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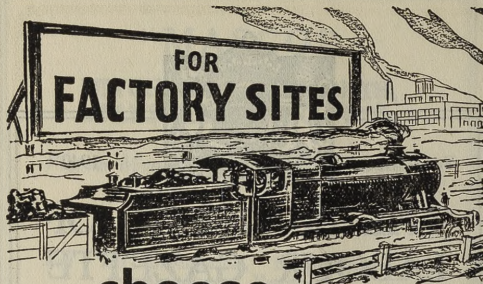
1940

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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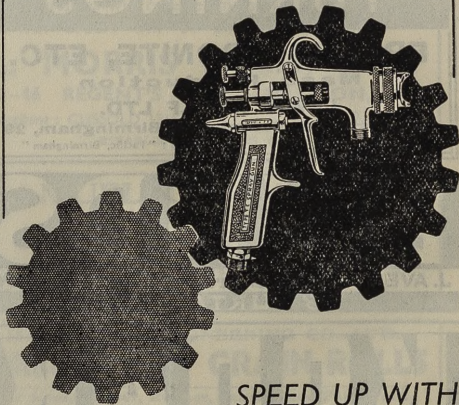
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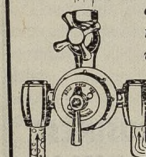
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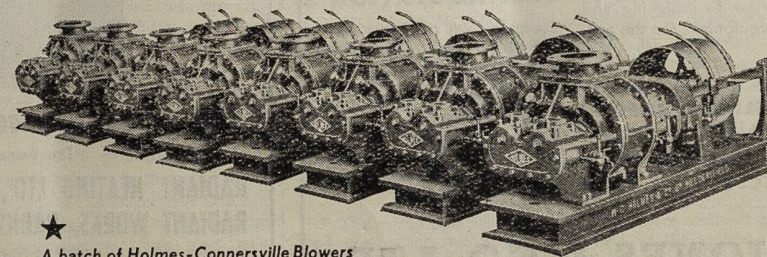
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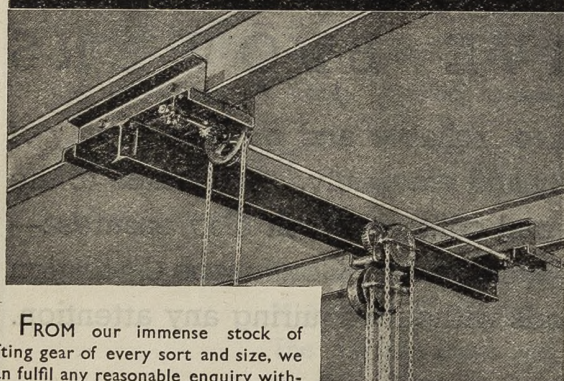
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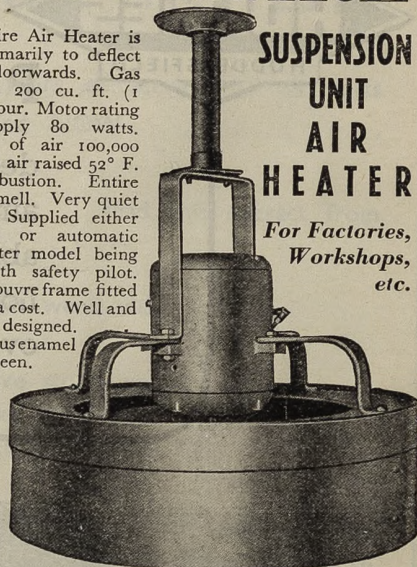
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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SEPTEMBER, 1940.

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**EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF  
LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES  
IN AUGUST.****EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.**

BETWEEN 15th July and 12th August there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. There was a reduction of nearly 50,000 in the numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, but the numbers of boys and girls rose by nearly 22,000, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who had reached the school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unemployed at 12th August was 432,240 less than the figure for 14th August, 1939.

Detailed figures are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 12th August, 1940, there were 613,156 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 23,376 less than at 15th July, 1940, and 354,952 less than at 14th August, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 12th August, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 154,380 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 1,138 more than at 15th July, 1940, but 57,598 less than at 14th August, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 12th August, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 31,916 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 5,576 less than at 15th July, 1940, and 19,690 less than at 14th August, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 799,452 persons on the registers at 12th August, 1940, included 619,507 applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances and 179,945 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940, represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at 15th July, 1940. At 14th August, 1939, the corresponding percentage was 8.5. For persons insured under the general scheme the percentages were 5.5 at 12th August, 1940, as compared with 5.7 at 15th July, 1940, and 8.7 at 14th August, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2.4, 2.5 and 3.9 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There were reductions in unemployment, between 15th July and 12th August, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, building and public works contracting, tailoring and dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, hotel and boarding-house service, the

entertainments and sports industries, linen manufacture and shipping service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in pottery and earthenware manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the hosiery industry, and boot and shoe manufacture.

**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 August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £120,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,060,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £13,000 in those of 190,000 workpeople.\*

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, brick makers, pottery workers, workpeople employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industry in various districts, tin-plate workers, tobacco workers, printing trade operatives, vehicle builders, and workpeople employed in rubber manufacture. The workpeople whose wage rates were reduced were mainly coal miners in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,700,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 7,450,000 workpeople.

**COST OF LIVING.**

At 31st August, the official cost-of-living index figure was 87 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st August. For food alone, the index figure at 31st August was 66 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 1st August.

The rise in the index figures at 31st August was mainly due to increases in the prices of sugar and eggs, partly offset by reductions in the prices of potatoes. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases, averaging between 1 and 2 per cent., in the prices of clothing.

**TRADE DISPUTES.**

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 50. In addition, 2 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 52 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 7,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in August was about 13,000 working days.

\* The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in August had received increases of greater amount in the earlier months of 1940.



EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL REVIEW.

Between 15th July and 12th August there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 12th August, 1940, with comparative figures for 15th July 1940, and 14th August, 1939 :-

Table showing Employment in August: General Review for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comparing 15th July 1940 and 14th August 1939.

Table showing Employment in August: General Review for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comparing 15th July 1940 and 14th August 1939.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative Division at 12th August, 1940, and the increases or decreases compared with 15th July, 1940 :-

Table showing numbers of unemployed persons aged 14 and over by division, comparing 12th August 1940 and 15th July 1940.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940, represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, as compared with 5.6 at 15th July, 1940; at 14th August, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 8.5.

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

There were reductions in unemployment, between 15th July and 12th August, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, building and public works contracting, tailoring and dress-making, hat and cap manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the entertainments and sports industries, linen manufacture and shipping service.

Mining and Quarrying.—In coal mining, employment showed little change; short-time working was reported from some districts. Employment in the iron mining industry continued very good.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industries and also in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, intense activity continued, with much overtime and night shift working.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry, employment continued good generally, although there was some short-time working; shortages of juveniles and of certain other classes of workers were reported from some areas.

Leather Trades.—In the leather and fur trades employment showed little change, apart from some improvement in the tanning, currying and dressing sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry there was a slight decrease in the numbers unemployed, particularly among painters.

slate quarries, employment remained very depressed, and many men were transferred to other work. There was little change in other mining and quarrying industries.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the iron and steel industries, including pig iron manufacture, employment continued at a very high level.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industries and also in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, intense activity continued, with much overtime and night shift working.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry, employment continued good generally, although there was some short-time working; shortages of juveniles and of certain other classes of workers were reported from some areas.

There was a marked reduction in the numbers unemployed in linen manufacture. Unemployment, however, rose considerably in the hosiery industry; it also increased to a lesser extent in the jute industry, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, and in the other textile industries.

Clothing Trades.—Employment improved in the tailoring trades and in the dressmaking and millinery trades; shortages of skilled machinists were reported from several areas.

Leather Trades.—In the leather and fur trades employment showed little change, apart from some improvement in the tanning, currying and dressing sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry there was a slight decrease in the numbers unemployed, particularly among painters. Unemployment was also lower in public works contracting.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—There was a reduction between July and August in unemployment in the paper-making industry. Widespread short-time working continued in the printing and bookbinding industries, and more men were transferred to employment in the munitions industries.

Pottery and Glass.—There was a decline in employment in the pottery industry, the numbers unemployed showing a rise of nearly 3,500; this, however, was partly due to holiday stoppages. There was little change in the glass trades.

Fishing.—There was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in the fishing industry, many men having been transferred to other employment.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—The numbers unemployed in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service were 4,500 lower at 12th August, 1940, than at 15th July; there was little change in river and canal service.

There was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in shipping service at 12th August; shortages of certain classes of ratings were again reported from several districts.

Agriculture, etc.—Employment in agriculture, horticulture, etc. continued very good. The numbers recorded as unemployed were slightly lower at 12th August than at 15th July.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative Division, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 12th August, 1940 :-

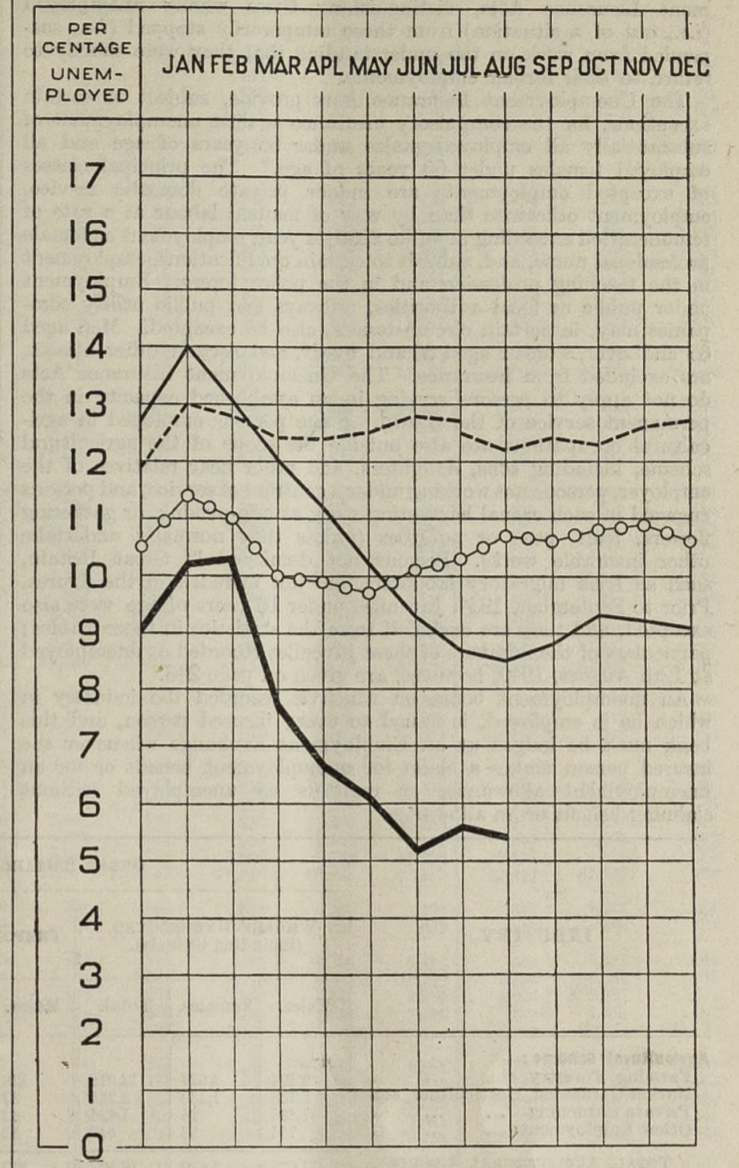
Table showing Unemployment Summaries by Districts at 12th August 1940, broken down by gender and age group.

\* See footnote † in previous column.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED,\* INSURED PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER, IN GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND, 1940.

1939. Mean for 1924-29. †



In the following Table the numbers of insured persons aged 16 and over recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, in each administrative Division, are expressed as percentages\* of the estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64, at July, 1939.

Table showing percentages of insured persons aged 16 and over unemployed in various divisions in 1939 and 1940.

Percentages for 15th July, 1940, corresponding with those given above, were published on page 216 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE for all except the London and Southern Divisions, the areas of which have been altered since 15th July.† The changes in the percentages of unemployment in the new areas at 12th August, 1940, as compared with 15th July, 1940, were as shown below :-

Table showing percentage changes in unemployment for London and Southern divisions between 15th July 1940 and 12th August 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since August, 1939 :-

Table showing Unemployment during the past 12 months, listing numbers of unemployed persons by date and gender.

The following Table shows the percentages\* unemployed among insured persons, aged 16 and over, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since August, 1939 :-

Table showing percentages of insured persons aged 16 and over unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland from August 1939 to August 1940.

\* The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1939, and are subject to revision: see footnote † on page 242.

† The figures on line (a), and those for previous dates, include men in attendance at Government Training Centres, who are excluded from line (b) and from the figures for 12th August (see article on page 223 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940).

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 12TH AUGUST, 1940.

Table showing the composition of unemployment statistics for Great Britain as of 12th August 1940, categorized by insured status and age group.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

† From July, 1938, the figures include persons in the domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938; the effect of this is shown by the two points for July, 1938.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and excluding agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available.

§ This total includes, in addition to applicants for unemployment allowances, 2,812 women, aged 60-64, who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3(4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.

¶ See explanation on page 244.



Main table for Great Britain and Northern Ireland showing industry statistics, including estimated number of insured persons and percentages at 12th August 1940.

\* See footnote on page 247.

Main table showing percentages at 12th August 1940 and estimated number of insured persons for various industries.

\* The percentages for August, 1940, and those for July, 1940, and August, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1939 (see last paragraph of text on page 244).

† Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, differed from the figures for 15th July, 1940, by 1,000 or more :-

Table showing principal changes in numbers unemployed, categorized by industry and comparing 12th August 1940 and 15th July 1940.



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 12th August, 1940:—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
	London* ...	3,299	3,003	6,302	5,769	5,902
Eastern ...	646	724	1,370	914	1,158	2,072
Southern* ...	447	349	796	905	788	1,693
South-Western ...	878	472	1,350	1,226	803	2,029
Midlands ...	636	574	1,210	982	948	1,930
North-Midlands ...	390	434	824	842	1,167	2,009
North-Eastern ...	1,216	823	2,039	1,998	1,650	3,648
North-Western ...	2,165	1,637	3,802	3,080	2,616	5,696
Northern ...	2,300	1,901	4,201	4,654	3,168	7,822
Scotland ...	2,270	2,008	4,278	3,666	4,056	7,722
Wales ...	1,594	2,096	3,690	2,294	2,614	4,908
Great Britain ...	15,841	14,021	29,862	26,330	24,870	51,200
N. Ireland ...	399	1,959	2,358	499	2,645	3,144
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	16,240	15,980	32,220	26,829	27,515	54,344

The following Table shows the number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed† at 12th August, 1940:—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
	London* ...	1,976	2,647	4,623	3,241	5,024
Eastern ...	321	725	1,046	492	1,039	1,531
Southern* ...	216	348	564	419	661	1,080
South-Western ...	227	324	551	355	587	922
Midlands ...	271	328	599	466	813	1,279
North-Midlands ...	171	375	546	437	1,077	1,514
North-Eastern ...	310	636	946	669	1,524	2,193
North-Western ...	988	1,606	2,594	1,520	2,415	3,935
Northern ...	912	1,804	2,716	1,541	2,589	4,130
Scotland ...	1,364	2,093	3,457	2,036	3,913	5,949
Wales ...	631	1,807	2,438	646	1,674	2,320
Special Schemes ...	—	7	7	—	18	18
Great Britain ...	7,387	12,700	20,087	11,802	21,334	33,136
N. Ireland ...	427	2,031	2,458	550	2,617	3,167
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	7,814	14,731	22,545	12,352	23,951	36,303

In the week ended 21st August, 1940, the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 3,537, including 1,010 boys and 2,527 girls. Of this total, 401 were in the North-Eastern Division, 554 in the North-Western Division, 789 in the Northern Division, 409 in Scotland, and 1,207 in Wales.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls, aged 14-15 years and 16-17 years, respectively, recorded as unemployed† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940:—

Industry.	Aged 14 and 15 years.		Aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>			
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	182	117	448	259
Market Gardening ...	59	102	90	134
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	31	1	54	6
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	272	220	592	399
<b>Fishing ...</b>	3	3	21	15
<b>Mining:—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	368	2	1,747	10
All other Mining, etc. ...	20	19	176	36
Total, Mining ...	388	21	1,923	46
<b>Non-Metallic Mining Products</b>	32	11	78	26
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	50	8	110	25
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	24	43	55	289
Glass ...	30	49	63	133
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	72	253	133	288
Metal Manufacture ...	83	40	576	126
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	506	107	579	226
Other Engineering ...	142	40	188	79
Total, Engineering ...	648	147	767	305
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	237	64	511	119
Other Vehicles ...	56	8	42	18
Total, Vehicles ...	293	72	553	137
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	115	5	311	9
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	117	216	190	296
All others ...	450	494	547	628
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	567	710	737	924

\* See footnote † on page 242.  
† These figures exclude uninsured boys and girls registering as applicants for employment. On the other hand, they include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls 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 as applicants for employment.

Industry.	Aged 14 and 15 years.		Aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	<b>Textiles:—</b>			
Cotton ...	64	156	90	313
Woolen and Worsted ...	32	115	100	525
Linen ...	63	211	404	1,459
Hosiery ...	13	366	29	954
All other Textiles ...	121	524	355	1,462
Total, Textiles ...	293	1,372	978	4,713
<b>Leather, Leather Goods, Fur</b>	50	115	88	183
<b>Clothing:—</b>				
Tailoring ...	75	666	126	944
Dress Making and Millinery ...	12	371	19	796
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	15	545	27	938
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	71	133	194	398
Other Clothing ...	18	118	27	123
Total, Clothing ...	191	1,833	393	3,199
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	114	398	139	553
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	21	340	96	601
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	4	28	12	51
All other Food and Drink ...	111	385	236	652
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	250	1,751	483	1,837
<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	151	95	253	183
All other Woodworking ...	187	57	297	120
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	338	152	550	303
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27	199	33	296
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	134	320	189	489
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	32	97	91	343
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	193	616	313	1,128
<b>Building and Contracting:—</b>				
Building ...	290	26	782	41
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	159	1	337	4
Total, Building and Contracting ...	449	27	1,119	45
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>				
Rubber ...	39	59	60	186
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	56	55	47	66
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	23	94	18	115
All Others ...	23	35	41	49
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries ...	141	243	166	416
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>	39	10	38	19
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	224	19	697	60
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	2,402	3,110	2,854	4,713
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b>	48	52	96	140
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>				
Professional Services ...	65	220	92	634
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	71	79	149	291
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	128	645	264	1,718
Laundry Service ...	117	595	88	699
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	32	76	45	96
All other Industries and Services ...	206	455	399	1,015
Total, Miscellaneous ...	619	2,070	1,037	4,453
<b>Total, General Scheme*</b>	7,542	12,132	14,139	23,552
<b>Total, General and Agricultural Schemes*</b>	7,814	12,352	14,731	23,951

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks ended 31st Aug., 1940.	Four weeks ended 27th July, 1940.	Four weeks ended 26th Aug., 1939.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	1,817,000	1,776,000	1,640,000
Employed persons ...	1,817,000	1,775,000	1,614,000
Exchequer ...	1,822,000	1,777,000	1,624,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	43,000	215,000	85,000
Total Income ...	5,499,000	5,543,000	4,963,000
Benefit ...	1,890,000	1,415,000	2,365,000
Cost of Administration ...	417,000	314,000	478,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	192,000	153,000	298,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	27,000	725,000	40,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,526,000	2,607,000	3,181,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	39,354,000	39,354,000	77,798,000
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	35,000	80,000	37,000
Employed persons ...	35,000	79,000	37,000
Exchequer ...	35,000	78,000	36,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,000	17,000	6,000
Total Income ...	108,000	254,000	116,000
Benefit ...	23,000	11,000	33,000
Cost of Administration ...	13,000	30,000	14,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	33,000	2,000
Total Expenditure ...	36,000	74,000	49,000

\* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.  
† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 22 of 1940 for the period ended 31st March, 1939).  
‡ Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000), by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, additional sums of £20,000,000, £3,000,000 and £37,000,000 were repaid on 31st March, 1938, 31st March, 1939, and 30th March, 1940, respectively. After each such repayment the half-yearly payment was reduced accordingly.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of five weeks ended 31st August, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,027,000, compared with £948,000 during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1940, and £2,013,000 during the four weeks ended 26th August, 1939.

As from 6th September, 1939, the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, has been extended by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939 (see article on page 360 of the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for July and August, 1940, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for August, 1939.

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 cost of living in the principal countries overseas.

FINLAND.

In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 7.4 per cent. above the figure for January, 1940, and 19.3 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939.

GERMANY.

In May, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for April, 1940, and of 2.4 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

JAPAN.

In the middle of March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure had risen by 1.5 per cent. above the figure for February, 1940, and by 13 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

At 15th June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, was 0.4 per cent. above the figure for 15th May, 1940, and 4.2 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

**Denmark.**—In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 9.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for January, 1940, and of 21.3 per cent. over the figure for July, 1939.

**Norway.**—At 15th April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure had risen by one per cent. above the figure for 15th March, 1940, and by 14 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

**Sweden.**—At 1st July, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure increased by 3.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st April, 1940, and by 14.2 per cent. over the figure for 1st July, 1939. At 1st June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light, was 1.2 per cent. above the figure for 1st May, 1940, and 16.1 per cent. above the figure for 1st September, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At 15th March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure for 33 cities combined showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for 15th December, 1939, and of 1.3 per cent. over the figure for 15th June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for 51 cities at 14th May, 1940, was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for 16th April, and 3.7 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food in 30 towns indicated that no change had occurred as compared with the figure for May, 1940; there was, however, an increase of 2.7 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

CANADA.

In August, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was unchanged as compared with the figure for July, 1940, and showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in August, 1940, remained unchanged as compared with the previous month, but showed a rise of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

In June, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure declined by 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, but showed a rise of 2.8 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in June, 1940, showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, but was one per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In June, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and of 4.4 per cent. over the level for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure showed a decline of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and an increase of 5.7 per cent. over the level for August, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 31st August, 1940.

Increase since July, 1914	...	66%	87%
Increase since 1st August, 1940 :-			
Index points	...	+2	+2
Per cent.	...	+1*	+1*

FOOD.

At 31st August the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was slightly higher than at the beginning of the month. This was chiefly due to an increase of 1/4d. per lb. in the price of granulated sugar, and to increases, averaging 1/4d. each, in the prices of eggs. The prices of fish (other than the kinds subject to price-control) were also higher. These increases were partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices of potatoes, averaging nearly 1/4d. per 7 lb.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 31st August, 1940, with the corresponding prices at 1st August, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :-

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated - to the nearest 1/4d.) at -			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (-) at 31st Aug., 1940, compared with	
	31st Aug., 1940.	1st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British -	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 2 1/2	—	10
Thin Flank	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 7 1/2	—	25
Beef, Chilled or Frozen -					
Ribs	1 0 1/2	1 0 1/2	0 9 1/2	—	34
Thin Flank	0 6	0 6	0 4 1/2	—	22
Mutton, British -					
Legs	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2	1 3 1/2	—	12
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7 1/2	—	7
Mutton, Frozen -					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10 1/2	—	15
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon†	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 3	—	23
Fish	...	...	...	7	50
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	—	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	—	—
Tea	2 6	2 6	2 3	—	7
Sugar (granulated)	0 5	0 4 1/2	0 5	11	64
Milk	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	—	15
Butter -					
Fresh	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 4 1/2	—	13
Salt	1 0 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 3 1/2	—	22
Cheese†	...	...	...	29	—
Margarine   -					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6 1/2	—	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	0 5	—	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2	0 2	11	47
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 6 1/2	-14	21

Of the average rise of 2d. per lb., since 1st September, 1939, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to increased duty.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st August, 1940, and 31st August, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :-

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) since July, 1914, at -		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Aug., 1940.	31st Aug., 1940.
Beef, British -	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	58	58
Thin Flank	15	43	44
Beef, Chilled or Frozen -			
Ribs	32	76	77
Thin Flank	1	23	24
Mutton, British -			
Legs	48	65	66
Breast	14	22	23
Mutton, Frozen -			
Legs	51	74	74
Breast	-3	-3	-3
Bacon†	35	64	65
Fish	116	202	223
Flour	26	26	26
Bread	42	47	46
Tea	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated)	46	115	140
Milk	92	120	121
Butter -			
Fresh	13	28	28
Salt	7	32	32
Cheese†	16	49	49
Margarine	-8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)	58	110	132
Potatoes	33	88	61
All above articles (Weighted Average)	38	64	66

\* A rise of 2 points on a total of 164 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little more than 1 per cent.; similarly, a rise of 2 points on a total of 185 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 per cent.

† As 1st September was a Sunday, the figures relate to 31st August.

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

§ Since this date the change in the average price has been slight (less than one-half of one per cent.) but sufficient to alter the average to the nearest 1/4d.

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

|| On 1st and 31st August, 1940, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard" were on sale at 9d. and 5d. per lb., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 31st August was a little more than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st August, and about 20 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during August in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 31st August being about 1 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 31st August the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st August, and about 42 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during August was between 1 and 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, about 1 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and less than 1 per cent. for boots and shoes. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 31st August the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 195 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, the level of coal prices remained practically unaltered during August and was about 11 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas remained about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September and about 82 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, on the average. Oil, candles and matches also showed little change in price during August. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 31st August was about the same as at 1st August, about 16 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, changes in prices during August were relatively slight. In the group as a whole, the average level at 31st August was the same as at 1st August, about 22 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 119 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 31st August, 1940, is approximately 87 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st August, 1940, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 2 points between 1st August and 31st August is equivalent to about 1 per cent. The rise of 32 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 21 per cent. Of these 32 points, about 2 1/2 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	55	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87			

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

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

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 August resulted in an increase estimated at about £120,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,060,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £13,000 in those of about 190,000 workpeople.

These totals are analysed by industry groups below :-

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying	251,700	190,200	£ 6,900	£ 12,950
Metal, Engineering, &c.	205,100	—	22,900	—
Paper, Printing, &c.	250,000	—	45,700	—
Other	353,400	400	44,200	50
Total	1,060,200	190,600	119,700	13,000

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and decreases in Northumberland and Yorkshire, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose rates of wages were increased included ironstone and limestone quarrymen in various districts.

In the metal industries there were increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen in the North East Coast area, and of workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts, as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Brass workers in the Midlands received an increase of 4s. a week, as the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal. Other increases affected heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, galvanisers, pen makers, electrical cable makers, lock, latch and key makers, and tinplate workers.

Printing trade operatives in Great Britain received increases, as the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, amounting to 5s. a week in the case of men and women on men's work, to 2s. 6d. a week in the case of other adult women and to 1s. 6d. in the case of juveniles; in the wallpaper industry, men received an increase of 1s. 6d. and other workers 9d. a week.

In other industry groups there were increases in the wages of brick makers, pottery workers, silk workers at Macclesfield, shoe and slipper operatives in the Rosendale Valley district, vehicle builders, coopers, manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland, furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, and horse carters in Scotland. The minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards, including those for tobacco and rubber manufacture, were also increased.

Of the estimated total increase of £119,700 a week, about £5,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £30,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £6,200 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £27,250 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £49,400 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £6,450 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Almost the whole of the decrease of £13,000 was due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry as shown by the district ascertainment.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1940.† THE following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during these eight months, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Coal Mining	786,700	£ 189,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	49,500	13,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c.	275,000	74,700
Iron and Steel	143,800	67,550
Engineering†	1,012,100	228,000
Shipbuilding	140,500	33,450
Other Metal	318,400	71,550
Textile	825,400	189,450
Clothing	547,000	85,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	188,000	31,150
Woodworking, Furniture, &c.	127,800	24,900
Paper, Printing, &c.	301,900	55,700
Building, Public Works Contracting, &c.	954,800	161,250
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	159,200	39,350
Transport	1,051,000	322,000
Public Administration Services	145,300	25,200
Other	429,600	85,550
Total	7,454,000	1,698,400

In the corresponding eight months of 1939, there were net increases estimated at £114,350 in the weekly full-time wages of about 341,000 workpeople, and net decreases estimated at £39,000 in those of about 397,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change in normal weekly hours of labour reported as having come into operation during August affected agricultural workers in Durham where the hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were reduced from 60 to 50 as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 9.03 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 52.2 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Yorkshire			Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	West Yorkshire			Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 36.34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.‡
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire)	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.47 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 6.74 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Nottinghamshire			Increase of 0.28 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 49.47 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Leicestershire			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 93 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cannock Chase			Increase of 4.04 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 69.24 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Increase of 2.02 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58.79 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 56.79 per cent. for all other workers.‡
	Warwickshire			Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 92 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of collieries and 87 per cent. at others.‡
	West Yorkshire			New schedule of minimum rates adopted involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change: underground - 3s. 10 1/4d. a shift at 15 to 16 years increasing to 5s. 4 1/4d. at 17 and 18; surface - 2s. 10 1/4d. at 14 to 16 years increasing to 3s. 10 1/4d. at 17 to 18; plus operating percentage, flat-rate advances and war wage additions, in each case.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	Increase of 0.35 per cent. on the new basis rates of July, 1940, making wages 13.02 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.			Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	1st full pay week in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 67 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.			Flat-rate increase of 7d. a shift for men and of 3 1/2d

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ... ..	5 Aug.	Ironstone miners ... ..	Flat rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (3-2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.
	Cumberland... ..	26 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Decrease* in war bonus of 1½d. a shift (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1½d.) for those 18 years and over and of ½d. a shift (7½d. to 7d.) for those under 18 years.
	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	
	North Lincolnshire (excluding Corby).	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (3-2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	4 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	
Brick Manufacture.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 26 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of common building bricks (except Flettons):— Men ... ..	Flat-rate increase* of 5d. a shift (9d. to 1s. 2d.) for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. a shift (4½d. to 7d.) for those under 18.
			Women and girls ... ..	Scale of hourly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: shot firers, 1s. 5½d.; getters, 1s. 5d.; fillers, 1s. 4½d.; panners, millfeeders and clay mixers, 1s. 3d.; wheelers and setters, 1s. 4½d.; setters only, 1s. 5½d.; wheelers and drawers, 1s. 4½d.; kiln firemen and boiler firemen, 11s. 3d. a shift of 8 hours; labourers, 1s. 3d.†
			Boys and youths ... ..	Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 23s. 6d. at 16 years increasing to 36s. at 18 years.†
Chemical etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms)‡	5 Aug.	Engineering workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries.	Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 17s. at 14 and 15 years, increasing to 50s. at 20 years.†
Pottery, etc., Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.§	1st pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the pottery and stoneware trades (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Addition of a supplement of 3d. an hour to the standard rate in lieu of the bonus of 13 per cent. previously granted. Minimum rates after change include: fitters, turners, etc., 1s. 9d.; patternmakers, boilermakers, etc., 1s. 10d.; strikers, 1s. 6d.; plus 5s. a week war addition in each case.
Pig Iron Manufacture and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., and Corby.	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (3-2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces.	
	Great Britain	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (2-4d. to 7-2d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-2d. to 3-6d.) for boys and youths.
	North-East Coast Area.	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 4-2d. a shift (2-8d. to 7d.) for men and of 2-1d. a shift (1-4d. to 3-5d.) for boys and youths.
	West of Scotland	4 Aug.†	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (1-6d. to 6-4d.) for men and of proportional amounts for youths.
	Great Britain**		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Workpeople employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (3-2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.
	Workington	4 Aug.‡	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
Electrical Cable Making.	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (2-4d. to 7-2d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-2d. to 3-6d.) for boys and youths.
	South-West Wales ...	4 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	
	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Essex.	3rd pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Increases* of 1s. 11½d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. a week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 5½d. a week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years and of 6d. a week for boys 15 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.
	Great Britain other than the above counties.			Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. a week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.
	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums.	Increases in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. to 1d. an hour for male workers and of ½d. to ¾d. for female workers.†
Keg and Drum Manufacture.	England and Wales‡‡	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate increase* of 4-8d. a shift (2-4d. to 7-2d.) for men and of 2-4d. a shift (1-2d. to 3-6d.) for boys and youths.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 † These changes were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council of the Clay Industries.  
 ‡ These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus. In addition the rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary scheme.  
 § Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock and Bo'ness.  
 ¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Pesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.  
 †† This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st August—in most cases this was the 4th August.  
 ††† This increase affected mainly the employers of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.  
 †††† Full 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.  
 ††††† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	5 Aug.	Skilled craftsmen ... ..	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London—within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 11½d. an hour; area between 12 and 15 miles radius from Charing Cross, 1s. 11d.; all other districts 1s. 10d.
	Scotland ... ..	5 Aug.	Adult mates and assistants ...	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London district—within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 6d. an hour; all other districts 1s. 4d.
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.	England* ... ..	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Apprentices ... ..	Increase of ½d. an hour. Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.).
			Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	
Pen Manufacture and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Monday in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lock, latch and key trade.	Increase† of 5 per cent. for all workers. Weekly time rates after change for adult workers—men, Class A, occupations, 65s. 8d. to 80s. 6d.; Class B, 64s. 5d. to 74s. 9d.; Class C, 62s. 1d. to 70s. 2d.; Class D, 50s. 11d. to 67s. 10d.; bobbers 73s. to 82s. 4d.; women, 19 years and over, 31s. 1d. (33s. 1d. on power pressing, varnishing, emery wheeling on capstan lathes, polishing and burnishing, lacquering and plating).
	Birmingham and the Midlands.	Beginning of first pay period following 24 Aug.	Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increase† of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men and charge hands and of 2s. a week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 73s. 10d. to 83s. 4d.; tool makers 21 to 25 years, 63s. 10d.; charge hands, 67s. 10d. or 75s. 10d.; others 53s.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years ...	Increase† of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week according to age.
Brass Manufacture.	Birmingham and the Midlands.	Beginning of first pay period following 24 Aug.	Apprentices ... ..	Increase† of 4d. to 10d. a week according to age. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 29s. a week.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase† of 10d. a week in basis piecework rate (30s. 6d. to 31s. 4d.).
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	4 Aug.	Female pieceworkers ... ..	Increase† of 10d. a week in basis piecework rate (30s. 6d. to 31s. 4d.).
			Male workers ... ..	Increase† in bonus of 4s. a week for those 21 years and over and of 2s. a week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 31s. 6½d., Grade C occupations, 65s. 6½d.; Grade D1, 72s. 6½d.; Grade D2, 74s. 6½d.; Grade E1, 77s. 6½d.; Grade E2, 79s. 6½d.
Farriery	Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock.	Commencement of first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased† by 4-8d. a shift (4d. to 8-8d.) for men and by 2-4d. a shift (2d. to 4-4d.) for women and juveniles.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock.	Commencement of first full pay week in Aug.	Farriers ... ..	Increase of 1d. an hour as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 8d. an hour; drivers, 1s. 7½d.
	Leicester ... ..	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs-wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding scale, based on the cost-of-food index number, from 2½d. to 3d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section—men 23 years and over, 45s., women 21 and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section—men 23 and over, 47s. 6d., women 21 and over, 28s.; plus in each case 3d. in the shilling.
	Bury and district ...	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filler cloths) for mechanical purposes.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 26s. 4d. to 28s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 10d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 26s. 6d. plus 28s. 6d. cost-of-living wage, plus 3s. war bonus; women, 20s. plus 17s. 10d. cost-of-living wage, plus 2s. war bonus.
	West of England ...	1st pay day in Aug.	Juvenile workers employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Revised scales of weekly rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change: males, 15s. at under 14½ years, increasing to 48s. at 20½ and under 21; females, 15s. at under 14½ years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 17½ and under 18.
	Macclesfield ... ..	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in silk manufacture.	Increase† of ½d. in the shilling.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ... ..	2nd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 78 to 87 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 59s. 10d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment; women 18 years and over, 37s. 5d. plus 1s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Sept.‡	Machine calico printers ... ..	Supplementary wage increased† from 36 to 38-25 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ... ..	19 Aug.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings decreased† from 18s. to 17s. in the £.
	Scotland ... ..	5 Aug.	Female workers ... ..	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. an hour for those other than learners, of ¼d., ½d. or ¾d. for learners, and of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.¶
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Scotland ... ..	5 Aug.	Male workers ... ..	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1½d. an hour and of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.¶
			Female workers ... ..	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. an hour for those other than learners, of ¼d., ½d. or ¾d. for learners and of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.¶
Hat, Cap and Millinery.	Scotland ... ..	5 Aug.	Male workers ... ..	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1½d. an hour and of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.¶
			Female workers ... ..	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1½d. an hour and of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.¶
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture.	Rossendale Valley (Bacup, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall), Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Radcliffe, Rochdale and St. Annes.	7, 9 or 14 Aug. according to make-up day.	Shoe and slipper operatives ...	Increase† of 3½ per cent. on basis wages of 1920, leaving wages 15 per cent. below basis wages.
	Scotland ... ..	1 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase† of 6d., 9d. or 1s., according to weekly wages. General minimum time rates after change for adults: foremen, 77s. 6d. to 93s., chargehands, 59s. 3d. to 65s. 6d., ovenmen, 69s. to 78s., doughmakers, 66s. 6d. to 76s., journeymen bakers, 65s. 6d. to 73s., roundsmen, 60s. 3d. to 73s., other men, 54s. 3d. to 62s. 3d.; forewomen, 41s. to 54s. 3d., chargehands, 38s. to 49s. 3d., confectioners, outcakes bakers, hot plate workers, cable workers, etc., 39s. to 45s. 3d., other women, 35s. to 40s.¶
Baking.	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles and Selkirk).	3 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase† of 2s. a week for adults and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 74s.

\* Principally Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall districts, Bolton, Wigan and London. In the case of firms outside the Midland Area, 15 per cent. is to be added to the rates quoted.  
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 ‡ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics and the Brassfounders' Employers' Association.  
 § In respect of the preceding pay period.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tobacco	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade.	Increases* in the minimum time rate of 2s. 3d. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women and juveniles with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham...	1 Aug.	Packing case makers	Increase* of 1d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for boys and youths. Rate after change for sawyers, machinists, box and packing case makers 25 years and over, 1s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe and district.	Pay day in week ending 3 Aug.	Journeymen... Female timeworkers... Apprentices...	Increase* of 3/4d. an hour. Standard rate after change, 1s. 8d.; Wycombe Section, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 7 1/4d. Increase* of 1d. an hour (11d. to 11 1/4d.). Increases* ranging from 3d. to 10d. a week according to age. Rates after change, 11s. 6d. to 35s. 4d.
Vehicle Building.	Great Britain†	1st pay week after 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Increase in war bonus of 1/4d. an hour (1d. to 1 1/4d.) for men, of 1/4d. (1d. to 1 1/4d.) for those 19 to 21 years of age and of 1/4d. (1d. to 1 1/4d.) for those 16 to 19.
Coopering.	Great Britain also Belfast.‡	1st pay day following 5 Aug.	Coopers	Increase* of 1d. an hour for timeworkers and of 6 1/2 per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change: London 1s. 11d.; other districts, 1s. 10d.
Printing and Bookbinding.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 20 Aug.	General, jobbing and newspaper printing and bookbinding operatives, including journalists.	Increase of 5s. a week for men and for women on men's work, of 2s. 6d. for other adult women and of 1s. 6d. for male and female juveniles.
Wallpaper Manufacture.	England	Pay day in week ending 27 July.	Workpeople employed in the wallpaper industry.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. a week for men and of 9d. for other workers.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.¶	1st full pay week in Aug.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase* of 1/4d. an hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A Area include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 4 1/4d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 7 1/4d.; meter readers, 1s. 5 1/4d.; labourers, 1s. 3 1/4d. The rates in Zones B & C Areas are 1d. and 1 1/4d. an hour respectively less than in Zone A.
	Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.¶	1 July**		War bonus increased** by 6d. a day (8d. to 1s. 2d.) for adult workers 21 years and over, and by 3d. (4d. to 7d.) for juniors. Rates after change for labourers: Class 1 Area, 1s. 3d. an hour; Class 2, 1s. 2d.; Class 3, 1s. 1d.; plus 1s. 2d. a day bonus in each case.
Road Haulage (Goods).	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derbyshire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Horse carters	Increase* of 1s. a week. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 57s.; two-horse carters, 62s.; stablemen, 57s.
	Scotland (except Angus and Dundee).	1st pay day in July.	Horse carters employed by general contractors.	Increase of 4s. a week for men, and scale of wages adopted for juniors. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s.; two-horse carters, 68s.; juniors, 22s. at 16 years of age rising by 5s. each year to 37s. at 19 years and to 47s. at 20 years of age.††
	Scotland	1st pay day in July.	Horse carters employed by railway contractors.	Increase of 2s. a week. Weekly rates after change: class I stations, 58s.; class II, 53s.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Scotland.‡‡	1st full pay period beginning on or after 1 July.‡‡	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	War advance increased§§ by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for full-time able-bodied male workers, 21 years and over, and by proportional amounts for other classes.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Adult workers and certain classes of juveniles.	Increases* in the general minimum time rates of 1/4d. or 1/4d. an hour, with corresponding increases in piece rates.†
Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade.	Increase* in the general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1/4d. an hour for males, of 1/4d. or 1/4d. for females, and of 1/4d. for males and 1/4d. for females in piecework basis time rates.†
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in rubber manufacture.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1d. an hour for males and of 1/4d. to 1/4d. for females.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture.	Durham	25 Aug.	Ordinary adult male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940, fixed at 50 in lieu of 60 hours previously fixed.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.  
 ‡ This increase took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.  
 § This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.  
 || This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the British Federation of Master Printers, the Newspaper Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. It does not apply to workers employed on London morning, evening and Sunday newspapers or Scottish daily newspapers.  
 ¶ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area concerned.  
 \*\* This increase was in accordance with a resolution of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, dated 15th August, 1940, and is retrospective to the date shown.  
 †† This increase was the result of an agreement made between the Scottish Contractors' and Horse-Owners' Association and the Scottish Horse and Motor-men's Association, dated 8th July, 1940, which provided *inter alia* for standard hours of employment and holidays with pay.  
 ‡‡ The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Scottish Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).  
 §§ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, dated 28th August, 1940, and is retrospective to the date shown.  
 ||| The increase did not apply to those employed in the weaving of hair machine belting, who are outside the scope of the Trade Board, and no change was made in the general minimum piece-rates fixed for workers employed in hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 50, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 85 in August, 1939. In these 50 new disputes about 6,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 2 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 52, involving 7,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 13,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate of Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying... Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding... Building, etc. ... Other ...	1 1 1 ...	16 12 10 12	17 12 11 11	4,400 800 1,600 600	8,000 2,000 2,000 1,000
Total, August, 1940	2	50	52	7,400	13,000
Total, July, 1940	2	40	42	11,700	33,000
Total, August, 1939	21	85	106	37,200	118,000

Causes.—Of the 50 disputes beginning in August, 9, directly involving 400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 19, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 9, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 200 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 47 disputes, directly involving 6,100 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 2 other disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY—AUGUST 1940 AND 1939.†

Industry Group.	January to August, 1940.			January to August, 1939.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ... Coal Mining ... Other Mining and Quarrying ... Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... Engineering ... Shipbuilding ... Other Metal ... Textile ... Clothing ... Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Building, etc. ... Transport ... Other ...	4 220 4 21 35 35 60 39 16 10 59 30 41	4,400 137,200† 200 1,400 12,800 4,700 7,100 8,000 4,600 4,700 18,700 5,200 7,500	27,000 366,000 1,000 4,000 53,000 16,000 26,000 73,000 15,000 13,000 66,000 13,000 16,000	7 231 9 6 51 28 53 45 19 8 93 23 39	1,000 115,600† 1,300 900 27,800 3,800 11,200 6,200 4,000 1,000 28,000 8,900 5,300	41,000 295,000 45,000 8,000 154,000 33,000 68,000 92,000 10,000 10,000 113,000 42,000 36,000
Total	574	216,500†	689,000	612	215,000†	949,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

The principal dispute causing a stoppage of work during August was one involving 800 colliery workpeople in Ayrshire, from 16th to 21st August, which arose out of a claim by boys that they should be allowed to leave the pit before the end of the shift if their work had been completed. Work was resumed on the advice of trade union officials. None of the other stoppages in August was of sufficient magnitude for separate publication.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
 † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 95,000 in 1940, and 91,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 173,000 in 1940, and 188,000 in 1939.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in August,† was as shown below. The total number of such deaths resulting from accidents in mines and quarries and in factories, works and places covered by the Factories Act was 205. Particulars of accidents in the railway service are not yet available for August.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:— Underground ... 66 Surface ... 6 Metalliferous Mines ... 4 Quarries ... 4	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 1 Rubber ... 3 Gas Works ... 3 Electrical Stations ... 4 Other Industries ... 2
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
76	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ... 8 Building Operations ... 37 Works of Engineering Construction ... 1 Warehouses ... 1
FACTORIES.	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ... 129
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... 4 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ... 6 Metal Extracting and Refining ... 3 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ... 10 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ... 10 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ... 5 Shipbuilding ... 15 Other Metal Trades ... 4 Cotton ... 2 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... 2 Other Textile Manufacture ... 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ... 2 Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 4 Food and Drink ... 4 General Woodwork and Furniture ... 6	Railway Service. Brakemen, Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Motormen, Firemen ... 1 Guards (Passenger) ... 1 Labourers ... 1 Mechanics ... 1 Permanent Way Men ... 1 Porters ... 1 Shunters ... 1 Other Grades ... 1 Contractors' Servants ... 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... †
	Total (excluding Seamen and Railway Servants) 205

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals ... Plumbing and Soldering... Shipbuilding ... Printing ... Other Contact with Molten Lead ... White and Red Lead Works ... Pottery ... Vitreous Enamelling ... Electric Accumulator Works ... Paint and Colour Works ... Coach and Car Painting ... Shipbuilding ... Paint used in Other Industries ... Other Industries ... Painting of Buildings ...	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch... 6 Oil ... 2 TOTAL ... 8  CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates 1 Dyeing and Finishing ... Chrome Tanning ... Chromium Plating ... 4 Other Industries ... 12 TOTAL ... 17 Total, Cases ... 39
TOTAL ... 3	II. Deaths.
OTHER POISONING. Aniline ... 5 Toxic Jaundice ... 4 TOTAL ... 9	POISONING (Toxic Jaundice) 1 COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS... 1  EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Oil ... 2 TOTAL, Deaths ... 4

\* 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 31st August, 1940, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd August, 1940, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, 1939.  
 ‡ Figures not yet available.  
 § Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

### Case No. 196/London/40. (29.7.40).

SECTION 24 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1935 TO 1939—AVAILABILITY FOR WORK. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CONDITIONALLY REGISTERED BY TRIBUNAL, THE CONDITION BEING THAT HE CONTINUED TO WORK IN HIS OCCUPATION AS DRAUGHTSMAN: NO REASONABLE PROBABILITY OF HIS OBTAINING SUCH WORK UNCONNECTED WITH THE WAR—CLAIMANT FAILS TO PROVE THAT HE IS AVAILABLE FOR WORK WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

**Decision.**—“On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person (hereinafter called ‘the claimant’) had made a claim for benefit the claim would have been disallowed, the claimant being disqualified for the receipt of benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit period immediately following that in which this decision is given; and that the claimant was not available for work to the extent as hereinafter stated.

“The claimant’s employment terminated on the 17th February, 1940, because he objected to do work which his employers, an engineering firm, required him to do. The facts show that the claimant’s conduct amounted to his voluntarily leaving his employment, so that the onus is cast upon him of proving that he had just cause for leaving.

“The just cause which the claimant endeavours to prove is that the work which he refused to do was unsuitable for him because he had a conscientious objection to doing such work.

“When the claimant made his claim on the 27th February, 1940, the Insurance Officer referred it to the Court of Referees on two issues: (1) whether the claimant had left his employment voluntarily without just cause; and (2) whether the claimant was available for work on and from the 27th February, 1940.

“The Court of Referees allowed the claim on both issues and the Insurance Officer has appealed.

“The claimant is a member of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, an Association having an arrangement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service under section 68 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

“The claimant is described by his late employers as a heating and ventilating draughtsman and general designer, and he was employed by them as a draughtsman from the 2nd June, 1936 to the 17th February, 1940, which period included all the claimant’s industrial career.

“The claimant was in the first group of men who were called up for military service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and on the 2nd November, he was provisionally registered as a conscientious objector.

“The Local Tribunal, who had to consider the claimant’s application to be registered as a conscientious objector, were satisfied that the claimant had a conscientious objection to military service and they ordered that the claimant should be conditionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors, the condition being that he continued to work as a draughtsman.

“I have no official information of what was said at the Local Tribunal to enable me to say whether the Tribunal were referring to the claimant’s work as a draughtsman in his existing employment, or whether, as the claimant asserts, the Chairman of the Tribunal said that the claimant was not bound to remain in the employment or to do war work. The claimant lodged an appeal from the decision of the Tribunal, apparently objecting to the limitation of his field of employment to that of a draughtsman, but he subsequently withdrew the appeal.

“The work which the claimant was doing at the time of his attendance before the Tribunal, and for some time previously, was the draughting of plans for the heating and ventilation of a board mill factory, some of the products of which probably were to be used in the prosecution of work of a military character.

“The work, which the claimant was informed by his employers on the 14th February, 1940 that they required him to do, was also work on draughting plans for the heating and ventilation of a factory. It was a building to be used for the making of aero engines, and

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (the latest pamphlet is that for the month of May, 1940, price 2d. net); the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net; (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price, 10s. net).  
The analytical guide to Umpire’s decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, has been revised and is on sale in four parts.

the system of heating and ventilation was necessary for the health and comfort of those who were to be employed there. It was in consequence of the claimant’s refusal to undertake this draughting work that the claimant’s employment terminated.

“The Court of Referees, who considered the claim for unemployment benefit, had before them the following alleged conscientious objections: (1) the claimant’s objection to military service, which the Local Tribunal had found as a fact was the claimant’s real objection; (2) the claimant’s statement at the Court of Referees that ‘I am prepared to do work of national importance as a draughtsman but not on direct war work’; and (3) the objection stated by the claimant at a previous interview that his objections went so deep as to preclude him from taking part in work which made possible the production of an output which would be utilised by military authorities, even though the output was partly used for civil purposes.

“The Court of Referees based their decision on ‘the findings of the Tribunal.’ What these findings were I have already shown, and in my view they did not justify the decision of the Court of Referees, because the work which the claimant refused to undertake was not military service.

“Notwithstanding the absence of any recognition by the Unemployment Insurance Acts of the right of claimants to refuse employment on conscientious grounds, the Umpires in the early days of Unemployment Insurance gave effect to certain generally acknowledged religious or conscientious scruples when considering whether particular employment was suitable for a claimant, such, for instance, as objections to working on the claimant’s Sabbath. At the same time the Umpires required to be satisfied that the claimant’s objection was based upon generally acknowledged religious or conscientious objections and that the employment really offended against those principles. This was given effect to in later decisions of which Decision 2618/39\* is a clear example.

“There are other matters to be considered in this case.

“In the first place it must be noted that the earlier decisions were given in times of peace, and when the limitation of the claimant’s employment by his conscientious objections had little effect on the field of labour open to him. In the second place Decision 1790/25† shows that, even if a claimant had a genuine religious or conscientious objection which was commonly recognised as such, that did not give him an absolute right to have the employment declared unsuitable for him, or an absolute right to claim on the Unemployment Fund, but other circumstances had to be considered before the claimant could succeed on his claim.

“Thus, it was stated in that decision that a conscientious objection to working on Saturday or Sunday had been held not to prevail when ‘the nature of the applicant’s occupation rendered it almost impossible for him to get work in his usual employment except on the terms of working on the day objected to.’

“The circumstances of the present day are such as have never been experienced in this country. Every citizen is under moral obligation—supplemented in many instances by statutory sanctions—to take his part in the national effort to secure the defence of his country and the successful prosecution of the War. Throughout most of the industrial world the working conditions of peace time have been temporarily suspended. The contributions to the Unemployment Fund come in the main from industries and occupations which are directly engaged in war work or are ancillary or incidental to such work.

“In my view such circumstances cannot be disregarded when considering claims under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and I am not prepared to accept the view that during this war time the decisions relating to conscientious objections, given under and for peace time conditions, can or ought to be allowed to operate in the same way as they did in the circumstances which prevailed when the decisions were given.

“This view is similar to that expressed by the Umpire when considering the expression ‘the circumstances of the case,’ which is found in subsection (3) of section 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The Umpire said ‘that circumstances which before the War were held to afford justification for the refusal of employment will not necessarily afford justification in a time of War.’ (Decision 208/40.‡)

“Assuming that the present claimant’s wide description of his objection is genuine, what is the effect? The claimant is a draughtsman; that has been his occupation in engineering works all his industrial career; continuance in the occupation of a draughtsman has been imposed upon him by the Local Tribunal as a condition for his being retained on the register of conscientious objectors; the claimant is possessed of skill or experience which is in great demand; it is so essential that the occupation of draughtsman has been placed among the reserved occupations; it is practically impossible to find employment for him in his usual occupation which, according to his views, would not offend his conscience; and it is equally difficult to imagine that, if he were willing to violate the condition which exempts him from military service, there is any reasonable prospect of obtaining employment which would not involve some connection with the War.

“Notwithstanding all this the claimant demands to be paid benefit out of the Unemployment Fund so long as he is unemployed.

“The claimant is, of course, entitled to maintain his conscientious objections, but neither in the Unemployment Insurance Act nor in the decisions of the Umpire, nor in common sense or justice is there anything to compel me to hold in the circumstances of the claimant’s case that he is entitled to support out of the Unemployment Fund.

“Whether judged by the principle stated in Decision 1790/25, to which reference has been made above, or by the principles of

\* U.I. Code 8B, pamphlet No. 8/1939, page 59.

† Volume IV, pamphlet No. 9/1925, page 215.

‡ See the July, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 208. The Decision will also be printed in pamphlet No. 5/1940, U.I. Code 8c.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES.

**Parties:** The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and The British Federation of Master Printers and The Newspaper Society.

**Claim:** For advances in wages of 10s. per week in the case of men and of women on men’s work, of 7s. 6d. per week in the case of other women and of 4s. per week in the case of male and female juveniles, on the rates provided by the joint agreements at present in operation between the respective employers’ organisations and the seventeen trade unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

**Award:** The Tribunal awarded advances of wages as follows:—Men, and women on men’s work, 5s. per week; Other women, 2s. 6d. per week; Male and female juveniles, 1s. 6d. per week.

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

**Award No. 1;** dated 20th August, 1940.

MIDLAND BRASSFOUNDRY INDUSTRY.

**Parties:** The National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics and The Brassfounders Employers’ Association.

**Claim:** For increases in rates of pay of 7s. per week in the case of men and 3s. 6d. per week in the case of youths.

**Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the bonus additions to wages rates applicable under the grading scheme agreed between the Brassfounders Employers’ Association and the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics to both day workers and pieceworkers who are members of the Society employed in the Midland general brassfoundry industry be increased by 4s. per week in respect of workmen of 21 years of age or over and 2s. per week in respect of youths aged between 18 and 21 years.

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

**Award No. 2;** dated 24th August, 1940.

MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NON-TRADING SERVICES OF LOCAL  
AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.

**Parties:** The Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Non Trading Departments), Manual Workers, and The Employers’ Side of the Council.

**Claim:** For an increase in wages of 10s. per week for the manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland.

**Award:** The Tribunal awarded a further war advance of 2s. per week for full-time able-bodied male manual workers of 21 years of age or over with corresponding advances to all the other classes of manual workers.

**Date of Operation:** As from the beginning of the first full pay period beginning on or after 1st July, 1940.

**Award No. 3;** dated 28th August, 1940.

## EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE). GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Industrial Registration (Amendment) Order, 1940,\* dated August 16, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulations 58A and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.**

Whereas the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as “the Minister”) has made the Industrial Registration Order, 1940† (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Order”), and it is desirable to amend the said Order:

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 58A and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939‡, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Industrial Registration (Amendment) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof and this Order and the principal Order may be cited together as the Industrial Registration Orders, 1940.

2. The Second Schedule to the principal Order (which sets out classes of undertakings excepted) shall be varied as follows:—

(a) In paragraph 1 after the word “operations” there shall be inserted the word “activities”, and at the end of the paragraph there shall be inserted the following words: “Shipping services: that is to say the owning, management or operation of ships.”

(b) In paragraph 2 the word “renewal” shall be substituted for the word “removal”.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this sixteenth day of August, 1940.

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

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1507. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the August issue of this GAZETTE, pages 236 and 237.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 927.

Decision 2618/39, the claimant has failed to show that the employment which he left voluntarily was unsuitable for him, or that he had just cause for leaving it.

“In order to prove his availability for work the claimant must show that he is prepared to accept at once offers of suitable employment brought to his notice (Decision 6986/30)\* and that there is reasonable probability of being able to obtain such work as he alleges he is available for (Decision 12636/31).†

“Apart from the question of suitability of employment, which I have already discussed, the facts which I have stated as to the effect of the claimant’s attitude to employment as a draughtsman, coupled with the condition imposed by the Local Tribunal that he shall continue in that occupation, negative any reasonable probability of the claimant being able to obtain in these days work which will not conflict with his objections.

“Until the claimant is able to give proof of that reasonable probability I am unable to say that he has proved his availability for work within the meaning of the statute.”

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

OFFICERS AND CREWS EMPLOYED ON THE SLUDGE VESSELS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Navigators’ and Engineer Officers’ Union and the Transport and General Workers’ Union claimed for an advance of 15 per cent. in the rates of pay to meet the increased cost of living; the payment of seafarers’ war risk money; and the payment to be made when vessels go to sea short-handed. With regard to the claim for an advance of 15 per cent., the Unions referred to advances which had been given in other services, in particular the Woolwich free ferry service and the Mercantile Marine. It was stated on behalf of the Council that they decided to grant a cost of living bonus of 4s. a week as from 1st April, 1940, to staff in receipt of wages of less than 100s. a week, and this bonus was also given to all the staff of the sludge vessels. The Council submitted that there was no special reason under present conditions for departing from this decision. As regards the claim for the payment of war risk money, the Unions asked for the rates fixed for the Merchant Service by the National Maritime Board. On behalf of the London County Council it was contended that the present rates were equitable as the war risk only arose when the vessels were making trips and had passed into a danger zone. With regard to the Unions’ claim for short hand money, the Council submitted that there should be no alteration. The Court awarded as from 1st March, 1940, an increase of 10s. a week for officers, 5s. a week for all other ratings except boys, and 2s. 6d. a week in the case of boys, that from the same date the decisions of the National Maritime Board in regard to seafarers’ war risk money shall be applied in full to the officers and crews of the sludge vessels owned and operated by the London County Council, and that on and after 26th August, 1940, short hand money shall for the period of the war be payable after one tide. **Award No. 1761;** dated 20th August, 1940.

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

THE HENDERSON SAFETY TANK COMPANY, LIMITED.—A question as to whether the discharge of a sheet metal worker from the Henderson Safety Tank Company, Limited, was justified was referred to the Court by the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. The Union submitted that the discharge was due to the fact that the worker concerned had resigned from the firm’s A.R.P. section. The firm submitted that the cause of the discharge was not due to the resignation from the A.R.P. section, but the reason which the employee gave for his resignation, namely, the conditions in the shop, and the attitude which he adopted towards the firm. The firm also relied on two other earlier incidents as a further justification for the discharge. The Court decided that in all the circumstances of the case the discharge was justified.—**Award No. 1762;** dated 30th August, 1940.

CLAY INDUSTRY: LLANELLY.—Mr. Geo. Ryder, O.B.E., J.P., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, sitting with assessors, to determine differences existing between the Transport and General Workers’ Union and the Dafen Brick Company, Llanelly, relating to the wages, hours and overtime of certain employees of the Company. At the hearing certain items were withdrawn for discussion between the parties and Mr. Ryder issued his Award dealing with the remaining items on 12th August, 1940.

PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT.—A Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. John Stewart (Chairman), Mr. James Young (Workpeople’s representative) and Mr. A. G. Hutton (Employers’ representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Transport and General Workers’ Union and Young’s Bus Service, Limited, as to the application of an agreement between the parties to a certain class of work. The Board issued its Award on 4th September, 1940.

\* Vol. IX, pamphlet No. 7/1930, page 87.

† Vol. X, pamphlet No. 6/1931, page 129.

## NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Undertakings (Inspection) Order (Northern Ireland), 1940\*, dated 23rd July, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulations 55 and 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940,† dated 9th August, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made the above Orders in the same terms as the corresponding Orders for Great Britain. These Orders were Nos. 891 and 1305, respectively, and were reproduced on page 180 of the June, 1940, and pages 235-6 of the August, 1940, issues of this GAZETTE.

The Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1940,‡ dated 5th August, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The terms of the above Order are generally similar to those of the corresponding Order for Great Britain, the text of which was reproduced on page 207 of the July, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE; but the particulars specified in the Schedules are different. The classes of persons required to register are those in the trades of plater, riveter, holder-up, caulker, driller, shipwright, electrician, electrical fitter, draughtsman (ship, engine or electrical), boilermaker, blacksmith (ship or engine), coppersmith, sheet metal worker, fitter, turner (iron), tool setter and metal machinist.

## NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).

## PREVENTION OF EVASION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1940.

The National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940,§ dated August 17, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6, c. 81).

Whereas the Minister of Labour has made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939|| (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is desirable to amend the said regulations:

Now therefore the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, of the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939¶, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof and the principal Regulations and these Regulations may be cited together as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939 and 1940.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations (which deals with the penalty for terminating employment) shall have effect as though for paragraph (1) thereof there were substituted the following paragraph:—

"(1) An employer shall not terminate the employment of any person employed by him—

(a) by reason of any duties or liabilities which that person is or may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his being called from his civil employment for service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the Crown, or

(b) in order to evade the obligations imposed by subsection (1) of section 14 of the Act."

3. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 5 of the principal Regulations (which deals with the application of those Regulations)—

"5. These Regulations shall not apply to a case where the employer proves that the employment was terminated after the person employed was called up for service under the Act."

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this seventeenth day of August, 1940.

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

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1541. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (3d. post free).

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1542. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1537. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

|| See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379.

¶ See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 380.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS  
AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

## (A.)—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Proposals to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the Trade Boards shown below. Further information may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades on application to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned, at the Gordon Hotel, Leicester Street, Southport, Lancs.

## Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (60), dated 9th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

## Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (29), dated 20th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

## Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.R. (7), dated 20th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

## (B.)—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain and the Minister of Labour in Northern Ireland have made Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as varied or fixed by the Trade Boards indicated below. Copies of the Orders may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly or through any bookseller.

## Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.U. (8), dated 12th August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 19th August, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

## Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F. (23), dated 23rd August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 2nd September, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

## Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Q. (46), dated 27th August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 4th September, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

## Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.M. (2), dated 5th September, 1940, confirming the fixing of minimum rates of wages and specifying 16th September, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.A. (12), dated 7th August, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 12th August, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

## (C.)—REGULATIONS.

## Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 12th August, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940, No. 1492), have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

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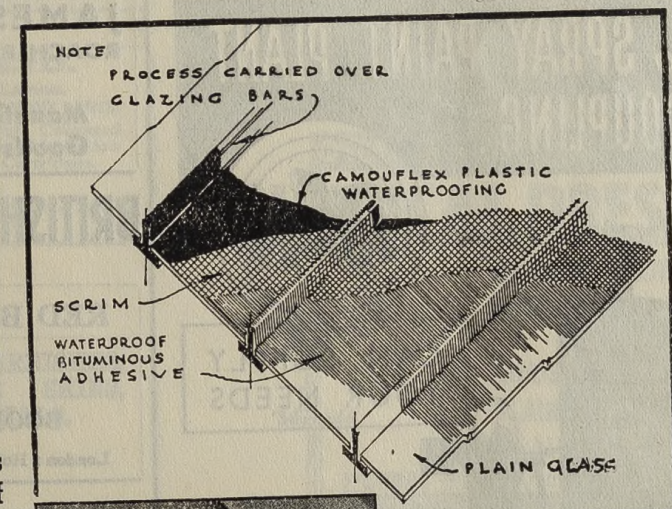
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