

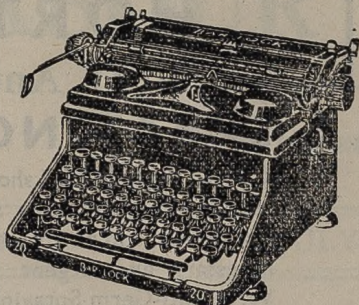
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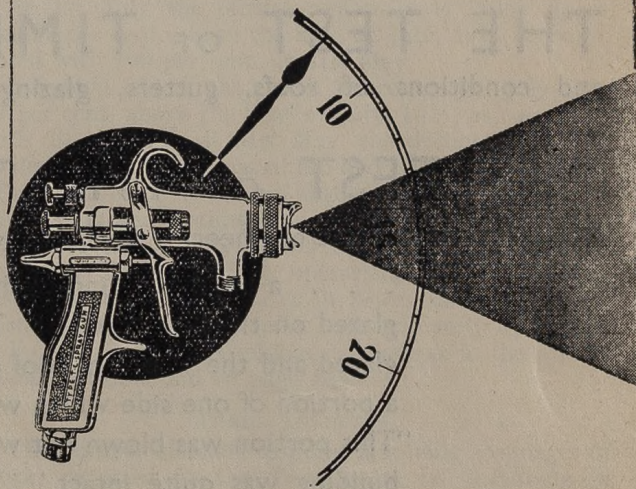
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 16th June was 121,562, a decrease of 20,422 as compared with 12th May. Of this total, 34,763 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 18,046; this was a decrease of 9,738 as compared with 12th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,803, a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 12th May.

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

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

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

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £300,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,925,000 workpeople.

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

who qualified for the attendance bonus, referred to above, received a net increase in their weekly wages. In iron and steel manufacture, increases occurred in various districts under cost-of-living sliding scales, the amount of the increase in most cases being 1.6d. a shift for men and 0.8d. a shift for youths and boys. In the building industry and in civil engineering construction, wages were advanced ½d. an hour in accordance with cost-of-living sliding scales.

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

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

COST OF LIVING.

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

For food alone, the index figure at 1st July was 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 70 per cent. at 31st May, the decline being due to decreases in the prices of fish and eggs. Among items other than food, there were slight increases in the prices of clothing and clothing materials (partly owing to the effects of the Purchase Tax) and of coal. Since the Purchase Tax came into operation, on 21st October last, the resulting increases in prices have raised the cost-of-living index figure by approximately 5½ points.

Further particulars relating to changes in the cost of living will be found on page 125.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 82. In addition, 12 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 94 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 28,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June was about 89,000 working days.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

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EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 18,046, a decrease of 9,738 as compared with 12th May. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,803, a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 12th May.

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

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

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

Table showing employment statistics for Men, Boys, Women, and Girls, categorized by Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Unemployed Casual Workers. Includes data for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a comparison with 12th May and 17th June 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

THE following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers at 16th June in each administrative division:—

Table showing unemployment statistics by district (London, Eastern, Southern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland) for Men, Boys, Women, and Girls, categorized by Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Unemployed Casual Workers.

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

Table showing unemployment statistics by division (London, Eastern, Southern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland) categorized by Men, Boys, Women, and Girls.

THE increases (+) or decreases(—) between 12th May, 1941, and 16th June, 1941, in the numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative divisions were as shown below:—

Table showing changes in unemployment statistics by division, categorized by Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Unemployed Casual Workers, with sub-categories for Males and Females.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Table showing unemployment statistics during the past 12 months (from June 1940 to June 1941) by division, categorized by Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Unemployed Casual Workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

ON page 138 details are given of the number of boys and girls under 18 years of age on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 16th June, 1941. The following Table shows the total numbers of juveniles, (a) aged 14 and 15 years, and (b) aged 16 and 17 years, on the registers at that date:—

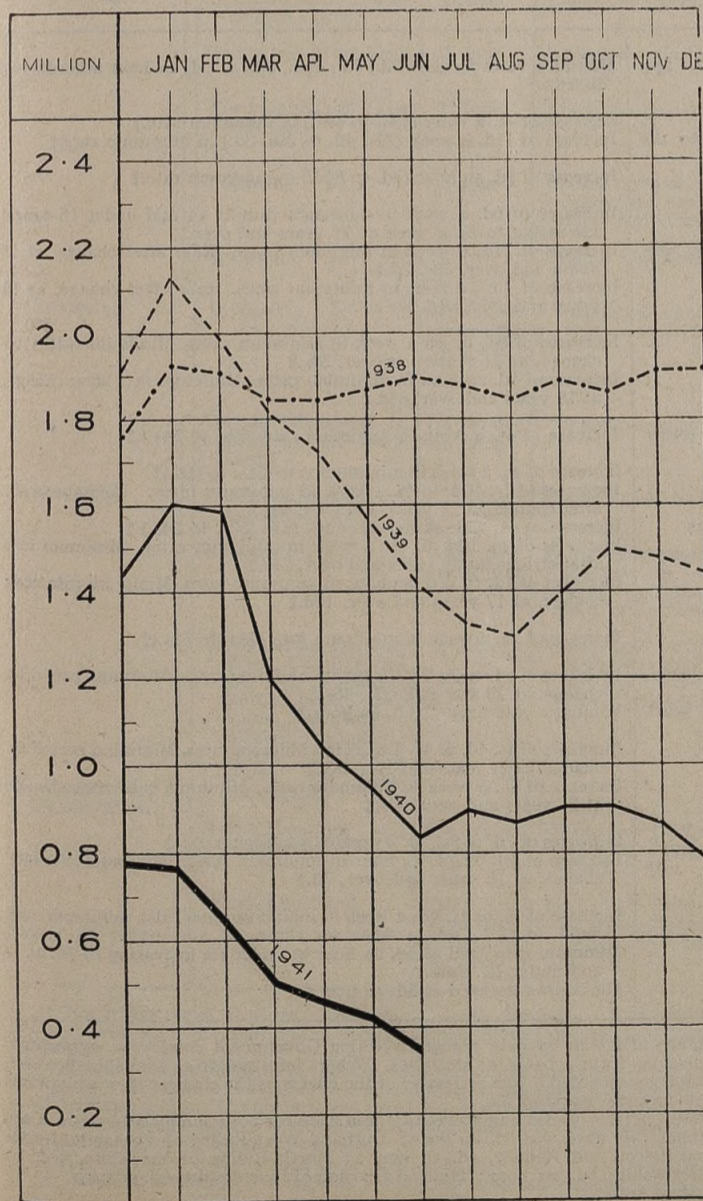
Table showing unemployment statistics among boys and girls, categorized by Division, Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total, and Total.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 16TH JUNE, 1941.

Table showing the composition of unemployment statistics, categorized by Insured on Register, Uninsured on Register, and Total, with sub-categories for various groups like Claimants to benefit, Non-claimants, and Persons without applications.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

Table showing the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund for four periods: Four weeks ended 28th June 1941, Five weeks ended 31st May 1941, and Five weeks ended 29th June 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

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

Comparison of the figures for May and June, 1941, with those for the corresponding months of 1940 is affected by an increase in November, 1940, in the scale which forms the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances (see the issues of this GAZETTE for October and November, 1940, pages 264 and 297).

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

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 20 of 1941 for the period ended 31st March, 1940).

‡ Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, additional sums of £20,000,000, £3,000,000 and £37,000,000 were repaid on 31st March, 1938, 31st March, 1939, and 30th March, 1940, respectively. After each such repayment the half-yearly payment was reduced accordingly. The balance of the debt, amounting to £36,587,000, which remained after the discharge of the half-yearly payment on 31st March, 1941, was repaid on that date.

§ Includes £92,000 received for year ended 31st March, 1941. ¶ Issues during the period in respect of benefit amounting to £10,000 were offset by an adjustment of £18,000 in respect of previous periods, including £11,000 in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1941.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Great Britain*	2 June	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 4d. to ls. 5-6d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8d. to 8-8d.) for youths and boys.
	North-East Coast Area	1 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 4-8d. to ls. 6-4d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8-4d. to 9-2d.) for youths and boys.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 2-4d. a shift (ls. 4-8d. to ls. 7-2d.) for men, and by 1-2d. a shift (8-4d. to 9-6d.) for youths and boys.
	West of Scotland	2 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	
	Great Britain†	1 June	Workpeople employed at steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area.	1 June	Men employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	1 June	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranimen, etc.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 4-8d. to ls. 6-4d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8-4d. to 9-2d.) for youths and boys.
	Workington	1 June	Steel millmen and labourers (data workers).	
	Scunthorpe	1 June	Steel millmen, wagon builders, and repairers.	
	Bilston	1 June	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
West of Scotland	1 June	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranimen, firemen, and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.		
South-West Wales	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 4d. to ls. 5-6d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8d. to 8-8d.) for youths and boys.	
Ironfounding	Cardiff district	1st full pay period following 3 June.	Patternmakers	Increase‡ of 3s. a week, into which is merged the payment of 1s. a week "tool money." Rate after change, 88s.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 June	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 4d. to ls. 5-6d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8d. to 8-8d.) for youths and boys.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased† by 1-6d. a shift (ls. 5-6d. to ls. 7-2d.) for men, and by 0-8d. a shift (8-8d. to 9-6d.) for women and juveniles.
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men and of ½d. to 1½d. an hour for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change, at 21 years and over: fusers' helpers in the enamel ware section, 1s. 7½d. an hour; other workers, 1s. 4d. an hour.¶
			Women and girls	Increases of ¼d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women, and of ½d. to 1d. an hour for girls. General minimum time rate after change, at 18 years and over, 9½d. an hour.¶
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½in. diameter.	Increase† of 5 per cent. (from 5 to 10 per cent.) on general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates. General minimum time rate after change, for adult workers, 7½d. an hour.¶
			Workpeople employed in making drolled and tumbled chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G., up to and including ½in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ½in. up to and including ½in. diameter.	Increase† of 5 per cent. (from 5 to 10 per cent.) on general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates. General minimum time rate after change, for the lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 5½d. an hour.¶
			Makers of commercial end-welded drolled and tumbled chain (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board), block chain, large end-welded stud, open and short link, drolled and tumbled chain, Admiralty end-welded chain and cable shackle, Admiralty rigging chain, Admiralty block chain, and steering gear chain.	Increase† of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 25 per cent. above the list of March, 1940.
	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	2 June	Admiralty side-welded stud link chain and Trinity House chain makers.	Increase† of 2½ per cent. on list prices, making prices 12½ per cent. above the list of March, 1940.
			Side-welded stud link chain makers.	Increases† of 2d. to 4½d. a cwt.
			Anchor and grapnel makers.	Increase† of 3d. a cwt.
			Men and youths employed in the brass trade.	Increase in bonus of 2s. 11½d. a week for men and of proportional amounts for youths. Day work rates after change for men, inclusive of bonus of 3s. 6d.: Grade C occupations, 68s. 6d.; Grade D1, 75s. 6d.; Grade D2, 77s. 6d.; Grade E1, 80s. 6d.; Grade E2, 82s. 6d.
Brass Working	Midlands	1st full pay week after 17 June.		
Woolen and Worsted Industry.	Rossendale Valley district (certain firms).	30 June	Workpeople employed in the woolen and worsted industry (pressed felt).	Increase† of 10d. a week. Minimum rate after change for time-workers, 68s. 8d.
Silk Manufacture	Macclesfield	6 June**	Workpeople employed in silk manufacture.	War bonus on earnings increased† from 3d. to 3½d. in the shilling.

* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.
§ This increase was the result of an Award of an arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Acts, 1919.
¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
|| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
** In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of carpets.	Increase* of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 90 and 100 per cent. above the basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain	9 June	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Increase of 2s. a week in the general minimum time rate for men and women, 21 years and over, and for apprentices, 18 years and over, of 1s. 7d. for apprentices under 18 years, of 1s. 2d. for other classes of juveniles, 18 and under 21 years, and of 1s. under 18 years; pieceworkers—increased of 3 per cent. (from 13 to 16 per cent.) on general minimum piece rates.†
	Northern Ireland	30 June	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Increase of 2s. a week in the general minimum time rate for men, of 1s. for learners, of 1s. 3d. for women, and of 1s. for girls; of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men, and of ¾d. for women; pieceworkers—increased of 3 per cent. (from 13 to 16 per cent.) on general minimum piece rates.†
	City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.	25 June	Certain tablehands, 21 years and over. Female confectioners, 21 years and over.	Increase of ½d. an hour in Trade Board minimum rate (ls. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.).†
	Manchester and district.‡	1 June	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men—forehands, 82s., tablehands, 72s.; women—forewomen, 53s. 6d., confectioners, 46s. 6d., other general workers, 40s. 6d.
Baking	Scotland	1 June	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* in Trade Board minimum rates of 9d. or 1s. a week for men and of 6d. or 9d. for women, youths, boys and girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men—foremen, 80s. 6d. to 96s., journeymen bakers, 68s. 6d. to 76s.; women—forewomen, 42s. 6d. to 56s. 6d., confectioners, table workers, etc., 40s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., according to area.†
	Aberdeen	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 1s. a week (80s. to 81s.) for journeymen and of 6d. for other classes.
	Ayrshire	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: journeymen—Ayr and Kilmarnock co-operative societies, 79s. a week of 45 hours; other co-operative societies and private traders, 78s. a week of 47 hours.
	Edinburgh and Leith	7 June	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rates after change: 83s. 6d. to 89s. according to times of start.
	Greenock and district	7 June	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 1s. a week. Rate after change for journeymen, 81s.
	Lanarkshire (including Glasgow).	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 9d. or 1s. a week for men and of 6d. or 9d. for women, youths, boys, and girls. Rates after change include: men—chargehands, 66s., journeymen bakers, 78s. 6d. or 81s.; women—forewomen, 46s. 6d. or 48s. 6d., other women, 40s. 6d. or 42s. 6d., according to number employed in bakehouse.
Tobacco Trade	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in tobacco, cigarette, etc., manufacture.	Increase* of 9d. a week in minimum rates for men and of 6d. for women and juveniles, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 June	Workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.	War supplement increased by 4s. a week (8s. to 12s.) for men, by 2s. (4s. to 6s.) for women, and by proportional amounts for youths. Minimum weekly rates after change, including war supplements: labourers—seed crushing, 66s. to 72s.; provender manufacture, 61s. to 72s., according to district.
Millsawing, etc.	Liverpool	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in saw-mills and packing-case shops.	Increase of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.).
	Manchester and district	1 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in steam joinery and saw-mill shops.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	Preston	6 June	Woodcutting machinists employed in saw-mills and building trade shops.	Increase of ½d. an hour. (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	Scotland	1st pay day in June.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.) for men, and of 6d. for a normal working week for apprentices and improvers.
	Liverpool	1 June	Packing-case makers	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.).
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford, and Bolton and district	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing-case shops.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	London (within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1st pay day in June.	Men	Increase* of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 11½d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 10½d.; case makers, sawyers and other skilled men, 1s. 10d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 9½d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 9½d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 6½d.
			Women	Increase* of ½d. an hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.).
			Apprentices and improvers:—Youths and boys, 17 years and over.	Increase* of ¼d. or ½d. an hour according to age. Rate after change, at 20½ to 21 years, 1s. 4d.
Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	1st pay day in June.	Women and girls	Increase* of ½d. or ¼d. an hour according to age (except those 17 and under 19, for whom there was no change). Rate after change, at 20½ to 21 years, 11½d.	
		Youths, boys and girls (other than apprentices and improvers).	Increase* of ¼d. an hour for those aged 15½, 17, 17½, and 18 years. Rate after change, at 18 and under 21 years, 9½d.	
Furniture Manufacture	Various districts in Great Britain.¶	1 June	Furniture trade operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for journeymen—Peterborough, 1s. 10d.; Ipswich, spindle hands, 1s. 11d., other classes, 1s. 10d.; Sheffield, carpet fitters, 1s. 8½d., other classes, 1s. 10½d.; all other districts, 1s. 10½d.
	Hull	Week ending 6 June.	Furniture trade operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.).

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
‡ Except those 21 and under 23 years of age with less than 5 years' employment in the trade, employed in making bread without the use of power machinery other than one dough kneader.
§ Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.
¶ The towns include Barrow-in-Furness, Chester, Derby, Fenton, Hanley, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Peterborough, Rochdale, St. Helens, Sheffield, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent, and Warrington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HANDBOOK OF WORKSHOP CALCULATIONS.

A PRACTICAL handbook* has been issued on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Board of Education as a guide for students and workers in the engineering industry who require a convenient introduction to workshop calculations.

Clear explanations of each step in the figure-work used in workshop practice have been set out in a simply-worded pocket-

* *Handbook of Workshop Calculations*; H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

size booklet, which covers the ground from the handling of vulgar and decimal fractions to the reckoning of the areas, volumes and weights of round and rectangular forms and bodies. A group of exercises follows each step in the text and the book ends with varied miscellaneous worked examples and exercises to be worked. Some simple formulae and conversion tables form an appendix. The handbook is illustrated, where necessary, with workshop drawings.

The handbook should prove to be an invaluable aid to workers making their first contact with the Engineering Industry, whether in Government Training Centre, Technical College or employers' workshop. A copy is supplied free to each trainee at a Government Training Centre, Emergency or Auxiliary Training Establishments.

ENGINEERING BULLETIN.

The first number of a new illustrated monthly publication, *Engineering Bulletin*, has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The *Bulletin* is designed to help the engineering industry to solve current problems of labour utilisation, and in the successive issues descriptions will be given of such subjects as the breaking-down of skilled processes, upgrading, training, and the employment of women on skilled and semi-skilled operations. These and kindred subjects will be so presented as to provide the different sections of the industry with practical guidance in their own particular problems.

The *Bulletin* is being circulated to all organisations and firms directly concerned with production: it is not on sale to the public. In view of the wide circulation that is being arranged, employers and others concerned will normally receive their copies without making individual application for them. Any enquiries concerning the *Bulletin* should be sent to the Public Relations Branch, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

FACTORIES ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

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

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

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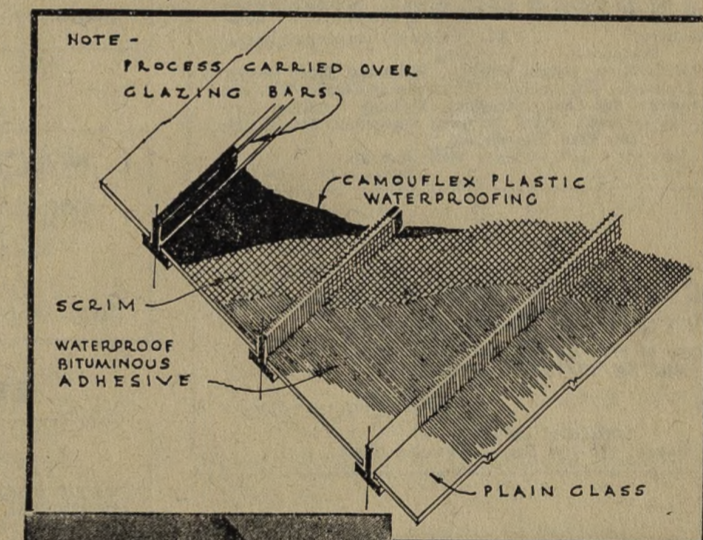
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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living and Trade Disputes in July	153	Unemployment Fund	160
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :-		Unemployment Allowances	160
Price Stabilisation and Industrial Policy ..	154	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in July	161
Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941	154	Fatal Industrial Accidents	164
Essential Work (General Provisions) (Amendment) Order, 1941	155	Industrial Diseases	164
Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order, 1941	155	Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living	165
Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941: Application to the Chemical In- dustry and the Iron and Steel Industry ..	156	Trade Disputes in July	166
Provincial Organisation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service	156	Employment Overseas	167
Registration for Employment Order, 1941: Registrations of Men and Women	156	Retail Prices Overseas	167
Schedule of Reserved Occupations: Position of Men in Occupations with Alternative Ages of Reservation	157	Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Con- ciliation Act, 1896 :-	
Labour in Filling Factories: Report by the Select Committee on National Expendi- ture	157	Industrial Court Awards	167
Training for the Engineering Industry ..	158	Single Arbitrators and <i>ad hoc</i> Boards of Arbitration	167
Courses of Lectures for Foremanship ..	158	Courts of Inquiry	168
Training of Lorry Drivers	158	Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 :-	
International Labour Force: Registration of Austrians, Germans and Italians ..	158	National Arbitration Tribunal Awards ..	168
National Service Acts, 1939 to 1941: Number Registered in July: Further Registration	158	National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards	169
National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941	158	Trade Boards Acts and Holidays with Pay Act	169
Food Control	158	National Service Acts, 1939-1941 :-	
Employment in July :-		National Service (Postponement Certifi- cates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941	170
General Summary	159	Miscellaneous Regulations	170
Unemployment among Boys and Girls ..	160	Emergency Powers (Defence) :-	
Unemployment Chart	160	Essential Work (General Provisions) ..	170
Composition of Unemployment Statistics for Great Britain	160	Essential Work (Iron and Steel Industry) ..	171
		International Labour Force	172
		Official Publications Received	172

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