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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in January	19	Employment in January	24
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—		Unemployment Fund	25
Catering Wages Bill	20	Employment Overseas	25
Control of Movement of Labour :—Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1943 ; Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) (Exemption) Directions, 1943 ; Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing) (Exemption) Directions, 1943 ..	20	Fatal Industrial Accidents	25
Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1943	21	Industrial Diseases	25
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943	21	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in January	26
Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons : Report of Inter-departmental Committee	21	Trade Disputes in January	30
Unemployment Statistics : Publication at Quarterly Intervals	22	Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living	31
Recruitment and Distribution of Nurses and Midwives	22	Retail Prices Overseas	32
Women Students at Universities : Arrangements for Entry in October, 1943	22	Legal Cases Affecting Labour	32
Labour and Production in Royal Ordnance Factories : Reply by the Ministry of Supply to Report by Select Committee on National Expenditure	22	Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-42 : National Arbitration Tribunal Awards ..	32
Women's Technical Service Register	22	Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 :—	
Expenditure on Public Social Services	23	Industrial Court Awards	33
Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1943	23	Single Arbitrators and <i>ad hoc</i> Boards of Arbitration ..	33
Safety in Mines : Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board for 1941	23	Trade Boards Acts : Notices of Proposal ; Confirming Orders	33
Food Control	23	Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 :—Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery, Amended Schedule) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1942 ; Factories (Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1942	33
Establishment of Labour Advisory Boards in the Colonies ..	23	Statutory Rules and Orders	34
		Factories Acts : Factory Forms	34
		Official Publications Received	34

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 18th January (exclusive of 21,982 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 58,334 ; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,291 ; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,084. As compared with 14th December, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 5,128, those temporarily suspended from work showed an increase of 143, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 615.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 18th January were 35,374 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 833, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,823 temporarily stopped, and 111 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,374 wholly unemployed, 1,608 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 14th December, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 6,637, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 948, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 48.

There were increases in the numbers of boys and girls recorded as unemployed, largely owing to the registration of school leavers, in many areas, at the end of the Christmas term.

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 January resulted in an aggregate

increase estimated at over £140,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 820,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £50 in those of 3,000 workpeople.

The industries and services in which wage rates were increased included shipbuilding and ship-repairing ; cotton spinning and manufacturing ; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing ; the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain ; the cast stone and cast concrete products industry ; paint, colour and varnish manufacture ; soap and candle making ; tinsplate manufacture ; vehicle building ; leather, etc., goods manufacture ; and the non-trading services of local authorities. There were slight decreases, affecting mainly workpeople in the iron-ore mining industry in certain districts, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Further particulars regarding the changes in rates of wages in January are given on pages 26 to 29.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February, the official cost-of-living index figure was 99 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 1st January. The index figure of food prices also remained unchanged, at 64 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

Further particulars with regard to retail prices at 1st February are given on page 31.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 73. In addition, 6 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 79 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 19,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in January was about 37,000 working days.

CATERING WAGES BILL.

A Bill "to make provision for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment of catering and other workers and, in connection therewith, for their health and welfare and the efficiency and development of the industries in which they are employed" was presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 28th January and was read a second time on 9th February.*

The Bill proposes to establish a statutory Commission, to be called the "Catering Wages Commission," which will be empowered to examine the arrangements for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment in the catering trades, to report where they are adequate, or can be made adequate, and to make proposals for the establishment of Wages Boards where the arrangements are inadequate and cannot be made adequate or do not exist. The Commission may also make recommendations to any Government Department on any matters affecting the remuneration, conditions of employment, health or welfare of the workers. The Commission will consist of not more than seven persons in all, and will include independent persons and persons qualified to represent the views of employers and workpeople who are not themselves directly connected with the hotel and catering trades.

The workers covered by the Bill are all those employed in an undertaking or part of an undertaking which consists wholly or mainly in the carrying on (whether for profit or not) of one or more of the following activities:—the supply of food or drink for immediate consumption, the provision of living accommodation for guests or lodgers, or for persons employed in the undertaking and any other activity so far as it is incidental or ancillary to any of these activities of the undertaking. An undertaking includes any business whether carried on by way of trade or not. While the Bill thus describes in general terms the field which the Commission are to review, it will be for the Commission, in so far as they recommend Wages Boards, to define appropriately the workers and employers to be covered by a Wages Board.

If the Commission find that the machinery for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment in relation to any workers is adequate or can be made adequate by improvements they may so report to the Minister. The Minister is required to take steps to secure any improvements suggested. If the improvements are not secured, he may refer the report back to the Commission.

If the Commission find that machinery for regulating remuneration and conditions of employment either does not exist, or is inadequate and cannot be made adequate, they may recommend the appointment of a Wages Board, and the Minister may make an Order establishing a Wages Board accordingly. Before recommending the establishment of a Wages Board the Commission must make any investigations they think necessary and publish notice of their intention. They must consider any representations made to them by interested parties and make such further enquiries as they consider necessary.

If the Minister decides to establish a Wages Board he will do so by means of a Wages Board Order in accordance with the Commission's recommendation (subject only to unimportant variations); the Order must be laid before Parliament, and if either House of Parliament resolves within 40 days that the Order be annulled it will thenceforth be void. Alternatively the Minister may refer a recommendation back to the Commission for reconsideration.

A Wages Board will consist of not more than three independent persons together with representatives in equal numbers of the employers and workers in relation to whom the Board is to operate.

A Wages Board may submit to the Minister proposals: (a) for fixing the remuneration to be paid (including holiday remuneration) either generally or for any particular work, by their employers to all or any of the workers in relation to whom the Board operates; (b) for fixing the intervals for meals or rest; and (c) for requiring workers to be allowed holidays.

Any wages regulation proposals must be advertised and the Board must consider any written representations made within a specified period. The Minister is required to make a Wages Regulation Order as submitted to him, subject to his right to refer it back to the Board for re-consideration, and an Order when made becomes effective without further formality.

A Wages Board may also make recommendations for the consideration of any Government Department with respect to any matter affecting the remuneration, conditions of employment, health or welfare of workers covered by the Board, or any matter affecting the efficiency or development of that part of the industry in relation to which the Board operates. Any such recommendation must be transmitted to the Commission who will consult, as they think necessary, any other Wages Board, or any joint industrial council or other body which the Commission have recognised. The Commission must in due course transmit the recommendations to the Government Department with their observations.

Wages Boards will be free to deal with tips in any way they consider necessary and practicable having regard to the varied conditions of the industry.

* House of Commons Bill 13. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. (5d. post free).

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF LABOUR.

In the House of Commons on 28th January the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that, in view of the necessity of ensuring that all persons are employed where most needed in the national interest, he had decided to take immediate steps for the further control of the movement of labour by (i) the amendment of the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order,* so as to include women up to the age of 40; (ii) the making of an Order requiring employers to notify the Ministry of Labour and National Service, where this is not already done, of termination of employment of certain classes of their employees, in order to prevent the loss of their services to essential war work; and (iii) the wider use, where necessary, of the powers of direction under Defence Regulation 59A to non-scheduled work, including part-time work, and the making of an Order safeguarding the conditions of employment of persons who are directed to such work.

Effect has been given to the first of these decisions by the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1943, particulars of which are given below. Particulars are also given of Directions issued by the Minister effecting certain incidental changes in other provisions which control the engagement of women.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN (CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT) ORDER, 1943.

This Order†, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 28th January, 1943, with effect as from 22nd February, supersedes the earlier Orders whereby control was exercised by the Minister over the employment of women aged 18-30 in accordance with the arrangements of which particulars were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February and May, 1942. By the new Order, which consolidates and amends the earlier Orders, these arrangements are extended so as to cover, with specified exceptions, all women aged between 18 and 40 inclusive. Women subject to the Order are required to obtain their employment through a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or an agency approved under the Order, and employers may not engage or seek to engage such women except through a local office or an approved employment agency. Certain classes of women, e.g., women with children of their own aged under 14 living with them, and certain types of employment, e.g., in agriculture, as a nurse or as a teacher, are, as heretofore, specifically excepted from the scope of the Order. In the case of building, civil engineering, electrical installation and general engineering undertakings, the engagement of women was hitherto controlled by the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1941, but is now to be controlled as regards women aged 18 to 40 by the new Order (see below).

The new Order continues the provision made in the earlier Orders whereby permits may be issued to individual women enabling them to obtain specified employment without reference to a local office, but the Minister is now empowered to issue "Exemption Certificates" to individual employers in respect of specified employments (or vacancies). Employers to whom such certificates are issued will be free to engage or seek to engage (e.g., advertise for) women for such employments, subject to such conditions as may be set out in the certificate, and women will be correspondingly free to accept engagements. It is intended to issue such certificates in respect of a small number of vacancies which require special qualifications and can more conveniently be filled in this way.

UNDERTAKINGS (RESTRICTION ON ENGAGEMENT) (EXEMPTION) DIRECTIONS, 1943.

Hitherto the engagement of women in building, civil engineering, electrical installation and general engineering undertakings has been subject to control in accordance with the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order 1941‡ and Directions§ issued thereunder; but in order to secure uniformity of administration this control, as stated above, is now to be exercised as regards women aged from 18 to 40 years, inclusive, through the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1943. Accordingly, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) (Exemption) Directions 1943¶ which, with effect as from 22nd February, 1943, supersede the earlier Directions and provide for the exemption of women over the age of 18 from the provisions of the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order. The engagement of men and of boys and girls aged under 18 in the four industries concerned continues, however, to be subject to the latter Order.

ESSENTIAL WORK (SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING) (EXEMPTION) DIRECTIONS, 1943.

The above Directions¶ were made on 28th January, 1943, and as from 22nd February, 1943, they supersede the earlier Directions made on 7th October, 1942, particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1942.

* See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1942, pages 32 and 52, and May, 1942, page 104.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1943, No. 142. See page 34.

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

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

¶ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1943, No. 141. See page 34.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1943, No. 145. See page 34.

TRAINING AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS.

REPORT OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The final Report* has recently been published of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Tomlinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, was set up in December, 1941, on the joint recommendation of the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister Without Portfolio, with responsibility for (i) making proposals for the introduction at the earliest possible date of a scheme for the rehabilitation and training for employment of disabled persons not provided for by the Interim Scheme; (ii) considering and making recommendations for the introduction as soon as possible after the war of a comprehensive scheme for (a) the rehabilitation and training of, and (b) securing satisfactory employment for, disabled persons of all categories; (iii) considering and making recommendations as to the manner in which the scheme proposed for introduction after the war should be financed. In an Interim Report submitted on 10th March, 1942, the Committee made certain recommendations, to which effect has since been given, for an extension of the existing Interim Scheme,† and in the present Report the Committee set out their observations and recommendations concerning arrangements to be adopted after the war for a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation and resettlement of disabled persons generally.

The Report points out that the successful rehabilitation of a person disabled by injury or sickness is not solely a medical problem but calls for the services of the social and industrial expert. There must be the fullest co-operation between the medical and industrial service, and in order to complete the process of rehabilitation the employment in which disabled persons are placed must be suited to individual capacity and make the best use of individual skill. The Committee discuss various aspects of both medical and post-hospital rehabilitation and they make a number of recommendations on these matters, including proposals regarding a reconditioning and vocational training service to be established under the general responsibility of the Minister of Labour and National Service, except in so far as juveniles are concerned, in whose case it is proposed that the provision made should be related to the education services.

On the subject of resettlement, the Committee emphasise that the only satisfactory form of resettlement for a disabled person is employment which he can take and keep on his merits as a worker in normal competition with his fellows. With careful assessment of individual capacity and selection of employment a large proportion of disabled persons are capable of taking their places in industry on normal terms. In order to secure the resettlement of such persons in employment the Committee consider that some measure of statutory obligation will be required, and they accordingly recommend that provision should be made by legislation for (a) a restriction upon the engagement of non-disabled persons by an employer who is employing less than a prescribed percentage quota of registered disabled persons, the prescribed quota being permitted to be varied for different industries, and to be relaxed for individual employers in special circumstances; (b) the scheduling of certain occupations for the benefit of disabled persons and the prohibition of the engagement of non-disabled persons in such occupations without a special licence; (c) the setting up of a register of persons handicapped by disablement, this being confined to those whose disablement is likely to last more than six months and substantially handicaps them in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind generally suited to their age, previous experience, and qualifications.

The scheme established by the proposed legislation should, the Committee consider, be administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service through local committees set up in association with the Employment Exchanges. Disabled ex-Service men (1914-18) still in receipt of a disability pension should be entitled to registration under the scheme, and the King's Roll Scheme should be terminated.

For the more severely disabled it is proposed that employment under sheltered conditions should be provided through voluntary undertakings, as at present, and through special centres established and administered by a public corporation.

On the subject of the financing of the scheme the Committee are of the opinion that the scheme should be regarded as a social service and that its cost should be met and recognised as a public obligation.

In their concluding remarks the Committee refer to the Report‡ by Sir William Beveridge on the problem of social insurance, and point out that their own proposals do not conflict in aim or principle with those advocated in that Report; acceptance of the Committee's proposals therefore, would, not prejudice action on the lines advocated by Sir William Beveridge.

* Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. Cmd. 6415. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1941, page 212.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1942, page 192.

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1942, page 208.

The new Directions provide that the restrictions imposed by the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) (No. 2) Order, 1942,* on the engagement of women for work in shipbuilding and ship-repairing shall not apply as regards women who have attained the age of 41. Under the earlier Directions exemption from the restrictions was granted as regards women aged 31 and over, so that the effect of the new Directions is to extend the restrictions, as from 22nd February, 1943, to women aged 31 to 40 inclusive, correspondingly with the extension of the field of application of the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1943.

ESSENTIAL WORK (COALMINING INDUSTRY) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1943.

The above Order,† made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 5th February, 1943, amends in certain respects, with effect as from 15th February, 1943, the provisions of the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) (No. 3) Order, 1941.‡

By the new Order the provisions relating to dismissal for serious misconduct and the payment of the guaranteed wage in cases of such dismissal have been brought into line with those already embodied in the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942. Thus, the dismissal for serious misconduct of a person employed in a scheduled undertaking in the coal-mining industry is, in the first instance, to be provisional only, and if the worker requires the National Service Officer within four days of such dismissal to submit the matter to a Local Appeal Board and the National Service Officer directs the re-instatement of the worker, the dismissal is to be treated as having been ineffective. If, on the other hand, a person dismissed for serious misconduct fails to require the matter to be submitted by the National Service Officer to the Local Appeal Board in the stipulated time, or the National Service Officer notifies him and the person carrying on the undertaking that he does not intend to direct re-instatement, the dismissal is to be treated as having been effective.

Where the dismissal of a worker is regarded as having been ineffective, the worker is entitled to claim the guaranteed wage in respect of the period between dismissal and re-instatement, and is not, by reason of his attendance at the hearing of his case by a Local Appeal Board or by reason of his having taken other employment, to be treated as not having been (i) capable of, and available for, work and (ii) willing to perform any services which he could reasonably be asked to perform; but if the worker has taken up other employment, any sums earned by him are to be deducted from any sum to which he may be entitled in respect of the period between dismissal and re-instatement.

In the case of a prosecution of a person for a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a direction given by a National Service Officer to re-instate a person who has been dismissed for serious misconduct, a certificate signed by or on behalf of the Chairman of the Local Appeal Board that the Board was of opinion that the dismissal was not justified on that ground is to be sufficient evidence of the facts, unless the contrary is proved.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1943.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as amended, has been further amended in certain respects by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943, to which the Royal Assent was given on 4th February, 1943. The principal amendments effected by the new Act are reviewed below.

The Act provides that the earlier provisions which empowered the Secretary of State to provide, by means of a scheme, for the payment of compensation to workmen suffering from fibrosis of the lungs due to silica dust or asbestos dust, shall be extended to cover workmen suffering from any form of "pneumoconiosis," i.e., fibrosis of the lungs due to silica dust, asbestos dust, or other dust, and also the condition of the lungs known as dust-reticulation. Provision is also made for the making of a scheme for the payment of benefit to workmen employed in coal-mining between 22nd October, 1934, and such date as may be specified in the scheme, in cases where they are totally disabled by pneumoconiosis and are not entitled to benefit under any other scheme made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1943.

As regards the calculation of compensation under the Acts, provision is now made whereby if, after an accident to a workman, the rate of remuneration for the work on which he was employed is increased, the average weekly earnings according to which weekly payments of compensation for total or partial incapacity are assessed are to be computed on the basis of the increased rates. Further, if an injury to a workman results in his death and his widow is in work which she entered during the war and would not have entered but for the war, the earnings of the widow may be disregarded in the assessment of her claim for compensation as a widow.

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

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1943, No. 180. See page 34.

‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1942, pages 6 and 26, and September, 1942, page 160.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

PUBLICATION AT QUARTERLY INTERVALS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 4th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following announcement:—

"The relatively small numbers now registering as unemployed consist mainly of persons who are changing from one job to another or are unsuitable, owing to age or physical disability or for other reasons, for ordinary industrial employment. In view of the pressure of work in my Department, and of the necessity for all possible economies in the use of staff, I have decided that the unemployment statistics shall in future be compiled and published only at quarterly intervals. Under this arrangement the next figures to be published after those relating to 18th January* will be those for 12th April."

RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

As announced in the House of Commons on 11th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the nursing and midwifery organisations concerned, and in agreement with the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, has come to the conclusion that special measures are required to deal with the existing overall shortage and uneven distribution of nurses and midwives. At the same time he wishes to emphasize first that there is no intention of changing existing arrangements where those are working satisfactorily, and secondly that it will be the constant aim of all Ministers and Departments to maintain the high position which the nursing profession so deservedly occupies in the public regard.

In order to assist him in the formulation and execution of the necessary special measures, he has decided to appoint a National Advisory Council for the Recruitment and Distribution of Nurses and Midwives. This Council will be presided over by the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Mr. McCordale) and its members will be nominated by the following bodies: Royal College of Nursing; Association of Hospital Matrons; Trades Union Congress; National Association of Local Government Officers; King Edward's Hospital Fund—Nursing Recruitment Centre; College of Midwives; Joint War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Queen's Institute of District Nursing; British Hospitals Association (including one representative of Scottish voluntary hospitals); Mental Hospitals Association; County Councils' Association; Association of Municipal Corporations; London County Council; Association of County Councils in Scotland; Association of Counties of Cities in Scotland. Officers of the Departments concerned will attend meetings of the Council.

The functions of the Council will be to advise the Ministry of Labour and National Service on all questions relating to the recruitment and distribution of male and female nurses and midwives on civilian work.

The first meeting of the Council will be held at an early date and the Minister is asking that immediate attention should be given to the following matters: (i) measures for the recruitment of additional student nurses, pupil midwives, assistant nurses, trained nurses and midwives; (ii) arrangements for a special registration by the Ministry of Labour and National Service of nurses and midwives, including the classes of persons to be covered, the particulars to be furnished and the date of the registration; (iii) what special measures of an urgent character should be taken to ease the situation in respect of certain types of hospitals with large immediate demands for nurses and midwives, e.g., tuberculosis sanatoria and mental hospitals, maternity hospitals; (iv) what priority, if any, should be given to each of the different demands for the different types of nurses and midwives.

The administration of the measures decided upon by the Minister in the light of advice tendered to him by the Council will be entrusted to the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which will operate the scheme through its 31 local Appointments Offices situated in different parts of the country. Some of the detailed work, such as the special registration of nurses and midwives, will be carried out in the normal way at Employment Exchanges.

Representative Local Advisory Committees will be appointed by the Minister in each local Appointments Office area, after consultation with the organisations concerned. These Committees will carry out surveys of their areas and, in the light of any general principles decided by the Minister on the advice of the National Council, will assist and advise the appropriate Appointments Office on all matters falling within the province of that Office which relate to the recruitment and distribution of nurses and midwives.

A special committee of the National Advisory Council will be set up to deal with problems specially affecting Scotland. This Committee will consist of the Scottish representatives on the National Council together with additional co-opted representatives of the employing bodies and the nursing and midwives organisations.

* See page 24.

WOMEN STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENTRY IN OCTOBER, 1943.

Subject to the continuance of the existing arrangements with regard to women who are taking courses in medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, pharmacy, scientific and technical subjects, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have made the following arrangements for the admission of women to Universities in October, 1943.

Only those women may be admitted to Universities who satisfy the University authorities that they intend after leaving the University to undertake work of national importance, such as teaching and approved forms of social service. Such women, if they have not exceeded the age of 18 on 1st October, 1943, will be permitted to take a three years' course, and if they are over the age of 18 but have not exceeded the age of 19 on 1st October, 1943, they will be permitted to take a two-years' course, provided in either case that the course of study they are taking will qualify them for a degree or diploma within the stated period of three years or two years respectively. Women who intend to become teachers will be allowed a further year of professional training after they have completed their courses at the University.

LABOUR AND PRODUCTION IN ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

REPLY BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY TO REPORT BY SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

In a recently published Report* the Select Committee on National Expenditure give the replies from Government Departments to observations and recommendations made by the Committee in certain of their earlier Reports, including the Eleventh Report (Session 1941-42) relating to Royal Ordnance Factories. In that Report the Committee made a number of recommendations affecting labour and labour efficiency in the factories, particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942 (page 148), and the principal observations contained in the reply made by the Ministry of Supply are summarised below.

The Ministry of Supply state that they accept the Committee's recommendation that an immediate joint survey of Royal Ordnance Factories should be made by the Ministries of Supply and of Labour and National Service in order to secure the expeditious transference of surplus workers, and they also declare their acceptance of the Committee's recommendation that the labour recruiting activities of the Ministry of Supply should be stopped. As regards the various recommendations designed to improve labour efficiency, the Ministry accept the principles formulated by the Committee for the carrying out of time and motion studies and the introduction of incentive bonus schemes, and on the subject of absenteeism they state that the returns of absence from work are now on a uniform basis and show that in the last eight months the rates of casual absence have been substantially reduced. The recommendation that immediate action should be taken to impose the limits accepted by the Government for hours of work is accepted by the Ministry as a goal to be reached as soon as possible, but they point out that there are practical difficulties in carrying this recommendation into immediate effect in all factories. In 38 out of 42 factories, it is stated, hours for men have been reduced to 60 or less a week, and in 39 factories women are working 55 hours or less a week. Concerning the Committee's recommendation that a survey should be made of the skilled men who could be replaced by upgraded workers and of unskilled men who could be replaced by women, the Ministry state that in the newer engineering factories the percentage of skilled labour is low by comparison with trade firms. The older engineering factories have been inspected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, large transfers of skilled labour have been arranged and further withdrawals are under discussion. A full statement has been presented to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of unskilled men who are surplus to requirements, or are likely to become so by the end of the year, and a request has been made for women to replace them.

WOMEN'S TECHNICAL SERVICE REGISTER.

All women who have reached the School Certificate or equivalent standard in mathematics, chemistry, physics or general science and who feel that their present occupation is not using their qualifications to the full are asked by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to enrol on the Women's Technical Service Register. This is with a view to their transfer to such work as engineering draughtsmanship, laboratory work and production planning, etc., after training, if necessary. Women with specially good workshop experience may also apply.

A leaflet (P.L.101/1943) giving information about the Women's Technical Service Register, and describing various posts which many women are already filling successfully, can be obtained by interested persons from any Employment Exchange or from the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

* Second Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure, Session 1942-43 H.C.18; H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 26th January, 1943, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury furnished a statement, which is printed in the *Official Report*,* showing the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital purposes or out of capital receipts) on specified public social services during the financial year commencing 1st April, 1940 (or the latest available year), and estimates, where available, of the expenditure for the financial year 1941. The statement also gives figures relating to the numbers of persons directly benefiting from the several services. The following particulars relating to expenditure on the services specified have been extracted from the statement:—

Service.	England and Wales. Financial Year commencing 1st April.		Scotland. Financial Year commencing 1st April.	
	1940 (or latest available year). (1)	1941 (esti- mated) (2)	1940 (or latest available year). (3)	1941 (esti- mated) (4)
Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Acts:	£000	£000	£000	£000
(i) Unemployment Benefit, etc., General Scheme	22,503	7,270	3,113	1,425
(ii) Unemployment Benefit, etc., Agricultural Scheme	558	327	70	42
(iii) Unemployment Allowances (iv) Prevention and Relief of Distress	10,927	3,207	2,398	904
National Health Insurance Acts . .	1,940	1,453	124	93
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts	34,168†	40,750†	3,919†	4,765†
Old Age Pensions Acts	50,128	53,592	5,876	6,231
Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act 1940 (Supplementary Pensions)	44,590	45,598	5,141	5,255
War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act (i.e., War of 1914-18)	15,321	26,676	1,687	2,820
Pensions (Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile Marine) Act, 1939; Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939; Military Training Act, 1939; Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act, 1939	31,994	31,000	3,502	3,416
Education Acts	5,379	12,782	576	1,419
Physical Training and Recreation Act	107,450	112,686	15,376	16,370
Acts relating to Approved Schools Public Health Acts so far as they relate to:—	126	41	7	7
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease	1,068	1,173	177	201
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work	18,771	—	1,933	—
Midwives Acts	4,328	not avail- able	660	not available
Housing Acts	1,661	—	8,617	—
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor	45,600	—	5,450	—
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts Mental Deficiency Acts	43,691	—	1,686	—
Totals	447,444	—	60,312	—

A statement giving particulars of comparable expenditure in the years 1939 and 1940 was contained in the *Official Report* for 24th March, 1942. On the basis of this statement a Table, similar to that above, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942 (page 86), and similar Tables in respect of earlier years have also been published from time to time.

For information as to the basis on which the returns are compiled, reference should be made to the Return for 1937 and certain earlier years (Cmd. 5906).†

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (HOURS, SAFETY AND WELFARE) ORDER, 1943.

In consultation with the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order, the Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1943,§ under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939,|| as to the hours of women employed in electrical stations, and authorizing women in stations to which Section 103(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, applies to clean parts of prime movers subject to certain limitations and safeguards. The Order does not apply to young persons, i.e., persons under 18. Under the Order, permission may be obtained from the District Inspector of Factories to employ women on systems of hours which accord with various schemes set out in a Schedule to the Order, and employers are not entitled to avail themselves of these special provisions as to hours without such permission.

* *Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons: Official Report*, Vol. 386, No. 21, 26th January, 1943; H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. post free).

† The figures given in columns 1 and 3 and columns 2 and 4 relate to the calendar years 1941 and 1942 respectively.

‡ This Command Paper was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1939, page 45.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1943, No. 187. See page 34.

|| See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1941, page 248.

SAFETY IN MINES.

REPORT OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD FOR 1941.

The Safety in Mines Research Board, who are responsible for directing research into the causes of mining dangers and the means for preventing such dangers, have recently published their Twentieth Annual Report,* covering the year 1941.

The Report, which was submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power, points out that the work of the Board has been concentrated on those programmes of safety research which are most important or are likely to lead most speedily to practical results, and the progress made in this work is reviewed under the following headings:—Coal-dust explosions; firedamp explosions; electrical researches; mining explosives; mine lighting; falls of ground; haulage; wire ropes.

The work of the Board is financed mainly by grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund, and a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1942, is given as an appendix to the Report. Other appendices give lists of (i) reports published during 1941 on the researches carried out under the Board and the Health Advisory Committee and (ii) safety instruction films and lantern slides which are available for loan free of charge to teachers, mining officials or other responsible persons interested in safety instruction in mines or in the general dissemination of safety principles and the results of research.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The Minister of Food has made an Order increasing the maximum retail prices of tea, other than China tea. Prior to this Order, the maximum prices for such tea were those being charged on 1st July, 1940, but these prices may now be increased by 4d. per lb. as from 24th January. The maximum prices of China tea, which were increased in June, 1941, are unaltered.

An Order has also been made by the Minister of Food consolidating all existing Orders, Directions and General Licences, under the Defence (General) Regulations, relating to the production and sale of bread. The new Order makes certain minor alterations to the former regulations concerning the shapes and sizes of bread and the permitted ingredients, but does not amend the existing maximum prices except in respect of one town.

The maximum prices of canned fruit and canned rhubarb were amended, as from 7th February, from which date canned rhubarb was brought under the points rationing system. Other Orders or amendments to Orders, since the issue of those referred to in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, relate to the maximum prices of swedes, soft drinks, pear barley, pepper and certain flavouring essences.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR ADVISORY BOARDS IN THE COLONIES.

Considerable progress in the establishment of Labour Advisory Boards in the Colonies has recently been made. Boards are now operating in Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, the Gambia, Grenada, Jamaica, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika Territory, and the Uganda Protectorate, and others will shortly be established in the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Under recommendations which have been made by the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies each Colonial Government should have a Labour Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the Government, including the officer in charge of the Labour Department, and of representatives of employers and workpeople in equal numbers, and these Board should have power to co-opt members with specialist knowledge of individual problems. In the less advanced Territories, the interests of the native workpeople are safeguarded through suitable representatives appointed by the Government. The Boards have dealt with a wide field of labour questions, such as wage rates, cost of living, unemployment and relief works, recruitment, employment of women and children, and the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment.

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION: PRACTICE NOTES.
(First Series).

In this publication, the War Damage Commission has made available to Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Solicitors, Agents, Builders, and others concerned with war damage to land and buildings, concise information with regard to its practice and procedure and to the manner in which it proposes to exercise many of its discretionary powers. Copies may be obtained, price 6d. (7d. including postage) from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses on page 34, or through any bookseller.

* *Twentieth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board*, 1941. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 18th January (exclusive of 21,982 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 58,334; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,291; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,084. As compared with 14th December, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 5,128, those temporarily suspended from work showed an increase of 143, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 615.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 18th January were 35,374 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 833, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,823 temporarily stopped, and 111 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,374 wholly unemployed, 1,608 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 14th December, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 6,637, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 948, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 48.

There were increases in the number of boys and girls recorded as unemployed, largely owing to the registration of school leavers, in many areas, at the end of the Christmas term.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 18th January was 67,859, as compared with 61,362 at 14th December, and 107,975 at 12th January, 1942.

The numbers registered as unemployed* at 18th January, 1943, are analysed below:—

Table showing employment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, categorized by gender and status (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Unemployed Casual Workers).

The numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers at 18th January, 1943, in each administrative region are shown below:—

Table showing regional unemployment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, categorized by region and gender.

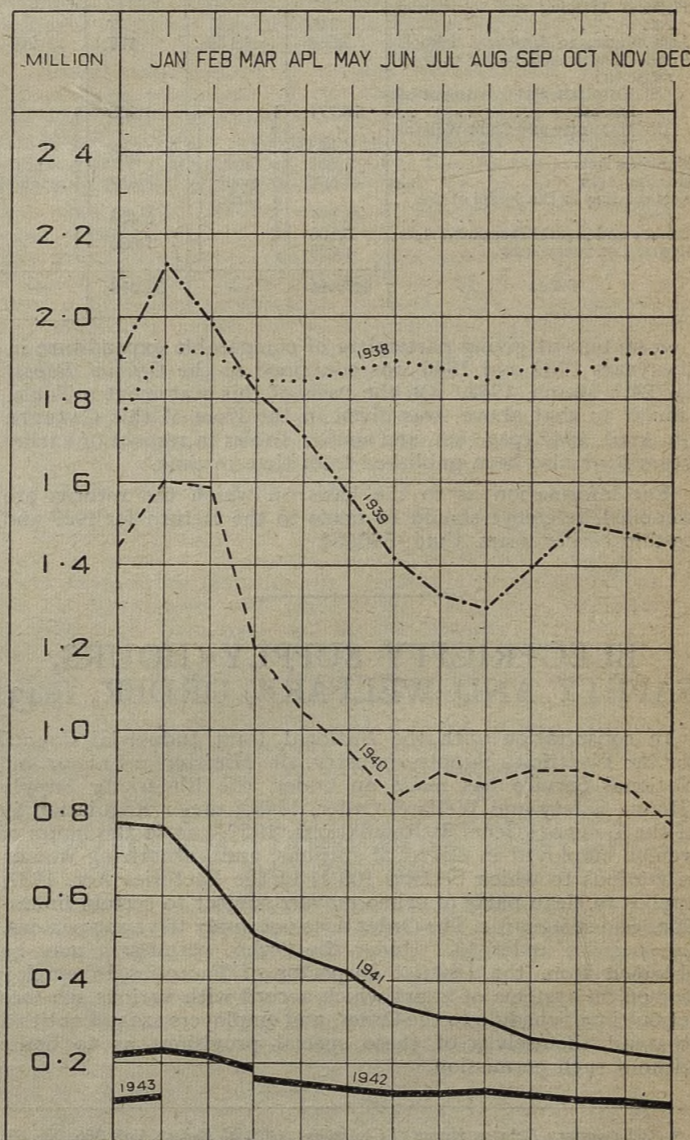
* The figures are exclusive of 21,982 men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 833 women unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

The following Table shows the numbers on the registers at one date in each month since January, 1942:—

Table showing monthly unemployment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland from January 1942 to January 1943.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



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

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 18TH JANUARY, 1943.

Table showing the composition of unemployment statistics for Great Britain on 18th January 1943, categorized by gender and age group.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

PUBLICATION AT QUARTERLY INTERVALS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons on 4th February that statistics of Unemployment will in future be compiled and published only at quarterly intervals (see page 22 of this Gazette). Under this arrangement the next figures to be published will relate to 12th April.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In their Report on the Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund at the end of 1941 the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee came to the conclusion that, in view of the uncertainty of the future, it was not possible for them to make the normal (peace-time) comparison between the resources and prospective liabilities of the Fund. Accordingly the Minister of Labour and National Service has made Regulations (The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1943**) the effect of which is to suspend the obligation on the Committee to make the comparison between the resources and prospective liabilities of the Unemployment Fund which is necessary before a surplus or deficiency can be reported, and to make recommendations for dealing with any surplus or deficiency.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It is estimated by the United States Department of Labour that the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in October, 1942, was 0.4 per cent. higher than in September, 11.4 per cent. higher than in October, 1941, and 54.8 per cent. higher than in 1939.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,200 firms employing at least fifteen persons, the total number of workpeople employed at 1st October was 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1942, and 9.3 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1941; it was 81.3 per cent. above the average number for the year 1926.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 380,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the beginning of October was 0.8. The corresponding figures for the beginning of September, 1942, and the beginning of October, 1941, were 0.9 and 2.7 respectively.

ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at 30th January was 88,435, compared with 83,963 at 26th December, 1942, and 103,882 at 31st January, 1942.

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

† Including a small number of women who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts on reaching the age of 60, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3(4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.

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

§ Including 4,112 boys aged 14 and 15. ¶ Including 4,164 girls aged 14 and 15. ** See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1942, page 109. *** Statutory Rules and Orders, 1943, No. 167. See page 34.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in January† was 236 as compared with 217‡ in the previous month and with 239§ in January, 1942. Details for separate industries are given below:—

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by industry and month, categorized by mines and quarries, factories, railway service, and other industries.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Table showing industrial diseases, categorized by cases and deaths, including Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, and Chromium Ulceration.

* 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 30th January, 1943, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 2nd January, 1943, and the 4 weeks ended 31st January, 1942.

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

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

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 January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at over £140,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 820,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £50 in those of 3,000 workpeople.

The industries and services in which wage rates were increased during January included shipbuilding and ship-repairing; cotton spinning and manufacturing; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the flax and hemp industry; the cast stone and cast concrete products industry; paint, colour and varnish manufacture; soap and candle making; tinplate manufacture; vehicle building; leather, etc., goods manufacture; and the non-trading services of local authorities. There were slight decreases under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements, affecting mainly workpeople in the iron-ore mining industry in certain districts.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the bonus for men employed on timework and piecework was increased by 6s. a week, and there were increases of 1s. to 3s. a week for younger workers. Workpeople in the spinning section of the cotton industry received flat-rate increases of 5s. and 3s. a week for adult and junior occupations, respectively. These increases superseded advances of 3s. for adults and 2s. for juniors, granted to card and ring room workers in November, and advances of similar amounts granted to workers in the mule and twiner spinning rooms in January with retrospective effect from November. In the manufacturing section there was an increase of 5s. a week of 48 hours for weavers and most other classes of operatives, with rather greater increases for engine-men, firemen, and some other classes. For weavers, minimum rates were also adopted, of 48s. or 55s. a week according to the system of weaving. Special payments previously granted to workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing were increased by 5s. a week for men and by smaller amounts for women and juvenile workers. Subsequently, the operation of cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements in this industry resulted in decreases of about one-half of 1 per cent. in Yorkshire and 4d. a week for men and 2d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in the flax and hemp industry

in Great Britain were raised by amounts ranging from 2s. 2d. to 7s. 7d. a week, according to age and occupation, for men and from 2s. to 4s. 7d. a week for women. In the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales there were increases of 4d. an hour for adult workers and of 1d. an hour for juvenile workers. Minimum rates in paint, colour and varnish manufacture were raised by 3s. 6d. a week for men and women and by smaller amounts for juveniles. In soap and candle manufacture, the war allowance was increased by 2s. a week for all workers, the increase being made retrospective to November. A revision of the basis of the cost-of-living sliding scale in the tinplate industry resulted in increases of 11-2d. a shift for men and of 5-6d. a shift for other workers. For men and women employed in vehicle building there was an increase of approximately 1d. an hour, with increases of proportional amounts for juveniles. Skilled workers engaged in the manufacture of goods in fancy and solid leather and leather substitutes were granted increases in basis rates of 1 1/4d. an hour for men and 2d. an hour for women; pieceworkers and juveniles also received increases. Manual workers employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in Great Britain were granted increases of 1s. 6d. a week (or 3d. an hour for a 47-hour week) for men and of smaller amounts for women and young workers. Increases also occurred in the Siemens steel industry in South-West Wales and for shift workers in cocoa and chocolate manufacture.

Of the total increase of £140,000, about £29,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workers, and nearly all the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £50 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the cost of living.

[Output Bonus in Coal Mining.—The amount of increase in rates of wages quoted above, and the details in the Table below, do not include the bonuses on output in the coal mining industry referred to on page 29].

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during January.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 98 per cent. above the basis rates.†
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland	25 Jan.	Iron ore miners	War bonus decreased by 1/4d. a shift (2s. to 1s. 11 1/4d. for those 18 years and over and 1s. to 1 1/4d. for those under 18).
	Furness district	23 Jan.	Iron ore miners	War bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.) for those 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 0 1/4d. to 1 1/4d.) for those under 18.
	West Cumberland	25 Jan.	Limestone quarry workers	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) decreased by 1d. a shift (2s. 0 1/4d. to 1s. 1 1/4d.) for those 18 years and over, the flat-rate addition for those under 18 remaining unchanged at 1s. a shift.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products.	England and Wales	9 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	War bonus increased by 1/4d. an hour (3 1/4d. to 4d.) for adults and by 1/4d. for juveniles under 18.
	North-Western and West Midlands Areas.	9 Jan.	Do.	Increase of 1d. an hour in certain minimum rates of wages in the North-Western and West Midlands Areas, resulting from the merging of Zone C in Zone B.
	North-Eastern, West-Midlands, South-Western and South Wales and Monmouthshire Areas.	9 Jan.	Adult male labourers	Increase of 1/4d. an hour in basis rates in North-Eastern, West Midlands and South Wales and Monmouthshire areas, and in Zone B in the South-Western area.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales	4 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men and of 11d. to 2s. 11d., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change: 16s. 1d. plus war bonus of 2s. 11d. at 14 years increasing to 62s. plus 11s. 6d. at 21 and over; men who are new-comers to the industry to receive a minimum rate of 60s. plus 11s. 6d. war bonus for the first six months of their service in the industry.
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over (excluding women employed on men's work) and of 1s. 5d. to 3s. 3d., according to age, for younger workers. Rates after change: 14s. 9d. plus war bonus of 2s. 11d. at 14 years increasing to 37s. 3d. plus 6s. 9d. at 21 years and over. (For women employed on men's work, the minimum weekly rates remain 42s. 3d. during 1st six months' service and 49s. 3d. thereafter, plus war bonus of 6s. 9d. in each case.)
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay day in week beginning 23 Nov.‡	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	War allowance increased by 2s. a week.§
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain	22 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for males 19 years and over, of 2s. for those 16 and under 19, of 1s. for those under 16, and of 1/4d. an hour in piece-work basis time rates for all ages.
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for females 18 years and over, of 2s. for those 16 and under 18, of 1s. for those under 16, and of 1/4d. an hour in piece-work basis time rates for all ages.

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

† Flat-rate advances, previously granted in addition to basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
§ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 11th January, 1943, and was made retrospective to the date shown above. The Award applied to adult male and female workers only, but by agreement between the parties concerned the increase was extended to juvenile workers.
|| These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Siemens Steel Manufacture.	South-West Wales	3 Jan.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Special bonus of 10 per cent. granted, with certain adjustments in <i>ex gratia</i> bonuses (previously granted), resulting in increases of 6s. to 8s. 5d. a week for workers 21 years and over with base rates of 30s. a week and over, of 3s. to 4s. 4d. for those with base rates under 30s. and of 3s. a week for younger workers.*
Surgical and Dental Instrument Manufacture.	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st pay week in Jan.	Dental mechanics and apprentices employed in the dental laboratories section of surgical instrument manufacture.	Minimum basic rates adopted, for a normal working week of 44 hours, of 70s. for dental mechanics who have completed 5 years of apprenticeship (or 5 consecutive years of training) and of 60s. for adult workers who have not served an apprenticeship; apprentices to receive not less than 10s. a week in 1st year, rising to 35s. in 5th year. Wages in operation at 1st October, 1940, to be augmented by war bonuses ranging from 7s. 6d. at under 18 years to 20s. at 30 years and over, and current wages not to be less than the minimum basic rate plus the appropriate war bonus.†
	Sheffield	1st pay day following 11 Jan.	Workpeople paid at time rates and piece rates.	Further increase of 5 per cent. (25 to 30) on pre-war wage rates. Weekly allowance granted to workers required to provide their own tools of 2s. for forgers, 2s. 6d. for filers and fitters and 3s. 6d. for grinders.
Wool-comb, Hackle and Gill Making.	Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Keighley and district.	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Wool-comb, hackle and gill makers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change include: circle repairers, drillers and finishers 2s. 1d.; faller drillers and fallermen in shops 1s. 11d., pin setters in mills 1s. 11 1/4d.
Tin Plate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	31 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	Cost-of-living sliding scale revised resulting in the flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) being increased by 11-2d. a shift (1s. 6d. at 17, 2s. 6d. at 18, by 2s. 6d. at 19 and by 3s. at 20 years).
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	All federated ship-building and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.‡	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries):— Men	Bonus increased by 6s. a week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. National uniform rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for principal classes of timeworkers engaged on new work: skilled men 89s. 6d., unskilled men 70s. 6d. The rates in the West of England are 1s. a week less.§
	Port of London	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Women (21 years and over)	Bonus increased by 6s. a week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers in the case of women (after 8 months' service) who are able fully to carry out men's work without extra assistance or supervision; by 4s. 10d. (skilled classes) and 5s. 5d. (unskilled and semi-skilled) in the case of those (after 8 months' service) who are unable fully to carry out men's work without extra assistance or supervision; and by 3s. in all cases during 1st 8 months' service.
			Apprentices	Bonus increased by 1s. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship, 1s. 6d. in 2nd year, 2s. in 3rd year, 2s. 6d. in 4th year, and 3s. in 5th year.
Upper Thames (certain firms).	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Other youths, boys, women and girls (under 21 years).	Bonus increased by 1s. a week at 15 (boys only) and 16 years, by 1s. 6d. at 17, by 2s. at 18, by 2s. 6d. at 19 and by 3s. at 20 years.	
		Barge builders and repairers	War bonus of 1 1/4d. an hour granted. Rates after change: barge builders 2s. 1 1/4d., helpers 1s. 7 1/4d. plus 1 1/4d. an hour bonus in each case.	
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 11 Jan.	Small craft and barge builders and repairers:— Men	Bonus increased by 6s. a week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. Bonuses increased by 1s. to 3s. a week.
			Apprentices, youths and boys	War bonus increased by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for adult occupations and by 1s. (2s. to 3s.) for juvenile occupations.
			Card and ring room workers (including also ring doublers and gassers, winders, beamers, reelers, bobbin carriers and labourers in ring mills, roller covers and packers, doffers and back tenters).	War bonus granted of 3s. for adult occupations and of 2s. for juvenile occupations.
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 11 Jan.	Workers employed in mule and twiner spinning rooms.	War bonus increased by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for adult occupations and 1s. (2s. to 3s.) for juvenile occupations.
			Boiler firemen, under engineers, ashwheelers, oilers and greasers.	War bonus granted of 3s. a week.
			Do.	War bonus increased by 2s. a week.
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cotton manufacturing industry:— Weavers	(a) Flat-rate increase of 5s. a week of 48 hours granted to those running a full complement of looms, with proportional increases for those not on a full complement of looms or working less than 48 hours in any week. (b) Minimum rates adopted (inclusive of the cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent. and of the flat-rate increase of 5s. a week referred to above) of 48s. a week of 48 hours for weavers on a full complement of looms on the ordinary system of 4 looms and of 55s. for weavers working on the 6-loom system.** For new entrants and young persons not on a full complement of looms, the minimum rates adopted range from 20s. a week at 14 years to 35s. at 18 years.
			Winders, warpers, beamers, reelers and doublers.	Flat-rate increase of 5s. a week of 48 hours granted to workers employed on a full complement of machinery, with proportional increases for those not engaged on a full complement or working more or less than 48 hours; minimum rates adopted for new entrants and young persons not on a full complement of machinery of 20s. a week at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 18 years (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent.).
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 4 Jan.	Reachers assisting twistors and drawers.	Flat-rate increases of 5s. a week of 48 hours†† at 21 years and over and of 3s. to 4s. 6d. a week, according to age, for those under 21 years.

* This change applied also to female workers other than those for whom minimum rates were fixed by an arbitration award dated 20th August, 1942.
† This change was the result of an Industrial Court Award.
‡ This change also affected a number of workpeople employed in boatbuilding and boat-repairing.
§ In the Aberdeen district, rates were increased by 1s. a week, to the level of the national uniform rates, as from 24th November, 1942.
|| The war bonus is based on a 48-hour week and is not paid in respect of any absentee wages distributed among operatives performing the work of absentees. Percentage advances on basis rates, previously paid, remained unchanged. Juvenile occupations in the card and ring rooms and mule and twiner spinning rooms include such employment as back tenters, ring doffers, gaiters, little and extra piecers and tubers.
** This increase was agreed upon by the parties concerned on 5th January, and was made retrospective to the date stated above.
†† The rate of 48s. applies to weavers, on the ordinary system of weaving, who are normally running 4 looms or less than 4 looms where the type of cloth and looms makes it customary for less than four to be regarded as a full complement of looms. For adult weavers on the ordinary system or the 6-loom system who are running less than the full complement of looms, the minimum rate is 41s. a week. The agreement between the employers' association and the trade unions, providing for the adoption of the new minimum rates, stipulates that the weavers shall be paid the usual piece-price rates or the minimum rates specified, whichever are higher.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Cotton Industry (contd.)	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cotton manufacturing industry (contd.):— Warehouse workers: Men cloth lookers and general warehousemen. Women cloth lookers	Flat-rate increase of 5s. a week of 48 hours.* Rates adopted of 75 per cent. of the man's minimum rate for the first 3 months, rising to 80 per cent. thereafter. (The man's full minimum rate is payable if the woman actually performs the full duties of a man).
			Tape labourers and wetmen in charge. Cloth trimmers, stitchers and similar workers. Youths and boys	Revised basis rate adopted of 45s. a week of 48 hours subject to addition of cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent., representing an increase of 6s. 1d. a week on current minimum wages. Flat-rate increases of 5s. a week of 48 hours at 21 years and over and of 3s. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for those under 21 years.* Revised basis rates adopted of 13s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 40s. 9d. at 22 years and over, subject to addition of cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent., representing increases on current wages of 3s. a week at 14 years up to 6s. 5d. a week at 22 years and over.
			Engineers, firemen, etc.	Increases in basis rates of 2d. an hour for engineers and firemen combined, and of 1½d. an hour for mill engine tenters, under engineers, boiler firemen, ashwheelers, oilers and greasers. Rates after change: mill engine tenters 1s. 3d., engineers and firemen combined 1s. 2½d., under engineers 1s. 2d., boiler firemen 1s. 1½d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 1s., plus cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent. in each case. Flat-rate increase of 5s. a week for adults.
			Other classes of workers (e.g., tape sizers, twisters and drawers, chain beamers, warp dressers, loom over-lookers, etc.)	Flat-rate increase of 5s. a week for adults.
			Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2s. 2d. to 7s. 7d. a week, according to age and occupation, in general minimum time rates, of 7s. a week in piecework basis time rates for hose-pipe weavers, and of 7d. to 10d. a piece in general minimum piece rates for canvas weavers.†
Flax and Hemp Industry.	Great Britain	4 Jan.	Women and girls	Increases of 2s. to 4s. 7d. a week, according to age and occupation, in general minimum time rates and of 5s. a week in piecework basis time rates.†
Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	8 Jan.	Machine calico printers	Special war bonus granted of 2½d. an hour (10s. a week of 48 hours).
			Workpeople employed in dyeing and finishing.	Special payment (previously granted) increased by 5s. a week (2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.) for men, for a week of 48 hours, by 3s. (1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) for male improvers 18 and under 21, and for women 18 and over, and by 2s. (1s. to 3s.) for boys and girls.
	Do.	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Do.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 100 to 99 per cent. on basic rates for men on timework, from 80 to 79½ for men and women on piecework (except pressers), from 60 to 59½ for hand pressers, by 1d. to 4d. a week, varying according to age, for youths and boys, and by 1d. or 2d. for girls under 18. Minimum weekly rates, after change, for timeworkers: adult male process workers 32s., plus 99 per cent., plus 7s. 6d. special payment; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 99 per cent., plus 4s. 6d. special payment.
	Yorkshire**	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Mechanics employed in dye works	Decrease of 4d. a week (85s. 2d. to 84s. 10d.): special additional payment granted to adult skilled mechanics (except those covered by production schemes) of 7s. 6d. a week (not to be included in overtime calculations).
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.)	Special payment (previously granted) increased by 5s. a week (2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.) for men, for a week of 48 hours, by 3s. (1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) for male improvers 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over in Lancashire etc., and 21 and over in Scotland, and by 2s. (1s. to 3s.) for boys and girls.
	Scotland††	Pay day in week beginning 10 Jan.	Do.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 32s. to 31s. 8d. a week for men on timework, from 31s. to 30s. 8d. for men on piecework, from 19s. to 18s. 10d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, by 1d. to 6d. a week, varying according to age, for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls under 18. Minimum weekly rates, after change, for timeworkers: Lancashire, etc.—men 30s., plus 31s. 8d., plus 7s. 6d. special payment; women 18 years and over 20s., plus 18s. 10d., plus 4s. 6d. special payment; Scotland—men 27s., plus 31s. 8d., plus 7s. 6d. special payment; women 21 years and over 17s., plus 18s. 10d., plus 4s. 6d. special payment.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 37s. 6d. to 37s. 2d. a week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 37s. 6d., plus 37s. 2d. cost-of-living wage plus 2s. 6d. special payment.
	Scotland††	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Do.	Special payment (previously granted) increased by 5s. a week (2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.) for men, for a week of 48 hours, by 3s. (1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.) for male improvers 18 and under 21, and for women 18 and over, and by 2s. (1s. to 3s.) for boys and girls.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 100 to 99 per cent. for male dyers, from 32s. to 31s. 8d. a week for male polishers, from 19s. to 18s. 10d. for female polishers and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates, after change, for timeworkers: men—dyers 32s., plus 99 per cent., polishers 30s., plus 31s. 8d., plus 7s. 6d. special payment in each case; women polishers 23s. 6d., plus 18s. 10d., plus 4s. 6d. special payment.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Engravers, etc. (skilled categories) employed in calico print works and in engraving works.	Special war bonus (not to be included in overtime calculations) granted of 1½d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week of 48 hours) for adult males and of ¾d. (3s. a week of 48 hours) for adult females.
	Do.	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Engravers, etc. (skilled categories) employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 40s. to 39s. 8d. a week for engravers and from 32s. to 31s. 8d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Do.	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Engravers employed (skilled categories) in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 40s. to 39s. 8d. a week for men and from 22s. 5d. to 22s. 3d. for women.
	Do.	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Workpeople paid at time rates	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 32s. to 31s. 8d. a week for men, from 19s. to 18s. 10d. for women, 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates, after change: men 34s., plus 31s. 8d., plus 6s. special bonus; women 30s., plus 18s. 10d., plus 4s. special bonus.
	Do.	1st pay day in Feb.‡	Workpeople paid at piece rates	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 90 to 89 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 82½ to 82 for hand cutters, from 70 to 69 for menders and from 77½ to 77 for other pieceworkers.

* With proportional increases where the hours worked are more or less than 48 hours.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ These changes applied mainly to workers employed by firms which are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of those woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

¶ Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work on which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

** This change applied to workers employed in dyeworks controlled by the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd.

†† This change applied mainly to workers employed by firms which are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

‡‡ This change applied to workers employed by members of the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Overall Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day after 1 Jan.	Workpeople paid at time rates	General minimum time rates, for a normal working week of 48 hours, adopted. Rates include: male workers—measure cutters 1s. 10½d. an hour (London district 2s. 0½d.), cutters, knife cutters and knifemen 1s. 8½d. (London district 1s. 10½d.); female workers—conveyor belt machinists 11½d.
			Workpeople paid at piece rates	Piecework basis time rates, for a normal working week of 48 hours, adopted. Rates include: male workers—measure cutters 2s. an hour (London district 2s. 1½d.), cutters, knife cutters and knifemen 1s. 10d. (London district 1s. 11½d.); female workers 11½d.
Laundering.	Northern Ireland	8 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for males 20 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers.*
Baking.	Northern Ireland	1 Jan.	Women and girls	Increases of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 18 years and over, of ¼d. for girls and increase of ¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.*
			Transport workers, stablemen, etc., employed in baking establishments other than home bakeries.†	Increase of 3s. a week.*
Brewing.	Edinburgh district and Falkirk.	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Men	Decrease of 1s. a week in cost-of-living bonus; increase of 1s. in war bonus, and emergency war bonus granted of 4s. (not to be included in overtime calculations) making a net increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change (inclusive of bonuses): maltmen 81s., brewery labourers 75s.
			Youths and boys employed in breweries and women and girls employed in bottling stores.	Increases of 2s. a week for workpeople 14 and under 17 years and 4s. for those 17 years and over. Rates after change: youths and boys 24s. at 14 years increasing to 58s. at 20, women and girls 22s. at 14 years increasing to 47s. at 20 and over.
Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st full pay week in Jan.	Shiftworkers:— Men	Special weekly allowance increased on three-shift system from 6s. to 7s. for the 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. shifts and to 10s. for the 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. shift.‡
			Youths and women	Special weekly allowances granted of 6s. on two-shift system and of 7s. on three-shift system for the 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. shifts and of 10s. for the 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. shift.‡
Flour Milling.	Great Britain	1st full pay period following 1 Jan.	Mechanics	Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change: 90s., 88s., 86s. according to location of mill.
Vehicle Building.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay week beginning on or after 1 Jan.	Men (and women 21 years and over fully qualified to carry out men's work, without additional supervision or assistance), apprentices and other youths and boys.	War bonus increased by approximately 1d. an hour (from 13s. 6d. a week of 47 hours to 14d. an hour) for adults and by proportional amounts for younger workers (20 per cent. of adult bonus at 16 and under 17 years increasing to 60 per cent. at 20 and under 21).
			Women and girls	War bonus increased by approximately 1d. an hour (from 10s. a week, of 47 hours to 3½d. an hour) for workers 21 years and over and by smaller amounts for younger workers.
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales (except London, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire) ... London	Pay day in week ending 2 Jan.	Manual workers (non-trading services), except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 1s. 6d. a week, or ¾d. an hour for a 47-hour week for men of 1s. 1½d. or ¾d. for a 47-hour week for women (or the hourly rates corresponding to a week of 44 hours in each case) and of proportional amounts for younger workers.‡
			Do.	Increases of 1s. 6d. a week for men, of 1s. 3d. a week for women (21 years and over), of 1s. a week for workers of 18 and under 21 years, and of 9d. for those under 18 years. Rates after change for labourers, or equivalent classes of workpeople, 63s. and 66s., according to class of work, plus in each case a bonus of 15s. 6d.
	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 2 Jan.	Do.	Increases of 1s. 6d. a week for men, 1s. 1½d. for women, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitutes Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basis rates for skilled men, of 3s. to 5s. a week, according to age, for youths and boys and increase of 5 per cent. (17½ to 22½ per cent.) for pieceworkers. Rates after change: London—men 1s. 8½d., youths and boys 25s. a week at 16 years increasing to 57s. at 20½; other districts—men 1s. 7½d., youths and boys 24s. at 16 increasing to 54s. at 20½ years.
			Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in basis rates for skilled women 20 years and over and of 4s. to 7s. a week, according to age, for those under 20. Rates after change: London—women 1s. an hour, girls 21s. at 15 years increasing to 42s. at 19½; other districts—women 11½d., girls 21s. at 15 increasing to 40s. at 19½ years.
Factory Catering.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 18 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in certain industrial canteens.	Increases of 5s. a week for men and women 21 years and over, of 4s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change include: men cooks—charge hands 77s. 6d., assistants 67s. 6d.; women cooks—charge hands 52s. 6d., assistants 47s. 6d. ¶

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

† Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb. or 2 lb. batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb. in weight, in which the number of workers engaged on occupations within the scope of the Trade Board does not exceed six).

‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement.

§ These changes were agreed upon by the Cocoa and Chocolate Section of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

¶ The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual workers) in the areas concerned. The areas in question, and the minimum or standard rates after change for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these areas, are indicated below (except where otherwise stated, the rates are those fixed for the sub-divisions of the areas): Northumberland, Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, 1s. 8d. and 1s. 7d. an hour (for a 44-hour week); West Riding of Yorkshire, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4½d., and 1s. 4d.; Lancashire and Cheshire, 70s. 2d., 68s. 3d., 66s. 3d. and 64s. 4d. a week; East Midlands, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 5½d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 4½d., and 1s. 3½d. an hour; West Midlands Area, 70s. 2d., 68s. 3d., 66s. 3d. and 64s. 4d.; 55s. 10½d. and 51s. 11½d. a week; Eastern Area, 70s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 63s. 6d., and 60s. 6d.; South Midlands Area, 68s. 3d., 66s. 3d., 63s. 6d., and 59s. 6d.; Middlesex 61s. 2d. and 58s. 9d. plus in each case a bonus of 15s. 6d.; Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Wiltshire, 70s. 6d., 67s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 62s. 6d. and 60s. 6d.; Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Cornwall, 55s., 52s. 6d., 50s., 48s., and 46s. plus in each case a bonus of 15s. 6d.; Kent, Surrey and Sussex, 72s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 64s. 6d. and 60s. 6d.; North Wales, 67s. 6d., 65s. 6d. and 62s. 6d.

¶ The change applies to workers in all factory canteens operated by member firms of the National Society of Caterers to Industry. The rates quoted are minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates, and are supplemented by emoluments (overalls and caps supplied and laundered free of charge and free meals supplied while on duty) valued at 10s. a week. The rates are subject to an increase of 7s. 6d. a week for adult males and of 5s. a week for adult females for five nights worked in any one week, or pro rata for any night so worked.

OUTPUT BONUS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Under the scheme providing for the payment of a bonus to workers in the coal mining industry for output in excess of a specified tonnage (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1942, page 191), the calculation for the four weeks ended 23rd January showed that the workers in three districts were entitled to receive a bonus. For adult workers the amounts of bonus were as follows:—Somerset 1s. a shift, Leicestershire 9d. a shift, South Derbyshire 6d. a shift. These bonuses are payable for a period of four weeks, the first payment being made on the pay-day in the week ended 13th February.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At the middle of October, 1942, the official cost of living index figure was 1.0 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 20.7 per cent. above the figure for June, 1939. For food alone the official index figure at the middle of October, 1942, showed increases of 2.4 and 38.6 per cent. over the figures for the previous month and for August, 1939, respectively.

CANADA.

At 2nd November, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.7 per cent. over the figure for 1st October, 1942, and of 17.7 per cent. over that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the corresponding percentage increases were 2.0 and 33.2, respectively.

IRE.

In mid-November, 1942, the official cost-of-living index was 9.2 per cent. higher than the figure for mid-August, 1942, and 57.8 per cent. above the figure for mid-August, 1939. For food alone the corresponding percentage increases were 12.1 and 58.2, respectively.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In November, 1942, the official cost-of-living index number showed increases of 0.9 and 14.5 per cent. over the figures for October, 1942, and August, 1939, respectively. For food alone the corresponding percentage increases were 2.1 and 15.7, respectively.

PORTUGAL.

In September, 1942, the official (weighted) index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light and certain other household articles in Lisbon was 0.6 per cent. above the figure for August, 1942, and 43.8 per cent. higher than that for August, 1939. The figure for 15th September, 1942, in the separate official series of (unweighted) index figures relating to the whole of Portugal showed increases of 0.4 and 47.8 per cent. over the figures for 15th August, 1942, and 15th August, 1939, respectively.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of August, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.2 per cent. below that for the previous month. Since the end of August, 1939, the index figures have shown, with occasional minor irregularities, a steady upward trend from month to month, so that the figure for the end of August, 1942, was 42.3 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for August, 1942, showed a decline of 0.4 per cent. below that for the previous month, but an increase of 54.2 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

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

In *London Brick Co. Ltd. v. Robinson*, the House of Lords dismissed this appeal by London Brick Co. Ltd. from the judgment of the Court of Appeal, holding that T. A. Neville Robinson, the infant child of Mr. W. A. Robinson (who had been employed by the appellants and who was killed as the result of an accident which arose out of and in the course of his employment), was entitled to recover the children's allowance provided for by section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, in addition to the lump sum payable as compensation, when his mother, the widow of the deceased, was not herself a claimant for compensation under the Act. The deceased workman met with an accident and died as the result. He left a widow and an infant son, who were both wholly dependent on him. The widow did not elect to claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but took proceedings for damages under Lord Campbell's Act and the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934, and accepted £1,750 in settlement of her claim. The infant, through his next friend, then made a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act for compensation to the extent of £300 plus children's allowance, giving credit for £9 8s. 6d. which had been paid to the deceased man before his death. The County Court Judge gave judgment for the infant for £300, and £228 12s. children's allowance, less the amount paid to the workman before his death. The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the County Court Judge. The company appealed.

Judgment.—The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that in the present case it was admitted that the infant was entitled to be awarded the £300, and the dispute was whether the additional sum of £228 12s. also fell to be paid to him. His Lordship referred to section 8 and said that, reading the words literally, the condition which they prescribed was satisfied. But the appellants contended that the reference to a widow in the conditional phrase was to a widow who was making a claim under the Act. He agreed with the Court of Appeal that the words to be interpreted were not in themselves obscure or ambiguous, and that there was no justification for construing the phrase "if the workman leaves a widow" as though it ran "if the workman leaves a widow who is claiming compensation under the Act."—*House of Lords*, 15th December, 1942.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—SECTION 14—DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

In *Hoyle v. H. Bates and Son*, the Divisional Court over-ruled the decision of the Magistrate who had dismissed the prosecution for failure to fence dangerous machinery. The Magistrate had found as a fact that the machinery in question was not dangerous and that it was therefore unnecessary to consider whether it was securely fenced. The machine was a heavy metal-cutting apparatus containing a long blade eight feet long which moved up and down and was operated by manual power. A boy of seventeen was working with an older workman and in his absence the boy caused the blade to move downwards and lost two joints of the third and fourth fingers and one joint of the middle finger. The Lord Chief Justice in his Judgment said that the evidence pointed all one way. The long blade was sharp and had the effect of cutting very seriously the hand of the boy who was causing it to move up and down. Therefore he could not arrive at any other decision than that such a blade was dangerous. There was no question of the machine doing something occasionally which it ought not to do or was not designed to do. The point was that it was doing what it was designed to do but at the wrong time. Obviously a machine which cut metal when in motion was dangerous. The fact that the boy had no right to tamper with the machine and should have obeyed the orders of the older man was not material. He therefore came to the conclusion that there was no evidence at all on which the learned Magistrate could hold that the blade was not dangerous. Therefore the case should be remitted to the Magistrate with the expression of the opinion of the Divisional Court that the offence charged was proved. Tucker J., in his Judgment, said that if a machine which was ordinarily safe only became dangerous as a result of its having been altered by some deliberate act of mischief, so as to become something different from what it was intended to be, that would not be an offence. In this case the "tampering" only meant that the boy was handling or using the machine in a way contrary to his instructions.—*Divisional Court*, 6th November, 1942.

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

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1943, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 292 to 306. In five cases the awards relate to the whole of an industry in a particular area or are otherwise of special interest and the following is a summary of these awards. The other ten awards relate to cases affecting individual firms or other employing bodies.

Award No. 294 (6th January).—*Parties*: G. A. Wood & Co. Ltd., of Uxbridge, and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers Sawyers and Mill Workers. *Question raised*: Whether there are recognised terms and conditions of employment which the Company are under an obligation to observe in respect of the sawyers, wood-working machinists, male and female box and packing case makers (hand and machine) and labourers employed by them, and if so, what are these recognised terms and conditions. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the Company were engaged in the industry to which the terms of the agreement dated 15th October, 1942, made between the Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation of London and the Export Packing Case Manufacturers' Association on the one part, and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers of London and the Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists of London, on the other part (being organisations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the industry in the district) apply; and that the Company's works were established in a district in which the terms of such agreement were in fact in force. The Tribunal found that the recognised terms and conditions which (or conditions not less favourable than which) the Company are under an obligation to observe are the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned agreement.

Award No. 297 (14th January).—*Parties*: Messrs. Gordon & Co., and the Glen Glove and Hosiery Co. (Amalgamated), The Aberdeen Glove and Hosiery Co., Kilgour & Walker Limited, Harrott & Co. Ltd., and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers employed by them. *Claim*: For the modification of a scheme of minimum rates of wages established by the employers concerned in pursuance of the Tribunal's Awards Nos. 250 and 251. [NOTE. In Awards Nos. 250 and 251 the Tribunal awarded that the firms concerned should, within a period of two months from the date of the awards (21st September, 1942), establish a scheme of minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates, if possible by agreement with the Union, and that, in the absence of agreement, the matter might if desired be brought before the Tribunal again under the original terms of reference. The scheme of rates established by the firms was settled without agreement by or consultation with the Union and in the absence of such agreement the Union brought the matter before the Tribunal again.] *Award*: The Tribunal awarded a modified scheme of minimum rates, particulars of which are set out in full in the award, with effect as from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Awards Nos. 298, 299 and 300 (14th January).—*Parties*: The Burnley Corporation and members of (a) the National Association of Local Government Officers, (b) the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and (c) the National Union of Teachers, employed by the Corporation. *Claim*: For the making-up to the level of the remuneration they would have received if they had continued to serve in their civil capacities, of the war-service pay of persons who cease to serve in order to undertake war service. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the persons concerned should have their war-service pay supplemented retrospectively as from 3rd January, 1940, on the basis of the terms of an agreement relating to the same matter which was negotiated between the Bolton Corporation and the National Association of Local Government Officers and which provides broadly for the making-up of 100 per cent. of the difference in the case of married employees with dependent child or children, of 85 per cent. in the case of married employees without dependent children and of unmarried employees with one or more dependants, and of 60 per cent. in the case of unmarried employees without dependants.

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

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During January, 1943, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, Nos. 168-171. Two of these awards, which relate to the whole or a substantial part of the trades concerned, are summarised below. The other two awards relate only to individual undertakings or establishments.

Award No. 168 (12th January, 1943).—*Parties*: The Members of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd. (Carriers' Section) and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: An increase of 3s. per week in the wages of drivers of motor vehicles, yardmen, carters, loaders and stablemen employed in coal yards, and of drivers of motor vehicles employed by private firms. *Award*: "An increase of 1s. 6d. per week on the current rates of wages of the several classes of workpeople named in the claim set out above."

Award No. 171 (22nd January, 1943).—*Parties*: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland and certain workers employed by the Ministry. *Claim*: That, in addition to the basic rate of 1s. per head for slaughtering and dressing sheep, slaughtermen shall be paid a rate of 4d. per head in respect of the tying and preparation of sheep for slaughter. *Award*: That the slaughtermen employed in the Belfast abattoir shall be paid at the rate of 2d. per head in respect of the tying and preparation of sheep for slaughter.

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

During January, 1943, the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 1891-96, three of which relate to the whole or a substantial part of an industry, or are otherwise of special interest, and are summarised below. The remaining awards relate only to single undertakings.

Award No. 1891 (11th January).—*Parties*: Workpeople's Side and Employers' Side, Soap and Candle Trades Joint Industrial Council. *Claim*: For an increase in pay of 5s. a week for all adults, male and female, and a proportionate increase for all juniors male and female. *Award*: The Court awarded an increase in the war allowance of 2s. a week to all employees, male and female, and a proportionate increase to juniors.

Award No. 1893 (15th January).—*Parties*: Staff Side and Employers' Side, National Joint Board of Employers and Members of Staff (Electricity Supply Industry). *Claim*: That charge engineers entitled under Award No. 1860 shall be transferred to Grade 7 to the column which they attained in Grade 8 on 22nd May, 1942. *Award*: The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1895 (28th January).—*Parties*: British Roll Turners' Trade Society and the Lancashire Steel Corporation Ltd. (Warrington Works), the Lancashire Steel Corporation Ltd. (Whitcross Red Mill), Monks Hall & Co. Ltd., Warrington. *Claim*: For a full week's wage as holiday with pay payment for the annual holiday week. *Award*: The Court awarded a fixed sum for the year 1942 and a "full week's wage," based on certain calculations, for the year 1943.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1943, seven awards (one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Orders 1940-1942) were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act 1919. Two of the awards which relate to the whole or a substantial part of an industry or occupation in a particular area or are otherwise of special interest, are summarised below. The other five awards relate only to individual undertakings.

Parties: Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Spring Knife Workers' Amalgamation. *Claim*: Increase in piece rates for three-piece Army clasp knife, shadow pattern. *Award*: The Arbitrator decided that the claim of the Union had not been established.

Parties: National Union of General and Municipal Workers, National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades on the one hand and the Northamptonshire and District Mine Owners' Association and the Nottingham and District Conciliation Board on the other hand. *Question raised*: The parties requested an interpretation of certain sections of the Arbitrator's award issued in December. *Award*: The Arbitrator defined the meaning of the terms used in the original award.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSALS.

During January, 1943, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages were issued as shown below. Further information may be obtained, by persons engaged in the respective trades, on application to the Secretary of the Board concerned at Sunnyside Mansions Hotel, Knowsley Road, Southport, Lancashire, in the case of Boards in Great Britain, or at 31, Eglantine Avenue, Belfast, in the case of Boards in Northern Ireland:—

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal C.W. (34), dated 8th January, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal N. (25), dated 22nd January 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 15), dated 4th January, 1943, relating to holidays with pay.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N. 17), dated 5th January, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 16), dated 8th January, 1943, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

During January, 1943, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain and the Ministry of Labour in Northern Ireland, made Orders, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards Acts, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied by the Trade Boards indicated below. Copies of the Orders may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly or through any bookseller:—

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order B.P. (19), dated 9th January, 1943, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 22nd January, 1943, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Rope Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order R. (73) and (74), dated 20th January 1943, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 3rd February, 1943, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.L. (20), dated 29th December, 1942, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 8th January, 1943, as the date from which these rates became effective.

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

FACTORIES (OPERATIONS AT UNFENCED MACHINERY, AMENDED SCHEDULE) REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1942.

Regulations under the above title were made on 22nd December, 1942, by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 16 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, amending the Schedule to the "Principal Regulations"—the Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1939, S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1939, No. 73—under which certain operations may be carried out at unfenced machinery.

The Schedule to the "Principal Regulations" sets out the processes to which the Regulations apply and the Amending Regulations amend and extend those processes.

Copies of the Amending Regulations, S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1942, No. 200, may be obtained through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1943, page 17.

FACTORIES (HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS) (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER, 1942.

An Order under the above title was made on 7th December, 1942, by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The Order prescribes that every factory, the occupier of which holds the written permission of the Chief Inspector to avail himself of the provisions of the Order, is exempted from the provisions of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, with respect to the hours of employment and holidays of women and young persons to the extent and subject to the conditions specified in the Order.

Applications for permission to take advantage of the Order should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour, Stormont, Belfast.

Copies of the Order, *S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1942, No. 190*, may be obtained through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

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

- | <i>S.R.&O.</i>
1943, No. | <i>Title and Price.</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 74 | <i>Order in Council adding Regulation 45 AA to the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939.</i> 1d. (2d.).— [The new Regulation made by this Order, dated 13th January, 1943, provides for the addition to the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, of a Third Schedule specifying certain modifications, in relation to sea-going home-trade ships of 200 tons or more gross tonnage, of the provisions of Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (as extended to the Isle of Man by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1935), which relate to the engagement and discharge of crews.] |
| 75 | <i>Order in Council approving Proclamation directing that certain British Subjects shall become liable to be called up for Service.</i> 1d. (2d.).— [This Order, made on 13th January, 1943, approves the Proclamation of which particulars were given on page 6 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1943.] |
| 141 | <i>The Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) (Exemption) Directions, 1943,</i> dated January 28, 1943, issued by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1941. 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 20.] |
| 142 | <i>The Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1943,</i> dated January 28, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 20.] |
| 145 | <i>The Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) (Exemption) Directions, 1943,</i> dated January 28, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) (No. 2) Order, 1942. 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 20.] |
| 167 | <i>The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1943,</i> dated January 25, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939. (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 92). 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 25.] |
| 180 | <i>The Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1943,</i> dated February 5, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 21.] |

S.R.&O.
1943, No.

- | <i>S.R.&O.</i>
1943, No. | <i>Title and Price.</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 186 | <i>The Essential Work (Boot and Shoe Industry) Order, 1943,</i> dated February 4, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).— [With effect from the date of the Order, this Order provides that in the application of the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942, to undertakings engaged in the boot and shoe industry, Article 4 (1) (d) of the principal Order shall have effect subject to the definitions of "prescribed period" and "normal wage" being modified to conform with the relevant provisions of an Agreement dated 1st September, 1942, made between the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. Provision is also made for the scheduling of undertakings which observe other agreements, approved by the Minister, defining "prescribed period" and "normal wage."] |
| 187 | <i>The Electricity Supply (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1943,</i> dated February 4, 1943, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).— [See summary on page 23.] |

FACTORIES ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

From time to time the Ministry of Labour and National Service issue Factory Forms regarding Regulations and Orders made under the Factories Acts. The under-mentioned Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the October, 1942, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

- | <i>No.</i> | <i>Title and Price.</i> |
|------------|---|
| 39 | <i>Building and Engineering Construction (Young Persons) Order, 1942.</i> Record of Working Hours of Young Persons. November, 1942, 6d. (8d.), (exclusive of purchase tax). |
| 291 | <i>Safety of Machine Tools. No. 1, Fencing of Drilling Machine Spindles.</i> December, 1942, 2d. (3d.) |
| 330 | <i>Memorandum on the Prevention of Industrial Dermatitis with Special Reference to the Use of Barrier Substances.</i> December, 1942, 1d. (2d.) |
| 939 | <i>Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931.</i> Reprinted March, 1942, revised price 2d. (3d.) |
| 1892 | <i>Guide for the provision of Welfare Amenities for all, (Annex) Building Sites other than Camp Hostels.</i> November, 1942. 1d. (2d.) |

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during the period July to October, 1942, inclusive, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939–1941.* N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 4/1942. Ministry of Labour and National Service. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.)

PAYMENT BY RESULTS.—(i) *Trade Operations for which Bonus Rates have been fixed up to and including December, 1942.* Memorandum on Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1941, 2nd Edition. (ii) *Notes for Guidance on the Application of the System of Payment by Results.* Ministry of Works and Planning. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. and 1d., respectively.)

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS.—*Report of Inter-departmental Committee.* (Cmd. 6415; H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d.) See Summary on page 21 of this GAZETTE.

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—*Twentieth Annual Report, 1941.* (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) See summary on page 23 of this GAZETTE.

WELFARE.—(i) *Health and Welfare of Women in War Factories.* Third Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure; Session 1942–1943. (H.C. 19; H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d.) (ii) *Welfare outside the Factory and Seamen's Welfare in Port.* Report by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the period August, 1941, to August, 1942. (Cmd. 6411; H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.) Summaries of these Reports were given on page 8 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1943.

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