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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 13th July, 1942, (exclusive of 24,071 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 66,116; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,728; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,180. As compared with 15th June the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 3,350, those temporarily suspended from work a decrease of 133, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 822.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 13th July, 1942, were 35,320 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,238, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,536 temporarily stopped, and 125 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,320 wholly unemployed, 1,269 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 15th June, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,154, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 273, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 133.

### 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £100,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 600,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £4,000 in those of 210,000 workpeople.

In the woollen and worsted industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire there were increases of about 7½ per cent. for time-workers and 7 per cent. for pieceworkers. Other industries and services in which wage rates were increased included brick, tile, etc., manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, boot and shoe repairing, baking, gas supply, and the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland. Reductions, due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, occurred in the iron and steel industry, electrical contracting, tobacco manufacture and a few other industries.

Further particulars regarding the changes in rates of wages in July are given on pages 151 to 153.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August the official cost-of-living index figure was 101 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 100 per cent. a month earlier the rise in the figure being due to general increases in the prices of coal. There was no appreciable change in the prices of food (for which the index figure remained at 60 per cent. above the level of July, 1914) or of any other articles covered by the statistics.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 74. In addition, 5 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 79 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 18,500, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July was about 42,000 working days.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS.

### INCREASED SCALES OF ALLOWANCES.

By recent Regulations, made in the terms of Draft Regulations submitted to and approved by Parliament, provision has been made for increases in the rates of unemployment allowances payable under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, and in the rates of supplementary pensions payable under the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940. Particulars of the Regulations are given below on the basis of explanatory memoranda on the Draft Regulations which have been published as White Papers.\*

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

The Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942,† made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 31st July, provide, with effect from 17th August, 1942, for the amendment of the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, so as to increase the rates fixed by those Regulations as the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances. Provision for additions to these basic rates had been made by Regulations dated 18th December, 1939, and 4th November, 1940,‡ and also, as regards the rate for a householder and his or her wife or husband, by Regulations dated 1st May, 1941.§ As, however, the increases provided for by the present Regulations include those for which provision was made by the Regulations dated 18th December, 1939, and 4th November, 1940, these latter Regulations are now repealed.

The effect of the new Regulations is to increase the scale rates, in force before 17th August, 1942, by 2s. 6d. a week for each person over 16 years of age whose needs are taken into account, and by 1s. a week for each child below that age. On the basis of the existing figure of roughly 40,000 recipients of allowances, the annual cost of these additions is estimated at £400,000.

The Table below shows some of the more important rates, as now increased, together with the corresponding basic rates|| and rates in force before the operative date of the new Regulations. As regards the rates shown for adult members of households, these are subject, in the case of applicants aged 18 or over living in someone else's household, to increases by way of contributions towards the rent of the house in which they are living.

	Basic Rates	Rates prior to 17th August, 1942.	Rates as from 17th August, 1942.
Husband and wife, one of whom is the householder . . . . .	s. d. 26 0	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 35 0
Householder, where above rate does not apply:			
Male . . . . .	16 0	18 0	20 6
Female . . . . .	15 0	17 0	19 6
Adult member of household:			
Male . . . . .	10 0	12 0	14 6
Female . . . . .	9 0	11 0	13 6
Juvenile (14-16) . . . . .	6 0	6 9	7 9
Child (5-8) . . . . .	3 6	4 3	5 3

The Regulations of 1936 contain provisions under which adjustments may be made in the basic scale rates, on the recommendations of Local Advisory Committees, in cases where the rent paid by householders is more or less than one-quarter of the total scale rates. The new Regulations provide that any such adjustments in respect of rent shall continue to be related to the basic rates of a householder applicant and his or her dependants, and not to the rates as now increased; this ensures that the applicant gets the full benefit of the present increases.

Under the new Regulations the rate for a person living otherwise than as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons is increased from 17s. 6d. to 20s. a week.

The increases resulting from the new Regulations are to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, those made under the Winter Adjustments Regulations.

Persons entitled to an allowance from the Assistance Board by virtue of the Regulations made under the Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, for the relief of distress caused by the war will be eligible for increases under the new Regulations equally with those who satisfy the conditions set out in Section 36 of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934.

The existing powers of the Assistance Board to exercise discretion with regard to the allowances payable in special cases are not affected by the new Regulations and are to continue to be exercised wherever the special circumstances of the case so require.

\* H.C. 6374 and H.C. 6375. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. each net (2d. each, post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1593. See page 158.

‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1939, page 409, October, 1940, page 264, and November, 1940, page 297.

§ See the issues of this GAZETTE for April, 1941, page 76, and May, 1941, pages 97 and 110.

|| *i.e.*, the rates prescribed by the Regulations of 1936, or, in the case of a householder and his or her wife or husband, the rate substituted by the Regulations of 1941.

### SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS.

The Supplementary Pensions (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942,\* made on 31st July, by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting in conjunction, make provision for increases in the existing scale rates of supplementary pensions under the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940. In the case of a pensioner living otherwise than as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons the scale rate is increased by 2s. 6d. a week, and in the case of a pensioner who is a householder or is living as a member of someone else's household the rates are increased by 2s. 6d. a week for each person over 16 years of age whose needs are taken into account, and by 1s. a week for each child below that age. On the basis of the existing figure of about 1,125,000 recipients of the supplementary pensions, the annual cost of the increases provided for by the Regulations is estimated at roughly £9,250,000.

The Table below shows some of the more important rates, as now increased, together with the corresponding rates previously in force. The new rates are subject to the increases specified above in respect of dependants, and the rates for a pensioner living as a member of someone else's household are, as before, subject to additions for rent.

	Weekly Rates up to 17th August, 1942.	Weekly Rates after 17th August, 1942.
	s. d.	s. d.
For pensioner living alone . . . . .	19 6	22 0
For two pensioners (husband and wife), one of whom is the householder . . . . .	32 0	37 0
For a pensioner who is a householder (but has no wife or husband):		
Male . . . . .	19 6	22 0
Female . . . . .	18 6	21 0
For a pensioner living as a member of someone else's household:		
Male . . . . .	13 6	16 0
Female . . . . .	12 6	15 0

The new Regulations took effect in respect of each class of pensioner on the first pension pay-day after 17th August, 1942.

## REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1941.

### FURTHER REGISTRATIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

In accordance with the programme announced on page 134 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1942, women in the 1899 age class and men in the 1893 age class were registered under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941,† on 8th and 22nd August, respectively. Women in the 1898 age class and men in the 1892 age class, so far as in either case they are subject to the Order, are required to register on 5th and 19th September, respectively.

## ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1942.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order‡ under the above title consolidating the existing Essential Work (General Provisions) Order,§ the Essential Work (General Provisions) (Amendment) Order,|| 1942, by which absenteeism and persistent lateness were made direct offences, and the Essential Work (Part-time Workers Exclusion) Order,¶ which excluded from the principal Order part-time workers who had entered industry because of war-time conditions.

In addition to certain minor amendments of an administrative nature, a number of amendments of the earlier provisions relating to the guaranteed wage have been incorporated in the new Order, in agreement with the Joint Consultative Committee of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. Thus, provision is now made whereby, in calculating a worker's wages for the purpose of determining the payment necessary to make up the guaranteed wage payable under the Order, wages paid for overtime or Sunday work are to be reckoned as if the work were paid for at the ordinary time rate.

Another new provision secures that, in cases where workers appeal successfully against suspension or dismissal for serious misconduct, they are not disentitled to the guaranteed wage in respect of time spent in attending the Appeal Board hearings; and the existing provision that the guaranteed wage is payable during the interval between dismissal for serious misconduct and reinstatement after successful appeal is now extended, so that a worker is not disentitled to the guaranteed wage if he takes temporary employment in the interval. Any sums earned in respect of such temporary employment may, however, be deducted from the guaranteed wage payable by the original employer.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1588. See page 158.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1941, pages 51 and 73.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1594. See page 158.

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1942, pages 58 and 77-80.

|| See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942, pages 82 and 99.

¶ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942, pages 83 and 102, and also page 158 of this issue (*Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1413).

## ESSENTIAL WORK (SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1942.

An amended text of the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) Order, 1942, the text of which was printed in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942, pages 49-52, has been issued by the Minister of Labour and National Service as the Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing) (No. 2) Order,\* dated 24th July, 1942. The principal amendments embodied in the new Order, which came into force on 31st July, 1942, and as from that date revoked the earlier Order, are reviewed below.

In a number of respects, the amendments bring particular provisions of the Order into line with the corresponding provisions of the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942.† Thus, absenteeism and persistent lateness on the part of specified persons in scheduled undertakings engaged in shipbuilding and ship-repairing are now immediate offences, for which the persons concerned, on being reported to a National Service Officer, are liable to prosecution. However, provision is made in the Order whereby, if there exists at the undertaking a Yard Committee which, in the opinion of the National Service Officer, is appropriate for dealing with such matters, the Committee must first consider and report on the case before proceedings can be instituted. Provision is also made, similar to that made in the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942, whereby certain part-time workers are not covered by the scheduling of the undertaking where they are employed, unless they are specially included in the certificate of scheduling. By a further amendment, the Local Appeal Board, or in certain circumstances the National Service Officer, is empowered, when determining appeals against disciplinary suspension, to find that part only of the period of suspension was justified.

The Order also provides expressly that notice to terminate the employment in a scheduled undertaking may be given by the employer or the worker before the permission of the National Service Officer to terminate the employment has been obtained; but the employment may not be terminated unless such permission is given. Finally, provision has been made in the Order whereby the Minister of Labour and National Service may issue directions exempting particular employers or workers from the restrictions imposed by the Order on the engagement of workers for employment in the shipbuilding or ship-repairing industry.

## ESSENTIAL WORK (MERCHANT NAVY) ORDER, 1942.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order, 1942,‡ embodying and amending the provisions of the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order, 1941,§ which is revoked. The new Order was made on 10th August and has effect as from 1st September, 1942.

The principal amendment affects the provisions relating to the procedure for dealing with absenteeism and persistent lateness. This procedure is now brought into line with that prescribed by the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942,† and absenteeism and persistent lateness are now made direct offences under the Order. Proceedings cannot, however, be taken until the matter has been reported to a Board representing employers and employed and until the man concerned has been afforded an opportunity of making representations to the Board. A similar procedure is laid down for dealing with cases of refusal to obey lawful orders.

A further amendment provides that a man who is, for the time being, medically unfit for service in the Merchant Navy, may be released for a specified period from the obligations imposed by the Order. At the end of the specified period he again becomes a member of the Merchant Navy Reserve Pool.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### EXCEPTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1942,|| dated 16th July, laying down a revised definition of part-time employment which is excepted from the liability to unemployment insurance. The earlier definition, contained in the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1942 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942, page 98), stipulated, *inter alia*, that the employment should be for not more than thirty hours in any week; this requirement has now been modified by the new Regulations so as to remove difficulties with regard to exception in cases when the employment is arranged over a cycle of two or more weeks and the duration of the working time in the individual weeks is sometimes more and sometimes not more than thirty hours.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1470. See page 158.

† See page 146.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1641. See page 158.

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1941, pages 95 and 111-112.

|| *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1942, No. 1517. See page 156.

## NATIONAL SERVICE (FOREIGN COUNTRIES) ACT, 1942.

By the National Service (Foreign Countries) Act, 1942,\* to which the Royal Assent was given on 6th August, provision has been made for the imposition upon British subjects in foreign countries of obligations with respect to service in His Majesty's forces (including the Women's Auxiliary Services) of the like character as are imposed upon British subjects in Great Britain. The Act is to be applied as regards any particular foreign country by Order in Council, and every Order in Council must be laid before Parliament, either House of which may, within a period of forty days, present an address praying for the annulment of the Order. The Act is not to be applied in the Dominions, India, Burma, Newfoundland or Southern Rhodesia, or in the Colonies, Protectorates or Mandated territories, and no Order in Council made under the powers conferred by the Act may apply to the nationals or citizens of any Dominion or of India, Burma, Newfoundland or Rhodesia.

Orders in Council made under the Act are to make provision for the manner in which any obligation thereby imposed, or any privilege or right exercisable in relation to any such obligation, is to be performed or exercised. The obligations, rights and the procedure prescribed by the Orders will, in particular, have the right to apply for postponement of calling-up on hardship grounds and for exemption on grounds of conscience.

The Act is to be applied, in the first instance, to Egypt.

## NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1941.

### ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

By a Proclamation, signed by His Majesty the King on 23rd July, 1942, the operation of the National Service Acts has been extended, subject to the exceptions specified in the Acts, to men who, at the date of the Proclamation, had reached the age of 18 but not 46 years, and to women who, at the same date, had reached the age of 20 but not 31 years. The foregoing age limits are the same, for both men and women, as those contained in the Proclamation made on 5th March, 1942 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1942, page 58), but the effect of the new Proclamation is to extend the liability to be called up for service under the Acts to men and women who reached the ages of 18 and 20, respectively, between 6th March and 23rd July, 1942 (both dates inclusive).

### CALLING-UP OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Men born in the first half of 1924 were required to register under the National Service Acts on 15th August, and they will be medically examined so that they may be available for calling up to the Armed Forces, probably from October onwards, as and when they reach the age of 18½. These arrangements supersede the provisional arrangements for the registration and calling-up of men in this age-group which were announced on page 83 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1942.

Women born in the first half of 1922, who have already registered under the Registration for Employment Order and are not, therefore, required to register again, are being called up for the Women's Auxiliary Services under arrangements similar to those already in operation for women of the 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 age classes. An outline of these arrangements, including information concerning exempted persons, the procedure with regard to reservation, deferment and cases of exceptional hardship, and the opportunity of opting for civilian duties, was given on page 6 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942. These general arrangements have, however, been modified in certain respects, particulars of which are given below.

As from 4th August, 1942, women liable to be called up for the Women's Auxiliary Services who were born on any date between 1st January and 30th June, 1922 (both dates inclusive), will not be accepted as volunteers in such Services. However, a woman who wishes to volunteer for nursing may do so up to the time when she receives her call-up notice.

Married women who are not liable to be called up for the Women's Auxiliary Services but are available for employment will continue to be recruited for industrial work under the Registration for Employment Order; but if they wish to volunteer for the Women's Auxiliary Services, they may do so.

In view of the urgent need for recruits for the Women's Auxiliary Services, in order to set free as many men as possible for more active duties in the Forces, it has been decided to modify the general arrangements for the call-up of women in the following respects. Deferment of calling-up is no longer to be granted or continued for women in the 1920 and 1921 age classes and the older half of the 1922 age class, and existing deferments will shortly be cancelled. The only exceptions to this rule will be in respect of (i) women employed on productive work in reserved industries and in a few other essential undertakings and (ii) women whose withdrawal would result in the closing down of the branch of business of national importance in which they are employed. Women who have expressed an option for industry will be directed to vital war industries, and

\* *National Service (Foreign Countries) Act*, 1942; 5 & 6 Geo. 6, c.30. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

the remainder, with certain exceptions, will be called up to the Women's Auxiliary Services.

It has also been decided that certain women who have not been accepted as volunteers in the past may be accepted henceforward. Women engaged on productive work in reserved industries will be permitted to volunteer with their employers' sanction, and there will no longer be any bar to the acceptance of other women as volunteers, subject to certain continued safeguards for important undertakings. These arrangements will also apply to single women in the age classes called up under the National Service Acts; such women have not hitherto been accepted as volunteers, but they may now, if they wish, ask to be called up for one of the Services.

### ALLIED POWERS (WAR SERVICE) ACT, 1942.

This Act,\* which received the Royal Assent on 6th August, is designed "to make provision as to the liability to war service of the nationals of Allied Powers, to define for the purposes of the Allied Forces Act, 1940, membership of certain allied and associated forces, and to remove doubts as to the powers of imprisoning or detaining persons sentenced by service courts exercising jurisdiction by virtue of that Act."

The nationals affected by the Act are men in Great Britain who are nationals of any Power allied with His Majesty, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation and in agreement with the Allied Government concerned, is empowered to apply the Act by Order in Council to the nationals of the Power specified in the Order. The effect of such an Order in Council will be that, from a date determined in the Order, allied nationals of military age who have not, by that date, joined their own National Forces, will become liable to be called up to the British Forces under the British National Service Acts, unless they have been granted certificates of exemption by their own Governments. The Act also defines membership of an Allied Force for the purposes of the Allied Forces Act, 1940.

### AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

For certain occupations in agriculture a special scheme of reservation has been in operation, under which the age of reservation was not progressively raised but was changed from time to time. This special scheme has now been modified in certain respects and an announcement dealing with the modifications has been made jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

Henceforward, the Schedule of Reserved Occupations will not show any age of reservation for occupations in agriculture which are covered by the special arrangements. The change does not, however, indicate any intention to call up agricultural workers of or above the previous reservation ages. The intention is that any such men who are not already fully employed in agriculture may be required to undertake suitable agricultural employment under an Agricultural Executive Committee wherever they may be needed, or be called up for military service, if they are not needed. It follows that, apart from men in the 1923 age group referred to below, only men who are wrongly classified as agricultural workers and men who cannot be usefully employed in agriculture may be expected to be taken from the industry.

As regards the younger men in agriculture, the same individual test as before will continue to be applied to them, as they reach military age; that is, only those who are not indispensable in their present job will be called up. Farmers employing men of the 1923 age group classified in the main agricultural occupations will receive communications from their County War Agricultural Executive Committees in England and Wales and from the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, advising them what action they should take for the retention of any men they need to keep. Men in the 1923 age group who are selected for release to the Armed Forces or the Civil Defence Services will not, except in a few special cases, be called up until after 1st October, 1942.

### LABOUR AND PRODUCTION IN ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

#### REPORT BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The Select Committee on National Expenditure have recently published a Report† giving the results of their investigations into production in Royal Ordnance Factories, and putting forward various recommendations for improving the efficiency of the factories. Particulars of these recommendations, so far as they concern labour and labour efficiency in the factories, are given below.

The Committee express serious concern at the amount of surplus labour and capacity in filling factories and, to a lesser extent, in the engineering and explosive factories, and they

\* Allied Powers (War Service) Act, 1942; 5 and 6 Geo. 6, c.29. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Eleventh Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure, Session 1941-42. H.C. 102; H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

recommend that an immediate joint survey of Royal Ordnance Factories should be made by the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in order to secure the expeditious transference of workers who are already, or soon will be, surplus to requirements. As regards labour recruitment for war industry, this, the Committee point out, is the specific responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the Ministry of Supply's labour recruitment activities, they recommend, should be stopped. For the improvement of labour efficiency in the Factories, the Committee recommend, *inter alia*, that (i) time and motion studies should be carried out and incentive bonus schemes introduced in accordance with certain specified principles, (ii) greater efforts should be made by the responsible central authorities to reduce the existing high rate of absence from work, (iii) a survey should be made of the skilled men who could be replaced by upgraded workers and of unskilled men who could be replaced by women, and (iv) all unskilled entrants to Royal Ordnance Factories should be carefully examined, so that they can be placed in those jobs for which they are best suited.

As regards working hours, the Committee draw attention to the fact that the working time of a large proportion of the persons engaged on engineering in Royal Ordnance Factories is still much in excess of the weekly limits of 60 hours for men and 55 hours for women which were accepted by the Government in their reply to the relevant recommendation of the Committee in their Twenty-Fifth Report,\* and they recommend that immediate action should be taken to impose these limits.

The Committee's Report was the subject of a Debate in the House of Commons on 5th August.

### FOOD CONTROL.

#### MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

The maximum retail prices of new potatoes were reduced on 23rd July and again on 30th July, by an Order amending the New Potatoes (1942 Crop) (Control and Prices) Order, the maximum prices from 30th July to 5th August being 1½d. per lb. in Great Britain (except in certain districts in Scotland where prices were not controlled) and 1d. per lb. in Northern Ireland. A further Order, the Potatoes (1942 Crop) (Control and Prices) Order, prescribes maximum retail prices for the period 6th August to 30th September. Under this Order, maximum retail prices vary according to district and variety classification, this being in two grades, A and B. In Great Britain the maximum prices from 6th to 19th August range from 8½d. to 10d. per 7 lb., and these prices are to be slightly reduced on 20th August and 5th September. In Northern Ireland the maxima are lower. The Order does not apply in some parts of Scotland.

Certain maximum prices of bread in Scotland were revised from 20th July, by General Licence; north and west of the Caledonian Canal the maximum prices of the 2 lb. and the 4 lb. loaf were raised, and throughout Scotland the maximum price of the pan loaf of 1½ lb. was made the same as for the 2 lb. loaf.

Other recent Orders relate to the retail prices of meat products (including sausages) and cooked meats, venison, game birds, smoked salmon, dried peas, carrots, plums, apples and medicated sweets.

#### FOOD RATIONING.

Several alterations were made in food rationing from 26th July. The ordinary domestic ration of cheese was increased to ½ lb. per person per week, and the special ration available for vegetarians and certain classes of workers to 1 lb. Syrup and treacle were transferred from the preserves ration (which remained unchanged at 1 lb. per person per four-week period) to the points ration, and this ration was reduced from 24 to 20 points per person per four-week period. Rationing of chocolate and sugar confectionery was introduced at the rate of 2 oz. per person per week, and the ration of tea to children under five years old was withdrawn.

### INCOME TAX QUIZ FOR WAGE EARNERS.

#### REVISED EDITION.

Under the title "The New Income Tax Quiz for Wage Earners," a revised edition has been issued for the Board of Inland Revenue of the booklet originally published in February, 1942, (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942, page 34) explaining in simple terms how income tax is calculated for weekly wage-earners who have their tax worked out each half-year, and how the tax is deducted.

The revised edition, which contains a Foreword by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shows the effect of the changes introduced in this year's Budget, including, for instance, the change arising from the increase from £45 to £80 in the allowance in respect of a married woman's earned income. It is stated in the Foreword that during the present year taxpayers will receive their Certificates of the Post-War Credit due for last year.

Copies of the booklet are obtainable at the original prices, viz., 2d. each (3d. including postage) or 2s. 6d. for 25 copies (3s. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1941, page 233.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 13th July, 1942, (exclusive of 24,071 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 66,116; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,728; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,180. As compared with 15th June the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 3,350, those temporarily suspended from work a decrease of 133, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 822.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 13th July, were 35,320 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,238, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,536 temporarily stopped, and 125 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,320 wholly unemployed, 1,269 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 15th June, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,154, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 273, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 133.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 13th July was 70,342, as compared with 71,793 at 15th June and with 174,780 at 14th July, 1941.

The numbers registered as unemployed\* at 13th July, 1942, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men .. .. .	55,953	1,710	2,173
Boys .. .. .	10,163	18	7
Women .. .. .	26,767	1,431	124
Girls .. .. .	8,553	105	1
Total .. .. .	101,436	3,264	2,305
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
15th June, 1942 .. .. .	+ 2,196	— 406	— 955
14th July, 1941 .. .. .	— 81,279	— 42,763	— 9,371
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men .. .. .	62,095	1,942	3,318
Boys .. .. .	10,786	30	8
Women .. .. .	33,657	3,087	147
Girls .. .. .	9,282	175	1
Total .. .. .	115,820	5,234	3,474
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
15th June, 1942 .. .. .	+ 2,141	— 1,147	— 679
14th July, 1941 .. .. .	— 99,320	— 45,764	— 9,424

The numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers at 13th July, 1942 in each administrative region are shown below:—

Region.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed.					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	14,544	2,095	7,263	1,663	25,565
Eastern .. .. .	1,814	275	1,168	242	3,499
Southern .. .. .	1,197	277	699	325	2,498
South-Western .. .. .	1,750	258	1,326	270	3,604
Midlands .. .. .	1,062	360	409	227	2,058
North-Midlands .. .. .	1,208	205	509	164	2,086
North-Eastern .. .. .	3,684	339	1,508	360	5,891
North-Western .. .. .	8,166	1,633	2,889	1,019	13,707
Northern .. .. .	4,188	1,141	2,492	1,429	9,250
Scotland .. .. .	10,206	2,423	6,756	1,702	21,087
Wales .. .. .	8,134	1,157	1,748	1,152	12,191
Great Britain .. .. .	55,953	10,163	26,767	8,553	101,436
Northern Ireland .. .. .	6,142	623	6,890	729	14,384
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .	62,095	10,786	33,657	9,282	115,820
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	608	2	303	3	916
Eastern .. .. .	71	—	82	1	154
Southern .. .. .	43	—	61	—	104
South-Western .. .. .	218	—	68	1	287
Midlands .. .. .	54	—	25	—	79
North-Midlands .. .. .	49	—	14	4	67
North-Eastern .. .. .	535	—	77	2	614
North-Western .. .. .	549	12	239	1	801
Northern .. .. .	570	2	189	4	765
Scotland .. .. .	425	8	438	74	945
Wales .. .. .	761	1	59	16	837
Great Britain .. .. .	3,883	25	1,555	106	5,569
Northern Ireland .. .. .	1,377	13	1,679	70	3,139
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .	5,260	38	3,234	176	8,708

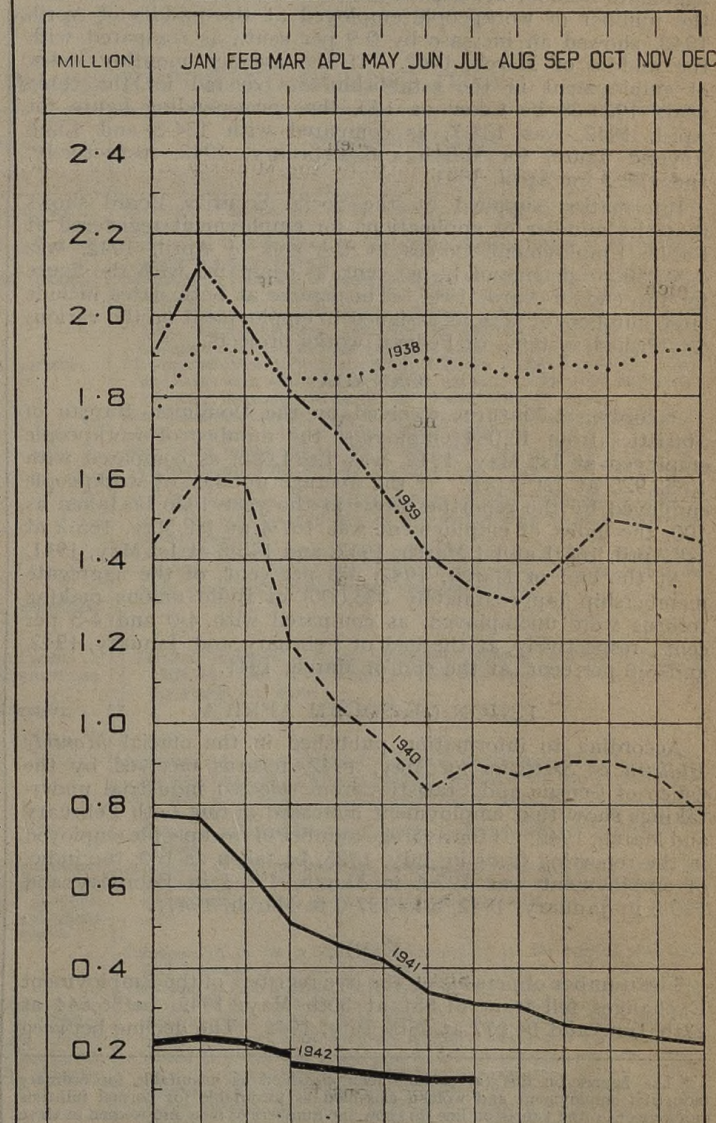
\* The figures are exclusive of 24,071 men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 1,238 women unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

The following Table shows the numbers on the registers at one date in each month since July, 1941:—

Date.	Great Britain.					G. Britain & N. Ireland.
	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.	
Wholly Unemployed.						
1941.						
14 July .. .. .	102,010	11,652	88,852	17,063	219,577	252,002
11 August .. .. .	98,737	17,390	82,208	21,436	219,771	247,294
15 September .. .. .	87,638	12,410	78,854	17,692	196,594	220,597
13 October .. .. .	85,598	11,436	72,789	16,027	185,850	210,645
17 November .. .. .	86,173	9,162	64,993	12,556	171,984	194,810
8 December .. .. .	84,235	8,108	62,058	10,823	165,224	189,020
1942.						
12 January .. .. .	87,943	12,272	56,101	14,546	170,862	195,558
16 February .. .. .	89,443	10,485	50,728	11,519	162,175	184,370
16 March* (a) .. .. .	84,326	9,084	45,863	10,055	149,328	169,569
13 April* (b) .. .. .	58,353	—	44,154	—	121,646	141,887
13 May .. .. .	55,365	14,178	34,509	12,996	117,048	133,475
11 June .. .. .	55,060	10,711	32,902	10,290	108,963	124,265
15 June .. .. .	54,097	8,669	28,758	7,716	99,240	113,679
13 July .. .. .	55,953	10,163	26,767	8,553	101,436	115,820
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1941.						
14 July .. .. .	31,326	541	24,524	1,312	57,703	63,896
11 August .. .. .	27,089	459	21,840	1,130	50,518	56,126
15 September .. .. .	17,232	112	16,002	590	34,027	39,213
13 October .. .. .	15,956	84	13,764	545	30,349	35,129
17 November .. .. .	16,611	87	9,671	749	27,118	31,616
8 December .. .. .	13,862	87	8,303	878	23,130	27,498
1942.						
12 January .. .. .	16,160	79	7,346	401	23,986	29,172
16 February .. .. .	19,080	247	6,566	349	26,242	30,801
16 March .. .. .	9,731	63	4,179	143	14,116	18,675
13 April .. .. .	6,942	64	3,245	200	10,451	15,230
11 May .. .. .	5,524	26	3,365	106	9,021	12,655
15 June .. .. .	4,840	23	1,970	97	6,930	10,534
13 July .. .. .	3,883	25	1,555	106	5,569	8,708

### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



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

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

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 13TH JULY, 1942.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
<b>Insured on Register:—</b>					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances* ..	{ (a) 50,042 (b) 19,778	1,797	15,215 641	1,078	68,132 20,419
2. Non-claimants* ..	{ (a) 4,519 (b) 2,059	4,839	5,487 213	3,850	18,695 2,272
<b>Others on Register:—</b>					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances* ..	{ (a) 1,160 (b) 1,114	4	930 206	8	2,102 1,320
4. Women aged 60-64, claiming Benefit ..	—	—	108	—	108
5. Persons without applications* ..	{ (a) 4,115 (b) 1,120	3,548	6,582 178	3,723	17,968 1,298
<b>Total on Register*</b> ..	{ (a) 59,836 (b) 24,071	10,188	28,322 1,238	8,659	107,005 25,309
<b>Insured Unemployed:—</b>					
6. Number on Register* (Items 1 and 2) ..	{ (a) 54,561 (b) 18,837	6,636	20,702 854	4,928	86,827 22,691
7. Two months' file† ..	16,434	3,076	30,654	3,292	53,456
8. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit ..	141	3	91	5	240
<b>Total*</b> ..	{ (a) 71,136 (b) 21,837	9,715§	51,447 854	8,225	140,523 22,691

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ACCORDING to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of April, 1942, showed an increase by 0.9 per cent., as compared with the middle of March, 1942. If the average monthly index of employment in the establishments covered for the three years 1923-25 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for April, 1942, was 135.7, as compared with 134.5 and 133.6 (revised figure) for March and February, 1942, respectively, and 122.7 for April, 1941.

Information supplied by the Social Security Board shows that the number of applications for employment registered at Public Employment Offices at the end of April, 1942, was 4,393,500, a decline of 14 per cent. as compared with the figure for the end of April, 1941. The figures at both dates include large numbers of persons assigned to employment on the various established systems of Federal works projects.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,064 employers, the number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1942, was 1,674,665, as compared with 1,652,925 at 1st April. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be taken as 100, the index of employment was 167.4 at 1st May, 165.2 at 1st April, 165.1 at 1st March, 1942, and 145.5 at 1st May, 1941.

At the end of March, 1942, 4.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 333,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 4.0 and 4.3 per cent., respectively, at the end of February and January, 1942, and 6.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1941.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information published in the official *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for May, 1942, returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics from selected industrial undertakings show that employment increased during both February and March, 1942. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment was 197.4 in March, 196.3 in February and 190.5 in January, 1942, and 187.0 in March, 1941.

ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 81,551 at 30th May, 1942, to 56,644 at 27th June and 54,577 at 25th July, 1942. The decline between

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

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

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

§ Including 3,877 boys aged 14 and 15.

|| Including 3,388 girls aged 14 and 15.

30th May and 27th June was due, to a large extent, to the entry into force in June, 1942, of a further Order under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to apply to further persons living in rural areas the restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance already imposed in March, 1942, on a specified class of such persons. At 28th June and 26th July, 1941, when the grant of assistance was similarly restricted, the number of persons on the live registers was 56,061 and 53,630, respectively.

## 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 July† was 221, as compared with 248‡ in the previous month and with 274§ in July, 1941. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.	FACTORIES—continued.
<b>Under Coal Mines Acts:—</b>	Paper, Printing, etc. .. 3
Underground .. .. 67	Gas Works .. .. 2
Surface .. .. 7	Electrical Stations .. 3
<b>Metalliferous Mines .. 1</b>	"Other" Industries .. 4
<b>Quarries .. .. 9</b>	
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER</b>
<b>MINES AND QUARRIES .. 84</b>	<b>SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES</b>
	<b>ACT, 1937.</b>
<b>FACTORIES.</b>	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 2	and Ships .. .. 6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 9	Building Operations .. 16
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. 2	Works of Engineering
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. 15	Construction .. .. 2
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. 18	Warehouses .. .. 2
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 8	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 117</b>
Shipbuilding .. .. 4	
Other Metal Trades .. 2	<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>
Cotton .. .. 2	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. 2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 2	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. 2
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. 5	Labourers .. .. 2
Food and Drink .. .. 5	Mechanics .. .. 2
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. 10	Permanent Way Men .. 4
	Porters .. .. 1
	Shunters .. .. 2
	Other Grades .. .. 4
	Contractors' Servants .. 1
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 20</b>
	<b>Total (excluding Seamen) .. 221</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	<b>ANTHRAX.</b>
Among Operatives engaged in:	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. 2
Plumbing and Soldering .. 1	
Other Contact with Molten Lead .. 2	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>
"Other" Industries .. 1	Manufacture of Bichromates .. .. .
<b>TOTAL .. .. 4</b>	Dyeing and Finishing .. .
<b>OTHER POISONING.</b>	Chrome Tanning .. .
Aniline .. .. 22	Chromium Plating .. 2
Toxic Jaundice .. .. 2	Other Industries .. 1
<b>TOTAL .. .. 24</b>	<b>TOTAL .. .. 3</b>
<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)</b>	<b>Total Cases .. .. 42</b>
Pitch .. .. 1	
Tar .. .. 4	<b>II. Deaths.</b>
Oil .. .. 4	<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).</b>
<b>TOTAL .. .. 9</b>	Oil .. .. 1

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st August, 1942, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1942, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd August, 1941.

‡ Revised figure.

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

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY.

## 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £100,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 600,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £4,000 in those of 210,000 workpeople.

The principal industries and services in which wages were increased included brick making in England and Wales, the woollen and worsted industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry, boot and shoe repairing, baking (in England and Wales), gas supply, and the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland. Industries in which wages were reduced included most sections of the iron and steel industry, electrical contracting, and tobacco manufacture.

Men employed in the manufacture of building bricks, tiles, etc., in England and Wales received an increase of ½d. an hour and a special bonus (conditional upon good time-keeping) of 3s. a week, women and younger workers receiving increases of ½d. or ¾d. an hour and special bonuses of 2s. or 1s. 6d. a week. In the woollen and worsted industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire there were increases, for most classes of workers except woolcombers, of about 7½ per cent. for timeworkers and 7 per cent. for pieceworkers. In textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, the operation of cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements resulted in increases of about one-half of 1 per cent. in Yorkshire and of 4d. a week for men and 2d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. The minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for boot and shoe repairing were raised by amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. a week for workers under 18 years to 5s. a week for those aged 21 years and over, with an increase of 6½ per cent. on general minimum piece rates. For bakers and confectioners in England and Wales, Trade Board minimum rates were raised by 1d. an hour for men and women and by ½d. an hour for younger workers. Gas workers 18 years of age and over received an increase of 3s. 9d. a week on day work and of 7½d. a shift on shift work, with proportional increases for younger timeworkers and for pieceworkers. For men employed as manual workers in the non-trading services of a number of local authorities in

Scotland there was an increase of 3s. a week, with smaller increases for women and juveniles. Other groups of workpeople whose wage rates were increased were iron miners in Cleveland, men employed in engineering works and foundries in South Wales, and workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry in the West of England, in the home-grown timber trade, in aerated waters manufacture in Scotland and in rubber reclamation.

In the iron and steel industry (including pig iron manufacture, iron puddling and steel melting and rolling in most districts), the flat-rate additions to wages were reduced, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, by 0.8d. a shift for men and 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys. Journeymen electricians and assistants employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales and Northern Ireland sustained a reduction of 5d. a week in the cost-of-living addition to wages. In tobacco manufacture there were decreases, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, of 4½d. a week in Trade Board minimum time rates for men and of 3d. a week in those for women and juveniles, with corresponding decreases for pieceworkers. Other industries in which reductions occurred included tinplate manufacture, and cinematograph film production in London.

Of the estimated total increase of £100,000 a week, about £63,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workers; £34,000 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between the employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £4,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the cost of living.

The changes reported in the first seven months of 1942, in the industries covered by the statistics, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of over £1,100,000 a week in the full-time wages of nearly 4,500,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £3,500 in those of 180,000 workpeople. In the corresponding seven months of 1941 there was a net increase, in these industries, estimated at about £1,400,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,100,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during July.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> )
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	19 July	Youths and boys (16 and under 21 years of age).	Increases of 3s., 3s. 6d., or 4s. a week, according to age, in minimum rates.†
	Leicestershire ..	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.40 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 83.92 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coal Mining	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 June	Firemen, shotmen and master-hauliers.	Increases on standard or basis rates, for a week of 6 shifts, of 6s. for firemen, of 4s. for shotmen and of 5s. for master-hauliers. Rates after change, inclusive of war advances: firemen 132s., shotmen 109s., master-hauliers 112s. (for an additional shift on Sunday, inclusive rates are increased by one-fifth).
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West and South Yorkshire.	1 June	Cokemen and by-product workers ..	Flat-rate addition to wages granted of 2s. 6d. a shift for men 21 years and over, with additions for youths and boys of 9d. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 2s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 years.
	Cumberland .. ..	27 July	Iron ore miners .. .. .	War bonus increased by ½d. a shift (1s. 11½d. to 2s. for those 18 years and over and 11½d. to 1s. for those under 18).
	Furness and district ..	25 July	Do. .. .. .	War bonus increased by 2d. a shift (1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.) for those 18 years and over and by 1d. (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.) for those under 18 years.
	Cleveland .. .. .	6 July	Do. .. .. .	Flat-rate additions to wages (previously granted) reduced by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.
	Do. .. .. .	13 July	Do. .. .. .	Flat-rate additions to wages granted of 2s. 6d. a shift for underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over, with graduated additions for younger workers.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	5 July	Ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate additions to wages (previously granted) reduced by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire ..	5 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Northamptonshire (including Corby).	5 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen ..	
	Banbury and district South and West Durham.	5 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Do. .. .. .	6 July	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	
	Do. .. .. .	13 July	Do. .. .. .	Increases of 1s. a shift for men paid on tonnage rates and of 2s. for day wage men, with graduated increases for youths and boys.
	West Cumberland ..	27 July	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	Flat-rate additions to wages (previously granted) increased by 1d. a shift (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.) for those 18 years and over, the flat-rate addition for those under 18 remaining unchanged at 1s. a shift.
	Rosendale and Whitworth Valley.	1 July	Quarrymen, masons, sawyers, crusher-men and blacksmiths employed at sandstone and freestone quarries.	Increases of ½d. an hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change include: masons and quarrymen 1s. 7d., sawyers and crushermen 1s. 3d.
	Scotland .. .. .	16 June	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works:— Underground workers .. ..	Increases of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. for youths and boys and increase of 15 per cent. on tonnage rates for pieceworkers.
Brick Making	England and Wales ..	Pay day in week beginning 20 July.	Surface workers .. .. . Time, piece and shift workers employed in the making of building bricks (other than glazed bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials.	Increases of 1s. 6d. a shift for men, of 1s. for youths and of 6d. for boys. Increase of ½d. an hour and special bonus (conditional upon good time-keeping) of 3s. a week for men, of ½d. and 2s. for women 18 years and over (employed on women's work) and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of ¾d. and 1s. 6d. for younger workers. Rates after change (except in Southern Counties) include: getters 1s. 6½d., wheelers and setters 1s. 6½d., labourers 1s. 4½d., kiln firemen and boiler firemen 12s. 5d. a shift of 8 hours, women (employed on women's work) 41s. a week (48 hours); plus the appropriate good time-keeping bonus.

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

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts.

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

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lincs., North Lincs., North Staffs., Bilston, Northants. and South Wales and Mon.	5 July	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.	
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces.		
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning nearest 1 July.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 4.8d. to 1s. 4d.) for men and by 0.4d. (8.4d. to 8d.) for youths and boys.	
	Great Britain†	6 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 4.8d.) for men, by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 8.4d.) for youths and boys and by amounts varying from 0.4d. to 0.8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women 18 years and over.	
	North-East Coast Area	5 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for youths and boys.	
	West of Scotland	1 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.		
	Great Britain ‡	5 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladmen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).		
	North-East Coast Area	5 July	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.		
	Scunthorpe	5 July	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 6.4d. to 1s. 5.6d.) for men and women 21 years of age and over and by 0.4d. (9.2d. to 8.8d.) for those under 21.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	5 July	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranimen, etc.		
Engineering	Workington	5 July	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).		
	Bilston	5 July	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.		
	West of Scotland	5 July	Millmen, gas producers, engine-men, cranimen, firemen, and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed at steel rolling mills.		
	South-West Wales	5 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 4.8d.) for men and for women 18 years and over employed on men's work and by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 8.4d.) for youths and boys.	
	Bolton district	1st full pay period in week beginning 5 July	Machinists	Minimum basic rates adopted of 31s. a week during first six months' employment as machinists, 33s. during second six months and 35s. thereafter, except for workers on specified simple machines who are to receive a base rate of 2s. a week above the local labourers' rate (basic wage rates are supplemented by bonuses, which in the case of men on time work amount to 35s. 6d. a week).	
	Blackburn district	1st full pay period following 20 July			
	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Mid-Glamorgan-shire.	1st full pay week in July.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries:— Dayworkers Piece or task workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for a 47-hour week for all grades of male workers (including apprentices) 18 years of age and over and of 1d. for those under 18. Rates after change include: skilled men 2s. 11d., labourers 1s. 7d. Lump sum increases of 4s. 10d. for a full week for craftsmen and of 2s. 11d. for all other grades.	
	Galvanising	England and Wales§	6 July	Workpeople employed in the galvanising of steel sheets (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 1s. 4.8d.) for men, by 0.4d. (8.8d. to 8.4d.) for youths and boys and by amounts varying from 0.4d. to 0.8d., according to age, occupation and experience, for women 18 years and over.
	Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	5 July	Men, women and juveniles (excluding those engaged on maintenance work). Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry (other than woolcombers and the classes specified below). Pressers and blanket raisers (piece-workers). Warpers and winders and shawl fringers at Saddleworth.	Cost-of-living war bonus reduced* by 0.8d. a shift (1s. 7.2d. to 1s. 6.4d.) for men and women 21 years of age and over employed on men's work and by 0.4d. (9.6d. to 9.2d.) for other women and juveniles. Cost-of-living wage increased from 97.5 to 112.5 per cent. on base rates for timeworkers and from 85.8 to 99.0 per cent. for piece-workers. Time rates after change include: men in scheduled occupations 67s. 7d., men in unscheduled occupations 64s. 10½d., women in manufacturing section 39s. 9d. Cost-of-living wage increased from 74.1 to 85.5 per cent. on base rates. Cost-of-living wage increased from 79.03 to 91.189 per cent. on base rates for warpers and winders and from 72.224 to 83.336 per cent. for shawl fringers.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day (and for the full pay period) in week ending 11 July.	Wool sorters	Increase of 5s. 9d. a week in time rates (80s. 10d. to 86s. 7d.); percentage on pack rates increased from 24.7849 to 32.956 per cent. for Colonial wools, from 83.18348 to 95.17826 per cent. for English wools and from 111.7989 to 126.84607 per cent. for mohair.	
Woollen and Worsted Industry.		Enginemen, firemen and greasers employed in wool textile establishments. Mechanics employed in worsted spinning establishments. Roller coverers employed in worsted spinning establishments.	Cost-of-living wage increased by 6s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly rates after change: firemen and greasers—day shift 80s., night shift 82s. 6d.; enginemen on ordinary time rates—day shift 85s. 6d., night shift 88s.; enginemen on standing wages—day shift 92s. 6d., night shift 94s. 6d. Increase of 6s. 6d. a week (90s. to 96s. 6d.). Increase of 5s. 6d. a week (77s. 6d. to 83s.).		
West of England	Pay day in week ending 25 July.	Men, women and juvenile workers	Increases of 4s. a week for men, of 2s. 6d. for women and of 7½ per cent. for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers include: men—Class A occupations 71s. 6d., B 68s. 6d., C 64s. 6d., D 62s. 6d.; women 18 years and over—Class A 39s. 3d., B 37s. 9d., C 36s. 3d.		
Rochdale and district	Pay day in week ending 11 July**	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Increases of 7.59 per cent. for timeworkers and of 7.1 per cent. for pieceworkers.		
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.††	1st pay day in Aug.**	Workpeople employed in dyeing and finishing. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 99 to 100 per cent. on basic rates for men on timework, from 79½ to 80 for men and women on piece work (except pressers), from 59½ to 60 for hand pressers, by 1d. to 4d. a week, varying according to age, for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls under 18. Minimum weekly rates†† after change for timeworkers: adult male process workers 32s. plus 100 per cent. plus 2s. 6d. special payment, women 18 years and over 20s. plus 100 per cent. plus 1s. 6d. special payment.		

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 † This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.  
 ‡ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.  
 § This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.  
 ¶ For timeworkers, the cost-of-living wage is subject to a maximum of either (a) 37s. 11d. a week or (b) an amount derived from applying the following percentages to the base rates:—92 per cent. on the first 51s., 19.2 per cent. on the next 13s. and 9.9 per cent. on any excess over 64s., whichever yields the greater amount.  
 \*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.  
 †† This increase applied mainly to workers employed by firms which are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd. and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of those woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.  
 ‡‡ Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.—contd.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire, also Scotland.*	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 31s. 8d. to 32s. a week for men on timework, from 30s. 8d. to 31s. for men on piecework, from 18s. 10d. to 19s. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, by 1d. to 3d. a week, varying according to age, for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls. Minimum weekly rates‡ after change for timeworkers: Lancashire, etc.—men 30s. plus 32s. plus 2s. 6d. special payment, women 18 years and over 20s. plus 19s. plus 1s. 6d. special payment; Scotland—men 27s. plus 32s. plus 2s. 6d. special payment, women 21 years and over 17s. plus 19s. plus 1s. 6d. special payment.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 99 to 100 per cent. for male dyers, from 31s. 8d. to 32s. for male polishers, from 18s. 10d. to 19s. for female polishers and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates‡ after change for timeworkers: men—dyers 32s. plus 100 per cent., polishers 30s. plus 32s., plus 2s. 6d. special payment in each case, women polishers 23s. 6d. plus 19s. plus 1s. 6d. special payment.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Mechanics employed in dye works.	Increase† of 4d. a week (84s. 10d. to 85s. 2d.).
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 39s. 8d. to 40s. a week for engravers and from 31s. 8d. to 32s. for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Hebden Bridge	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 39s. 8d. to 40s. a week for men and from 22s. 3d. to 22s. 5d. for women.
	Manchester	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople paid at time rates	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 31s. 8d. to 32s. a week for men, from 18s. 10d. to 19s. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates‡ after change: men 34s. plus 32s., women 30s. plus 19s.
	Great Britain	6 July	Timeworkers and pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 89 to 90 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 82 to 82½ for hand cutters, from 69 to 70 for menders and from 77 to 77½ for other pieceworkers. War wage decreased† by 5d. a week (18s. 9d. to 18s. 4d.) for men, by 3d. (11s. 3d. to 11s.) for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles.
	England and Wales	31 July	Bakers and confectioners:— Men and women 21 years and over	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for men and women 21 years of age and over and for apprentices 18 years and over, of 4s. 2d. for apprentices under 18 years, of 3s. 3d. for other classes of juveniles 18 and under 21 years and of 2s. 6d. under 18 years; and increase of ¼ per cent. (from 16 to 22½ per cent.) in general minimum piece rates.¶
	Scotland	13 July	Men women and juveniles	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates. Rates after change, according to area, include: men—foremen 76s. to 89s. a week, tablehands 60s. to 76s.; women—forewomen 52s. to 61s., confectioners 45s. to 52s.¶
	Great Britain	1 July	Men, youths and boys	Increase of ¼d. an hour in general minimum time rates.¶
Northern Ireland	24 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases in general minimum time rates ranging from ¼d. an hour at 21 and under 22 years to 1d. at 24 years and over for men and from ¼d. to 4d. for youths and boys; and increase of 2d. in piece-work basic time rates.¶	
England and Wales	1st pay day in July.	Women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for women 18 years and under 21, of 1d. for those 21 years and over and of ¼d. or ½d. for girls; and increase of 1d. in piecework basic time rates.¶	
England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	2nd pay day in July.	Workpeople (17 years and over) employed in home-grown timber trade.	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men and youths 18 years and over, and women 19 years and over, and of ½d. for younger workers.	
England and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in July.	Journeyman electricians and assistants.	Cost-of-living (war) addition reduced† from 18s. 9d. to 18s. 4d. a week (where less than 3 days are worked, the payment to be 3s. 1d. for 1 day, 6s. 1d. for 2 days and 9s. 2d. for 3 days).	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in June.¶	Day, shift and pieceworkers	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week for day workers and of 7d. a shift for shift-workers 18 years of age and over, with proportional increases for younger timeworkers and for pieceworkers.	
Various authorities in Scotland.	1st full pay period beginning after 1 June.**	Manual workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	War advance increased by 3s. a week (11s. to 14s.) for men, with proportional increases for women and juveniles.	
Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 July	Skip and basket makers	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on list prices leaving wages 126½ per cent. above the 1st.	
North-Eastern Counties.	1st pay day in July.	Skep, basket, etc., makers employed at mills or laundries.	Increase of 1d. an hour in basic rate. Rate after change: 8½d. an hour plus 140 per cent.	
Great Britain	27 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates at 19 years of age and over and of ¼d. at under 16 years increasing to 1½d. at 18 and under 19.¶	
London	1st pay day in July.	Women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates at 19 years of age and over and of ½d. at under 16 years increasing to 1½d. at 18 and under 19.¶	
London and district	1st pay day in July.	Men, women and juvenile workers in film studios.	Bonus decreased† by 4d. a week (15s. to 14s. 8d. for those paid weekly and 16s. to 15s. 8d. for those paid hourly) for workpeople 21 years and over and by 2d. (7s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. for those paid weekly and 8s. to 7s. 10d. for those paid hourly) for workpeople under 21.	
London and district	1st pay day in July.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing in the film production industry.	Bonus decreased† by 3d. a week (10s. 3d. to 10s.) for those 21 years and over and by 1½d. (5s. 1½d. to 5s.) for those under 21.	

\* This increase applied mainly to workers employed by firms which are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).  
 † In respect of the preceding pay period.  
 ‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 § Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.  
 ¶ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.  
 \*\* These increases were the result of a decision, dated 15th July, of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry, and were made retrospective to the date shown.  
 \*\*\* These increases were the result of a decision, dated 8th July, of the Joint Industrial Council for Manual Workers in Non-Trading Departments of Local Authorities in Scotland, and were made retrospective to the date shown.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st August, 1942.

Increase since July, 1914 .. ..	Food 60%	All Items 101%
Change since 1st July, 1942	Index Points ..	Per cent. ..
	nil	+1
	nil	+½*

FOOD.

At 1st August there was very little change, as compared with 1st July, in the average level of the retail prices of any of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom at 1st August, 1942, with the corresponding prices at 1st July, 1942, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest 1d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Aug. 1942, compared with	
	1st Aug., 1942.	1st July, 1942.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1942.	1st Sept., 1939.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank ..	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs .. ..	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast .. ..	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	16
Breast .. ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon† .. ..	1 8½	1 8½	1 3	..	37
Fish .. ..					
Flour .. per 7 lb.	1 3½	1 3½	1 1½	..	14
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 8	0 8	0 8½	..	-3
Tea .. ..	2 6	2 6	2 4	..	7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	-1
Milk .. per quart	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	..	29
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 7	1 7	1 4½	..	15
Salt .. ..	1 1	1 1	1 3½	..	24
Cheese .. ..	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine‡—					
Special .. ..	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard .. ..	0 5	0 5	0 5	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ .. each	0 2	0 2	0 1½	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	..	34

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st July, 1942, and 1st August, 1942, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1942.	1st August, 1942.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—			
Ribs .. ..	44	59	60
Thin Flank ..	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs .. ..	32	78	78
Thin Flank ..	1	23	23
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. ..	48	67	67
Breast .. ..	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs .. ..	51	74	74
Breast .. ..	-3	-3	-3
Bacon† .. ..	35	84	84
Fish .. ..	116	206	206
Flour .. ..	26	45	44
Bread .. ..	42	38	38
Tea .. ..	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	45	45
Milk .. ..	92	146	149
Butter—			
Fresh .. ..	13	30	30
Salt .. ..	7	34	34
Cheese .. ..	16	51	50
Margarine‡—			
Special .. ..	-8	3	3
Standard .. ..	58	59	59
Eggs (fresh)§ .. ..	33	78	78
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	60	60

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail food prices at 1st August, 1942, was approximately the same as at 1st July, about 16 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 60 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st August showed no appreciable change as compared with 1st July, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

\* A rise of 1 point on a total of 200 for "all items" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to one-half of one per cent.  
 † The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind was seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.  
 ‡ On 1st July and 1st August, 1942, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard," were on sale at 9d. and 5d. per lb., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.  
 § Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st July and 1st August, 1942, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st August the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about the same as at 1st July, and about 95 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. During July there was practically no change in the average level of prices in each of the groups of items included in the figures (viz., men's suits and overcoats; woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery; cotton materials and hosiery; and boots and shoes): and there was no appreciable change in the relative proportion of sales represented by "utility" goods at controlled prices. 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 such information as is available indicates that at 1st August the average rise over the level of July, 1914; was about 305 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, the average level of prices of coal at 1st August was about 6 per cent. above the level of 1st July, as a result of the general increase of 3s. per ton and 2d. per cwt. which took effect on 3rd July. Compared with 1st September, 1939, the average increase was about 28 per cent., and with July, 1914, about 149 per cent. The average level of prices of gas was about the same at 1st August as a month earlier, being about 27 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 97 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There was practically no change during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st August was about 3 per cent. higher than at 1st July, about 32 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 140 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items\* included in these statistics, the changes in prices between 1st July and 1st August were relatively unimportant. In the group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st August was about the same as at 1st July, about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 164 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st August, 1942, is approximately 101 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 100 per cent. at 1st July, 1942, 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 percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 46 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to nearly 30 per cent. Of these 46 points, about 4 points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately 6 points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

Average percentage increases as compared with July, 1914.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 ..	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921 ..	165	151	141	133	128	119	122	120	110	103	99	99
1922 ..	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923 ..	78	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77	77
1924 ..	77	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81	81
1925 ..	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	74	76	76	77	77
1926 ..	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	72	74	79	79	79
1927 ..	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928 ..	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	66	67	67	67
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	46	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937 ..	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938 ..	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	55	55	55	55	56	56
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	93
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	101	101	101	101

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 last page of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 74, as compared with 135 in the previous month, and 60 in July, 1941. In these 74 new disputes about 14,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,300 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 5 disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 79, involving about 18,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 42,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying—					
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	1	25	26	9,800	26,000
Building, etc. ..	2	32	34	5,200	9,000
Transport .. ..	..	5	5	900	1,000
Other .. ..	..	2	2	800	2,000
Total .. ..	2	10	12	1,800	4,000
Total, July, 1942 ..	5	74	79	18,500	42,000
Total, June, 1942 ..	21	135	156	112,200	356,000
Total, July, 1941 ..	5	60	65	16,500	25,000

Causes.—Of the 74 disputes, beginning in July, 30, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 19, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of par-

ticular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July have been effected in the case of 53 disputes, directly involving 8,200 workpeople. Of these disputes, 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 28, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 18 other disputes, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-JULY, 1942 AND 1941.†

Industry Group.	January to July, 1942.			January to July, 1941.		
	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.
Coal Mining ..	348	210,700†	732,000	282	98,800†	224,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	16	2,400	12,000	6	400	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	14	900	3,000	22	1,600	5,000
Engineering ..	80	26,000	42,000	82	46,500	242,000
Shipbuilding ..	44	7,300	22,000	53	14,000	74,000
Other Metal ..	68	10,300	32,000	69	20,100	110,000
Textile .. ..	19	1,900	4,000	20	2,900	5,000
Clothing .. ..	7	4,400	17,000	14	2,900	11,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	7	1,000	3,000	8	600	1,000
Building, etc. ..	40	8,800	19,000	36	6,300	15,000
Transport ..	18	5,200	17,000	35	7,300	19,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ..	6	1,900	3,000	5	1,900	3,000
Other .. ..	17	2,800	6,000	25	2,300	12,000
Total .. ..	684	283,600†	912,000	657	205,600†	722,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workpeople—Yorkshire (one colliery).	509	880	25 June	6 July	Dispute respecting payment of "dust money" to loader-end men, and dissatisfaction with non-payment of guaranteed wage, under Essential Work Order, in respect of a previous stoppage.	Allowance of 8d. a shift conceded to men and boys specifically designated as loader-end workers.
Haulage and other colliery workers—Yorkshire (one colliery).	151	601	2 July§	11 July§	Against the issue of summonses claiming damages for breach of contract from a number of haulage workers who had participated in a previous stoppage of work, and subsequent demand for reduction in amount of damages awarded to employers.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Hewers, putters, gatewaymen and other colliery workpeople—Co. Durham (one colliery).	181	723	20 July	22 July	For increase in wages, and dissatisfaction with amount of increase offered by employers.	Work resumed pending negotiations, which proved abortive.
ENGINEERING:—						
Woodworkers and other workpeople—Yorkshire (one firm).	525	176	22 July	22 July	Employer's refusal to approve the appointment of a full-time shop steward nominated by workpeople.	Temporary settlement effected, pending a works conference.
Engineering operatives—Yorkshire (one firm).						

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the middle of May, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and 17.6 per cent. above that for June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for the middle of May, 1942, showed a rise of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the figure for the previous month, and of 30.1 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939.

## CANADA.

At the beginning of June, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.5 per cent. above the index figure for May, 1942, and 15.8 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 1.5 and 27.0.

## NEW ZEALAND.

In April, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. over the figure for the previous month, and of 8.8 per cent. over that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 1.2 and 3.7.

## SWITZERLAND.

At the end of March, 1942, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.4 per cent. above the figure for February, 1942, and 36 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.5 and 48.9.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

FACTORIES—BUILDING REGULATIONS, 1926—CEMENT MIXER 23 YARDS FROM BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION—ABSOLUTE DUTY TO PROVIDE SAFE SCAFFOLDING.

The House of Lords has decided an important case affecting the Building Trade. The appellant had brought an action on behalf of herself and her children in respect of the death of her husband whilst employed by the respondent as a bricklayer. The action was based on breach of statutory duty. During his employment he was engaged in the building of 12 buildings consisting of flats. The accident arose because a fellow worker, contrary to Regulation 50 of the Building Regulations, 1926, added a plank to the platform on which the deceased worked. That plank projected more than 2 ft. beyond the trestle support and formed a trap. If the Building Regulations applied to the work in progress, the use of that plank was a breach of Regulation 7. The cardinal point for decision was whether those Regulations applied at all. They could apply only where machinery worked by mechanical power not used for hoisting purposes was in use "within the area of the building under construction." The mortar used for laying the bricks was supplied by a portable petrol driven cement mixer situated near the end of a temporary road some 23 yards from the house on which the deceased was working when he met his death. As this machine was not within the four walls or the ground plan of the building, it was contended for the defence that it was therefore outside the area of the building under construction. That contention was upheld by the majority of the judges of the First Division and their view was supported by Lord MacMillan in the House of Lords. Lords Thankerton, Russell, Wright and Porter, however, found that that construction would attribute an illogical and inexplicable intention to the Secretary of State responsible for drafting the Regulations, and would defeat the object of the Regulations which was the protection of workmen engaged in building operations. They found that "the building under construction" applied to the building operation as a whole and extended beyond the ground plan of the actual building where work was actually in progress. They also found that Regulation 7 of the Building Regulations 1926 (which requires that no board forming part of a working platform shall "project beyond its end support to a distance exceeding four times the thickness of the board or plank") was a continuing obligation prescribed for the safety of the workmen while at work and imposed an absolute duty on the employer as far as liability was concerned. The employer was liable in negligence although the seventh plank was added to the platform by a fellow worker without the employer's authority contrary to Regulation 50. Another important finding in this case was that although the Interpretation Act, 1889, did not apply to the Building Regulations, 1926, yet where the words used in the Regulations are the same as those used in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Section 105(1), under which the Regulations were made, those words must be given a construction identical with that of the statute. To that extent, therefore, singular words in the Regulations included the plural, and vice versa. Thus although the word "building" was used in Section 105, that word must cover and include more than one building where several were in course of construction in the one enterprise.

*Riddell v. Reid*. House of Lords, 30th April, 1st and 4th May and 15th June, 1942.

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

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

DURING July, 1942, the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 1865-1871. In three cases the awards relate to the whole of an industry or occupation, or to the whole of an industry or occupation in a particular area, and the following is a summary of these awards. The other four awards relate to cases affecting individual firms.

*Award No. 1865 (8th July). Parties:* Employees' Side and Employers' Side of National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. *Claim:* That the decision of the North Midland Regional Council for County Council Roadmen with regard to an increase in wages be adopted. *Award:* The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

*Award No. 1866 (10th July). Parties:* National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Aberystwyth Borough Council. *Claim:* For the Schedule of wages and conditions of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District (No. 4) Joint Industrial Council (Electricity Supply) to be applied to the Aberystwyth Corporation Electricity Undertaking. *Award:* The Court awarded that the Schedule in question should be so applied.

*Award No. 1871 (31st July). Parties:* National Union of Railwaymen and London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. *Claim:* For certain coach repairers to be re-graded as coachmakers Grade 1. *Award:* The Court awarded that provision should be made for the grading of coach repairers and that the men in question should be placed in Grade 1.

## SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During July, 1942, three awards in cases of disputes affecting individual undertakings, including one case reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1942, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

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

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

DURING July, 1942, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued thirteen awards, Nos. 225-237. In four cases the awards relate to the whole of an industry or the whole of an industry in a particular area, and the following is a summary of these awards. The other nine awards relate to cases affecting individual firms.

*Award No. 225 (2nd July). Parties:* Members of the Aberdeen Ship Painters' and Boiler Scalers Masters' Association and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Scottish District) employed by them. *Claim:* For one week's holiday with pay at the Aberdeen summer holiday period. *Award:* The general effect of the award was that the members of the employers' Association should establish and put into operation a scheme for the provision of holidays with pay on the lines of the agreement as to holidays with pay made between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, adapted as might be necessary to meet the circumstances of the industry to which the claim relates.

*Award No. 226 (4th July). Parties:* Members of the Bedford and District Coal Merchants Association and members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (Southern and Eastern Division) employed by them. *Claim:* For increased rates of wages for motor drivers, horse drivers, yardmen and porters. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded certain minimum basic rates (as set out in full in the award) for workers of the classes specified whose home depot is situated in the Borough of Bedford.

*Award No. 230 (20th July). Parties:* Members of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Scottish District) employed by them. *Claim:* For six days holiday with pay per annum. *Award:* The Tribunal stated that they approved the principle of holidays, but they were not prepared to make an award in this matter in relation to a small proportion of the industry unless and until the question of holidays with pay was settled in relation to the major part of the industry. In these circumstances, the Tribunal made no award.

*Award No. 234 (29th July). Parties:* Members of the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and members of the Constructional Engineering Union employed by them. *Claim:* For the fixing of unified minimum base rates for eleven classes of indoor workers employed in the constructional engineering trade. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded minimum base time rates for three classes of indoor workers as specified in the award.

Copies of all the awards may be obtained, price 1d. net each, from H.M. Stationery Office.

\* Copies of this award may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (3d. post free).

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During July, 1942, the Tribunal issued nine awards, Nos. 123-131. Two of the awards are of significance for the whole or a substantial part of the industry or occupation concerned, either throughout Northern Ireland or a particular locality, and these awards are summarised below. The other seven awards relate to cases affecting individual firms.

*Award No. 123 (3rd July). Parties:* The members of the Belfast Flour Millers' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* "Application for English wages and conditions of employment, as determined by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, to be made applicable to the Belfast Flour Millers' Association." *Award:* The Tribunal were of opinion that, as yet, a case had not been made out for the application to the members of the Belfast Flour Millers' Association of the rates of wages and conditions of employment determined by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.

*Award No. 126 (22nd July). Parties:* The members of the Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Association and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* "To pay a good time-keeping bonus of 12½ per cent. to members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by Messrs. Short & Harland Ltd., and Messrs. Harland & Wolff Limited." *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Copies of all the awards may be obtained by making written application to the Ministry of Labour, Stormont, Belfast.

## 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.

Synopses of recent decisions of general interest are given below.

## Case No. 275/42. (3rd July, 1942).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935; ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941 No. 302); DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939 No. 927); LEFT EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE; BENEFIT DISALLOWED.

The claimant, a joiner, left his employment at Hull on 2nd February, 1942, to reside with his father aged over 65 at Skipton. The Insurance Officer was under an erroneous impression until 24th February, 1942, that the claimant was employed in an undertaking scheduled under the Essential Work Order and the claimant was refused permission to make a claim to benefit on 3rd February, 1942, on the ground that he had not obtained his "release" from a national service officer. On 24th February the claimant made delayed claims in respect of the period 3rd to 24th February, 1942, and benefit was paid to 25th February, 1942. The claimant was employed from 26th February, 1942, to 8th April, 1942. On 11th March, 1942, the claimant was disqualified for a period of six weeks commencing from 26th February, 1942, for having left his previous employment at Hull without good cause.

The Umpire drew attention to Decisions 37/42† (reported) and 238/42 (unreported) in which it was stated that failure to obtain the written permission of a national service officer does not prevent a person from making a claim to benefit or render him not unemployed, although he may be liable to prosecution under Regulation 92(1) of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The claimant should therefore have been allowed to make a claim on 3rd February, 1942, and a possible disqualification should have been considered from that date. The Umpire held that the claimant's domestic circumstances were not such as to provide just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment and he imposed a period of six weeks' disqualification from 3rd February, 1942, although owing to the several misunderstandings the disqualification could not be effective.

## Case No. 292/42. (8th July, 1942).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935; ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1942; (S.R. & O. 1942 No. 371); MISCONDUCT; REFUSED TO CARRY OUT AN ORDER GIVEN BY THE EMPLOYER; QUESTION WHETHER COURT OF REFEREES SHOULD ACCEPT DECISION OF LOCAL APPEAL BOARD; BENEFIT DISALLOWED.

The claimant, an iron turner, was dismissed for refusing to obey the instruction of his employer to transfer to another machine when his own machine had broken down, and when he was told that he would not be allowed to work overtime on the job to which he was to be transferred. The undertaking was scheduled under the Essential Work Order and claimant exercised his right to appeal to a Local Appeal Board against his dismissal. The Local Appeal Board dismissed his appeal. On a claim to benefit being made, a six weeks' disqualification under Section 27 of the 1935 Act was imposed. The Court of Referees dismissed the subsequent appeal, but in their findings

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8a; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

† U.I. Code 8B, page 1 (Pamphlet No. 1/1942).

it appears that the decision of the Court was based upon the recommendation of the Local Appeal Board which they apparently felt bound to accept and follow.

The Umpire held that misconduct had been proved and confirmed the disallowance of benefit, but he drew attention to the distinction which had been drawn (in several earlier decisions) between the decision given by a Court of Law and a decision given by a tribunal other than a Court of Law. A conviction by a Court of Law, which is an independent and statutory tribunal before which evidence is held on oath, is generally accepted as proof of the commission of the act complained of. A Local Appeal Board differs from a Court of Law in that, although it is an independent and statutory tribunal, it does not hear evidence on oath. The Umpire also referred to Decision 4569/26\* which said "Whilst a conviction (before a Court of Law) is proof of the commission of the act complained of, the fact that criminal proceedings have been or would be taken in respect of it has no material bearing on the question whether the act amounts to misconduct within the meaning of the Statute."

The Court of Referees were not therefore bound to accept the findings of the Local Appeal Board and if, on the evidence, they reached a decision which conflicted with the recommendation of the Local Appeal Board it would have been their duty to give effect to the decision which they had reached.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued as shown below. Further information may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades on application to the Secretary of the Board concerned at Sunnyside Mansions Hotel, Knowsley Road, Southport, Lancashire, in the case of Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Boards in Northern Ireland:—

*Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Proposal Q. (51), dated 1st July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).*—Proposal R.B.S. (20), dated 7th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Covset Trade Board.*—Proposal K. (21), dated 28th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).*—Proposal H.M. (27), dated 28th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Proposal R.M. (38), dated 28th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Proposal S. (24), dated 28th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).*—Proposal W.D. (40), dated 29th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

*Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.H.G. (N.75), dated 6th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, and to cancel certain piece work basis time rates in their application to certain male workers.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.40), dated 10th July, 1942, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

*Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).*—Order B.K. (E. & W.) 5, dated 17th July, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 31st July, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Order R.R. (12), dated 17th July, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 27th July, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).*—Order Q. (52), dated 30th July, 1942, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 10th August, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

*Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Northern Ireland).*—Order N.I.F. (13), dated 14th July, 1942, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 24th July, 1942, as the date from which such rates became effective.

\* U.I.440, Vol. V, page 270 (Pamphlet No. 11/1926).

## STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

IN the list below, the full titles, the serial numbers and the prices are given of Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service which have been published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders* since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, as well as of other Orders, so published, relating to matters with which the Ministry is concerned, either directly or indirectly. Items in the list which are the subject of a special article or review in this issue of the GAZETTE are marked with an asterisk.

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

### S.R. & O.

- | 1942, No. | Title and Price.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1326      | The Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1942, dated July 2, 1942, made by the Secretary of State, extending the provisions of section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. 5. c.84). 1d. (2d.).—[By this Order, the provisions of section 43 of the Act, relating to the application of the Act to industrial diseases, have been extended, as from 1st August, 1942, to poisoning by tri-cresyl phosphate or by tri-phenyl phosphate occasioned by the processes described as the manufacture or use of tri-cresyl phosphate or tri-phenyl phosphate.]                                                             |
| 1413      | The Essential Work (General Provisions) (Part-Time Workers Exclusion) (Amendment) Order, 1942, dated July 16, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 1d. (2d.).—[This Order, together with the Order which it amends, has been incorporated in the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942 (see S.R. & O. 1942, No. 1594 below) and both the principal and the amendment Orders have been revoked.]                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1440      | The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Temporary Employment in Agriculture) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942, dated July 13, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c.92). 1d. (2d.).—[These Regulations, which took effect on 13th July, 1942, amend the principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1940, page 297) so as to substitute for the Schedule thereto a revised Schedule specifying the schemes for temporary employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) to which the Regulations apply.] |
| 1447*     | Order in Council approving Proclamation directing that certain British Subjects shall become liable to be called up for service. 1d. (2d.).—[This Order, made on 23rd July, 1942, approves the Proclamation of which particulars are given on page 147.]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1470*     | The Essential Work (Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing) (No. 2) Order, 1942, dated July 24, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 3d. (4d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1517*     | The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1942, dated July 16, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c.92). 1d. (2d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1588*     | The Supplementary Pensions (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942, made on July 31, 1942, by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting in conjunction under Part II of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, and the Determination of Needs Act, 1941. 1d. (2d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1593*     | The Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1942, dated July 31, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (24 & 25 Geo. 5. c.29). 1d. (2d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1594*     | The Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942, dated August 6, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. 3d. (4d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

\* Particulars of this Order are given on an earlier page of this GAZETTE.

- 1612 The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1942, dated July 22, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (25 & 26 Geo. 5. c.8) and the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c.92). 1d. (2d.).—[This Order amends the Banking Industry Special Scheme correspondingly with certain amendments of the general scheme of Unemployment Insurance which were effected by Regulations of which particulars were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1942 (page 29), and April, 1942 (page 98).]
- 1613 The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1942, dated July 22, 1942, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (25 & 26 Geo. 5. c.8), and the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c.92). 1d. (2d.).—[This Order effects amendments of the Insurance Industry Special Scheme similar to those referred to above as regards the Banking Industry Special Scheme.]

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

COAL MINING.—*Report of the Board of Investigation into the Immediate Wages Issue in the Coal-Mining Industry.* June, 1942. (Stationery Office publication; price 2d.)

MINING.—*Provisional Statement of the Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the Year 1941.* Mines Department. (Stationery Office publication; price 1d.)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—*Memorandum by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* (Cmd. 6354; price 2d.)

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