Match Manufacturing Industry.

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

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture—	West of Scotland	2 Feb.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed at steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d, a shift (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 3.2d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.2d. to 7.6d.) for youths and boys.
contd.	South-West Wales	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 1.6d. to 1s. 2.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (6.8d. to 7.2d.) for youths, and boys.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 16 Feb.	Women and girls employed in federated engineering establishments (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders under Trade Boards Acts or by agreements in other industries).	War bonus increased by 3s. a week for those 18 years and over, by 2s. for those 16 and under 18, and by 1s. for those 14 and under 16. Standard minimum rates after change (including war bonus): 16s. at 14 years increasing to 38s. at 21 years.†
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly,	2 Dec., 1940.	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled men and of 3s. 9d. for labourers with pro rata increases for intermediate grades. Rates after change: skilled men, 2s. an hour; labourers, 1s 5\frac{3}{2}d. an hour.\frac{1}{2}
	Port Talbot, Neath and Mid-Glamor-gan.	17 Feb.	Apprentices employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Revised rates of wages adopted ranging from 4½d, an hour in the 1st year to 1s. 1½d, in the 5th year of apprenticeship.
Galvanising	England and Wales§	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (prevously granted) increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 1.6d. to 1s. 2.4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (6.8d. to 7.2d.) for youths and boys.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0.4d. a shift (7.6d. to 8d.) for women and juveniles.
Wire Manufacture	Great Britain	lst pay week in Feb.	Skilled and ancillary workpeople employed in iron and steel wire manufacture.	War bonus increased* by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for men and by proportional amounts for youths, women and girls.
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain	17 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Increase of 1¼d, an hour in the genera lminimum time rates for men, of 1d, for women and of ¼d, to 1d, for juveniles. Piecework basis time rates to be 15 per cent, above minimum time rates.
Linen Weaving	Northern Ireland	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the weaving department of the linen industry.	Further increase of 5 per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the rates in operation prior to 4th December, 1939.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West of England	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the wooflen and worsted industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. a week for men, of 1s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers include: men, 21 years and over—class A occupations, 64s. 6d., B, 61s. 6d., C, 57s. 6d., D, 55s. 6d.; women, 18 years and over—class A, 35s., B, 33s. 6d., C, 32s.
	e area (Leoireza) espan e area (Le constant e area espando e area espando e area espando e area espando e area espando	of models	Male workers (except hessian weavers) Female workers (except hessian	Increases of 4s. 9d. a week in the general minimum time rates for tenters 21 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for loom under tenters 23 years and over, and of 1s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. (according to age) for other workers. Increases of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. a week in the general minimum time
Jute Manufacture	Great Britain	26 Feb.	weavers in the districts mentioned below). Hessian weavers (females employed	rates for spinners, of 2s. 5d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years and over, of 3s. for spinning shifting mistresses, of 1s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. (according to age) for other workers, and of §d. an hour in the piecework basis time rate. Increases of 1s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. a week in the general minimum and
	to the first manual state of the state of th		in Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport areas and males employed in all districts).	guaranteed time rates for males, of 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. for females and of approximately 7½ per cent. in the general minimum piece rates.¶
Rope, Twine and Net Making.	Great Britain	10 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade.	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. to 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for males, of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. to \$\frac{3}{4}d\$. for females, and of 1d. for males and \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. for females in the general minimum piecework basis time rates.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 15 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 89 to 96 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 62s. 9d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment; women, 18 years and over 39s. 2d. plus 1s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in March.**	Machine calice printers	Supplementary wage increased* from 41.40 to 43.65 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain	1st pay day following 31 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the ready- made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour for men, of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for women and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for learners.
Shirtmaking	Great Britain	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the shirt-making trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour for men, of ½d. for women and of ¼d. for learners.‡‡
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	12 Feb.	Male workers and certain classes of female workers. Other female workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(\frac{2}{4}\)d. an hour and of \(\frac{2}{4}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.\(\frac{9}{4}\)d. an hour and of \(\frac{2}{3}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.\(\frac{9}{4}\)d. an hour and of
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the fish curing industry.	Increase of 5s. a week for men 24 years and over, of 3s. for women 19 years and over with proportional increases for juniors (except girls 14 and 15 years of age, for whom there was no change), and of 1d. an hour for female casual workers. Rates after change: men, 24 years and over, 65s.; women, 19 years and over, 29s.; female casual workers, 8d. an hour with a guaranteed minimum wage of 20s. a week.
Tobacco	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the tobacco-trade.	possession and the second seco
	Manchester, Salford and district and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) an hour (1s. 9\(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) to 1s. 10d.).
ed Ferractions (Esta Time a field yet her	Liverpool	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills and packing	
Mill-sawing {	Preston	1 Feb.	case shops. Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills and building trade	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Manchester, Salford and Bolton and district.	1 Feb.	shops. Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of ½d, an hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.).

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

† This increase was the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

‡ This increase was agreed upon by the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board on 4th February, 1941, and was made retrospective to the date shown. The interim bonus of 3s. for adults and 1s. 6d. for juveniles already in operation was included in this increase.

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

∥ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in December, 1940, in anticipation of the Trade Board Order. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

† These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

‡ These increases were the result of an agreement between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Packing Case	Manchester, Salford and Bolton and district.	1 Feb.	Packing case makers	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.).
Making.	Liverpool	1 Feb.	Packing case makers	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.).
	Various districts in Great Britain.*	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for journeymen: Edinburgh and Leith, cabinet makers, 1s. 10½d., french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 10d.; Peterborough, 1s. 9½d.; Ipswich, spindle hands, 1s. 10½d., other classes, 1s. 9½d.; Sheffield, carpet fitters,
Furniture Manufacture.	Manchester and district.†	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives, mattress makers and glass workers.	1s 8d., other classes, 1s. 10d.; all other districts, 1s. 10d. Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour for men, of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour for women polishers and upholstresses and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.; women polishers and upholstresses, 1s. 1d.; glass workers—bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 10d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 11d.;
Coopering	Great Britain, also Belfast.‡	1st pay day after 3 Feb.	Coopers	fitters, 1s. 8d.; packers, 1s. 7d. Increase§ of 1d. an hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. (101½ to 107½) on list prices for pieceworkers. Time rates after change: London, 2s.; other districts, 1s. 11d.
28 427 to bo std t	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers. Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increase§ of ½d. an hour. Rates after change within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 2s. 0½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners , woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers and plumbers, 1s. 11½d.; painters, 1s. 10½d.; marble-polishers, 1s. 9½d.; french polishers, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 6½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. an hour less for craftsmen and ½d. for labourers. Increase§ of ½d. an hour. Rates after change within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross include—derrick drivers, 1s. 10½d. plus height money; boiler attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. 6½d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 10d.; rope runners, 1s. 7½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. an hour less.
	London	1 Feb.	Glaziers	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, ls. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
	Various other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Bir- kenhead).¶	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increases of \(\frac{1}{2}d \) an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen \(\) and labourers respectively: Grade A towns is. 10d., is. 5\frac{1}{2}d.; A1, is. 9\frac{1}{2}d., is. 4\frac{3}{2}d.; A2, is. 9d, is. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; A3, is. 8\frac{1}{2}d., is. 4d.; B, is 8d., is. 3\frac{3}{2}d.; B1, is. 7\frac{1}{2}d., is. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; B2, is. 7d., is. 3d.; B3, is 6\frac{1}{2}d., is. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; C, is. 6d., is. 2\frac{1}{2}d.
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts.	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). an hour. Rates after change include: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, 2s. plus 2s. a week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d \). Plus 2s. a week "tool money"; plasterers, 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d \).; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 2s.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d \).; navvies and general labourers,
The contract to	Various districts in Scotland.¶	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. Increase\{circ\} of \frac{1}{2}d. an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts, ls. 10\frac{1}{2}d., ls. 5d.; A1, ls. 10d., ls. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; A2, ls 9\frac{1}{2}d., ls. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; A3, ls. 9d., ls. 4d.; B, ls. 8\frac{1}{2}d., ls. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; B1, ls. 8d., ls. 3\frac{1}{2}d.**
245 A	Scotland	1st pay following 10 Feb.	Apprentices employed in the building industry.	War bonus increased by 2s. a week (2s. to 4s.).
3	Various towns in Scotland. ††	1 Feb.	Plasterers	Increase§ of ½d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.).
and -actional	Various towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Painters	Increases of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 10½d.; B, 1s. 9½d.; C, 1s. 8½d.
	Certain towns in Northern Ireland.§§	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change at Belfast: plumbers, 2s.; other craftsmen, 1s. 11d.; hodsmen, scaffolders and steel erectors, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d.
Civil Engineering	Great Britain¶	1st full pay week in Feb.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase§ of ½d. an hour (watchmen 6d. a shift). Rates after change for navvies and labourers: London Area Super Grade, 1s. 6¼d.; Class 1 districts, 1s. 5d.; 1A, 1s. 4½d.; 2, 1s. 4d.; 2A, 1s. 3½d.; 3, 1s. 3d.; 3A, 1s. 2½d.; 4, 1s. 2d.; 4A, 1s. 1½d.; 5, 1s. 1d.
the Police and beauty	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Asphalt workers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for London include: spreaders, 2s. 0½d.; potmen, 1s. 8½d.
Asphalt	London and district	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: crane drivers, 1s. 8d.: charge hands on machines, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.; night gangs, 1s. 71d.
Gas Undertakings	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day following 24 Feb.	Gasworkers, 18 years of age and over, whose wages are governed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry.	Bonus of 2d. an hour granted to day workers and of 6d. a shift to shiftworkers with proportional amounts to pieceworkers.
Electricity Supply	Various districts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st full pay period following 13 Feb.	Manual workers employed by electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	War bonus increased by ½d. an hour (1½d. to 2½d.) for men with proportional increases for youths and apprentices.
Road Transport	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Mersey- side) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derby- shire.	lst pay day in Feb.	Horse carters	Increase§ of 2s. a week, Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 60s. a week; teamsmen, 65s.
(Goods).	Newcastle-on-Tyne	7 Feb.	Horse carters	Increase of 2s. a week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 59s. a week; two-horse carters, 61s.
	Sheffield and Rother- ham district.	3 Feb.	Horse carters	Increase of 2s. 6d. a week. Rate after change, 57s. 6d.
	Angus	1 Feb.	Horse carters	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: Dundee, 62s. a week; remainder of Angus, 60s. ch, Lancaster, Leicester, Leith, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Peterborough,

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

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

† This increase applied to firms affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage industry.

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

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

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

*In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive ½d. an hour above Grade A rate.

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

‡ The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A.—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Punnoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Petrh, Port Selvick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltocats, Stenhousemuir, Strling, Troon and Vale of Leven. Grade B.—Cupar, G

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
National Government Services.	Great Britain	Commencement of lst full pay period following 20 Jan.	Various classes of workers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries). Establishments outside London: Men in receipt of standard bonus of 27s. a week. Yardcraftmen Skilled men in the London Area Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area. Apprentices, youths and boys Men and youths employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade or similar basis: Youths Workpeople employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on an engineering trade basis: Men Apprentices and trade lads	Bonus increased from 28s. 7d. to 32s. 1d. in London Area and from 27s. 5d. to 30s. 11d. elsewhere. Bonus increased from 29s. to 32s. 6d. a week. Bonus increased from 28s. to 31s. 6d. a week. Increase of 6d. to 2s. a week according to year of apprenticeship or age. Bonus increased by 3s. 6d. a week, making bonus 31s. 6d. or 32s. 6d. in London and 30s. 6d. elsewhere. Bonus increased by 6d. to 2s. a week according to age. Bonus increased by 3s. 6d. a week, making bonus 31s. 6d. or 32s. 6d. in London and 30s. 6d. elsewhere. Increase of 6d. to 2s. a week according to age.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services.	West Riding of Yorkshire.* Lancashire and Cheshire.* East Midlands Area* West Midlands Area* Eastern Area* South Midlands Area* Middlesex* Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire.* Kent, Surrey and Sussex.* North Wales*	1st full pay week in Feb.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade B, 1s. 3d.; Grades C and D, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade E, 1s. 2d.; Grade F, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade G, 1s. 1d. Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. a week or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for women in the wages of general classes, of 3s. a week for transport workers, and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for road labourers, semi-skilled road workers and paviors and masons. Scheduled rates after change for general labourers:—Zone A, 62s. 8d.; Zone A (2), 60s. 9d.; Zone B, 58s. 9d.; Zone C, 56s. 10d. Zone D, 52s. 11d.; Zone E, 49s. Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour. Rates after change for labourers:—Grade A Areas, 1s. 5d.; Grade A (1), 1s. 4d.; Grade A (2), 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade B, 1s. 3d.; Grade B (1), 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade C, 1s. 2d. Increase of 2s. a week for men, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for women, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for Grade I occupations (e.g., labourers):—Zone A1, 62s. 8d.; Zone A2, 61s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Zone B1, 58s. 2d.; Zone B2, 55s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Zone B1, 58s. 2d.; Zone B2, 55s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Zone B1, 58s. 2d.; Zone B2, 55s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Zone C1, 48s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Zone C2, 44s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 6d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers:—Zone A, 63s.; Zone B, 61s.; Zone C, 58s.; Zone D, 56s.; Zone E, 53s. Increase of 3s. a week for men and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for women. Rates after change for general labourers:—Zone A, 63s.; Zone B, 60s.; Zone C, 63s.; Zone D, 55s.; Zone E, 53s. Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 1s. 6d. a week for women. Rates after change for general labourers:—Zone A, 63s.; Zone B, 60s.; Zone C, 58s.; Zone D, 55s.; Zone E, 53s. Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 6d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers:—Grade 1 Areas, 65s.; Grade 2, 61s.; Grade 3, 5
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Adult workers and certain classes of juveniles.	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. or \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. an hour in the general minimum time rates and of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. an hour in the piecework basis time rates.\(\frac{1}{4} \)
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	3 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Increase† of 1 per cent. on list prices making wages 123½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Making.	Great Britain	12 Feb.	Male workers (except dyers in the feather trade). Female workers	Increase of 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rate for those 22 years and over, of \(\frac{3}{4} \text{d.} \) for those under 22 years and of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.\(\frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \) increase of \(\frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \) or \(\frac{3}{4} \text{d.} \) an hour for learners and of 1d. an hour for others.\(\frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \)
Rubber Proofing	Manchester and district.	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the rubber proofing industry.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: spreaders, 2s. 3½d.; calender men, 2s. 1½d.; dry mixers, 1s. 5½d.; wet mixers, 1s. 5d.; cold cure men, 1s. 5d.; general labourers, 1s. 4d.
envist lasted out	again atte charge	bys a second	Workpeople employed in wholesale textile distribution by members of the Wholesale Textile Association.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased by 10 per cent. (10 to 20) on minimum wage rates.
Distributive Trades.	London	17 Feb. {	Workpeople employed in the whole-sale provision trade.	Further war bonus granted of 2s. 6d. a week for adults, of 1s. 3d. for juveniles and of 6d. a day for casuals. Weekly rates after change including war bonus: warehousemen and stove loaders, 73s.; topmen, bale humpers, cutters, rollers and boners and scalesmen, 78s.; cold storemen, 85s. 6d.; cooler storemen, 75s. 6d.; juveniles, 25s. 3d. at under 16 years increasing to 60s. 3d. at 20 and under 21; casual men, 16s. a day.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY.

winter previously fixed.	Agriculture	Sussex	9 Feb.	Women and girls		Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payal fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 a 1940 at 48 throughout the year, in lieu of 52 in summer and 48 winter previously fixed.§
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* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in

the Area concerned.

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

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

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st	March,	1941.
	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914	69%	97%
Change since 1st February, 1941 :-		
Index points	_2	Nil
Per cent.	_1*	Nil

FOOD.

REDUCTIONS in the prices of eggs constituted the only substantial movement in the retail prices of the principal articles of food during February. There was also a slight increase in the average price of potatoes, but the level of prices of the other articles included in the statistics remained practically unchanged.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st March, 1941, with the corresponding prices at 1st February, 1941, and 1st September,

Article.	other	Price (per lb rwise indicate e nearest \(\frac{1}{4}\)d.)	Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st Mar., 1941, compared with		
Commental Area	1st Mar., 1941.	1st Feb., 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Feb., 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen	s. d. 1 3 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 3 ⁸ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 21 0 71 2	Per cent.	Per cent. 10 25
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	1 0 1 0 6	1 03 0 6	0 9½ 0 4¾	=	34 22
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	1 5 1 0 8	1 51 0 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1	13 7
Legs Breast Bacon†	1 0 0 4 1 6½	1 0 0 4 1 6½	0 10 1 0 4 1 3		15 23
Fish per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea	1 1½ 0 8½ 2 6	1 1 1 0 8 <u>1</u> 2 6	1 1½ 0 8¼		86 —1 3 7 32
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 4 0 83	2 6 0 4 0 84	2 4 0 3 0 63	E I	32 31
Fresh Salt Cheese‡	} 1 7 1 1	1 7 1 1 .	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10 \end{array} \right. $	} _	{ 15 24 30
Margarine§— Special Standard	0 9 0 5 0 23	0 9 0 5 0 3½	0 61	2001 St. 1811	12
Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 23	0 31	0 2	-15	47

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

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st February, 1941, and 1st March, 1941, respectively, as compared with

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—				
At tiole.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Feb., 1941.	1st Mar., 1941.		
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Ribs	· 44 15	59 44	59 44		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	32 1	77	77 23		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	48 14	66	66 23		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs	51 —3	74 —3	74 —3		
Bacon†	35 116	66 304	66 301		
Flour Bread Tea	26 42 52	25 46 63	25 46 63		
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter—	46 92	93 153	93 152		
Fresh Salt	13 7	30 33	30 33		
Cheese‡ Margarine§ Eggs (fresh)	16 —8 58	50 3 171	50 3 131		
Potatoes	33	81	85		
All above articles (Weighted Average)	38	71	69		

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st March was rather more than per cent. lower than at 1st February, and about 22 per cent. nigher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* A fall of 2 points on a total of 171 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent.

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

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

† On 1st February and 1st March, 1941, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard," were on sale at 9d. and 5d. per lb., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during February in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 1st March being about 1 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July,

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st March the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 2 per cent. higher than at 1st February, and about 68 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during February was about 1 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, and between 2 and 3 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and also for boots and shoes. These increases were partly the result of the operation of the Purchase Tax. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st March the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 250 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the level of coal prices was about the In the fuel and light group the level of coal prices was about the same as at 1st February, about 19 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 131 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The prices of gas also showed little change as compared with 1st February, and were about 21 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 87 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Lamp oil, candles and matches showed little change in price during the month. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st March was about the same as at 1st February, about 24 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 125 per cent. higher than than at 1st September, 1939, and about 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, there were increases in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 2 per cent., but the remaining items included in this group showed little change during February. In the group as a whole, the average level at 1st March was less than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st February, about 25 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 124 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 March, 1941, is approximately 97 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 97 per cent. at 1st February, 1941, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 42 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 27 per cent. Of these 42 points, about 23 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and nearly 4 points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1920:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1927 1928 1927 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1937 1938 1938 1938 1938 1939 1940 1941	125 165 92 78 77 80 75 75 68 67 66 53 47 42 43 47 51 59 55 74	130 151 88 77 79 79 73 72 66 65 64 52 47 41 42 47 57 57 57	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 50 46 39 40 41 46 55 53 79 97	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 47 44 37 39 44 51 54 53 78	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 61 55 47 43 36 37 39 44 45 55 53 80	150 119 80 69 72 68 63 65 60 54 42 36 38 40 44 55 55 81	152 119 84 69 70 73 70 66 65 61 55 47 43 38 41 43 46 559 56 87	155 122 81 71 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 45 41 39 42 43 46 55 56 55 85	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 65 64 57 41 41 43 43 47 55 56 55 57	164 110 78 75 76 76 74 67 66 65 56 43 43 43 45 88 55 65 89	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 67 67 67 57 46 43 43 44 47 51 60 56 69 92	169 99 80 77 81 77 79 69 68 67 55 48 43 43 44 47 51 60 56 73 95	

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 60, as compared with 64 in the previous month and 57 in February, 1940. In these 60 new disputes about 7,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,100 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 68, involving about 13,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 23,000 working days.

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

		er of Disp ress in M	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying.	3	25	28	7,600	12,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Other	4	25 10	29 11	4,200 1,300	9,000 2,000
Total, February, 1941	8	60	68	13,100	23,000
Total, January, 1941	10	64	74	13,300	24,000
Total, February, 1940	14	57	71	40,800	168,000

Causes.—Of the 60 disputes beginning in February, 14, directly Causes.—Of the 60 disputes beginning in February, 14, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Passalts—Final settlements of disputes which terminated

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 50 disputes, directly involving 6,200 workpeople. Of these disputes, 11, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Two Months of 1941 and 1940.

rava and work of	January	and Febru	ary, 1941.	January and February, 1940.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Mining and Quarry- ing	46 22 11 15 5 5 20	14,600 4,300 2,500 600 600 1,300 1,800	26,000 7,000 4,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 5,000	46 12 9 18 7 3 35	65,000 9,500 1,000 4,000 1,800 900 13,600	178,000 21,000 2,000 14,000 12,000 2,000 47,000	
Total	124	25,700	47,000	130	95,800	276,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

Of the disputes in progress during February, only three involved over 500 workpeople.

One of these three disputes occurred at a colliery near Barnsley, where about 460 workpeople were involved directly and 1,650 indirectly in a stoppage of work on 11th and 12th February. The dispute arose from dissatisfaction with the terms of an arbitration award, and work was resumed pending negotiations.

At a colliery at Stepps, Lanarkshire, about 250 workpeople were involved directly and 400 indirectly in a stoppage of work on 11th and 12th February. The dispute arose from refusal to work on the terms of a new agreement, and work was resumed on condition that the agreement should be given a trial of seven days instead of one month.

The third dispute involving over 1.700 employees of a shipbuilding firm on the Clyde, occurred on 27th February, and was in protest against the locking-out, for half-a-day, of workpeople arrived at the yard after starting time in the morning. amicable settlement was reached after one day's stoppage

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 February† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 279, as compared with 276‡ in the previous month, and with 210‡ in February, 1940.

MINES AND QUARRIES†	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts :-	Paper, Printing, etc 2
Underground 67	Rubber 3
Surface 10	Gas Works 3
Metalliferous Mines 3	Electrical Stations 3
Quarries 8	Other Industries 1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 88	Works and Places under
FACTORIES.	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Аст, 1937.
tery and Glass 4	
Chemicals, Oils, Soaps, etc. 14	Docks, Wharves, Quays,
Metal Extracting and	and Ships 9 Building Operations 41
Refining 5	Building Operations 41 Works of Engineering
Metal Conversion and	Construction 3
Founding (including	
Rolling Mills and Tube	Warehouses 1
Making) 8	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 155
Engineering, Locomotive	TOTAL, PACTORIES ACT 100
Building, Boilermaking,	RAILWAY SERVICE.
etc 14	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 4
Railway and Tramway	Engine Drivers, Motormen
Carriages, Motor and	T.
other Vehicles, and Air-	Guards (Passenger) 1
craft Manufacture 7	Labourers 3
Shipbuilding 9	Mechanics 4
Other Metal Trades 4	Permanent Way Men 7
Cotton 2	Porters 3
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1	Shunters 5
Other Textile Manufacture 4	Other Grades 6
Textile Printing, Bleach-	Contractors' Servants
ing and Dyeing 1	
Tanning, Currying, etc 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 36
Food and Drink 9	330
General Woodwork and	Total (excluding Seamen) 279
Furniture 6	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

STATE TERMS TO SELECT STATE OF THE SECOND	
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in:	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer).
Smelting of Metals 1 Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing	Pitch
Printing Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead	Oil 3 TOTAL 5
Works 1	CHROME ULCERATION.
Pottery Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works 1	Manufacture of Bi- chromates Dyeing and Finishing
Paint and Colour Works 1 Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding	Chrome Tanning 2 Chromium Plating 2 Other Industries 7
Paint used in Other Industries	TOTAL 9
Other Industries Painting of Buildings	Total, Cases 52
TOTAL 4	II. Deaths.
OTHER POISONING. Aniline 25	LEAD POISONING. Paint and Colour Works 1
Toxic Jaundice 7	OTHER POISONING.
ANTHRAX.	Toxic Jaundice 3 Epitheliomatous
Handling of Horsehair 1 Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1	ULCERATION.
TOTAL 2	Total, Deaths 5
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON AND PERSON A

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 1st March, 1941, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 1st February, 1941, and the 4 weeks ended 2nd March, 1940.

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

March, 1941.

ÉIRE.

INFORMATION supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce shows that the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 106,529 at 25th January, 1941, to 106,145 at 22nd February, 1941. - At 24th February, 1940, the corresponding figure was 117,394.

SWEDEN.

According to information published in the official Kommersiella Meddelanden for December, 1940, of a total of approximately 710,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 10.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1940, as compared with 9.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1940, and 8.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1939.

UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour published in the American Federationist for February, 1941, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America was approximately 7,906,000 in December, 1940, as compared with a revised figure of 8,091,000 in November, 1940, and 9,248,000 in December, 1939. Estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board published in The New York Times for 30th January, 1941, give the number of unemployed in December, 1940, as 6,961,000, a decline of 104,000 as compared with the figure for November, 1940. Both estimates include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

CANADA

Industrial employment showed a seasonal decline at 1st January, 1941, when, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,467 firms, the number Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,467 firms, the number of workpeople employed was 1,316,774, as compared with 1,364,601 at 1st December, 1940. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1941, was 134·2, as compared with 139·1 at 1st December, 1940, and 116·2 at 1st January, 1940.

At the end of November, 1940, 6·2 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 268,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 5·0 per cent. at the end of October, 1940, and 9·7 per cent. at the end of November, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Census and Statistics Office from selected industrial undertakings employing approximately 767,000 workpeople in October, 1940, show that there was a slight decline in employment during that month, according to information appearing in the official Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for December, 1940. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment for October, 1940, was 178-9, as compared with 179-1 for September, 1940, and 169-5 for October, 1940

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

FINLAND.

FINLAND.

In October, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 5·1 per cent. above the figure for July, 1940, and 28·2 per cent. above that for July, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for October, 1940, was 1·4 per cent. above the figure for September, 1940, and 29·1 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

In November, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed no change as compared with the figure for October, 1940, and an increase of 2·3 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for November, 1940, was 0·5 per cent. below the figure for October, 1940, but 0·9 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

At 15th November, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, was 0.9 per cent. above that at 15th October, 1940, and 9.8 per cent. above the figure at 15th August, 1939.

At 1st November, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, showed an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st October, 1940, and of 19·5 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st September, 1939.

UNITED STATES.

In the middle of December, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food was 1.4 per cent. above the figure for the middle of November, 1940, and 4 per cent. above the figure for the middle of August, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official cost-of-living index figure for November, 1940, was 0.5 per cent. below the figure for October, 1940, but 5.2 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for November, 1940, was 1.5 per cent. below the figure for October, 1940, but 5.7 per cent. above the figure for August, 1930.

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

STEAM VESSEL SERVICE, TRINITY HOUSE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union asked the Court to consider the circeneral workers Union asked the Court to consider the circumstances attending the refusal of a seaman to transfer from a Trinity House tender at Penzance to a tender at London. The Court ruled that the seaman was not justified in declining to transfer from Penzance to London, and that the action of Trinity House in dismissing him from the service should not be distributed. disturbed.—Award No. 1786; dated 13th February, 1941.

Brewery Workers.—The Transport and General Workers' Brewery Workers.—The Transport and General Workers Union claimed increased rates of wages and improved working conditions for certain employees of Trunch Brewery Ltd., Trunch. The Court awarded increases of 4s. a week to adult male workers, 2s. a week to male workers under 21 years of age, 3s. a week to adult women and 1s. 6d. a week to women under 21 years of age, and overtime on week-days at time-and-a-quarter and on Sundays and Bank Holidays at time-and-a-half.—Award No. 1787; dated 20th February, 1941.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Engineering: Scotland.—Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, to determine a difference between the United Patternmakers' Association and Messrs. Arthur Low and Sons and Messrs. J. F. Passe and Company, in connection with a claim for an increase in wages. Mr. Stewart, in his Award dated 6th February, 1941, found that the claim had not been established.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES: LEEDS.—A difference having arisen between the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees and the Grand Theatre Limited, Leeds, regarding the wages to be paid to part-time (performance) staff, Mr. Shimmin was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, to determine the matter. In his Award dated 19th February, Mr. Shimmin granted an increase in the form of a war bonus to the staff concerned.

THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

REMUNERATION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE TIMES BOOK CLUB. Parties: The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and the Times Book

Claim: For a "cost-of-living" increase in wages and the establishment of minimum rates of wages.

Award: The Tribunal found against the claim and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 64; dated 6th February, 1941.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF A LLANELLY FIRM ENGAGED IN

DE-TINNING SCRAP METAL.

Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and
Messrs. Batchelor, Robinson and Company Limited.

Claim: For an increase in wages of 6s. a week.

Award: The Tribunal awarded an advance in wages by way of war bonus of 2s. 6d. a week to all workers, male and

female, adult and juvenile.

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

Award No. 65; dated 8th February, 1941.

RATES OF PAY AND OVERTIME CONDITIONS FOR MANUAL EMPLOYEES OF THE CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY DEFENCE WORK.

Parties: The National Union of General and Municipal

Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Cornwall County Council.

Claim: For the operation of Building Trade rates of pay and the appropriate overtime conditions to all the County Council manual employees engaged on Government Emergency Defence Work, such rates and conditions to apply retrospectively as from the date of commencement of such work.

Defence Work, such rates and conditions to apply retrospectively as from the date of commencement of such work.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that, with certain provisos, the rates of payment to be made and the overtime conditions to be applied to the manual employees of the Cornwall County Council in respect of the period of their employment on Government Emergency Defence Work shall be the rates of payment and the appropriate overtime conditions provided in the Uniformity Agreement (Building and Civil Engineering Industries) dated 12th June, 1940, between the organisations which are parties to the Joint Agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following the 31st August, 1940; this being the date on which the dispute to which this award relates first arose.

Award No. 66; dated 14th February 1941

^{*} 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.

Scales of Minimum Salaries and a "Cost-of-Living" Addition for the Permanent Staffs of the Commercial UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND ALLIED COMPANIES.

Parties: The Guild of Insurance Officials and the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited and Allied Companies.

Claim: For a scale of minimum salaries and a "cost-of-living" addition for the staffs of the companies.

Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—
(1) That the companies shall observe as respects the permanent male clerical staffs and permanent female typing and clerical staffs scales of minimum annual salaries as specified in detail in the award, but so that in no case shall an existing salary in excess of the appropriate minimum of the scales be reduced. The scales vary as between London and certain areas in the provinces.

(2) The scales of minimum salaries based on age shall be applied subject to certain conditions and provisos.

(3) The scales of minimum salaries awarded are on the basis

hat income tax is paid by the staff.

(4) In view of the fact that the companies have undertaken to continue in operation the scheme of "grants-in-aid" to which they gave effect in August, 1940, the Tribunal made no

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following 31st December, 1940.

Award No. 67; dated 18th February, 1941.

Scales of Minimum Salaries and a "Cost-of-Living" Addition for the Permanent Clerical Staff of a Manchester Boiler Insurance Company. Parties: The Guild of Insurance Officials and the Vulcan

Boiler and General Insurance Company Limited.

Claim: For a scale of minimum salaries and a "cost-of-living" addition for the clerical staff of the Company.

Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—

In respect of the male and female clerical staff at the head office of the company including female employees who have been retained in the service of the company after marriage, but excluding any other employees engaged on a temporary

basis since the outbreak of war:—

(1) that the company shall observe scales of minimum annual salaries as specified in detail in the award and subject to certain provisos, but so that in no case shall an existing salary in excess of the appropriate minimum of the scales

(2) that, over and above salaries, the company shall pay 'cost-of-living' bonuses on the following basis:—

Male and female employees of 21 years of age or over,

Male and female employees under 21 years of age, 4s.

per week.

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following

31st December, 1940.

Award No. 68; dated 18th February, 1941.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEME FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES OF MANCHESTER BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Parties: The Guild of Insurance Officials and the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company Limited

Claim: That the existing staff superannuation scheme be amended to include members of the permanent female staff.

Award: The Tribunal found against the claim and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 69; dated 18th February, 1941

Scales of Minimum Salaries and a "Cost-of-Living Addition for the Permanent Clerical Staff of a Manchester Boiler Insurance Company.

Parties: The Guild of Insurance Officials and the National Boiler and General Insurance Company Limited.

Claim: For a scale of minimum salaries and a "cost-of-living"

addition for the clerical staff of the company.

Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:

In respect of the male and female clerical staff at the head office of the company including female employees who have been retained in the service of the company after marriage,

but excluding any other employees engaged on a temporary

basis since the outbreak of war:—

(1) that the company shall observe scales of minimum annual salaries as specified in detail in the award and subject to certain provisos, but so that in no case shall an existing salary in excess of the appropriate minimum of the scales be reduced

(2) that, over and above salaries, the company shall pay

'cost-of-living' bonuses on the following basis:—
Male and female employees of 21 years of age or over, 5s. per week.

Male and female employees under 21 years of age, 4s.

per week.

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following

31st December, 1940.

Award No. 70; dated 18th February, 1941.

Scales of Minimum Salaries and "Cost-of-Living" Grants-in-Aid for the Permanent Clerical Staff of a MANCHESTER BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Parties: The Guild of Insurance Officials and the British Engine Boiler and Electrical Insurance Company Limited.

Claim: For a scale of minimum salaries and a "cost-of-living" addition for the clerical staff of the company.

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Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—
In respect of the male and female clerical staff at the head and branch offices of the company including female employees who have been retained in the service of the company after marriage, but excluding any other employees engaged on a temporary basis since the outbreak of war:—

(1) that the company shall observe scales of minimum annual salaries as specified in detail in the award and subject to certain provisos, but so that in no case shall an existing salary in excess of the appropriate minimum of the scales be reduced.

(2) that, over and above salaries, the company shall continue to operate their present scheme of grants-in-aid, particulars of which have been lodged with the Tribunal.

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following 31st December, 1940.

Award No. 71; dated 18th February, 1941.

WAGES IN THE WATERPROOF GARMENT MANUFACTURING

Parties: The Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union and the Rubberproofed Garment Manufacturers' Association.

Claim: For the variation of and the fixing of additional rates of wages for workers employed in the industry.

Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—

(1) That the piece rates payable shall be those set out in the Standard Price List agreed between the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association Limited (Waterproof Section) and the Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union, dated list January, 1934, subject to an increase of 124 per cent, in 1st January, 1934, subject to an increase of 12½ per cent. in respect of Single Texture work and of 15 per cent. in respect

of Double Texture work.

(2) That the Association shall fix rates of wages for all classes of workers (including juveniles and apprentices) employed on time work to whom the existing agreed time

rates do not apply.

(3) That nothing in this award shall operate to reduce xisting rates of wages.

The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of rates for time

workers had not been established.

Date of Operation: As from the first full pay period following

the date of the award. Award No. 72; dated 24th February, 1941.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Hours of Dockers employed by the London, Midland and

SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Parties: The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, Ltd., and The Amalgamated Transport and General Union

Workers' Union. Claim of Railway Company: "The work of discharging and loading the steamer is covered by two shifts of men, one of which commences at 6.30 a.m. and finishes at 2.5 p.m. (12 noon on Saturdays), and the other at 1.55 p.m., finishing at 9.45 p.m.

(4.50 p.m. on Saturdays).

The men work early and late alternate weeks, and the Company's application is that men on the early turn of duty be rostered to commence at 8.0 a.m. and finish at 2.0 p.m."

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the hours of duty and conditions of employment detailed in the draft agreement drawn up at a joint conference of representatives of the parties held on 23rd and 24th January, 1941, be observed.

Award No. 24; dated 31st January, 1941.

WAGES OF LABOURERS.

Parties: Messrs. James McNally and Sons, Lisburn, and labourers employed by the firm at Antrim on Post Office contract.

Claim of Workers: For an increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 04d. to 1s. 1d. per hour) in the present rate of wages, with retrospective effect to the 16th December, 1940.

Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1s. per week on the existing rate of wages, with retrospective effect to 13th January, 1941.

Award No. 25; dated 3rd February, 1941.

SHIRTMAKING TRADE: LONDONDERRY. Parties: The Bay-view Factory Company, Londonderry, and The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Claim of Trade Union: That the reduction in wages amounting

to 3s. per week enforced by the Company as from the 18th January, 1941, is without justification and should be cancelled

amounts deducted refunded to the workers. and the amounts deducted refunded to the workers.

Award: The Tribunal considered that the Company are still bound by the agreement negotiated between the employers and the Trade Union concerned at a conference held in London-derry in November, 1939, and awarded that the wages deducted since 18th January, 1941, should be refunded to the workers.

The award is without prejudice to the right of either party to ask for a revision of the piece rates laid down by the Tribunal's award of 18th October, 1940, if circumstances necessitate such a course.

a course.

Award No. 26: dated 11th February, 1941.

REMUNERATION OF CREW OF SLUDGE STEAMER, BELFAST. Parties: The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Belfast

Corporation.

Claim of Trade Unions: For payment (and retrospective payment) to the crew of S.S. "Divis" of the maritime rates

and war risk allowance granted by the National Maritime

March, 1941.

Board and the Shipping Federation.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the Belfast Corporation hould pay a war risk allowance of 5s. per week to the members of the crew of S.S. "Divis," as from the first full pay period following the date of the Award.

Award No. 27: dated 21st February, 1941.

BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING; LISBURN Parties: The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' mion and The Factory Dye Works, Ltd., Lambeg, Lisburn. Claim of Trade Union: For observance of the Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), dated 11th October, 1940, relating to the war bonus to be paid to workers

in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the Award of 11th October, 1940, should be observed by the firm.

Award No. 28; dated 24th February, 1941.

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND DRUG TRADE.

Parties: The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Messrs. Wilson, Jordan and Alexander, Limited Claim: For observance by the firm of the rates of wages and conditions of employment detailed in the agreement of 15th January, 1941, between the National Union and Messrs. Thomas [Mullan and Company, Limited, Belfast.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the claim should be

Date of Operation: As from the beginning of the first full

pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 29; dated 28th February, 1941.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

A.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Proposals to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued to the Trade Boards shown below. Further information may electricate by persons engaged in the respective trades on oplication to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned, at the Gordon Hotel, Leicester Street, Southport, Lancs., in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Trade Boards in Northern Ireland.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE BOARD (Scotland).
Proposal W.D.S. (27), dated 7th February, 1941, to vary

nimum rates of wages.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal E. (13), dated 7th February, 1941, to vary minimum

HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE BOARD (SCOTLAND). Proposal H.M.S. (21), dated 7th February, 1941, to vary nimum rates of wages.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD

(GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal F.M. (8), dated 10th February, 1941, to fix and vary minimum rates of wages for workers in the Retail Soft Furnishing Branch and the Cane, Wicker and Woven Fibre Branch of the

(GREAT BRITAIN).
Proposal C.W. (30), dated 11th February, 1941, to vary inimum rates of wages.

FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).
Proposals F.C. (17) and F.C. (17A), dated 12th February 941, to vary minimum rates of wages.

UGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE BOARD

(Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.F. (N.10), dated 14th February, 1941, to vary inimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).
Proposal N.I.L. (N.15), dated 20th February, 1941, to vary
inimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

B.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards acts, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain has made Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as aried by the Trade Boards indicated below. Copies of the Orders hay be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly through any bookseller

URNITURE MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN). Order F.M. (5), dated 6th February, 1941, confirming a direction for Holidays with Pay and specifying 17th February, 941, as the date from which the Direction became effective.

TIN BOX TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN). Order X. (18), dated 7th February, 1941, confirming a variation minimum rates of wages and specifying 17th February, 1941, the date from which such rates became effective.

JUTE TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN) Order J. (65), dated 17th February, 1941, confirming a ariation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 26th February, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE). GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Order in Council amending Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

AN Order in Council* was made on 28th February, inserting in Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, a new paragraph (4A), which gives authority to the Minister of Labour and National Service to make provision by order for securing that enough workers are available in undertakings engaged in essential work and in particular to provide (a) for engaged in essential work and in particular to provide (a) for securing that, except in circumstances and to the extent provided by the order, persons employed in any such undertaking shall continue to be employed in that undertaking, and shall not be caused to give their services in any other undertaking; (b) for prohibiting persons so employed from absenting themselves. (b) for prohibiting persons so employed from absenting themselves from work without reasonable excuse or being persistently late in presenting themselves for work; (c) for requiring payment to every person so employed of wages for periods during which, though work is not available for him in his usual occupation, he is capable of and available for work, and willing to perform services which he can reasonably be asked to perform; and (d) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Minister thinks it expedient to provide, including, in particular, the matters referred to in (b) and (c) above, and the entry and inspection of premises with a view to securing compliance with

For the purposes of the new paragraph, "essential work" is defined as work appearing to the Minister to be essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or to be essential to the life of the community, and references to an undertaking include references to a branch or department of an undertaking

Under this Order in Council the Minister of Labour and National Service has made two orders relating to essential work (i) in industry in general and (ii) in shipbuilding and ship-repairing. The texts of these orders are given below.

ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS)

The Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941,† dated March 5, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations,

1939, hereby makes the following Order:—
1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on

(2) The expression "essential work" means work appearing (2) The expression essential work "means work appearing to the Minister to be essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or to be essential to the life of the community, and the expression "undertaking" includes any branch or department of an undertaking.

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

(a) an undertaking is engaged in essential work, and
(b) it is expedient for securing the defence of the realm or
the efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining
supplies or services essential to the life of the community

he may enter the name of the undertaking in a Schedule of Undertakings to be kept by him and shall serve upon the person carrying on the undertaking a certificate that the undertaking is a scheduled undertaking

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

the undertaking.

(3) For the purpose of the prosecution of any person for an offence against Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations. 1939, for a contravention of or failure to comply with lations, 1939, for a contravention of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Order, a certificate by the Minister that the name of an undertaking has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings shall be sufficient evidence of that fact unless the contrary is proved.

3.—(1) Before entering the name of an undertaking in the

Schedule of Undertakings the Minister shall after consultation with such Government Departments as appear to him to be concerned take such steps as are reasonably practicable to

(a) that the terms and conditions of employment of person employed in the undertaking are not less favourable than the recognised terms and conditions as provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitra-tion Order, 1940, or by that Order as amended by any

(b) that satisfactory provision for the welfare of persons employed in the undertaking exists or is being made;

(c) that where in his opinion provision should be made in the undertaking for the training of workers adequate provision exists or is being made for such training.

tory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 257. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 257. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 302. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

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

(4) Any certificate or provisional certificate may be cancelled

by the Minister at any time.

4.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, where the name of

4.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, where the name of an undertaking has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings and a certificate has been served upon the person carrying on that undertaking, the following provisions shall apply:—
(a) the person carrying on the undertaking shall not terminate (except for serious misconduct) the employment in the undertaking of any person employed therein or without terminating such employment cause him to give his services in some other undertaking (except in case of emergency for a period not exceeding fourteen days) except with the permission in writing of a national service officer; service officer:

- service officer;

 (b) a person employed in the undertaking shall not leave his employment except with such permission as aforesaid;

 (c) not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment of a person employed in the undertaking shall be given by that person or by the person carrying on the undertaking as the case may be, so, however, that this provision shall not apply where the person so employed is dismissed for serious misconduct; and

 (d) without prejudice to any terms and conditions of employment more favourable to persons employed in the undertaking that may be provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, or by that Order as amended by any subsequent Order, the person carrying on the undertaking shall in respect of every prescribed period pay to every person employed the person carrying on the undertaking shall in respect of every prescribed period pay to every person employed in the undertaking a sum which is not less than the normal wage for the prescribed period if that person is during the normal working hours—

 (i) capable of and available for work; and

 (ii) willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation which in the circumstances he can reasonably be asked to perform during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking.

occupation in the undertaking.

For the purpose of this sub-paragraph "prescribed period" means in relation to a person paid on a time rate basis, a week, and in relation to a person paid otherwise than on a time rate basis, a day;

week the number of hours "means in relation to a day or a week the number of hours exclusive of overtime ordinarily worked in the undertaking on that day or in that week by the grade or class of persons to which the person concerned belongs; "normal wage" means a wage calculated as follows, that is to

(i) by reference to the time rate applicable to the person

- (i) by reference to the time rate applicable to the person concerned and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period as the case may be; or
 (ii) where for any reason the wage cannot be calculated in the manner provided for by sub-paragraph (i) hereof, by reference to the time rate applicable to the members of the same grade or class as the person concerned who are employed in the same undertaking and in the same district as that person and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period of such persons, or, if there is no person so employed, to members of the same grade or class in the same class of employment in the same district. same district.
- (2) An application to a national service officer for such permission as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall state the grounds upon which the application is based.
- (3) A national service officer shall so far as is practicable either grant or refuse his permission within seven days of the receipt of the application by him and where he grants any permission he shall communicate the permission in writing to the person carrying on the undertaking and to the person by or in respect of whom the application was made.

respect of whom the application was made.

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

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

5.—(1) If—

(a) the person carrying on an undertaking or any person by or in respect of whom an application to a national service officer has been made, is aggrieved by reason of

the fact that the national service officer has given or refused the permission asked for; or

(b) a person has been dismissed from his employment on the ground that he has been guilty of serious misconduct; he may within fourteen days of the giving or refusal of such permission, or of such dismissal (as the case may be) request the national service officer to submit the matter to a local appeal Possible. the national service officer to submit the matter to a Local Appeal Board to be constituted by the Minister.

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

being submitted to it.

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

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

ground.

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

may determine.

6.—(1) If any person who is employed in an undertaking which is entered in the Schedule of Undertakings by an employer upon whom a certificate has been served under this Order absents himself from work without leave or without reasonable excuse or is persistently late in presenting himself for work, the employer may report such absence or lateness to a national service officer giving such particulars as the officer may require. The national service officer shall furnish a copy of such particulars to the person who is the subject of such report and if, after such further investigation as he may think necessary, he is satisfied of the truth of the matters so reported and that that person is capable of performing his work, he may give directions may capable of perform his work, and any such directions may contain provisions as to the method or manner or work and the times at which and during which that person shall present himself for and remain at work as the national service officer thinks fit. thinks fit.

thinks fit.

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

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

7. Any person carrying on an undertaking that is entered in the Schedule of Undertakings and upon whom a certificate has been served shall—

n served shall—

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

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

and

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

8.—(1) The provisions of this Order shall apply in respect
of an undertaking which is carried on by His Majesty subject
as follows:—

Article 2 (2) and Article 7 shall not apply;
Article 3 shall apply as though for sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of that Article there were substituted the following paragraph:

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

The following Articles shall apply to persons employed in the

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

it relates to such permission), and Article 6; provided that for the purposes of the said Articles 5 and 6 the Local Appeal Board shall, if the Minister and the Government Department concerned so agree, be a Committee of a Joint Department concerned so agree, be a Committee of a Joint Industrial Council or similar body having functions in respect of that Department, and consisting of an equal number of members of the Council or other body representing the Department and the persons employed in the undertaking respectively, together with an independent

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

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

9. If the Minister by order so directs this Order shall apply to any particular class of undertaking and to the persons employed therein, subject to any adaptations or modifications that may be specified in the Order.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fifth day of March, 1941.

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

ESSENTIAL WORK (SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING).

The Essential Work (Ship-building and Ship-repairing) Order, 1941,* dated March 7, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") that undertakings that are engaged in ship-building and ship-repairing are engaged in essential work;

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) Order, 1941, and shall come into force as follows :-

(a) as to the whole Order, except Article 9, on the date hereof; and

(b) as to Article 9 on the seventeenth day of March, 1941 of the Minister that as regards any area the provisions of the said Article 9 shall not apply or shall only apply to such an extent as may be specified in the directions in respect of any period not exceeding one month after the said seventeenth day of March, 1941.

(2) In this Order and for the purposes thereof the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—
"District Consultative Committee" means the Com-

mittee set up in the district of each District Shipyard mittee set up in the district of each District Snipyard Controller representing persons carrying on undertakings engaged in ship-building or ship-repairing in that district and persons employed in such undertakings respectively for the purpose of advising the Controller on matters concerning ship-building and ship-repairing;

"District Shipyard Controller" means the Flag Officer or Naval Officer appointed by the Admiralty to be in charge of the district for which he is appointed;

"local office" means an employment exchange or other

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

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

"trade dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and work-men connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person;
"Yard Committee" means the Committee recognised

by the person carrying on an undertaking as representing him and recognised by the Trade Unions concerned as representing persons employed in the undertaking.

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

(a) an undertaking is engaged in ship-building or shiprepairing; and

(b) it is expedient for securing the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining

supplies and services essential to the life of the community so to do; he may enter the name of the undertaking in a Schedule o

Undertakings to be kept by him and shall serve upon the person carrying on the undertaking a certificate that the undertaking a scheduled undertaking

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

(3) For the purpose of the prosecution of any person for an offence against Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, for a contravention of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Order, a certificate by the Minister that the name of an undertaking has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings shall be sufficient evidence of that fact unless the contrary is proved.

3.—[This Article is identical with Article 3 of the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941, the text of which is given above.

4.—(1) Subject as hereafter in this Order provided, where the name of an undertaking has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings and a certificate has been served upon the person carrying on that undertaking, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) the person carrying on the undertaking shall not terminate (except for serious misconduct) the employment in the undertaking of any person employed therein or without terminating such employment cause him to give his services in some other undertaking (except in case of emergency for a period not exceeding fourteen days) except with the permission in writing of a District Shipyard Controller;

(b) a person employed in the undertaking shall not leave his employment except with such permission as afore-

(c) not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment of a person employed in the under-taking shall be given by that person or by the person carrying on the undertaking as the case may be, so, however, that this provision shall not apply where the person so employed is dismissed for serious misconduct; and

(d) without prejudice to any terms and conditions of employment more favourable to persons employed in the undertaking that may be provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, or by that Order as amended by any subsequent Order, the person carrying on the undertaking shall in respect of every prescribed period pay to every person employed in the undertaking a sum which is not less than the normal wage for the prescribed period if that person is during the normal working

(i) capable of and available for work; and
(ii) willing to perform any services outside willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation which in the circumstances he can reasonably be asked to perform during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking.

his usual occupation in the undertaking.

For the purpose of this sub-paragraph:—

"prescribed period" means in relation to a person paid on a time rate basis, a week, and in relation to a person paid otherwise than on a time rate basis, a day, and "week" means the pay-week of the undertaking;

"normal working hours" means in relation to a day or a week the number of hours exclusive of overtime

or a week the number of hours exclusive of overtime ordinarily worked in the undertaking on that day or in that week by the grade or class of persons to which the person concerned belongs; "normal wage" means a wage calculated as follows, that

(i) by reference to the time rate applicable to the person concerned and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period as the case may be; or

(ii) where for any reason the wage cannot be calculated in the manner provided for by sub-paragraph (i) hereof, by reference to the time rate applicable to the members of the same grade or class as the person concerned who are employed in the same undertaking and in the same district as that person and to the normal working hours on or during the prescribed period of such persons, or, if there is no person so employed, to members of the same grade or class in the same class of employment in the same district.

For all the purposes of this sub-paragraph Sundays and all time worked on Sundays and any remuneration paid in respect thereof shall be excluded, and for the purpose of calculating the sum payable under this sub-paragraph any overtime actually worked on any week-day on or during any prescribed period shall be treated as if it had been paid for at the ordinary time rate.

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

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

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 300. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.

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

5.—(1) Where the District Shipyard Controller for the purpose of securing the best use of all available labour approves the formation of a group of persons carrying on scheduled undertakings in the district for which the Controller is appointed, the Controller may enter the names of the undertakings in a register and may from time to time alter the register by adding the names of other scheduled undertakings in the district or by striking out the name of any undertaking already on the register, and he shall notify the persons carrying on the undertakings accordingly.

accordingly.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a),
(b) and (c) of paragraph (1) of Article 4 of this Order, whilst
the name of any undertaking remains on the register the person
carrying on that undertaking may discontinue the employment
in that undertaking of any person so as to allow him to go
immediately into another undertaking so registered without the
permission of the District Shipyard Controller or the giving
of any notice, so, however, that the person carrying on the
undertaking shall give notice of the above matter to the
Controller immediately on the happening thereof.

(3) Where a person carrying on an undertaking discontinues
the employment of any person under the provisions of the

the employment of any person under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall nevertheless remain liable to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (1) of Article 4 during the unexpired portion (if any) of any

prescribed period.

6.—(1) (a) If the person carrying on an undertaking or any person by or in respect of whom an application to a District Shipyard Controller has been made is aggrieved by reason of fact that the Controller has given or refused the permission asked for, he may within fourteen days of the giving or refusal of such permission request the Controller to refer the matter to a national service officer who shall submit it to a Local Appeal Board to be constituted by the Minister, and

(b) if a person has been dismissed from his employment on the ground that he has been guilty of serious misconduct, he may within fourteen days of the date of such dismissal request a national service officer to submit the matter to a Local Appeal

(2) The national service officer shall, on being so requested, forthwith submit the matter to the Board and the Board shall make such recommendation to the national service officer as

make such recommendation to the national service officer as it thinks fit so far as is practicable within seven days of the matter being submitted to it.

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

under any permission so cancelled as aforesaid; or

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

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

workers shall be selected from the panels in such manner as the Minister may determine.

7.—(1) If any person who is employed in an undertaking which has been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings by the person carrying on that undertaking upon whom a certificate

as been served under this Order—

(a) absents himself from work without leave or without

reasonable excuse; or

(b) is persistently late in presenting himself for work; or

(c) fails to comply with any lawful orders given to him

(including any orders as to the working of overtime); or

(d) persistently behaves at his work in such a manner as to impede the effective production of the work carried on in the undertaking; the person carrying on the undertaking may report such matters

to a national service officer giving such particulars as the officer

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

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

8.—(1) If any question arises at any time as to the services which any person may reasonably be asked to perform outside his usual occupation

is usual occupation—

(a) in circumstances where in order to obtain the most effective use of the combined effort of the workpeople engaged on any work it is important that those services should be performed; or

(b) for a temporary purpose in circumstances of an emer-

gency; the District Shipyard Controller shall refer such questions to

the Yard Committee.

(2) If the Yard Committee is unable to agree on such matters or if the District Shipyard Committee thinks fit the matters shall forthwith be submitted to the District Consultative Committee for its advice.

9.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 4, 5 and 10 and of this Article—

f this Article—

(a) a person carrying on an undertaking engaged in shipbuilding or ship-repairing shall not seek to engage or
engage any person for work in that undertaking on
ship-building or ship-repairing, except by notifying to
a local office particulars of the vacancy to be filled
and by engaging for that vacancy a person submitted
to him by a local office, or by obtaining from the District
Shipyard Controller his permission in writing to engage

that person; and
(b) a person shall not engage for work on ship-building or ship-repairing with a person carrying on an under-taking engaged in ship-building or ship-repairing, except by registering himself for work at a local office and by obtaining his employment by means of being submitted to such person by a local office, or by obtain-ing from the Controller his permission in writing so

(2) This Article shall not apply to the re-engagement of any person by an employer if the re-engagement of that person

(a) within a period of not more than fourteen consecutive days immediately following the end of a period of sickness if his engagement with that employer was terminated by reason of such sickness; or (b) on his resumption of work on the termination of any

stoppage of work due to a trade dispute where he ceased to be employed owing to such stoppage of work

10.—Where the engagement or re-engagement of workers by employers is effected in accordance with arrangements made, whether before or after the date of this Order, between an engagement of the control employer or any organisation of employers and a trade union, being arrangements approved by the Minister and in accordance with such directions, if any, as may be given by the Minister with respect to the operation of the arrangements, the provisions of Article 9 of this Order shall not apply to the engagement or re-engagement.

11. Any person carrying on an undertaking that is entered in the Schedule of Undertakings and upon whom a certificate has been served shall—

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

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

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

12.—(1) The provisions of this Order shall apply in respect of an undertaking which is carried on by His Majesty subject as follows:—

Articles 2 (2), 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 shall not apply;
Article 3 shall apply as though for sub-paragraph (a)
paragraph (1) of that Article there were substituted the

of paragraph (1) of that Article there were substituted the following paragraph:

"(a) that arrangements as regards the terms and conditions of employment, the termination of employment and appeals in the case of dismissal of persons employed in that undertaking have been produced by which are substitutially equivalent to the made which are substantially equivalent to the provisions of this Order so far as they relate to

persons carrying on undertakings which have been entered in the Schedule of Undertakings."

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

Article 4 (in so far as it prohibits such persons from leaving their employment without the permission of a

District Shipyard Controller and in so far as it requires not less than one week's notice of the termination of the employment to be given by such persons), Article 6 (in so far as it relates to such permission), and Article 7; provided that for the purposes of the said Articles 6 and 7 the Local Appeal Board shall, if the Minister and the Government Department concerned so agree, be a Committee of a Joint Industrial Council or similar body having functions in respect of that Department, and consisting of an equal in respect of that Department, and consisting of an equal number of members of the Council or other body representing the Department and the persons employed in the undertaking respectively, together with an independent chairman.

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

(a) Women's Royal Naval Service;

March, 1941.

(b) Auxiliary Territorial Service; and

Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

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

14.—The provisions of the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941, shall not apply to any undertaking which is a scheduled undertaking under this Order or to any person employed therein.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this seventh day of March, 1941.

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

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

The Registration for Employment Order, 1941,* dated March 15th, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 939, hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration for Employment Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof

2. If the Minister from time to time by public notice or otherwise so requires, any person of either sex who is a British subject and is at the date of the notice in Great Britain or not having been in Great Britain at that date subsequently enters it or any such person of any class or description specified in the

(a) register particulars about himself in the form set out in the Schedule hereto or in some other form substantially to the like effect on such dates, at such times, in such manner and at such places as may be so notified; and

at any time and from time to time furnish to the Minister such particulars about himself in addition to any particulars already registered by him (whether by virtue of the provisions of this Order or the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939) in such manner and at such places as the Minister may require.

This Order shall not apply to the following persons:-

(a) persons of either sex who belong to any of the classes of persons described in paragraphs (a) to (g) of subsection (1) of Section 11 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, as amended by Section 1 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act. 1940:

persons whilst actually rendering paid whole-time service with the Armed Forces of the Crown in any of the following Services, that is to say :-

(i) Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service and Reserve;

(ii) Women's Royal Naval Service; (iii) Women Medical Practitioners serving in the Royal

Navy or Naval Reserves;
(iv) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing

Service and Reserve;
(v) Territorial Army Nursing Service and Reserve;

Auxiliary Territorial Service; Women Medical Practitioners attached to the Royal

Army Medical Corps; (viii) Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service

and Reserve;
(ix) Women's Auxiliary Air Force;

(x) Women Medical Practitioners serving with the Royal Air Force Medical Branch;

(xi) Voluntary Aid Detachments. 4. (1) Every person carrying on an undertaking in which persons who are registered or required to register in accordance

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 368. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d, not free!

with the provisions of this Order are employed shall-

(a) keep such records relating to the undertaking with respect to such persons as the Minister may from time to time

(b) produce to such persons as may be designated by or on behalf of the Minister such records relating to the undertaking and furnish such returns or information with respect to any persons employed in the undertaking as the Minister may from time to time direct;

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

(d) give notice to any persons employed in the undertakings in such manner as the Minister may from time to time direct, of any matters that the Minister may consider necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with this Order or any requirement, direction or notice issued thereunder.

(2) In this Article the expression "direct" means direct by public notice or otherwise.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 15th day of March, 1941.

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

SCHEDULE.

[The Schedule reproduces the form of registration which must be completed. It provides that details shall be given of the names, National Registration Identity Card number, age, marital state, address, and present and previous occupations of the person registering. If the person is employed the name, address and business of the employer is to be given, together with a statement whether the analysement is full time. with a statement whether the employment is full time or part time, paid or unpaid. Persons working on their own account must state the nature of their business and the number of employees. It must be shown whether the person registering is a contributor under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts. A married woman must state the number of her children under 14 years of age who are living with her.

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION.

The Industrial Registration (No. 1) Order, 1941,* dated February 24, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations. 1939, hereby makes the following Order

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Industrial Registration No. 1) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date

(2) The expression "local office" means an employment exchange or other office appointed by the Minister as a local office for the purposes of this Order.

(3) Where an undertaking is carried on in separate premises or in a separate establishment each premises or establishment shall be treated as a separate undertaking.

2. (1) This Order applies to male persons who have attained 2. (1) This Order applies to male persons who have attained the age of twenty years who are capable of work and who at any time within the fifteen years immediately preceding the coming into force of this Order have been engaged for an aggregate period of not less than twelve months in any of the occupations specified in the First Schedule hereto unless at the date on which this Order comes into force they are employed in any undertaking wholly or mainly engaged in shipbuilding or ship-repairing (including marine engineering where carried on in a shipyard or ship-repairing establishment).

(2) This Order applies to any member of the Home Guard to whom the provisions of this Article are applicable, but save as aforesaid, this Order shall not apply to any person while he is actually serving with any of the armed forces of the Crown.

3. Every person to whom this Order applies shall on one of the three days in the period from the 17th to the 19th March, 1941, attend at a local office and register particulars of himself in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto or in some other form approved by the Minister substantially to the like effect; Provided that any person who—

(i) lives more than six miles from the nearest local office; or

(ii) is unable to attend at a local office owing to sickness

or the times during which he is at work; may register as aforesaid by obtaining from a local office the said form and posting it duly completed to a local office not later than the 22nd March, 1941.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 24th day of February, 1941.

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

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 239; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d net (2d. post free).

FIRST SCHEDULE.

List of Occupations.

Angle iron smith, angle iron smith's striker or hammerman. Blacksmith (ship), blacksmith's striker or finisher (ship). Boilermaker (ship). Boiler fitter or mounter, boiler pipe or tube fitter or expander,

boiler coverer, boiler scaler (ship). Cementer, concreter (shipyard).

Coppersmith (shipyard).

Coppersmith (shipyard).
Craneman (shipyard).
Draughtsman (ship).
Driller, countersinker (machine or hand) (ship).
Electrician (ship), wireman (ship), electrician's labourer (ship).
Fitter (ship), fitter's labourer (ship).
Iron caulker, tank tester, felter or packer.

Painter (ship), red leader, scaler.

Plater, slipper.
Plater's helper (ship).
Plumber (ship), plumber's mate (ship).
Rigger, sailorman.

Rigger, sallorman.
Riveter, holder-up, bumper-up, rivet heater.
Sheet metal worker (shipyard), sheet iron worker (shipyard).
Ship jointer, ship carpenter.
Shipwright, boat, barge or yacht builder, boatwright, block or spar maker, loftsman, liner-off, shipwright's labourer.

Stager.
Timekeeper, piece work counter, wages clerk (shipyard).
Welder (electric) (ship), burner, cutter.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[This Schedule reproduces the form of registration which must be completed. It provides that details shall be given of the names, nationality, home address, named occupation, marital state and age of the person registering, together with particulars of name and business of present employer, place of employment and department in which employed, length of experience in named occupation and type of work on which now engaged. In the case of a worker no longer employed in the named occupation information is to be given of the date and place in which he was last so employed and the type of work on which he was then engaged.]

FACTORIES.

The Docks (Provision of Canteens) Order, 1941,* dated February, 15th, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

WHEREAS it appears to the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") that persons employed in docks are employed in the performance of services or engaged in operations which are essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community, and also are employed in circumstance which in the opinion of the Minister real or are likely. stances which in the opinion of the Minister are, or are to be, dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health;

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:-

This Order may be cited as the Docks (Provision of Canteens) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"dock" includes any dock, wharf or quay and any ware-house belonging to the dock authority and situate within or in the immediate vicinity of the dock premises of the dock authority.

"dock authority" means any person or body of persons whether incorporated or not who are authorised to construct or are owners or lessees of any dock authorised by or under any Act.

3.—(1) If the Chief Inspector of Factories or any other Inspector of Factories expressly authorised by the Minister is satisfied as regards persons employed in any dock or in any part of a dock that—

(a) the facilities, if any, for obtaining meals in or in the immediate vicinity of such dock or part of such dock are inadequate, and

(b) it is desirable for the purpose of securing the safety, health or welfare of such persons that a canteen should be provided and maintained for their benefit,

he may serve a notice in writing upon the dock authority accordingly.

(2) Any such notice shall specify the dock or the particular part of the dock in or for which the canteen is to be provided and maintained.

4. Where any such notice has been served on any dock authority it shall be the duty of that authority to provide and to maintain in a clean and orderly condition—

(i) a suitable canteen where hot meals can be purchased at

reasonable times by persons employed in the dock or part thereof; and

(ii) adequate and suitable facilities for washing including the provision of soap and clean towels or other suitable

• Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 222. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

means of cleaning or drying for the use of such persons as aforesaid.

5.—(1) A contravention of or failure to comply with the provisions of any of the requirements imposed by or under the foregoing provisions of this Order shall not constitute an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, but if the Chief Inspector of Factories or any Factory Inspector so authorised as aforesaid satisfies a Court of Summary Uniciditation that a deck authority upon which a notice has been Jurisdiction that a dock authority upon which a notice has been served under this Order has contravened or failed to comply with any such requirement, the Court may make an order directing the authority to take such steps for the provision and maintenance of a canteen and facilities for washing as may be specified in the Order; and the Court may specify a time within which the canteen or facilities is or are to be provided and may on application enlarge the time.

(2) If any dock authority contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under this Article the authority shall be guilty of an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 15th day of February, 1941.

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

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1941,*
dated January 14, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour
and National Service under section 5 of the Factories Act,
1937 (1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6. c. 67) prescribing a Standard
of Lighting for certain Factories.

[For particulars of this Order, see page 53.]

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS. Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

THE Board for Mining Examinations gives notice that, in connection with the future examinations for surveyors' certificates, it has introduced an arrangement corresponding to that which already applies in the examinations for certificates of competency, by which candidates who pass particularly well in the written examination, but fail in the oral and practical examination, will be allowed to take the latter examination

again.

The precise conditions are that a candidate who obtains at least 65 per cent. of the total marks in the written examination and at least 50 per cent. of the total marks in the oral and practical examination, will be eligible for re-admission to the next succeeding oral and practical examination without undergoing a further written examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that application for the necessary forms to attend the examinations to be held in July, 1941, for certificates of competency and for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines, should be made to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Heyhouses Lane, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire, and that the forms must be returned to him, duly completed, not later than 14th May, 1941.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1939, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1940, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 20; price 2d.].

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of September and October; and November and December, 1940. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlets Nos. 6 and 7/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each].

Weekly Expenditure of Working-Class Households in the United Kingdom in 1937-38.—III.—Households in rural areas in England and Wales. (Reprinted from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, February, 1941). Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 94; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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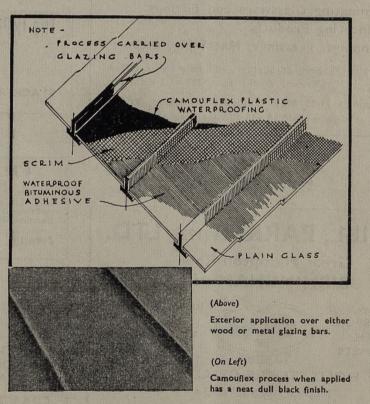
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