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EMPLOYMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

RELEASE OF WARTIME NURSES.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 217), the Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1945, in general relaxed all restrictions on the employment of women as from 20th December, although nurses and midwives between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive were to remain subject to control for a further six months. By agreement between the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Health, and the Department of Health for Scotland, arrangements have, however, been made for the release of wartime nurses who apply for release from nursing. The arrangements made cover members of the Civil Nursing Reserve and nursing members of the British Red Cross Society and the Orders of St. John and St. Andrew, and other women who took up nursing as their war service and are now desirous of returning to their peace-time work.

The programme for release is as follows:—

- (1) Women who have given in the aggregate at least three years' service in nursing involving residence away from home can be released at any time after the end of February, 1946.
- (2) Women who have given in the aggregate at least two years' service in nursing involving residence away from home, or three years in nursing involving residence at home, can be released at any time after the end of April, 1946.
- (3) All other wartime nurses can be released at any time after the end of June, 1946.

Women nurses released under these arrangements will not be required to take other nursing employment unless they wish to do so, and they will, under the Government's general policy, not be subject to any further labour control. The same arrangements will be applied to wartime male nurses born before 1st

July, 1915, or to those born after that date who are not subject to controls.

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF ENGINEERING AND MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIRING INDUSTRIES.

Early in February the Ministry of Labour and National Service announced that the engineering and motor vehicle repairing industries would be withdrawn at the end of three months from the scope of the Essential Work Orders, and notices to this effect were issued to bodies representing the two sides of the industries concerned.*

Apart from a few cases in which notices of de-scheduling have already been issued in respect of individual motor vehicle repair shops and garages, notices will be issued about the beginning of April to all the scheduled undertakings in the industries which are being de-scheduled, giving them a month's notice of de-scheduling. Until such individual de-scheduling takes effect, the provisions of the Essential Work Orders remain in force for all employers and workers in scheduled undertakings.

The Minister of Labour and National Service pointed out, in the statement which he made in the House of Commons on 13th December,† that certain features of the Essential Work Orders may have proved themselves to be of mutual advantage to employers and workers and may also have affected the industrial agreements of the industry. The object of the three months' notice of withdrawal is to give the two sides of the industries an opportunity of considering jointly any readjustments in their industrial agreements which may be needed to meet the changed circumstances when the Orders are withdrawn.

* Details will be given in the March issue of this GAZETTE of further industries whose withdrawal has recently been announced.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 217).

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1945.

In July, 1945, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals during the war have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE,* together with some comparative figures for October, 1938.

In the enquiry of July, 1945, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in January, 1945, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the pay-week finishing in the week ended 21st July, 1945, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners other than office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped, for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in July, 1945, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 54,000, of which approximately 53,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 5½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the week ended 21st July, 1945, are shown, industry by industry in the Table on pages 34 and 35, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in the establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in July, 1945, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 36 and 37, and a further Table on pages 38 and 39 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in July, 1945, as compared with those in October, 1938 (the latest pre-war date for which statistics of average earnings are available). Particulars of the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, and of the average hours worked in that week, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, and February, 1945, respectively.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JULY, 1945, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The average earnings, in the week ended 21st July, 1945, of the 5½ million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below:—

Men (21 years and over)†	121s.	10d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)	45s.	9d.
Women (18 years and over):		
Excluding part-time workers‡	63s.	6d.
Part-time workers§	31s.	4d.
Counting two part-time workers‡ as representing one full-timer	63s.	6d.
Girls (under 18 years)	35s.	4d.

These figures, however, relate only to the wage-earners employed in the establishments from which returns were received, and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that different industries, with varying levels of wages, were not represented in equal proportions in the returns. For example, returns were obtained from a much higher proportion of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry, and the engineering industry has therefore an unduly heavy weight, in comparison with the building industry, in the calculations from which the foregoing averages are derived. In

* See the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February and August, 1944; and February and August, 1945.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week), who had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 34 to 39, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 35s. 1d. in July, 1945, and the hours worked averaged 17.7.

‡ The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week, and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

order to eliminate the effects of such disparities, general averages for all industries combined, and for each of 16 broad groups of industries, have been calculated* on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in July, 1945. These averages are set out in the following Table, together with the percentage increases which they show as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938, calculated by "weighting" the average earnings in each industry by the total numbers employed at that date. In computing the averages for July, 1945, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.†

Average Weekly Earnings in July, 1945, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Average Earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945.				
	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers.†
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	103 6	52	§	§	97 9
Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	116 5	53 5	62 11	§	106 5
Brick, pottery and glass	111 1	46 0	51 9	30 11	82 11
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	122 10	46 1	62 10	33 9	96 5
Metal, engineering and ship-building	133 0	47 3	69 1	37 11	108 10
Textiles	104 7	45 0	58 2	38 5	70 6
Leather, fur, etc.	107 6	45 7	54 6	31 5	80 11
Clothing	110 8	41 10	55 7	32 10	61 6
Food, drink and tobacco	110 4	43 11	56 7	34 0	80 1
Woodworking	110 7	38 10	62 4	35 11	85 5
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	122 11	35 8	54 7	30 2	87 6
Building, contracting, etc.	111 4	43 9	60 5	§	101 0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	126 6	46 8	63 7	36 0	91 3
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	114 10	49 11	81 7	§	105 3
Public utility services	98 6	39 4	51 5	32 2	89 1
Government industrial establishments	127 1	51 9	80 11	39 4	110 0
All the above	121 4	45 6	63 2	35 1	96 1
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	73	75	§	§	73
Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	75	72	112	§	74
Brick, pottery and glass	76	66	86	108	74
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	77	57	92	86	75
Metal, engineering and ship-building	77	81	107	90	82
Textiles	83	88	83	95	86
Leather, fur, etc.	68	72	56	80	73
Clothing	72	69	70	88	76
Food, drink and tobacco	69	56	72	79	70
Woodworking	67	66	85	106	65
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	46	45	60	77	52
Building, contracting, etc.	69	70	§	§	65
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	83	75	100	95	96
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	64	84	134	§	61
Public utility services	56	43	86	50	49
Government industrial establishments	69	59	81	§	56
All the above	76	74	94	90	80

When the average earnings for July, 1945, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the effect of re-calculating the general averages for all industries combined on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) is to lower the average shown for men by 6d., that for women by 4d., and those for boys and girls by 3d. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at July, 1945, women who were employed as part-time workers have, as stated above, been included on the

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

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women employed as part-time workers in July, 1945 (see footnote † in previous column) have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

¶ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

** In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1945, are materially affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workers, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The inclusion of these women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general average of 63s. 2d. for women in all industries combined would have been unaltered, and among the sixteen groups of industries for which separate figures are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 2d. The principal exceptions are the chemical, paint, oil, etc., group, in which the exclusion of these women would raise the average by 6d. (to 63s. 4d.), and the woodworking group, in which their exclusion would reduce it by 6d. (to 61s. 10d.).

In the last week of October, 1938—the latest pre-war date for which similar statistics are available—the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in the groups of industries covered by the foregoing Table were approximately 69s. 0d. for men, 26s. 1d. for youths and boys, 32s. 6d. for women, 18s. 6d. for girls, and 53s. 3d. for all workers combined. The corresponding averages for July, 1945, given in the Table, showed increases of 52s. 4d. or 76 per cent., for men; 19s. 5d., or 74 per cent., for youths and boys; 30s. 8d., or 94 per cent., for women; 16s. 7d., or 90 per cent., for girls; and 42s. 10d., or 80 per cent., for all workers combined. The percentage increases, however, varied widely in different industries. In those industries for which particulars are given on pages 38 and 39, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 50 per cent. in some industries to over 90 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 60 per cent. to over 120 per cent. The fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women was greater than that shown for men is partly due to the marked increase which took place during the war in the numbers of women engaged on work normally undertaken by men. In most of the principal industries in which such increases occurred, the employers' and workers' organisations had agreed that where women were employed on work previously done by men they should be paid either the full rates for men (usually after a qualifying period, or subject to ability to perform the man's work without extra supervision or assistance), or specified proportions of those rates, yielding wages higher than those generally paid for work not regarded as men's work.

It should be noted that the percentages of increase in the earnings of all classes of workers combined, as shown in the last column of the foregoing Table, are affected by the changes which have taken place since 1938 in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the various groups of industries, the proportions of men included in the totals for all the industries, combined on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries, having declined from between 61 and 62 per cent. in October, 1938, to about 61 per cent. in July, 1945, those of youths and boys having declined from about 12 per cent. to about 8½ per cent., and those of girls from nearly 7 per cent. to about 4½ per cent., while the proportions of women included rose from less than 20 per cent. to about 26½ per cent. If the proportions of men, women, boys and girls employed had remained the same as in 1938, the percentage increase shown for "all workers" for all industries combined would have been slightly greater. Similarly, the percentage increases shown for all the industries taken together include the effects of transference to the munitions industries, in which earnings are relatively high, of large numbers of workers formerly employed in industries with a lower average level of earnings.

It should also be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 34 and 35, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations, and that they represent the actual earnings in the weeks specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece-workers, the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED IN JULY, 1945, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the week ended 21st July, 1945, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 36 and 37. The following Table shows the averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, with the corresponding averages for the last pay-week of October, 1938, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries at each of the two dates.* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them (e.g., under the Essential Work Orders). Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded.

* See footnote * in the second column on page 30.

In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

Average Hours worked in July, 1945, and October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Average Hours worked in the week ended 21st July, 1945.				
	Men (21 years and over)*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers.†
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	48.0	46.2	‡	‡	47.8
Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	51.1	45.6	44.2	‡	50.0
Brick, pottery and glass	49.6	44.9	43.3	44.5	47.1
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	51.6	45.1	44.2	43.0	48.7
Metal, engineering and ship-building	49.3	45.4	43.4	43.3	47.5
Textiles	50.1	46.2	44.7	44.3	46.4
Leather, fur, etc.	48.8	44.4	42.8	42.6	46.1
Clothing	46.3	44.8	42.3	43.1	43.3
Food, drink and tobacco	51.1	45.5	43.8	43.8	47.6
Woodworking	48.1	44.3	42.2	42.6	46.0
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	48.3	44.8	43.3	43.6	46.1
Building, contracting, etc.	50.3	46.0	42.0	‡	49.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	49.6	44.9	42.9	43.0	46.2
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	51.7	48.0	45.8	‡	50.4
Public utility services	49.5	46.2	38.8	42.3	47.8
Government industrial establishments	50.2	47.2	42.4	42.4	47.9
All the above	49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47.4
Average Hours worked in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	45.9	45.7	‡	‡	45.8
Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	49.8	47.3	45.5	45.2	49.3
Brick, pottery and glass	48.7	45.9	42.6	44.1	46.8
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	48.4	46.7	44.0	44.6	47.2
Metal, engineering and ship-building	48.0	45.9	44.2	44.7	47.1
Textiles	47.7	45.6	44.5	45.9	45.8
Leather, fur, etc.	47.4	46.8	45.7	46.5	46.8
Clothing	44.8	45.3	41.2	42.7	44.4
Food, drink and tobacco	49.4	47.3	45.8	45.9	47.8
Woodworking	46.9	46.2	44.3	45.0	46.4
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	46.1	45.5	44.4	44.9	45.4
Building, contracting, etc.	46.3	46.5	‡	‡	46.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	48.6	46.9	44.5	44.9	46.8
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	48.9	48.1	45.7	‡	48.8
Public utility services	49.0	47.6	32.8	43.7	48.0
Government industrial establishments	49.5	47.1	44.9	‡	49.1
All the above	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 36 and 37 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the week ended 21st July, 1945, ranged between 46 and 52, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 44 and 47, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 41 and 45. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 49½ for men, 45½ for youths and boys, 43½ for women and 43½ for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938, these averages showed an increase of about 2 hours in the case of men, but reductions of about ½ hour for youths and boys, nearly ½ hour for women, and about 1½ hours for girls. (The changes between 1938 and 1945 in the working hours of boys and girls were to some extent affected by the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, which reduced the maximum weekly hours of juveniles under 16 years of age employed in factories, subject to certain qualifications, from 48 to 44 as from July, 1939). For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the week ended 21st July, 1945, was nearly 47½ hours, or nearly 1 hour more than in the last week of October, 1938. This comparison is not materially affected by the changes which took place between the two dates in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, and in the proportions of men, youths, women and girls included.

In all the industry groups specified in the above Tables the average number of hours worked by men in July, 1945, showed increases as compared with October, 1938. In rather more than half the industry groups in the case of women, and in the great majority of groups in the case of youths, boys and girls, the average number of weekly hours worked in July, 1945, was less than in October, 1938.

* See footnote † in the first column on page 30.

† See footnote † in the second column on page 30. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in July, 1945, averaged about 22½.

‡ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

¶ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN JULY, 1945, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, and the average percentage increases as compared with the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 36 to 39.

Average Hourly Earnings in July, 1945, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938.

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys (under 21 years).		Women (18 years and over)*.		Girls (under 18 years).		All Workers.*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Average Hourly Earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945.									
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying ..	2 1-9	1 1-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0-5
Treatment of non-metallic products ..	2 3-3	1 2-1	1 5-1	—	—	—	—	—	2 1-5
Brick, pottery and glass ..	2 2-9	1 0-3	1 2-3	—	—	—	8-3	1 9-1	—
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	2 4-6	1 0-3	1 5-1	—	—	—	9-4	1 11-8	—
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	2 8-4	1 0-5	1 7-1	10-5	—	—	—	—	2 3-5
Textiles ..	2 1-0	11-7	1 3-6	10-4	—	—	—	—	1 6-2
Leather, fur, etc. ..	2 2-4	11-8	1 3-3	8-3	—	—	—	—	1 9-1
Clothing ..	2 4-7	11-2	1 3-8	9-1	—	—	—	—	1 5-0
Food, drink and tobacco ..	2 1-9	11-6	1 3-5	9-3	—	—	—	—	1 8-2
Woodworking ..	2 3-6	10-5	1 5-7	10-1	—	—	—	—	1 10-3
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	2 6-5	9-6	1 3-1	8-3	—	—	—	—	1 10-8
Building, contracting, etc. ..	2 2-6	11-4	1 5-3	—	—	—	—	—	2 0-5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2 6-6	1 0-5	1 5-8	10-0	—	—	—	—	1 11-7
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	2 2-7	1 0-5	1 9-4	—	—	—	—	—	2 1-1
Public utility services ..	1 11-9	10-2	1 3-9	9-1	—	—	—	—	1 10-4
Government industrial establishments ..	2 6-4	1 1-2	1 10-9	11-1	—	—	—	—	2 3-6
All the above ..	2 5-3	1 0-0	1 5-5	9-7	—	—	—	—	2 0-3
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.									
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying ..	65	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Treatment of non-metallic products ..	71	78	118	—	—	—	—	—	72
Brick, pottery and glass ..	73	70	83	106	73	—	—	—	73
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	66	62	91	93	70	—	—	—	70
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	73	83	111	96	81	—	—	—	81
Textiles ..	74	85	82	103	84	—	—	—	84
Leather, fur, etc. ..	63	81	67	96	76	—	—	—	76
Clothing ..	67	71	65	86	72	—	—	—	72
Food, drink and tobacco ..	63	63	80	88	71	—	—	—	71
Woodworking ..	63	74	94	118	66	—	—	—	66
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	39	47	64	82	50	—	—	—	50
Building, contracting, etc. ..	55	72	—	—	54	—	—	—	54
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	79	83	108	104	99	—	—	—	99
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	55	85	133	—	56	—	—	—	56
Public utility services ..	55	47	57	55	50	—	—	—	50
Government industrial establishments ..	67	59	91	—	60	—	—	—	60
All the above ..	69	77	95	94	77	—	—	—	77

For all industries combined, the percentage increase in the average hourly earnings of men was less than the percentage increase in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the second column on page 30, the average number of hours worked in the week having been greater in July, 1945, than in October, 1938.† For youths and boys, women and girls, however, the average percentage increases in hourly earnings were greater than those in weekly earnings, the average number of hours worked having been less in July, 1945, than in October, 1938.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN JULY, 1945, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1945, AND JULY, 1944.

As compared with the last pay-week of January, 1945, the average weekly earnings for all industries combined in the week ended 21st July, 1945, showed increases of 2s. 1d. (nearly 2 per cent.) for men, 1s. 5d. (over 3 per cent.) for youths and boys, and 1s. 5d. (nearly 4½ per cent.) for girls. For women the general average was the same in July, 1945, as in January, 1945, increases in the great majority of the industries being counterbalanced by decreases in the earnings of the large numbers of women employed in the engineering industry and in Government industrial establishments. There was a slight increase, on the average, in the hours worked, the average hours in the week ended 21st July, 1945, showing increases as compared with the last pay-week of January, 1945, of between ¼ and ½ hour in the case of men and boys, less than ¼ hour in the case of women, and about ¼ hour for girls. In comparing weekly earnings and hours in

* See footnote † in the second column on page 30.

† For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

‡ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938, related to the last pay-week of September.

§ See footnote ** in the second column on page 30.

¶ See first paragraph following the Table in the previous column.

July with those in January, it should be noted that in the winter months earnings and hours are affected in some industries by restricted hours of daylight and weather conditions. Average hourly earnings showed an increase, between the two dates, of ¼d. or more in the case of men, youths, boys and girls, but a slight decrease for women.

As compared with the average earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1944, the average weekly earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, showed decreases of 3s. 0d. (nearly 2½ per cent.) for men, 1s. 10d. (nearly 4 per cent.) for youths and boys, 1s. 1d. (over 1½ per cent.) for women, but a slight increase of 2d. for girls. The average hours worked in the week ended 21st July, 1945, were less than in the first pay-week of July, 1944, by about 1½ hours for men, rather more than 1½ hours for women, 1 hour for youths and boys, and nearly ½ hour for girls. The average hourly earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, showed slight increases, as compared with July, 1944, of less than ¼d. for men, women and girls, but a decrease of less than ¼d. for youths and boys. For all workers combined the average weekly earnings showed a decrease of 7d. a week and the average hourly earnings a rise of nearly ¼d. In arriving at these figures account is taken of the fact that the proportion of men employed increased between July, 1944, and July, 1945, while the proportion of women employed declined.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1938, AND IN THE YEARS 1940-1945.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries,* in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and July, 1945, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.†

Date.	Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys.		Women (18 years and over)†.		Girls.		All workers.‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
October, 1938 ..	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3	—	—	—	53 3
July, 1940 ..	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2	—	—	—	69 2
January, 1941 ..	99 5	41 11	43 11	25 0	75 10	—	—	—	75 10
January, 1942 ..	102 0	42 6	47 6	26 10	77 9	—	—	—	77 9
July, 1942 ..	111 5	46 2	54 2	30 3	85 2	—	—	—	85 2
January, 1943 ..	113 9	45 1	58 6	32 1	87 11	—	—	—	87 11
July, 1943 ..	121 3	47 2	62 2	33 10	93 7	—	—	—	93 7
January, 1944 ..	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7	—	—	—	95 7
July, 1944 ..	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8	—	—	—	96 8
January, 1945 ..	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9	—	—	—	93 9
July, 1945 ..	121 4	45 6	63 2	35 1	96 1	—	—	—	96 1
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.									
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1940 ..	29	35	20	21	30	—	—	—	30
July, 1941 ..	44	61	35	35	42	—	—	—	42
January, 1942 ..	48	63	46	45	46	—	—	—	46
July, 1942 ..	61	77	67	64	60	—	—	—	60
January, 1943 ..	65	73	80	73	65	—	—	—	65
July, 1943 ..	76	81	91	83	76	—	—	—	76
January, 1944 ..	79	80	96	85	79	—	—	—	79
July, 1944 ..	80	81	98	89	82	—	—	—	82
January, 1945 ..	73	69	94	82	76	—	—	—	76
July, 1945 ..	76	74	94	90	80	—	—	—	80

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the foregoing Tables, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) fuller employment, with longer working hours and more extended working of night-shifts, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results, and increased output by the workers affected, and (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different industries and occupations.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department, that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 43 per cent.‡ higher in July, 1945, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 80 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week of October, 1938, and in the five weeks of July, 1943, January 1944, July, 1944, January, 1945, and July, 1945, which were covered by the enquiries into average earnings; particulars of working hours have not been collected for earlier dates during the war.

Date.	Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys.		Women (18 years and over)†.		Girls.		All Workers.‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
October, 1938 ..	47-7	46-2	43-5	44-6	46-5	—	—	—	46-5
July, 1943 ..	52-9	48-0	45-9	45-1	50-0	—	—	—	50-0
January, 1944 ..	52-0	47-1	45-2	44-6	49-2	—	—	—	49-2
July, 1944 ..	51-2	45-7	44-6	44-2	48-6	—	—	—	48-6
January, 1945 ..	49-4	45-2	43-1	43-0	47-0	—	—	—	47-0
July, 1945 ..	49-7	45-6	43-3	43-5	47-4	—	—	—	47-4

* For list of industries covered, see pages 34 and 35.

† See footnote † in the second column on page 30.

‡ This figure applies only to the industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in July, 1945. If industries not covered by the enquiry (e.g., agriculture, coal mining, railway service, and merchant shipping) were included, the figure would be raised to about 51 per cent.

Owing to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, the increases in weekly working hours since October, 1938, have resulted in more than proportionate increases in weekly earnings. The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at each of the dates for which particulars of working hours have been collected, and the percentage increases, as compared with October, 1938.—

Date.	Men.		Youths and Boys.		Women.*		Girls.		All Workers.*	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938 ..	1 5-4	6-8	9-0	5-0	1 1-7	—	—	—	—	—
July, 1943 ..	2 3-5	11-8	1 4-3	9-0	1 10-5	—	—	—	—	—
January, 1944 ..	2 4-5	11-9	1 4-9	9-2	1 11-3	—	—	—	—	—
July, 1944 ..	2 5-1	11-9	1 5-3	9-5	1 11-9	—	—	—	—	—
January, 1945 ..	2 5-0	11-7	1 5-6	9-4	1 11-9	—	—	—	—	—
July, 1945 ..	2 5-3	11-0	1 5-8	9-7	2 0-3	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.										
	58	74	81	81	63	—	—	—	—	—
July, 1943 ..	64	76	89	85	70	—	—	—	—	—
January, 1944 ..	68	80	93	90	74	—	—	—	—	—
July, 1944 ..	67	73	96	89	74	—	—	—	—	—
January, 1945 ..	69	77	95	94	77	—	—	—	—	—

The marked extensions of piecework and other forms of payment by results, to which reference has been made above, combined with increased production by workpeople employed on such systems of payment, have contributed towards the increases in average hourly earnings shown in this Table, equally with the increases in weekly earnings. Where production has been increased, the extra charges arising from the higher earnings have, of course, been spread over the larger output.

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which occurred during the war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers," as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that the proportions of men, boys and girls represented in the figures have fallen, while those of women have risen, during the war period. If the average weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at July, 1945, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for July, 1945, show increases of 69 to 70 per cent. for men, about 72 per cent. for youths and boys, about 80 per cent. for women, 87 to 88 per cent. for girls, and 71 to 72 per cent. for all workers combined. The result of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general averages, of the changes which have taken place in the proportions of workpeople employed in the different industries covered by the enquiry (and in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of these industries), but not the changes in the proportions employed in different occupations within each industry.

INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wage-earners employed in coal mining and railway service, and dock labourers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 10d. per man-shift) were approximately 23s. 8d. in the three months ended September, 1945, as compared with 11s. 4d. in the corresponding period of 1939, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 109 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 107s. 0d. in the three months ended September, 1945, compared with 56s. 2d. in the three months ended September, 1939, showing an increase of approximately 91 per cent.

For the month of July, 1945, it is estimated that the weekly cash earnings of adult male workers in the industry averaged 113s. 7d. as compared with 58s. 8d. in July, 1939. The value of allowances in kind, estimated at 3s. 10d. in July, 1945, and 2s. 2d. in July, 1939, is not included in the figures. The figures for the coal industry relate to wages paid to all workers attending for work at any time during the month or the quarter and those for other industries apply to all workers attending for work during part or the whole of the week ending 21st July.

The average earnings of coal miners are substantially reduced by the present high rate of absenteeism in the industry. The figures given above provide, therefore, no guide to what, with the present wages structure, average weekly earnings would be if, on the average, coal miners worked a full week. Accordingly, the figures for average earnings must not be used for drawing

* See footnote † in the second column on page 30.

any conclusions in regard to the average wages of coal miners as compared with the average wages of workers in other industries. Before the figures for average earnings in the coal mining industry could be used for this purpose, they would need to be adjusted to take account not only of the high rate of absenteeism in the coal mining industry, but also of differences between that industry and any industry with which it may be compared, in regard to such matters as the proportion of skilled to unskilled labour, the amount of overtime worked, and the value of allowances in kind.

Railway Service.

Returns are obtained annually by the Ministry of War Transport from all railway companies in Great Britain and from the London Passenger Transport Board, giving particulars for one week in March of the numbers of wage-earners receiving wages for the full week, together with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where the employees are paid for less than the complete week, and the aggregate wages (including bonuses, etc.) paid in the week. The following Table shows the average earnings, computed on this basis, in the week ended 10th March, 1945, and the corresponding averages for the weeks ended 11th March, 1944, and 11th March, 1939. In

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 21st JULY, 1945.

[NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.]

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.					Average earnings* in the week ended 21st July, 1945.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING:—											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,956	484	54	5	6,499	116 7	62 7	—	—	—	112 0
Stone Quarrying and Mining	11,525	875	36	6	12,442	98 11	49 1	—	—	—	95 3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,155	408	58	9	4,630	101 2	52 10	—	—	—	96 4
Other Mining and Quarrying	6,798	690	773	353	8,614	107 0	54 8	58 8	58 7	34 4	95 6
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:—											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	10,282	752	201	17	11,252	123 5	55 9	70 8	70 5	—	117 10
Cement	5,360	360	474	30	6,224	115 11	45 1	64 10	63 9	—	107 5
Lime, Whiting, etc.	4,175	331	91	17	4,614	105 10	57 5	—	—	—	101 4
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	3,784	653	315	37	4,789	111 0	49 2	65 9	66 3	—	99 3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	6,303	527	1,699	166	8,695	116 3	57 4	62 1	62 1	—	100 9
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:—											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	18,952	2,829	2,435	352	24,568	105 5	46 11	54 7	54 9	36 6	92 8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	8,117	1,694	10,965	2,827	25,176	104 3	38 7	49 0	49 2	30 4	65 0
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	16,925	3,544	7,586	1,470	29,525	121 0	49 0	54 11	55 1	30 8	90 11
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES:—											
Chemicals and Explosives	71,925	5,302	36,765	5,465	119,822	125 3	48 0	64 11	64 3	33 3	98 9
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	8,360	950	3,010	554	12,874	113 0	41 4	55 5	55 11	31 2	90 10
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	24,791	2,930	11,749	3,309	42,779	118 8	44 5	59 8	59 8	35 2	90 11
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES:—											
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	14,817	834	618	19	16,288	131 1	54 11	78 7	78 5	—	125 1
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	130,062	11,626	16,371	530	158,589	135 0	57 9	71 10	72 0	37 2	122 6
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	47,672	2,815	11,563	733	62,783	127 4	52 0	70 0	69 11	40 5	112 5
Template and Steel Sheet Manufacture	7,085	1,239	1,163	321	9,808	130 8	53 10	53 0	53 1	36 5	108 8
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	20,856	1,744	4,325	315	27,240	126 7	52 0	68 4	68 2	42 2	111 7
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	13,092	1,415	5,235	584	20,326	122 8	43 8	56 9	57 2	35 5	97 10
Engineering, etc.‡:—											
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	432,405	67,829	122,912	6,392	631,578	125 5	45 2	68 9	68 8	38 11	104 10
Electrical Engineering	67,022	15,237	46,292	2,873	131,424	129 4	43 8	64 9	64 11	34 5	94 8
Marine Engineering	40,732	8,722	3,168	64	52,686	124 4	47 1	72 7	72 10	—	108 4
Constructional Engineering	25,305	4,145	2,869	131	32,810	127 0	45 5	73 7	73 5	—	112 5
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair	313,494	36,310	106,861	3,602	463,552	143 4	49 9	78 2	78 2	44 11	120 0
Ship Building and Repairing	148,097	23,683	6,277	244	178,301	145 6	48 11	79 11	79 10	31 6	130 3
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	9,046	2,008	561	45	11,660	125 1	42 3	67 5	67 1	—	107 8
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	47,723	6,535	65,690	4,675	124,623	128 1	44 5	65 6	65 8	37 2	87 4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	14,963	2,728	9,625	1,355	29,040	125 0	42 11	59 3	59 6	32 3	90 6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	10,804	1,705	10,199	1,003	23,711	124 8	48 0	64 0	64 0	37 7	89 5
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	8,024	1,395	4,521	565	14,563	120 9	43 7	59 9	60 6	36 6	91 4
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	3,874	1,023	481	19	5,397	130 5	50 8	72 6	72 0	—	109 9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	4,033	541	3,087	517	8,178	121 6	44 11	58 2	58 4	34 7	87 1
Iron Founding	11,055	1,183	2,379	338	14,955	119 6	43 9	60 11	61 5	37 2	102 5
Other Metal Industries	91,510	14,606	65,809	10,587	186,314	133 8	48 5	62 9	62 11	37 0	95 3
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:—											
Cotton	47,198	5,796	98,465	12,305	165,249	107 1	55 0	64 1	64 1	43 2	74 7
Woolen and Worsted	38,096	4,604	49,316	8,779	101,422	99 8	42 8	55 1	55 4	41 5	70 4
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	4,512	648	8,597	1,937	15,694	109 1	42 7	63 3	63 3	40 3	72 9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning	10,093	757	5,665	1,257	17,772	120 9	44 11	62 8	62 8	37 11	93 2
Flax Spinning and Weaving	7,386	3,807	19,922	6,317	37,432	91 5	40 4	44 1	44 2	33 7	51 4
Jute Spinning and Weaving	2,604	568	5,793	902	9,867	98 1	47 11	55 1	55 2	38 7	64 7
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	2,900	1,019	6,377	1,384	11,888	103 2	38 10	51 5	51 7	33 2	61 3
Hosiery	8,626	2,039	30,894	9,056	50,698	116 1	39 10	58 0	58 4	36 4	63 6
Lace	1,131	130	1,624	319	3,204	100 5	—	50 1	50 2	34 1	66 0
Carpets and Rugs	712	97	1,051	313	2,173	104 0	—	56 8	56 6	27 10	66 11
Other Textiles	11,005	1,855	24,483	5,549	43,554	110 3	45 7	56 5	56 9	36 0	67 6
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	25,385	3,038	11,167	2,345	41,935	102 7	42 0	50 5	50 9	34 11	80 7

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (See note ‡ below) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.
‡ The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.
§ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.
|| The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly earnings, of "all workers" in July, 1945, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker) were 111s. 7d. for the federated firms, as compared with 104s. 9d. for the non-federated firms.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 21st JULY, 1945—continued.

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.				Average earnings* in the week ended 21st July, 1945.						
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES:—											
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	13,118	1,791	3,357	550	18,816	108 3	46 2	56 0	55 11	35 11	90 11
Leather Goods Manufacture	2,167	338	3,373	868	6,746	99 1	36 5	51 0	51 5	29 6	63 2
Fur Dressing, etc.	830	100	1,021	141	2,092	133 0	—	69 6	69 5	—	90 11
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES:—											
Tailoring:—											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	12,150	2,615	52,140	17,665	84,570	126 10	38 11	57 7	58 0	34 2	62 4
Retail Bespoke:—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	1,101	86	2,153	1,044	4,394	117 5	—	55 1	55 7	25 9	63 10
Firms employing less than 10 workers	669	29	680	285	1,663	106 10	—	56 2	56 8	23 4	70 9
All firms supplying returns	1,770	115	2,833	1,329	6,057	113 5	—	55 4	55 10	25 3	65 9
Dress Making and Millinery:—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	951	154	14,501	7,589	23,195	143 7	—	62 2	62 7	34 0	56 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	61	1	1,082	326	1,470	110 1	—	61 7	61 6	26 2	56 4
All firms supplying returns	1,012	155	15,583	7,915	24,665	142 7	—	62 1	62 6	33 8	56 5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	2,285	331	3,978	805	7,399	110 1	43 10	56 6	56 9	36 5	70 5
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	1,754	401	19,915	8,111	30,181	101 11	36 8	51 0	51 4	32 3	48 11
Other Dress Industries	2,749	469	13,123	4,689	21,493	101 10	39 6	54 3	54 8	32 11	55 6
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	25,528	4,236	24,036	4,445	59,038	107 0	46 7	57 9	57 10	34 8	76 8
Boot and Shoe Repairing:—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	3,217	1,392	641	245	5,495	108 2	39 0	56 4	56 6	31 7	81 3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	944	366	76	28	1,414	96 5	42 0	—	—	—	78 5
All firms supplying returns	4,161	1,758	717	273	6,909	105 6	39 8	55 6	55 9	31 3	80 8
Laundries	9,246	3,942	48,937	7,847	70,445	104 4	41 4	52 5	52 8	32 4	56 8
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	2,101	386	5,290	879	8,656	104 4	42 3	55 6	55 3	34 7	64 6
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES:—											
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.:—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	33,983	6,924	19,792	5,365	66,077	111 6	39 11	55 11	56 3	30 9	80 11
Firms employing less than 10 workers	4,068	1,046	1,474	477							

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1945.

[NOTE—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.]

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the week ended 21st July, 1945, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					Average hourly earnings* in the week ended 21st July, 1945, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†
			Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	47.6	44.9	—	—	—	47.4	29.4	16.7	—	—	—	28.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	47.8	46.3	—	—	—	47.7	24.8	12.7	—	—	—	24.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits...	49.8	46.9	—	—	—	49.5	24.4	13.5	—	—	—	23.4
Other Mining and Quarrying	47.4	45.8	45.2	45.1	45.1	47.0	27.1	14.3	15.6	15.6	9.1	24.4
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works...	50.6	45.4	44.3	44.2	—	50.1	29.3	14.7	19.1	19.1	—	28.2
Cement	53.7	45.4	44.5	44.0	—	52.4	25.9	11.9	17.5	17.4	—	24.6
Lime, Whiting, etc.	47.9	45.8	—	—	—	47.7	26.5	15.0	—	—	—	25.5
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	50.6	44.4	41.0	41.6	—	49.1	26.3	13.3	19.2	19.1	—	24.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	51.9	47.1	44.6	44.7	—	50.1	26.9	14.6	16.7	16.7	—	24.1
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	50.2	45.2	43.0	43.0	44.2	48.9	25.2	12.5	15.2	15.3	9.9	22.7
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	48.5	45.7	43.4	43.4	44.7	45.5	25.8	10.1	13.5	13.6	8.1	17.1
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	49.5	44.3	42.9	43.2	44.2	47.0	29.3	13.3	15.4	18.3	8.3	23.2
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives	51.7	45.4	44.4	44.6	43.0	48.9	29.1	12.7	17.5	17.3	9.3	24.2
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	50.7	44.0	41.9	42.3	43.4	47.9	26.7	11.3	15.9	15.9	8.6	22.8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	51.7	45.1	42.9	43.3	43.0	48.2	27.5	11.8	16.7	16.5	9.8	22.6
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	50.9	47.6	45.0	45.0	—	50.5	30.9	13.8	21.0	20.9	—	29.7
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	50.4	45.1	42.5	42.6	42.9	49.2	32.1	15.4	20.3	20.3	10.4	29.9
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	48.8	44.4	43.1	43.2	43.5	47.5	31.3	14.1	19.5	19.4	11.1	28.4
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	45.7	44.3	43.2	43.2	40.4	45.1	34.3	14.6	14.7	14.7	10.8	28.9
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	49.1	45.3	42.3	42.3	45.1	47.7	30.9	13.8	19.4	19.3	11.2	28.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.‡	51.6	44.9	41.8	42.0	43.6	48.4	28.5	11.7	16.3	16.3	9.7	24.3
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	49.4	45.5	43.5	43.6	43.3	47.8	30.5	11.9	19.0	18.9	10.8	26.3
Electrical Engineering	49.6	45.6	43.0	43.2	43.3	46.8	31.3	11.5	18.1	18.0	9.5	24.3
Marine Engineering	51.0	46.3	44.2	44.3	—	49.8	29.2	12.2	19.7	19.7	—	26.1
Constructional Engineering	49.9	45.0	43.0	43.1	—	48.6	30.5	12.1	20.5	20.4	—	27.8
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	47.7	45.0	43.6	43.7	42.6	46.6	36.1	13.3	21.5	21.5	12.7	30.9
Ship Building and Repairing	51.6	45.9	44.9	44.8	43.4	50.6	33.8	12.8	21.4	21.4	8.7	30.9
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	49.5	45.9	41.8	41.9	—	48.5	30.3	11.0	19.4	19.2	—	26.6
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	50.4	45.4	43.6	43.8	44.2	46.4	30.5	11.7	18.0	18.0	10.1	22.6
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	48.0	44.7	41.8	42.2	42.9	45.4	31.3	11.5	17.0	16.9	9.0	23.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	49.9	45.1	44.5	44.7	44.2	47.1	30.0	12.8	17.3	17.2	10.2	22.8
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	48.5	44.8	41.8	42.0	42.5	45.9	29.9	11.7	17.2	17.3	10.3	23.9
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	50.8	47.4	41.8	41.7	—	49.4	30.8	12.8	20.8	20.8	—	26.7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	47.3	44.2	42.1	42.1	42.9	44.9	30.8	12.2	16.6	16.6	9.7	23.3
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	49.3	44.8	42.4	42.5	42.6	47.7	29.1	11.7	17.2	17.3	10.5	25.8
Other Metal Industries	48.8	45.4	42.6	42.8	42.9	46.0	32.9	12.8	17.7	17.6	10.3	25.1
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton	49.5	46.6	45.7	45.7	44.8	46.7	26.0	14.2	16.8	16.8	11.6	19.2
Woolen and Worsted	50.0	46.4	44.2	44.4	44.6	46.6	23.9	11.0	15.0	15.0	11.1	18.1
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc.)	49.0	45.1	44.4	44.4	44.1	45.7	26.7	11.3	17.1	17.1	11.0	19.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning	52.4	45.0	44.3	44.4	43.9	48.9	27.7	12.0	17.0	16.9	10.4	22.9
Flax Spinning and Weaving	49.3	46.7	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.1	22.3	10.4	11.8	11.8	8.9	13.4
Jute Spinning and Weaving	50.5	47.2	46.2	46.2	44.9	47.3	23.3	12.2	14.3	14.3	10.3	16.4
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	51.5	45.5	43.7	43.7	43.3	45.7	24.0	10.2	14.1	14.2	9.2	15.1
Hosiery	47.6	46.1	43.9	44.1	43.8	44.7	29.3	10.4	15.9	15.9	10.0	17.0
Lace	47.5	—	42.1	42.1	41.0	42.1	—	—	14.3	14.3	10.0	18.0
Carpets and Rugs	49.3	—	44.4	44.5	41.8	45.7	—	—	15.3	15.2	8.0	17.6
Other Textiles	50.3	45.8	42.8	42.9	43.3	45.0	26.3	11.9	15.8	15.9	10.0	18.0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	51.7	45.5	43.0	43.1	43.4	48.5	23.8	11.1	14.1	14.1	9.7	19.9

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.
 ‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.
 § The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average hourly earnings of "all workers" in July, 1945 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women as one full-time worker) were 28.2d. for the federated firms and 26.5d. for the non-federated firms.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1945, —continued.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the week ended 21st July, 1945, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					Average hourly earnings* in the week ended 21st July, 1945, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†
			Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	49.0	44.6	42.5	42.7	42.7	47.3	26.5	12.4	15.8	15.7	10.1	23.1
Leather Goods Manufacture	48.6	44.3	42.7	43.0	42.7	44.8	24.5	9.9	14.3	14.3	8.3	16.9
Fur Dressing, etc.	45.1	—	41.1	41.4	—	42.8	35.4	—	20.3	20.1	—	25.5
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring	46.1	44.2	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.9	33.0	10.6	16.5	16.5	9.6	17.4
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.5	—	42.5	42.7	43.7	43.9	30.3	—	15.6	15.6	7.1	17.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.0	—	41.9	42.1	42.9	43.3	28.5	—	16.1	16.2	6.5	19.6
All firms supplying returns	45.9	—	42.4	42.6	43.6	43.7	29.7	—	15.7	15.7	6.9	18.1
Boot and Shoe Repairing :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.0	—	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.2	38.3	—	17.8	17.9	9.7	16.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	40.6	40.7	41.7	41.0	—	—	18.2	18.1	7.5	16.5
All firms supplying returns	44.9	—	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.1	38.1	—	17.9	17.9	9.6	16.1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	42.5	43.7	40.1	40.3	42.4	41.3	31.1	12.0	16.9	16.9	10.3	20.5
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	46.7	44.7	42.2	42.4	42.9	42.9	26.2	9.8	14.5	14.5	9.0	13.7
Other Dress Industries	46.6	44.6	39.6	39.9	42.1	41.4	26.2	10.6	16.4	16.4	9.4	16.1
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	45.0	44.2	41.5	41.7	43.3	43.4	28.5	12.6	16.7	16.6	9.6	21.2
Foot and Shoe Repairing :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	48.2	45.4	44.6	44.6	43.2	46.8	26.9	10.3	15.2	15.2	8.8	20.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.7	46.1	—	—	—	46.0	24.8	10.9	—	—	—	20.5
All firms supplying returns	47.8	45.6	43.8	43.9	43.2	46.7	26.5	10.4	15.2	15.2	8.7	20.7
Laundries	49.4	45.7	43.3	43.5	44.5	44.5	25.3	10.9	14.5	14.5	8.7	15.3
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	49.1	45.7	43.7	44.1	45.1	45.5	25.5	11.1	15.2	15.0	9.2	17.0
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	51.6	45.4	44.2	44.4	43.4	48.1	25.9	10.6	15.2	15.2	8.5	20.2
Firms employing 10 or more workers	52.9	44.3	42.7	43.0	42.5	48.9	24.9	10.9	14.1	14.4	8.2	20.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	51.8	45.3	44.1	44.3	43.3	48.2	25.8	10.6	15.1	15.1	8.5	20.2
All firms supplying returns	50.0	45.7	41.9	42.1	43.1	48.1	29.2	16.1	16.5	16.5	10.6	25.6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	49.4	44.9	44.1	44.4	43.9	46.1	27.9	10.2	15.6	15.5	8.6	18.9
Other Food Industries	51.5	45.7	43.3	43.5	43.4	47.3	25.3	12.1	15.3	15.2	9.6	19.5
Drink Industries	50.7	45.7	42.6	42.8	43.0	47.9	24.9	11.5	14.6	14.7	9.9	20.6

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1945.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING:—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	81	81	—	—	—	82	56	64	—	—	—	58
Stone Quarrying and Mining	62	84	—	—	—	66	56	84	—	—	—	60
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	78	65	—	—	—	78	65	—	—	—	—	72
Other Mining and Quarrying	80	78	—	—	—	74	74	77	—	—	—	70
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	74	64	—	—	—	73	74	75	—	—	—	74
Cement	61	35	—	—	—	59	55	44	—	—	—	55
Lime, Whiting, etc.	91	81	—	—	—	92	87	84	—	—	—	88
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	77	67	—	—	—	79	71	75	—	—	—	76
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	80	87	107	107	—	75	70	90	111	111	—	69
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	71	61	91	92	104	75	71	67	95	96	106	76
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	71	68	76	77	109	76	62	71	72	72	106	71
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	76	76	103	103	91	70	67	76	107	106	92	66
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC. INDUSTRIES:—												
Chemicals and Explosives	81	66	99	97	84	84	70	71	100	97	93	78
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	74	49	84	85	78	68	66	57	96	96	84	66
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	70	52	80	80	88	57	57	80	78	78	91	53
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES:—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	59	64	—	—	—	57	50	60	—	—	—	49
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	69	87	—	—	—	67	55	76	—	—	—	56
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	78	72	121	121	84	78	78	79	121	120	86	80
Template and Steel Sheet Manufacture	56	116	52	52	—	52	36	95	43	43	—	35
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	78	81	132	132	—	76	72	82	145	145	—	74
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	79	71	94	95	95	77	70	80	112	112	105	76
Engineering, etc.:												
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	70	86	114	114	100	74	69	88	116	115	105	74
Electrical Engineering	74	76	100	100	78	86	73	80	108	108	86	89
Marine Engineering	66	156	—	—	—	75	63	158	—	—	—	74
Constructional Engineering	76	86	—	—	—	80	76	95	—	—	—	83
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	73	76	95	95	69	70	74	80	89	88	71	73
Ship Building and Repairing	108	136	—	—	—	117	81	130	—	—	—	93
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	74	75	—	—	—	74	70	76	—	—	—	71
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	75	45	84	84	78	74	75	51	90	90	84	79
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	83	81	112	113	110	101	78	86	122	121	118	102
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	93	99	115	115	105	111	86	99	121	120	105	109
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	75	67	96	98	96	86	76	73	110	112	107	91
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	71	92	—	—	—	62	67	88	—	—	—	61
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	71	76	90	90	96	81	75	87	103	103	109	89
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	72	47	92	93	42	73	56	44	94	95	50	62
Other Metal Industries	91	86	99	100	95	99	88	89	106	105	103	101
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:—												
Cotton	111	150	104	104	118	110	101	137	101	101	122	106
Woolen and Worsted	73	74	76	77	91	80	67	73	73	73	94	76
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	76	83	104	104	122	87	72	64	95	95	123	81
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning	63	60	122	122	104	78	46	63	103	102	86	61
Flax Spinning and Weaving	90	101	66	66	93	76	81	101	67	67	109	79
Jute Spinning and Weaving	92	99	62	62	85	77	87	100	64	64	93	78
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	83	104	85	86	82	97	77	111	94	95	92	101
Hosiery	47	46	57	58	79	57	52	51	62	62	93	63
Lace	66	—	67	67	95	65	49	—	66	66	115	61
Carpets and Rugs	71	—	56	55	43	72	66	—	62	61	60	76
Other Textiles	85	80	84	85	104	95	79	87	90	91	114	99
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	79	58	76	77	90	77	64	59	71	71	87	67
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES:—												
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	73	75	86	86	87	69	66	83	90	89	99	67
Leather Goods Manufacture	61	67	65	66	80	81	59	76	79	79	98	90
Fur Dressing, etc.	59	—	51	51	—	63	70	—	68	66	—	78

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received either in October, 1938, or July, 1945, was too small to furnish a satisfactory basis for the calculation of the average percentage increase in earnings.

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ For the engineering industry, most of the returns used in 1938, related to a week in July.

¶ The average earnings in the cotton industry in October, 1938, were adversely affected by trade depression.

‡ Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in July, 1945, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1945, was much greater than in October, 1938. The percentages of increase since October, 1938, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1945—continued.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the week ended 21st July, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES:—												
Tailoring:												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	84	60	74	75	96	81	82	64	71	71	94	79
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	60	—	43	44	54	43	53	—	50	50	54	44
Firms employing less than 10 workers	74	—	65	67	—	64	62	—	59	60	—	57
All firms supplying returns	61	—	46	48	52	48	54	—	51	52	53	48
Dress Making and Millinery:												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	110	—	74	75	95	74	117	—	76	77	98	76
Firms employing less than 10 workers	111	—	73	73	50	94	117	—	81	80	56	101
All firms supplying returns	68	72	76	76	94	77	68	74	69	69	92	75
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	54	51	59	60	86	63	52	54	60	60	89	63
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	62	67	63	64	90	72	57	71	75	75	95	78
Other Dress Industries	66	84	51	51	84	69	60	84	57	56	86	70
Boot and Shoe Repairing:												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	66	57	72	72	97	49	57	61	72	72	107	46
Firms employing less than 10 workers	62	67	71	72	95	51	55	69	74	74	105	47
All firms supplying returns	66	59	71	72	95	50	58	63	74	74	105	47
Laundries	73	78	86	89	94	68	68	81	68	68	70	79
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	71	65	80	79	114	82	58	68	79	76	107	77
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.:												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	72	66	70	71	75	78	65	74	82	82	88	79
Firms employing less than 10 workers	85	86	77	82	—	73	76	96	94	98	—	73
All firms supplying returns	73	68	69	70	74	78	68	77	81	82	88	79
Grain Milling	91	74	94	95	144	79	77	76	100	100	151	71
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	50	24	67	67	64	84	53	29	77	76	72	88
Other Food Industries	67	46	78	79	91	66	63	52	86	86	97	68
Drink Industries	64	61	85	87	64	59	61	66	88	89	70	60
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	44	11	56	57	65	49	43	15	58	59	67	50
WOODWORKING:—												
Mill sawing and Machine Joinery	71	80	80	81	118	64	60	85	85	85	137	60
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'g	63	84	86	89	100	69	64	90	104	104	104	75
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.:												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	69	48	80	81	86	63	71	59	92	91	96	70
Firms employing less than 10 workers	61	62	59	57	—	58	62	69	66	64	—	60
All firms supplying returns	68	48	79	80	85	62	69	58	91	90	96	68
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	71	60	125	127	117	72	66	60	116	114	110	69
Other Woodworking	65	83	112	11								

NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

The National Insurance Bill* was introduced into the House of Commons by the Minister of National Insurance on 20th December, 1945. This Bill provides a unified and comprehensive scheme of National Insurance which will eventually cover practically everyone in Great Britain, and it embodies, with some modifications, the proposals set out in the White Paper on Social Insurance, Part I (Cmd. 6550)† published by the Coalition Government in September, 1944. A Summary of the main provisions of the scheme has been issued as a Command Paper.‡

The scheme will provide the following benefits: Sickness Benefit; Unemployment Benefit; Maternity Benefits (Maternity Grant, Maternity Allowance and Attendance Allowance); Widows' Benefits (Widow's Allowance, Widowed Mother's Allowance and Widow's Pension); Guardian's Allowance; Retirement Pension; Death Grant. These benefits are described in later paragraphs of this article.

Insured Persons, Contributions and Contribution Conditions.—There will be three classes of insured persons, namely:

- Employed persons, *i.e.*, those who work under a contract of service;
- Self-employed persons, *i.e.*, those who are gainfully occupied, but not under a contract of service; and
- Non-employed persons, *i.e.*, those who are not gainfully occupied.

Insured persons will pay contributions according as they fall, week by week, into one or other of the above three classes. The rates of contribution to be paid by the three classes of insured persons and by employers of employed persons, and the supplements to contributions to be paid by the Exchequer are set out below:—

Class of Insured Person.	Weekly Rate of Contribution.		Weekly Amount of Exchequer Supplement.
	Payable by Insured Person.	Payable by Employer.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Employed Persons:			
Men, 18 and over§	4 7½	3 10½	2 1
Women, 18 and over§	3 7½	3 0½	1 7
Boys, under 18	2 8	2 3	1 2
Girls, under 18	2 2	1 9	1 1
Self-Employed Persons:			
Men, 18 and over§	5 9	—	1 0
Women, 18 and over§	4 10	—	1 0
Boys, under 18	3 4	—	7
Girls, under 18	2 11	—	6
Non-Employed Persons:			
Men, 18 and under 65	4 8	—	9
Women, 18 and under 60	3 8	—	7
Boys, under 18	2 9	—	5
Girls, under 18	2 3	—	4

The rates of contribution shown above are those which will be payable during an initial period of five years, after which the rates will be increased by 4d. a week for men and women and 2d. a week for boys and girls. In the case of employed persons, half of the increase will be borne by the employed person and half by the employer.¶ The rates quoted in the Table are exclusive of contributions which will be payable under the Industrial Injuries Insurance Scheme, but inclusive of contributions to be paid in respect of the new Health Service.

Generally, contributions will be paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, and the detailed arrangements will be similar to those which are made under the existing schemes of health insurance and unemployment insurance. For an employed person, the stamp will cover industrial injuries insurance as well as insurance under the Bill; and the responsibility for paying contributions will be primarily on the employer, as under the existing schemes, but he may deduct the worker's share of the contribution from the worker's wage.

There will be power to exempt from liability to pay contributions persons who are (a) unemployed or incapable of work, or (b) drawing pensions or other benefits, or (c) under full-time education or unpaid apprenticeship, and to credit such persons with contributions. Persons whose total income is less than £75 a year will also be able to claim exemption from paying contributions, but this will involve loss of benefit rights.

Title to benefits will depend on the payment of prescribed numbers of contributions by the person on whose insurance the claim is made. In addition, there will be for most benefits a requirement that the insured person has, according to the nature of the benefit, either a yearly average of 50 contributions, paid or credited, since he began insurance or a similar record for the preceding contribution year. Contributions will be credited for weeks of unemployment and sickness and in certain other circumstances. When the record of contributions, paid or credited, is deficient, a reduced rate of benefit may be paid.

* House of Commons Bill 63 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (page 162).

‡ Cmd. 6729. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

§ Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over will pay no contributions. Men aged 65 and under 70 and women aged 60 and under 65 will pay contributions only if they are working and have not retired from regular employment. Employers are liable to pay contributions in respect of all persons, irrespective of age, who are employed by them.

¶ These rates relate to persons whose rates of remuneration exceed 30s. a week. For those with lower rates of weekly remuneration, the initial rate of contribution payable by the insured person is reduced by 1s. 11d. a week in the case of men and by 1s. 5d. a week in the case of women, the rate payable by the employer being increased by the same amount; and of the 4d. increase, after the first five years, 1d. will be paid by the employed person and 3d. by the employer.

Sickness and Unemployment Benefit.—Employed persons can qualify for sickness and unemployment benefit. Self-employed persons can qualify for sickness benefit. The weekly rate of sickness and unemployment benefit for a man or single woman over 18 will be 26s. The ordinary rate for a married woman over 18 will be 20s. for unemployment and 16s. for sickness; but a married woman over 18 will receive the same rate as a single woman, *i.e.*, 26s., for benefit of either kind, if she is supporting an invalid husband, or if she is not living with her husband and cannot obtain any financial help from him. There will be lower rates for persons under 18. Where the applicant has a wife living with him, or mainly maintained by him, or has an adult dependant, he will receive an extra 16s. a week. Where he has a child in his family, he will receive an extra 7s. 6d. A woman applicant who has dependants will receive similar allowances. The child's allowance of 7s. 6d. will be paid only for the first child in any family, who will not count for allowances under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.

Odd days of sickness or unemployment may count for benefit, but only where two or more of them fall within a group of six consecutive days. An employed person will have a waiting period of three days at the beginning of a spell of sickness or unemployment, but he will be paid benefit for these three days if he is sick or unemployed on 12 days during the period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. On a subsequent claim for benefit, he will not have to serve a new waiting period, unless more than 13 weeks have elapsed since the end of his last spell of sickness or unemployment. A self-employed person will receive no benefit for the first 24 days of sickness.

During the same spell of absence from work, an insured person can draw:—

- sickness benefit without limitation of period, if he has paid at least 156 contributions at any time, or for 312 days if he has paid less than 156 contributions,
- 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Two spells of absence from work link up and count as one spell, if they are not separated by more than 13 weeks. When an insured person has exhausted his right to benefit of either kind, he can re-qualify for that benefit when he has paid 13 more contributions.

As a temporary measure during the first five years of the scheme, the Minister will be empowered to continue payment at current benefit rates to persons exhausting their right to unemployment benefit under the above rules. This will be done on the recommendation of a local tribunal for such periods as the tribunal think fit. The tribunals, in making their recommendations, will have regard to all the circumstances of the case and local conditions. The cost of these payments will be borne by the Exchequer.

As in the existing schemes of sickness and unemployment benefit, there will be disqualifications, *e.g.*, in the case of unemployment benefit, for refusing an offer of suitable employment; in the case of sickness benefit, for failing to comply with rules of behaviour. Regulations may impose, on any class of persons, additional conditions for receiving unemployment or sickness benefit, and restrictions on the rate and duration of benefit, if the special circumstances of their employment make this necessary for the purpose of preventing inequalities or injustice to the general body of insured persons.

Persons who are insured under the existing schemes, when the new scheme comes into operation, will be given the advantage of the new rates of benefit. Contributions which have been paid or credited under the existing health insurance scheme will count for sickness benefit. Contributions paid under the existing unemployment insurance schemes (including the Special Schemes) will count for unemployment benefit.

Maternity Benefits.—For a confinement, a woman will receive a maternity grant of £4, on her husband's insurance or on her own. For a woman who ordinarily follows a gainful occupation, there will be in addition a maternity allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks beginning about six weeks before her confinement is expected, provided that she abstains from work. For other women there will be instead an attendance allowance of £1 a week for four weeks in addition to the maternity grant.

Widows' Benefits.—A widow will qualify on her husband's insurance for a widow's allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks. If she has been left with a child of school age, she will receive an extra 7s. 6d. a week during these 13 weeks, and will thereafter receive a widowed mother's allowance at the rate of 33s. 6d. a week (for herself and the child), so long as she has a child of school age. If she is over 40 when this allowance ceases, and 10 years have then elapsed since the date of her marriage, she will qualify for a widow's pension at the rate of 26s. a week.

A widow who is left without any children of school age will receive a widow's pension of 26s. a week after the period of her widow's allowance, if she had reached the age of 50 when her husband died, provided that 10 years had elapsed since the date of her marriage. If, by reason of some mental or physical infirmity, a widow is incapable of self-support at the time when her widow's or widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, she will receive a widow's pension of 26s. a week so long as she remains incapable of self-support.

A widow whose husband had qualified for retirement pension before his death will receive the ordinary widow's benefits as above if she is then under 60. If she is over 60, any retirement pension which she is already receiving will be raised to the single person's rate. Both widowed mother's allowance and

widow's pension will be reduced, if the widow earns more than 20s. in any week, by 1s. for every 1s. she earns above 20s.

There will be power to make transitional provisions, as follows:—

A woman who is drawing a widow's pension under the existing scheme when the new scheme starts—

- will receive a widowed mother's allowance under the new scheme, if she has a child covered by her present pension;
- will receive a retirement pension at the new rate, if she is over 60 and has retired; or
- will keep her present pension, if she is under 60 and has no child, or if she has not retired.

A woman, married before the new scheme starts, to a man insured under the existing scheme who dies after the new scheme starts, will qualify, according to her circumstances, for a widow's or widowed mother's allowance or a widow's pension under the new scheme, or, failing these, for a 10s. pension.

A woman who is not married till after the new scheme starts or one whose husband enters insurance at the start of the new scheme will qualify, according to her circumstances, for a widow's or widowed mother's allowance or a widow's pension under the new scheme.

Guardian's Allowances.—Where the parents (including step-parents) of a child are dead, and one at least of them was insured under the new scheme, any one who has the child in his family will qualify for a guardian's allowance at the rate of 12s. a week. There is power to extend the allowances to cover certain cases excluded from the present scheme. When the new scheme starts, an orphan's pension of 7s. 6d. a week under the existing scheme will be replaced by allowances of 12s. a week, where the orphan is living in a family.

Retirement Pensions.—When the new scheme is in full operation, an insured person who (a) has reached pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions, will receive a retirement pension for life at the rate of 26s. a week. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over will not be required to satisfy condition (b). Where a man aged 65 to 70 or a woman aged 60 to 65 does any work after having qualified for a retirement pension, and earns over 20s. in any week, the pension will be reduced by 1s. for every 1s. the pensioner earns above 20s. Where the insured person postpones his retirement beyond pension age, his pension, when he qualifies for it, will be increased by 1s. for every 25 contributions he pays in the five years after pension age.

If a pensioner has a wife under the age of 60, either living with him or mainly maintained by him, he will get an extra 16s. a week for her, provided that she is not gainfully occupied. When a man qualifies for a retirement pension, his wife, if she has reached the age of 60, will be entitled to a separate retirement pension on his insurance. The basic rate for the pension will be 16s. a week, but it will be increased by 1s. a week for every 25 contributions the husband pays after he has reached 65 and she has reached 60. A wife insured in her own right can draw retirement pension on her own insurance, even though her husband has not retired.

A widow will qualify on her late husband's insurance for a retirement pension at the rate of 26s. a week if, immediately before reaching the age of 60, she was drawing one or other of the various widow's benefits under the new scheme.

An insured person, who has reached pension age and could qualify for a pension if he retired, may draw sickness or unemployment benefit subject to the usual conditions, but his benefit rate will be reduced where he could not qualify for a pension at the full rate.

The transitional arrangements will be as follows:—

Persons who have already qualified for a 10s. contributory old age pension will have this converted, if they have retired, into a retirement pension at the new rates. If they have earnings, these will not reduce their pension below 10s. a week.

Persons who are insured under the existing scheme will qualify for retirement pensions; subject to the ordinary conditions of the new scheme, but the contribution conditions will be modified.

Men over 55 and women over 50 at the start of the new scheme, who are not then insured under the present scheme, will have to contribute for 10 years before they can qualify for retirement pensions. When they reach pension age, they will be asked to choose between (a) paying contributions as non-employed persons (except when employed) till they finish the 10 years' qualifying period, and (b) claiming a refund with interest of the portion of their contributions paid towards retirement pension rights.

Persons, aged 70 and over, who are drawing non-contributory pensions when the new scheme starts, will have these pensions increased. Anyone who has reached the age of 55 when the new pensions begin to be paid will qualify, subject to his means, for a non-contributory pension, on reaching 70, if he or she is not qualified for a retirement pension.

There will be power to increase both contributory and non-contributory pensions to the new rates, subject to retirement, in advance of the date when the full scheme will be in operation.

Death Grant.—A death grant will be paid for the expenses connected with the death of an insured person or with the death of his wife, or child, or widow. Where the insured person is a

woman, a grant will be paid for the death of her husband or child. The grant will be £20 for an adult, £15 for a child aged 6-17, £10 for a child aged 3-5, and £6 for a child under 3.

No grant will be paid for the death of anyone who is over pension age when the scheme starts, and only £10 will be paid for the death of anyone who is within 10 years of pension age when the scheme starts. For children born before the scheme starts and dying before the age of 10, there will be no grant.

Married Women.—There will be power to provide that:—

- (1) a married woman who is a non-employed person will be excepted from insurance, unless, being already insured, she prefers to remain insured, *e.g.*, in order to qualify for a pension in her own right;
- (2) a married woman who is employed or self-employed will be excepted from liability to pay contributions unless she prefers to pay, *e.g.*, in order to maintain her right to sickness benefit.

Adjudication.—Claims to benefit will generally be determined by independent statutory authorities, following the pattern of the present Unemployment Insurance scheme, *i.e.*, Insurance Officers, Local Tribunals and the National Insurance Commissioner (appointed by the Crown), whose decision will be final. There will not be different arrangements for pensions appeals. Other questions arising under the Act, *e.g.*, liability to pay contributions, will be decided by the Minister. Appeals on points of law will lie from the Minister's decision to the High Court, or, in Scotland, to the Court of Session. The Minister, instead of deciding a question himself, may refer it, on a point of law, to the High Court or Court of Session.

Administration.—National Insurance will be administered by the Ministry of National Insurance, which will have regional and local offices throughout the country. Provision is made for the transfer of the administration of sickness and maternity benefits from the Approved Societies and for the compensation of the staff in appropriate circumstances. As in the existing schemes of unemployment, health and pensions insurance, there will be special arrangements for members of the Armed Forces and of the Merchant Navy. There will be power to prevent duplication of national insurance benefits, one with another, or with industrial injuries benefits or other pensions or allowances paid out of public funds.

Supplementary Schemes.—Any body of people representing a class of insured persons may submit a scheme for supplementing the National Insurance benefits received by members of that class or giving them additional benefits. The Minister may bring the scheme before Parliament for approval by resolution of both Houses, after having obtained the views of other people affected.

National Insurance Advisory Committee and Local Advisory Committees.—The Minister will appoint a National Insurance Advisory Committee similar in constitution to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, and will refer questions to them, as he thinks fit, for consideration and advice. Before making any regulation or order and before laying any draft regulation before Parliament (unless it is a regulation or order about transitional arrangements, reciprocity with Northern Ireland, or supplementary schemes), the Minister will submit a draft to the Advisory Committee, who will publish the draft and call for representations from people who may be affected, and make a report. The Minister will lay this report before Parliament, together with the proposed order or regulation, and a statement showing whether any amendments have been made since the Committee's report. Where the Minister has rejected a recommendation of the Committee for amending the draft, the Minister's statement will set out his reasons. Certain regulations will not come into force until they are approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Minister may refer questions for consideration and advice to Local Committees, representing employers or insured persons or both.

Reciprocal Arrangements.—The Scheme will not apply to Northern Ireland, but provision is made for reciprocal arrangements with a similar scheme in that country. Reciprocal arrangements may also be made with the Dominions and other countries.

Finance.—Two new Funds will be established, *viz.*, the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. To the latter will be carried all the assets of the existing schemes of health, pensions and unemployment insurance and, at the outset of the new scheme, £100 million will be transferred from it to the National Insurance Fund. The remaining assets will be maintained as a reserve for the National Insurance Fund.

The contributions of insured persons and employers, the Exchequer contributions and the income accruing from the assets of the Reserve Fund will be paid into the National Insurance Fund, which will be charged with the cost of the benefits for which provision is made in the Bill and the administrative and any other payments which fall to be made out of the Fund, *e.g.*, payments towards the cost of a national health service.

The next Table shows the total expenditure, total income and total cost to the Exchequer of the National Insurance Scheme in its assumed first year of operation, 1948, and in 1958, 1968 and 1978, as estimated by the Government Actuary. The Table covers not only expenditure arising directly under the Bill but also expenditure of an assistance character falling directly upon the Exchequer, such as "means" and "supplementary" pensions, the inclusion of which is desirable because it is largely complementary to expenditure on insurance benefits. Other public assistance, which is met from local funds, is not included.

The contribution by the Exchequer towards the cost of the benefits provided by the Bill is, in principle, the balance of expenditure not met by the contributions of insured persons and employers and the interest on the Reserve Fund, as it emerges year by year. As is mentioned above, the Bill provides that part of this Exchequer grant is to be provided in the form of a supplement on each weekly contribution paid; the remainder takes the form of an annual payment fixed on a rising scale for a period of years and of such amounts as to meet, over that period, the estimated liability of the Exchequer.

National Insurance and Assistance Income and Expenditure, 1948-1978.

	(In £ millions)			
	1948.	1958.	1968.	1978.
Estimated Expenditure under Bill:				
Retirement Pensions	238	301	421	501
Widows' Benefits and Guardians' Allowances	22	35	42	40
Unemployment Benefit	94	94	94	89
Sickness Benefit	70	83	86	81
Maternity Benefits	9	8	8	8
Death Grant	1	6	9	12
Cost of Administration	18	18	18	18
Total Expenditure	452	545	678	749
Estimated Income:				
Interest on Assets of National Insurance (Reserve) Fund	21	21	21	21
Receipts from Contributions:				
Insured Persons	175	189	189	176
Employers	138	145	146	136
Exchequer Supplements	82	83	83	78
Total Income	416	438	439	411
Balance of Expenditure, to be met from Exchequer	36	107	239	338
Estimated Cost to Exchequer: Exchequer Supplements and Balance of Expenditure under Bill	118	190	322	416
Assistance:				
Non-Contributory Pensions	22	17	9	1
Supplementary Pensions	8	9	9	10
Unemployment Assistance	23	23	23	21
Cost of Administration	4	4	4	4
Total Assistance	57	53	45	36
Total Cost to Exchequer	175	243	367	452

Provision is made in the Bill for quinquennial reports by the Government Actuary on the financial condition of the National Insurance Fund and on the adequacy or otherwise of the contributions payable, and for interim reports by the Government Actuary on the operation of the scheme. After each quinquennial report the Minister of National Insurance will review the benefit rates with particular regard to any changes in the expenditure needed for the preservation of health and working capacity, and will make a report to Parliament. In pursuance of the Government's policy of maintaining a high level of employment, there will be power to raise or lower contributions in accordance with fluctuations in the level of employment.

A report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill has been issued as a Command Paper,* and a supplementary Financial Memorandum is prefixed to the published text of the Bill.

TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS BILL.

The Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 23rd January, and received its second reading on 13th February. The object of this Bill is to repeal the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and, subject to certain transitional provisions, to restore to their original form and force all enactments and rules of law amended or otherwise affected by that Act. A full summary of the provisions of the Act of 1927 appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1927 (page 286).

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st April, 1928, and 30th June, 1928, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 2nd March, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations the men concerned will be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

* Cmd. 6730. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd January, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services (a) during December, and (b) from 18th June to 31st December, together with (c) a comparison of the numbers actually released and discharged with those laid down in the Government's programme. The particulars are set out below.

Service.	Releases and Discharges.			
	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
December, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy	45,732	1,812	3,323	50,867
Army	208,322	15,662	21,006	244,990
Royal Air Force	54,412	7,058	2,794	64,264
Total	308,466	24,532	27,123	360,121
Women.				
Royal Navy	4,547	30	309	4,886
Army	7,291	758	1,517	9,566
Royal Air Force	6,960	110	615	7,685
Total	18,798	898	2,441	22,137
Total Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	50,279	1,842	3,632	55,753
Army	215,613	16,420	22,523	254,556
Royal Air Force	61,372	7,168	3,409	71,949
Total	327,264	25,430	29,564	382,258
18th June to 31st December, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy	170,800*	5,600*	25,100*	201,500*
Army	661,152	62,797	112,009	835,958
Royal Air Force	253,201	24,283	25,472	302,956
Total	1,085,100*	92,700*	162,600*	1,340,400*
Women.				
Royal Navy	24,200*	50	3,323	27,600*
Army	67,714	1,378	12,230	81,322
Royal Air Force	52,752	407	9,270	62,429
Total	144,700*	1,835	24,823	171,400*
Total Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	195,000*	5,700*	28,400*	229,100*
Army	728,866	64,175	124,239	917,280
Royal Air Force	305,953	24,690	34,742	365,385
Total	1,229,800*	94,500*†	187,400*	1,511,800*

Comparison of the Numbers Released and Discharged with the Numbers in the Government Programme.

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.
Royal Navy— not recorded† Effectuated but Recorded	199,000	176,522	+2,500*	19,610	25,615	+8,000*
Army‡	873,300	835,958	-37,342	80,000	81,322	+1,322
Royal Air Force	275,500	302,956	+27,456	62,670	62,429	-241
Total	1,347,800	1,340,400*	-7,400*	162,280	171,400*	+9,100*

RELEASES UNDER CLASS B.

An article was published in the October, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE (page 172), reproducing a statement on releases from the Forces made on 2nd October by the Minister of Labour and National Service. This statement included, *inter alia*, details of the numbers of releases approved under Class B. A further statement was issued on 25th January giving later information as to the numbers of releases from the Forces authorised under Class B. These figures are set out in detail below. The numbers shown are those up to which releases may be made for the industries and services concerned, provided there are sufficient men and women with the necessary qualifications available for release in Class B; they do not necessarily represent the numbers which the Service Departments have been asked to release.

* Approximate figures.
† Individual specialist releases included in the total number 3,917 men and 63 women.

‡ Releases from the Royal Navy are made from ships and establishments and not from dispersal centres and in some cases there is a considerable lag between the date of release and the date on which the report of the release reaches the Admiralty.

§ Releases from the Army at the end of the year would have been substantially higher but for bad weather in the last week of the year which delayed the transport of men to this country for demobilisation.

¶ This statement was circulated in *Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons: Official Report*, Vol. 418, No. 68, 25th January, 1946. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d. post free).

Industries:—	Men:
Building and civil engineering	120,000
Industries ancillary to building and civil engineering	21,000
Agriculture	18,000
Underground coalmining*	15,000
Cotton (including finishing)	7,700
Wool (including finishing)	7,000
Food	6,720
Railway services	5,000
Paper, paperboard and paper conversion	3,500
Leather (tanning and currying)	2,500
Tailoring	2,400
Gas	1,750
Draughtsmen	1,550
Iron castings	1,100
Electricity	1,050
Tinplates	1,050
Slipbuilding (Admiralty)	880
Printing	870
Refractories	800
Railway wagons	670
Pottery	600
Steel sheets	500
Deep-sea fishing	500
Fertilisers	500
	220,640
Essential Services:—	
School teachers	13,200
Firemen	19,600
Police recruits	5,000
Students (including theological students)	4,500
Candidates for Colonial and similar services	2,180
G.P.O. Engineering Department	2,000
Government Service	2,000
Candidates for Palestine Police Force	2,000
Night telephonists, telegraphists, etc. (G.P.O.)	1,200
University teachers	500
	42,180
Miscellaneous	6,412
	269,232
Industries:—	Women:
Wool	2,300
Laundries	2,000
Clothing	2,000
Cotton	1,000
Boots and shoes	600
Cigarettes	500
Textile finishing	450
Flax	250
Jute	250
	9,350
Essential Services:—	
Nursing recruits	2,000
Hospital cooks	1,000
Telegraphists and telephonists	500
	3,500
Miscellaneous	600
Individual specialists—Men and Women	17,500
	300,182

Period.	Men.	Women.
Royal Navy.		
1946.	(Average)	(Average)
Jan.	32-39	27-36
Feb.	32-39	27-36
Mar.	40-47	37-45 and Part 46-50
Apr.	48-50	46-50
May	48-50	46-50
June	51-52	51-55
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	32-52	27-55
Army.		
1946.	(Actual)	(Actual)
Jan.	Part 21—Part 23	28 35-40
Feb.	Part 23—Part 25	29-35
Mar.	Part 24—Part 26	29-35
Apr.	Part 24—Part 27	36-40
May	Part 25—Part 28	41-Part 42
June	Part 26—Part 29	42-47
	Part 27 and 28	43-44
	Part 29—31	44-49
	Part 30-31	45-49
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	Part 21—Part 32	28-49
Royal Air Force.		
1946.	(Average)	(Average)
Jan.	26	39
Feb.	27	40-Part 41
Mar.	28-Part 29	41-Part 42
Apr.	Part 29, 30, Part 31	Part 42, 43, Part 44
May	31	44
June	Part 31-35	Part 44-Part 46
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	26-35	39-Part 46

In addition to the above as many members of the Regular Police Forces as can be spared from their military duties are being released in Class B. On 31st December, 1945, the number reported as having been so released was 6,772.

POSITION OF MEN RELEASED FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons on 18th December, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement as to the position of members of the Forces released for civilian employment before the operation of the release scheme. This statement is set out below:—

Throughout the war certain members of the Forces have been released for an indefinite period to civilian employment of vital national importance. Such men were released before the Class B Scheme was introduced and many of them are still in civilian employment. Their position is as follows:—

Men over the current call-up age, *i.e.*, men born before 1st July, 1915, will not be recalled to the Forces except in the event of a further emergency. They will be in exactly the same position, so far as labour controls are concerned, as civilians of the same age and occupation.

The position of men within the present call-up ages, *i.e.*, men born on or after 1st July, 1915, will depend upon the date on which they would have been released from the Forces in Class A had they remained continuously in the Forces.

* At 31st December, 1945, just over 18,000 names had been submitted to the Service Departments.

† Including 600 regular firemen, and 9,000 recruits.

If this date has not arrived they will be required to remain in the employment for which they were released. If they leave that employment, or if their services are no longer needed, they will be considered for recall to the Forces. If they are not wanted in the Forces they will be required to take other work of national importance for which they have the necessary qualifications. If the date has arrived, they will not be recalled to the Forces, except in the event of a further emergency, and as regards civilian employment will be in exactly the same position as other civilian workers.

Men who were released from the Forces for civilian employment before the Government's release scheme came into operation on 18th June, 1945, are not entitled to any release leave payments under that scheme. Payment of war gratuity, post-war credits in respect of "other ranks" service and overseas service grants will be made as soon as possible.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, JANUARY—JUNE, 1946.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 14th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following interim statement with regard to the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services from January to June, 1946:—

"Under the provisional programme the estimated number of men and women released and discharged by the end of June will be 1,922,200, bringing the cumulative total since 18th June, 1945, up to 3,434,000. I am asked by the Service Ministers to make it clear that although as far as possible men and women will be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of release of a number of individuals will continue to be necessary."

The provisional programme is set out below.

Period.	Men.		Women.	
	Age and Service Groups (Class A Releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A Releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.
Royal Navy.				
1946.	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)
Jan.	32-39	87,000	27-36	14,400
Feb.	32-39	87,000	27-36	14,400
Mar.	40-47	113,000	37-45 and Part 46-50	14,200
Apr.	48-50	43,000	46-50	6,800
May	48-50	42,000	46-50	6,600
June	51-52	42,000	51-55	6,600
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	32-52	285,000	27-55	42,000
Army.				
1946.	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)
Jan.	Part 21—Part 23	295,000	28 35-40	20,400
Feb.	Part 23—Part 25	269,500	29-35	20,500
Mar.	Part 24—Part 26	190,500	36-40	17,100
Apr.	Part 24—Part 27	130,700	41-Part 42	8,800
May	Part 25—Part 28	139,300	Part 42-47	7,900
June	Part 26—Part 29	134,900	Part 43-44	8,500
	Part 27 and 28		Part 44-45-49	
	Part 29—31		Part 44-46	
	Part 30-31		Part 45-49	
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	Part 21—Part 32	1,159,900	28-49	83,200
Royal Air Force.				
1946.	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)
Jan.	26	64,700	39	12,600
Feb.	27	43,400	40-Part 41	6,200
Mar.	28-Part 29	52,500	Part 41-Part 42	8,500
Apr.	Part 29, 30, Part 31	53,200	Part 42, 43, Part 44	8,700
May	31	82,200	44	13,000
June	Part 31-35	82,200	Part 44-Part 46	13,000
Total—Jan.— June, 1946	26-35	296,000	39-Part 46	49,000

As regards the Nursing Services, the estimated numbers of releases and discharges under the provisional programme for January to June, 1946, inclusive, are as follows:—

Royal Navy—Nursing Sisters and V.A.D. Officers, 450 in equal monthly batches of 75; V.A.D.'s, 1,650 in equal monthly batches of 275; Army—Nursing Officers, 3,800 in monthly batches varying from 500 to 900; V.A.D.'s, 1,050 in monthly batches varying from 100 to 340; Royal Air Force—126 in monthly batches of 21 from

TRAINING SCHEMES FOR THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have organised Vocational Training Schemes* in a number of industries for the resettlement of certain categories of able-bodied men and women on their return from war service and for the disabled. Each scheme has been worked out in close consultation with the representatives of the employers and of the workers concerned who are closely associated both nationally and locally with the operation of the schemes. Training under the various schemes is given on the basis of the number of trained persons which it is anticipated can be absorbed into employment at any given time. The courses have been organised on intensive lines to give, in a comparatively short period, all the instruction necessary for an adult new entrant to start at the skilled level. At the same time, they are comprehensive.

Some particulars are given below of the schemes of vocational training which have been set up for the two main sections of the leather industry, *viz.*, (a) leather producing, and (b) made-up leather goods and saddlery and harness making.

LEATHER PRODUCING.

Leather producing is the process of tanning or converting the raw hides or pelts into dressed leather ready for use in the manufacture of appropriate articles. Whereas the manufacture of heavy leather such as is used for sole leather, belting leathers, and certain harness leathers entails about six operations only, the highly-finished leathers used in the light leather trade for the production of decorative goods may pass through as many as fifty different processes. The leather producing industry, therefore, falls into two sections—heavy and light leathers—and the work in the various departments of a tannery varies considerably. The intention of the training courses is to give a thorough ground-work knowledge and first-hand familiarity with the working of hides and skins through the tannery from the raw to the finished state, rather than to provide specialised instruction in particular operations. Tanners' and curriers' establishments are situated in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Selection of Applicants for Training.—Selection is carried out by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, who will consult local representatives of the industry concerning applicants whose suitability for the trade may be doubtful. Generally speaking, a high standard of physical stamina is required for the work. Women are not employed on the occupations for which the training scheme is designed.

Nature of the Training Course.—There are two courses of instruction, one for light and one for heavy leather production. Both are at Technical Colleges in the main leather producing areas and last for three months. The Colleges are well equipped and provide sound instruction in the processes performed; and, in order to give the trainee a fuller idea of conditions in the industry, Technical College tuition is supplemented by visits to tanneries. Trainees are expected to satisfy the Technical College and the Ministry of Labour and National Service of their proficiency before leaving the College to take up work in their trade.

Syllabus of Training.—The syllabus of training, which has been agreed with experts appointed by the industry, provides for theoretical instruction indicating in outline the processes of leather manufacture and explanation of the fundamental principles underlying them, and practical instruction in the manufacture of the principal types of leather. Trainees are given ample opportunity for performing the operations themselves.

Entry into Employment.—At the conclusion of the training course, the trainee will have acquired a sound theoretical knowledge of the industry and a fair degree of skill, but the speed and dexterity needed for actual working conditions will have to be developed. It has been agreed that new entrants trained under the scheme will serve a six months' "settling-in" period during which they will be paid slightly less than the fully skilled rate, with an increment towards the skilled rate after the first three months of this period. A good deal of work in the trade is done under piece-work conditions. Holidays-with-pay arrangements are usual in this industry and the normal working week is 48 hours.

MADE-UP LEATHER GOODS AND SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

The made-up leather industry covers three main types of product:—

- Light leather goods, such as handbags, purses, dressing cases, etc., made from the lighter leathers.
- Other leather and travel goods, such as trunks, suit cases, attaché cases, etc.
- Saddlery and harness.

Light leather goods are manufactured, usually in medium-sized establishments, in two main centres—the Midlands and the London area. The proportion of women employed on this work is higher than in the other branches of the industry. The manufacture of heavy leather goods and saddlery, which is carried on in smaller establishments, is not confined to any specific area but tends to be dispersed over the whole country. This work is normally done by men only in view of the heavy leather used. Owing to the fact that their products are principally absorbed by country districts, saddlery and harness makers are usually located in provincial towns which serve adjacent rural areas.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1945 (page 110).

Selection of Applicants for Training.—Prospective applicants for training in these leather trades are interviewed at any office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which will apply agreed standards of selection and will consult the industry with regard to applicants whose suitability is in doubt.

Nature of the Training Course.—There are separate courses for each of the three branches of the industry named above, and they are given at Technical Colleges and Government Training Centres and normally last six months.

The accommodation and equipment provided in all training establishments is similar to that found in a good-class workshop. So far as possible, training is given under production conditions and will raise the trainee at the completion of his course towards commercial working speeds. The instructors are fully experienced men recruited from the industry. Progress tests are applied at regular intervals. At the end of the course, trainees will be expected to satisfy a "passing-out" test approved by the industry before they are regarded as suitable for placing in employment. Training is given under syllabuses which have been drawn up with the aid of experts in the three branches of the industry.

Entry into Employment.—Each section of the industry has agreed to accept persons who pass the tests set at the end of the training courses on the same basis as those who have entered the industry in the normal way. The fully skilled rate of wages will not, however, be payable until the new entrant has gained six months' experience as a wage-earner in an employer's establishment. During this period, male workers will receive 2d. an hour less than the appropriate skilled worker's minimum rate for the first three months and 1d. an hour less for the ensuing three months, after which the fully skilled worker's minimum rate will be paid. In the case of women under these arrangements, the corresponding new entrant's rate will be 1d. an hour below the fully-skilled worker's minimum rate for the first six months of employment, after which the fully skilled worker's minimum rate will be paid. Some of the work is done under piece-rate conditions at rates which allow a worker of average ability to earn appreciably above the basic time rate. The normal working week is 48 hours and the Holidays-with-Pay Scheme is in operation.

TRAINING ALLOWANCES, ETC.

During periods of training, the trainees will be paid maintenance allowances on the scales set out in the leaflet P.L.156, "Government Vocational Training Scheme," or P.L.162, "Training of Disabled Persons." Application for training may be made at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Ministry, through its Regional Offices, will be glad to arrange for representatives of both sides of the trade to visit Government Training Centres and other establishments where training is in progress. Prospective employers will be particularly welcome.

SCHEME FOR TRAINING IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently announced the terms of the scheme to train men and women in business administration after their release from war service.

The scheme, which follows upon the recommendations of a Committee* set up by the Minister of Labour, is designed to make good the loss of training and progress in business management which large numbers of young men and women have suffered owing to war service, and to ensure that the capacity and high qualities they may have developed in war service are not lost to industry and commerce. Broadly, training for business is now to be put on the same general footing as training for a profession under the Further Education and Training Scheme. The field of persons to whom it applies is the same, *i.e.*, those who have served in H.M. Forces, the Merchant Navy, the Civil Defence General Services and National Fire Service, Police Auxiliaries, and the Civil Nursing Reserve, and those who have volunteered for or been directed to work in coal mines as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces. In suitable cases, other work of national importance qualifies for consideration. Within this field, applicants for training are required to fulfil specified conditions of eligibility. Subject to necessity, accepted applicants will be eligible for financial assistance which may, in the case of a married man with one child, be at the rate of as much as £310 per year.

The scheme comprises a General Business Course—a basic course taking about three months if whole-time, and longer if part-time—and a number of Specialised Business Courses which will follow the General Course in suitable cases, and will be anything from three months to two years in duration. The General Course, which will be planned directly by the Government, will be given in commercial and technical colleges in the principal towns. The specialised courses, which will be approved by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will be organised and conducted by individual firms or groups of firms and will give full-length training for the type of business done by the firm or group providing the training.

In carrying out the scheme in the Regions, the Regional Appointments Offices will have the advice and help of Regional Committees, which will include representatives of business, Chambers of Commerce, and technical and commercial colleges,

* The Report of the Committee was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945 (page 176).

as well as of the Regional Appointments Offices and the Education Departments. The Chairman of each of these Committees will be a business man.

Though the courses will not begin before April, applications can be received immediately from men and women still in the Forces, if their group release date has been announced, as well as from those already released from war service. In view of limitations on the availability of teachers and premises and consequently on the number of places available, it will probably be necessary to make a selection among applicants. In order not to penalise men and women now overseas, no final acceptances or allocation of places will be made until March; but it is intended in the meantime to let each applicant know whether or not he is within the scope of the scheme and so is, or is not, included in the list from which the final selection and allocation will be made.

Full particulars of the scheme are given in a leaflet (P.L.188) copies of which are available at any Appointments Office, Resettlement Advice Office or other Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

A Joint Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress presented to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in December a Report on the recruitment and training of juveniles for industry. The Report, which was accepted by the Minister, contains, *inter alia*, the following main recommendations:—

- The Juvenile Employment Service* should be strengthened with a view to ensuring that it provides, through its local Committees, the effective link between the school and the world of employment. To this end, employers' organisations and trade unions should take a more active interest in the work of these Committees, the industrial members of which should be familiar not only with the needs of juvenile workers but also with the conditions and views of local industry. The Ministry of Labour and National Service should promote the establishment of special local Industrial Committees or Panels, representative of certain industries, to collaborate with the Juvenile Employment Service.
- The Juvenile Employment Service should be in a position to facilitate the transfer of a juvenile to a district in which he could be employed in and trained for the occupation for which he is specially suited. The Ministry of Labour and National Service should examine the possibility of establishing a system of Industrial Grants to assist in the maintenance of juveniles so transferred.
- Arrangements should be made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the collection of information with regard to industry and its requirements, to enable the Juvenile Employment Service to give adequate vocational guidance to juveniles.
- Each industry should be urged to establish agreed standards of employment for its young workers. Provision should be made in all industrial establishments for the appointment of qualified persons to be responsible for the recruitment, training and general well-being of the young workers. An apprentice supervisor should be specially appointed in firms employing an appreciable number of apprentices. Close collaboration between the Education Departments and organised industry should be established.
- The Ministry of Labour and National Service should encourage in each main industry the establishment, where one does not already exist, of a National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council (or other appropriate machinery), and the services of the Ministry, the Ministry of Education, and the Scottish Education Department should be available to these Councils in connection with their work.

The initial distribution of the Report to industry has been made through the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. The respective organisations and affiliated unions of these bodies may make application for additional copies of the Report to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Juveniles Department (J.1.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOUSEWORKERS.

The Government have considered the recommendations in the Report on Post-War Organisation of Private Domestic Employment† by Miss Violet Markham and Miss Florence Hancock, and their policy was announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service in a statement made in the House of Commons

* The Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220).

† Cmd. 6650. See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 96).

on 7th February. This statement was as follows:—

"The Government recognise the importance to the country as a whole of the proper organisation of this field of employment and have decided to set up forthwith a National Institute of Houseworkers as recommended in this Report. The Institute will be set up in the first place on a limited experimental basis. The first and most important object of the Institute will be to raise the prestige of domestic employment and to attract more workers into the profession thus assisting hospitals and other similar institutions where the need for domestic workers is particularly acute. The Institute will also have the functions of securing training for domestic employment in households, to standards which it will lay down, either in technical institutions, Government Training Centres or its own training centres. Workers trained in this way and others who give satisfactory proof of their qualifications will be given certificates of efficiency by the Institute.

"Such workers will be placed, in co-operation with the Employment Exchanges, either with employers or with the Home Helps Service which local authorities are now developing and it is hoped that this will open up a new field of labour supply for this valuable social service. As a general rule domestic workers holding the Institute's certificate will become the direct employees of the employers for whom they work, but a staff of regular trained employees of the Institute will be organised at a few selected centres, for supply, on an hourly basis and at a charge calculated to cover the full cost, to housewives who are unable to afford the expense of full-time domestic help or who do not wish to engage such help regularly.

"The Institute will establish standards to which employers of domestic workers holding the Institute's certificate will be expected to conform. It will secure in co-operation with the Education Departments the provision of instruction to housewives in the most up-to-date methods of organising domestic work and it will serve as a centre for research into all problems relating to the supply of and demand for workers in private domestic employment. The Institute will be given a reasonable degree of autonomy in the management of its affairs, but will work in close consultation with my Department."

DEVELOPMENT OF CATERING, HOLIDAY AND TOURIST SERVICES.

REPORT BY CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

A Report by the Catering Wages Commission entitled "Development of the Catering, Holiday and Tourist Services" has been submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service and has recently been published.

The first section of the Report is devoted to the re-consideration of a scheme outlined in the Commission's Report on the Rehabilitation of the Catering Industry† for providing financial assistance to those in the industry whose capacity for resuming business has been crippled by the circumstances of war. In view of the lack of support for this scheme, the Commission conclude that they would not be justified in examining the proposals further and they therefore withhold any recommendation on the subject. The greater part of the Report is concerned with the long-term problem of the improvement and development of the catering industry, the holiday services and the tourist services, and with proposals for the establishment for this purpose of a new national organisation.

The Commission emphasise the importance of making the catering industry as efficient and attractive as possible and the need for properly trained staff of high quality. On the subject of cooking, the Report urges that more attention should be paid to traditional British cooking and food and the presentation of attractive meals. Criticisms of British hotels are dealt with in considerable detail. The Commission consider that authoritative and comprehensive lists should be compiled, descriptive of hotels and boarding houses. They discuss at some length the effect of the present licensing laws on hotels and restaurants, and they recommend, *inter alia*, that provision should be made so that intoxicating liquor may be supplied with mid-day meals up to 3 p.m. throughout the week in England and on week-days in Scotland and Wales.

With regard to holiday services, the Report refers again to the question of staggering holidays which was dealt with in an earlier Report.‡ Consideration is given to the need for holiday accommodation for the lower income groups and to holiday camp developments, in view of the fact that for some years to come the demand for all grades of holiday accommodation is likely to exceed the supply. The Report devotes some space to the question of National Parks and National Forest Parks in relation to holidays. It also points to the need for a survey to ascertain the requirements of the public in the matter of holidays.

The Commission refer to the potential importance to this country of a flourishing tourist traffic; they point out that, although this country possessed quite a substantial industry before the war, it is unlikely that its importance was understood. After referring to the position of the tourist industry in other countries, the Report reviews the opportunities for Britain in the immediate post-war years, and deals with the potential sources

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1945 (page 44).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1945 (page 197). See also the article on page 48 of the present issue.

of tourists, primarily the Dominions and the United States. The Report sets out the fundamental requirements for a tourist industry, and urges the creation of attractions for tourists in Britain.

As indicated above, the Commission, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that a new central organisation is necessary for the catering and tourist industries, which should be established by statute, and which, it is suggested, should be known as the National Travel, Holiday and Catering Board. The Report makes suggestions as to the constitution of the Board, whose executive functions would be entrusted to two parallel organisations to be known as the Catering Development Association and the Travel Association (the latter being, in effect, the existing Travel Association of Great Britain). The Report considers in some detail the question of finance for the catering services and the tourist and holiday services of the Board and discusses other aspects of the Board's work. The Commission consider that the Board should include Scotland and Wales within its scope, but recognise the special problems of these two countries in attracting tourists from England.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The particulars given below, which have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department, relate in general to the transactions of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts which operate on a co-operative basis.

(I) RETAIL DISTRIBUTION.

The following table shows the principal transactions of the retail distributive societies, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1938, 1943 and 1944, and their financial position at the end of each of those years:—

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Number of Societies	1,124	1,129	1,125
Membership	8,339	8,976	9,110
Sales	£200's 261,500	£200's 328,735	£200's 347,174
Salaries and Wages	32,436	37,968	39,788
Surplus	30,857	39,547	41,288
Allocated from Surplus:—			
Share Interest	5,140	5,988	6,497
Dividends on Sales	23,569	30,141	31,199
Liabilities:—			
Share Capital	153,801	199,906	219,949
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	32,461	41,935	47,463
Other	16,219	28,395	30,424
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	25,333	32,758	34,792
Assets:—			
Stocks	19,689	27,008	25,371
Investments	141,564	205,302	236,526
Other	66,561	70,684	70,731
Total Assets	227,814	302,994	332,628

(II) WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1938, 1943 and 1944 of the wholesale distributive and productive societies:—

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Number of Societies	120	140	148
Membership	34	30	30
Sales	£000's 161,498	£000's 216,279	£000's 236,390
Salaries and Wages	12,485	12,168	13,131
Surplus	5,975	11,138	11,635
Allocated from Surplus:—			
Share Interest	731	812	838
Dividends on Sales	3,320	6,642	6,782
Liabilities:—			
Share Capital	18,286	21,521	22,450
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	84,197	129,529	155,187
Other	8,829	14,729	15,113
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	13,457	20,421	21,969
Assets:—			
Stocks	12,187	13,147	11,880
Investments	13,337	24,463	28,666
Other	99,245	148,590	174,173
Total Assets	124,769	186,200	214,719

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In considering the sales figures for both the retail and the wholesale and productive societies it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies are, in the main, made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

(III) SERVICES.

In addition to the distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes. The principal services concerned are banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. The table below gives details of its transactions in the years 1938, 1943 and 1944.

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Number of Accounts:—			
Co-operative Societies	877	857	830
Trade Unions	10,329	11,953	12,354
Clubs	1,044	1,110	1,147
Other Mutual Organisations	11,308	13,339	14,026
Individuals	49,824	56,746	59,552
Total	73,382	84,005	87,909
Deposit Balances:—			
C.W.S. Trade Department	65,000,000	105,000,000	137,810,616
Other Accounts	21,050,913	28,703,281	32,446,818
Current Account Balances:—			
C.W.S. Trade Department	12,603,242	17,265,334	8,339,200
Other Accounts	9,168,857	26,049,435	29,554,914
Investments	104,858,010	169,178,826	197,539,813
Total Assets	113,589,198	186,030,325	217,894,789

Insurance.—The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance with the exception of marine risks. The following table shows details of the transactions of this society for 1938, 1943 and 1944:—

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Premiums:—			
Industrial Branch	5,124,455	7,954,225	8,664,736
Collective Life Branch	557,455	660,325	671,445
Other Branches	3,776,941	3,371,211	3,814,737
Total	9,058,751	11,985,761	13,150,918
Profit on Year's Working	401,572	269,796	406,239
Interest on Shares	1,313	1,313	1,313
Dividends on Premiums	50,568	94,433	58,295
Salaries and Wages	552,395	632,993	666,337
Commission	1,656,548	2,148,335	2,300,852

Laundering.—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned. At the end of 1944 there were 18 such societies. The total figures for these societies for 1938, 1943 and 1944 are given in the following table:—

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Charges for Work Done	£1,489,184	£2,331,713	£2,414,034
Surplus on Year	145,982	256,097	313,357
Share Loan and Reserve Capital	1,901,257	2,076,523	2,136,313
Salaries and Wages	729,650	1,175,964	1,220,673

(IV) AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.

The table below gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1938, 1943 and 1944. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into four groups: (i) *Requirements Societies*, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (ii) *Produce Societies*, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' agricultural produce; (iii) *Farming and Growing Societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iv) *Fishermen's Societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1938.	1943.	1944.
Number of Societies	259	235	229
Number of Members	94,236	104,303	105,698
Sales	£000's 12,672	£000's 18,019	£000's 18,568
Surplus on Year	314	772	774
Number of Societies	143	148	145
Number of Members	42,027	46,733	47,981
Sales	£000's 6,673	£000's 12,686	£000's 13,284
Surplus on Year	35	243	264
Number of Societies	36	36	37
Number of Members	1,001	1,449	2,030
Sales	£000's 173	£000's 277	£000's 268
Surplus on Year	(-7)	109	72
Number of Societies	44	41	41
Number of Members	1,265	1,413	1,426
Sales	£000's 70	£000's 203	£000's 199
Surplus on Year	3	8	9
Number of Societies	482	460	452
Number of Members	138,529	153,898	157,135
Sales	£000's 19,588	£000's 31,185	£000's 32,319
Surplus on Year	345	1,132	1,119

At the end of 1944 there were also 702 service societies which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing facilities and cattle insurance. Some of these societies are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and others under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 188,000, compared with 184,000 members of 697 societies at the end of 1943. The most important of the service societies are the small holdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1944 tenants of these societies numbered approximately 82,000.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st January, 1946, was as shown in the Table below. The figures are analysed to show the origin of the disablement. Separate details are given in respect of ex-Service and non ex-Service personnel.

	Origin of Disablement.					Total.
	During Service.	Other War Casualties.	Industrial Accidents and Diseases.	Other Accidents and Diseases.	Disablement from Birth or Childhood.	
Ex-Service (1914-1918)						
Men	33,901	7	171	185	—	34,264
Women	9	—	—	—	—	9
Other Ex-Service						
Men	60,316	561	7,909	12,640	—	81,426
Women	585	13	10	129	—	737
Juveniles	7	—	1	6	—	14
Non-Ex-Service						
Men	—	1,409	24,857	30,341	14,765	71,372
Women	—	227	926	4,468	5,212	10,833
Juveniles	—	21	74	431	927	1,453
Total	94,818	2,238	33,948	48,200	20,904	200,108

In the following Table the number of persons on the register are analysed according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used in connection with the register has been recommended by the Medical Research Council. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations	7,961	6,623	10,086	24,670
Arthritis and rheumatism	386	3,690	2,379	6,455
Congenital malformations	25	160	2,800	2,985
Diseases of digestive system	451	7,807	2,782	11,040
Diseases of heart, etc.	1,343	4,051	3,361	8,755
Diseases of the lungs*	1,523	7,467	7,190	16,180
Ear defects	1,407	3,482	6,624	11,513
Eye defects	1,641	3,503	9,666	14,810
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	3,724	5,530	3,427	12,681
Injuries and diseases* of lower limb	5,927	11,142	11,911	28,980
Injuries and diseases* of upper limb	6,263	7,773	7,280	21,316
Injuries and diseases* of spine	347	2,428	3,048	5,823
Nervous and mental disorders	1,569	9,739	4,406	15,714
Tuberculosis	667	3,303	3,759	7,729
Other diseases and disabilities	1,039	5,479	4,939	11,457
Total	34,273	82,177	83,658	200,108

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st January, 1946, is shown in the first part of the Table below. At the date of registration, action was proceeding in respect of a number of disabled persons who, on the basis of the information available at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, would be *prima facie* eligible for registration. The number of such persons who were unemployed is shown in the second part of the Table.

	Suitable for ordinary Employment.			Requiring Employment under special conditions.			Grand Total.
	Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	
Unemployed Persons registered under the Act.							
Men	18,658	12,198	30,856	3,816	3,520	7,336	38,192
Women	175	1,148	1,323	32	392	424	1,747
Total	18,833	13,346	32,179	3,848	3,912	7,760	39,939
Unemployed Persons apparently eligible for Registration but not registered.							
Men	7,381	4,674	12,055	1,056	1,188	2,244	14,299
Women	202	881	1,083	24	99	123	1,206
Total	7,583	5,555	13,138	1,080	1,287	2,367	15,505

* Except tuberculosis.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The National Conference of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, held in November, 1945, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Doughty, K.C., drew up an agreement, known as the "National Conference (January, 1946) Agreement." The new agreement was ratified by the two organisations on 28th December, 1945, and came into operation on the first pay-day in January, 1946. The agreement is intended to last for two years.

The agreement follows closely the lines of the previous national agreement of January, 1944, but substantial increases are made in the scale of minimum day wage rates, the rates which are operative while the cost-of-living index figure is not less than 101 and not greater than 110 having been advanced by 8s. a week (from 77s. to 85s.) in the case of men of 21 years and over and by 10s. a week (from 52s. to 62s.) for women of 20 years and over. Operatives who were in receipt of day wage rates in excess of the minimum rates prescribed in the previous national agreement are to receive specified increases, ranging, according to the amount of the excess, from 8s. to 4s. for men and from 10s. to 5s. for women. The addition of 27½ per cent. on basic piecework prices is raised to 32½ per cent. for male operatives and to 37½ per cent. for female operatives.*

The provisions regarding the proportion of youths and boys under 19 years of age allowed to be employed in the clicking, press, lasting and finishing departments have been extended to other departments, and the contributory scheme for holiday pay has been amended by increasing the amounts of weekly contributions payable by employers and operatives.

An addition to the general piecework provisions requires that, in any locality which is not covered by an Arbitration Board, all piecework statements and new piecework rates shall be subject to agreement between the employer concerned and the officials of the Union, and shall be reported to the manufacturers' federation.

SAFETY OF FACTORY WORKERS.

OPERATIONS AT UNFENCED MACHINERY.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 223), the Minister of Labour and National Service gave notice on 20th November that he proposed to make Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, in regard to operations at unfenced machinery. These Regulations, entitled the Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1946,† were made on 30th January.

The new Regulations revoke the Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1942‡, and replace the Schedule to those Regulations by a new Schedule, to have effect as if it were the Schedule to the principal Regulations (the Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938). The new Schedule differs from the Schedule which it replaces in two respects, namely, (a) the item "processes in the manufacture of sodium hydrosulphite" is amended and extended, and (b) a new process is added, namely, the kier process in the manufacture of aluminium from bauxite.

The new Regulations came into operation on 30th January.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

It has been announced by the Minister of National Insurance that, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the payment of family allowances under the Family Allowances Act, 1945,§ will begin on 6th August next. Regulations were made under the Act on 25th January prescribing the procedure for payment and the conditions for payment of allowances in special cases.

The *Family Allowances (Making of Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1946,*|| prescribe the manner in which claims should be made and set out the method in which the allowances will be paid. Allowances will be claimed by completing and sending to the Ministry of National Insurance a special claim form which will be obtainable at any Post Office. When awarded, allowances will be paid at Post Offices by means of books containing weekly orders payable on the Tuesday of each week. Each weekly order will remain valid for six months.

The *Family Allowances (Qualifications) Regulations, 1946*¶ deal with the qualifications for the payment of allowances in certain special cases. They set out (1) the requirements of the Act as to nationality, residence, etc.; (2) the rules for determining whether presence in or absence from Great Britain is or is not to be treated as temporary; (3) the rules for determining

* For further details of the wage rates see under "Changes in Rates of Wages" (page 57).
 † S.R. & O. 1946, No. 156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
 ‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1942 (page 186).
 § See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 52).
 ¶ S.R. & O. 1946, No. 137. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (3d. post free.).
 ¶ S.R. & O. 1946, No. 138. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. (4d. post free).

whether the absence of a child from a person or the interruption or reduction of a person's contribution is or is not to be treated as temporary; and (4) the circumstances in which, for the purposes of the Act, a person is to be treated as undergoing full-time instruction in a school.

*The Family Allowances (References) Regulations, 1946,** provide for the appointment by the Minister of National Insurance of a panel of Referees from persons who are barristers-at-law or solicitors nominated by the Lord Chancellor (or, in Scotland, advocates or solicitors nominated by the Lord Advocate), to deal with appeals against decisions of the Minister in respect of allowances; the decision of a Referee will be final. The Regulations also prescribe the procedure to be followed in making and deciding appeals.

All three sets of Regulations referred to above will come into effect when the Minister, by Order, fixes the date when claims for allowances can first be made, which it is announced will be well in advance of 6th August.

THE STAGGERING OF HOLIDAYS.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons on 24th January that he had appointed a Standing Committee to stimulate and co-ordinate action in connection with the staggering of holidays in England and Wales, and that, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland, he hoped to announce very shortly the appointment of a Standing Committee for Scotland.

The Committee for England and Wales, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service), is composed of the following members:—Brig. Gen. A. C. Baylay, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mr. H. M. Piper, C.B.E. (British Employers' Confederation); Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E., and Mr. A. F. Papworth (Trades Union Congress); Mr. V. Seaton Gray (Urban District Councils' Association); Mr. G. Canty (County Councils' Association); Alderman A. E. Ager, J.P. (Association of Municipal Corporations); Mr. F. A. Pope, C.I.E. (Railway Executive Committee); and Mr. R. I. H. Longman and Mr. F. A. Flin (Road Transport Industry—Public Service Vehicle Operators). A representative of the Association of Education Committees is to be nominated.

Arrangements have been made for the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of War Transport and other Government Departments concerned to be represented at meetings of the Committee. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Committee held its first meeting on 22nd January.

MUSIC IN INDUSTRIAL PREMISES.

TERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS.

In May, 1943, the Government entered into Agreements with the Performing Right Society Ltd. and Phonographic Performance Ltd. by virtue of which the performance, whether by broadcast means or otherwise, of music and gramophone records could be given in a wide variety of industrial premises without payment of individual licence fees.†

Attention is now drawn to the fact that these two Agreements expired on 24th February, 1946, and that firms and organisations proposing, after that date, to use the facilities hitherto available under the Agreements, must make appropriate arrangements direct with the licensing organizations mentioned above.

The Performing Right Society Ltd. is an association of composers, authors and publishers of music which controls the licensing for public performance of practically all copyright music, whether such performance is given by living performers or by mechanical means such as a wireless receiving set, gramophone, sound film, etc. Phonographic Performance Ltd. controls the performing rights forming part of the copyright which subsists in gramophone records in virtually the entire range of gramophone records made in this country, and in that connection issues licences in respect of all forms of public performance by means of records, e.g., on turntables and by loud speaker equipment; in addition it covers the re-diffusion in factories and other premises of broadcast performances by means of gramophone records.

The addresses of the two organisations are:—(a) The Performing Right Society Ltd., 33, Margaret Street, London, W.1; and (b) Phonographic Performance Ltd., 144, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS.

The first number of the Monthly Digest of Statistics,‡ dated January, 1946, has recently been published. This digest has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, in order to make available to the public, in summary form, statistics showing the changing pattern of the economic activity of the country. All the statistics in the Digest are, therefore, presented

* S.R. & O. 1946, No. 139. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (3d. post free).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1943 (page 96).
‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free). Annual subscription £1 12s. 6d. net (including postage).

in the shape of time series, figures being given, so far as possible, for each of the calendar years 1935 to 1944 and for each month since the beginning of 1944. Except where otherwise stated, all the statistics relate to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Included in the contents of the first number are Tables dealing with employment under various heads, viz., distribution of total manpower in Great Britain; estimated numbers employed in principal industries; numbers of nursing and domestic staffs of hospitals; numbers employed in agriculture; non-industrial staff employed in the Civil Service; number of insured workers registered as unemployed; and persons in training at Government Training Centres. A further set of Tables relates to wages and prices under the headings: average weekly earnings and hours worked; wage rates and cost of living; wholesale prices; and agricultural and fertiliser prices. Other Tables present statistics of the production, consumption, stocks, etc., of fuel and power and raw materials; supplies, value, etc., of manufactured goods; employment in the building and civil engineering industries and other aspects of the building and housing question; agriculture and food production; external trade; merchant shipping; inland transport; and finance.

The scope of the Digest will be revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available. Many of the series of statistics in the Digest are given in greater detail in other official publications. In particular, reference should be made to the detailed statistics appearing regularly in this GAZETTE, the Board of Trade Journal and the Trade Accounts.

A Supplement* has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office, giving in detail the definitions of the terms and units employed in the Digest.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders concerned with the maximum retail prices of bread, coffee, canned fish, and green onions.

The Order relating to prices of bread revoked, as from 3rd February, the provision under which an additional ½d. per 4 lb. loaf was authorised in a few coastal areas in Great Britain which had been affected by large-scale evacuation during the war. As regards coffee, the new Order made no change in the scheduled maximum retail prices for loose coffee, or coffee mixture, but authorised, as from 1st February, additional charges for coffee or coffee mixture pre-packed in certain kinds of containers; as previously, however, no coffee may be sold at prices in excess of 1s. 8d. per lb. (roasted) or 1s. 6d. per lb. (raw) unless coffee, or coffee mixture, is also available for purchase at or below these prices at the premises concerned. The new Order relating to canned fish took effect on 3rd February, and consolidated previous Orders relating to the maximum prices of imported and home-produced canned fish; maximum retail prices were raised for some varieties and reduced for others, and there were other changes in the schedule of maximum prices resulting from the inclusion of new varieties and the omission of varieties no longer in distribution. As regards green onions, the new Order re-imposed price control from 9th January in substantially the same form as before control was removed in August, 1945.

RATIONING.

Recent announcements by the Minister of Food have stated that it would be necessary to suspend the allocation of domestic pack dried egg as from 2nd February, and to reduce the butter, margarine and cooking fat ration from 8 oz. to 7 oz. per week, by a reduction of one oz. in the cooking fat ration as from 3rd March. As from this latter date however, the number of "points" which consumers will be able to spend under the Points Rationing Scheme will be increased from 20 to 24 per person for a four-week period.

WAGES IN FINLAND, 1939-1944.

The issue for September and October, 1945, of the official journal of the Finnish Social Ministry contains statistics of the average hourly earnings of workpeople employed in the principal industries of Finland in each quarter of the years 1942, 1943 and 1944, together with comparative figures for the year 1939 as a whole. The averages are based upon returns obtained through employers' organisations in the course of periodical enquiries into earnings which have been carried out by the Ministry, with some interruptions, since 1936. The data relate, primarily, to large undertakings, smaller undertakings being represented in part only; but it is stated that the statistics can be assumed to cover the whole or the majority of the workers employed in the various industries, except iron and steel, etc., manufacture, engineering, and mill sawing, in which one-half or less of the workpeople employed in the industries are covered. The earnings taken into account are those of fully capable men and women aged 18 years or over (with those of some younger workers in the textile industries), and include remuneration for ordinary time, overtime and piece-work payments, output

* Definitions of Terms and Units in the Monthly Digest of Statistics. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1944-1945.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada which was appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940,* to administer unemployment insurance and an employment service have presented their Report for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1945. The Commission point out that the principal function of the Act is to provide an employment service, with the object of finding suitable work for employable persons who desire employment, and to provide aid, by way of insurance benefits, for insured persons whom the service has failed to place in suitable employment. The Report deals with the work of the Commission under both these aspects.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Employment Service, which is maintained by the Unemployment Insurance Commission throughout Canada, is organised in three Divisions: (a) the General Placements Division, which deals with the general problems of industry in regard to employment; (b) the Special Placements Division, which is concerned with questions affecting handicapped persons and youth, vocational guidance and training; and (c) the Veterans Placement Division, which deals with the re-habilitation in employment of ex-Service personnel. A section of the Employment Service has been developed to deal with women in their relation to employment. During the year, Armed Forces Registration Units were established in all Local Offices of the Service to provide a specialised placement service for men and women recently discharged from the Forces.

The work of the Employment Service during 1944-1945, which was devoted in large measure to meeting emergency labour requirements, is illustrated in the following Table:—

	Year ending March, 1945.			Year ending March, 1944.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Applications for Employment	1,590	893	2,483	1,627	997	2,624
Vacancies reported	1,767	936	2,703	1,957	1,025	2,982
Placements effected:						
Regular	1,079	605	1,684	1,180	662	1,842
Casual†	14	30	44	15	34	49
Total	1,093	635	1,728	1,195	696	1,891

The figures given above are inclusive of the numbers of applications for employment, vacancies reported and placements effected under the National Selective Service Regulations, the administration of which is carried out in connection with the Employment Service.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The insurance provisions of the Act apply to all persons employed in Canada under a contract of service, unless their employment is specifically excepted. Consideration was given, during the year under review, to the possible extension of the Act to cover certain of the groups of excepted employment, viz., logging and lumbering, horticulture and part of agriculture, professional nursing and transportation by air.

The estimated number of persons actually working in insurable employment in Canada was approximately 2,200,000 at the beginning of April, 1944. About 455,000 new entrants to insurable employment were registered during the following twelve months, and the total number of insurance books issued during the year was nearly 3,100,000; but in many cases the persons concerned joined the Forces or otherwise left insurable employment before the end of the period.

Contributions from employers and workpeople during the fiscal year ending March, 1945, amounted to about 63½ million dollars, or two million dollars more than in the previous twelve months. Of this total, the employers contributed 29½ million and the workpeople 34½ million dollars. The Dominion Government contributed 12½ million dollars, i.e., 20 per cent. of the aggregate of employers' and workers' contributions; and nearly 6½ million dollars were received as interest on investment securities, bringing the total revenue for the year to nearly 82½ million dollars. Benefit payments amounted to nearly 5 million dollars, compared with 1½ million in 1943-1944. The net revenue of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was thus nearly 77½ million dollars. At 31st March, 1945, the Fund amounted to 268 million dollars.

In all, 104,904 claims for benefit were filed at Local Offices during 1944-1945, compared with 56,855 in 1943-1944. Of claims referred to Insurance Officers for adjudication, 83,175 were allowed and 18,979 were disallowed. Of claims referred for adjudication by higher authorities, Courts of Referees allowed 642 and disallowed 1,486, and the Umpire allowed 12 and disallowed 10.

The Commission point out that the number of claims received during the year represented 4 per cent. only of the registered insured population, and was substantially lower than the percentage which might be expected under normal conditions. The average duration of benefit (24.4 days per claim during March, 1945) was also lower than could be expected normally and indicated that many of the claims covered short periods of temporary adjustment only.

* An account of the Act was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1940 (page 265).

† Placements are termed "casual" when the duration of the employment offered is seven days or less.

bonuses, etc., and the cash value of payments in kind. For the textile and mill sawing industries, however, the averages relate to time earnings for normal working hours only.

The results of the enquiries indicate that, by the third quarter of 1944, the average hourly earnings of industrial workers in Finland had increased by about 140 per cent. in the case of men and by about 149 per cent. in the case of women, compared with the averages for 1939. After the conclusion of the armistice with the U.S.S.R. in the autumn of 1944, a large number of young and relatively inexperienced male workers entered industry from the Armed Forces, and, at the same time, the amount of overtime in the metal working and engineering industries was reduced. Consequently, there was; during the last quarter of the year, a slight fall in the average hourly earnings of men to about 138 per cent. above the 1939 level, in spite of increases in wage rates which took effect at the beginning of December, while there was a further small increase in those of women to about 153 per cent. above the same level. A succession of Orders issued by the Finnish Government at various dates in 1941-1944 raised wage rates to about 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. It will be seen from the figures quoted above that the actual increase in average hourly earnings was considerably greater than this figure.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings, in Finnish marks, of men and women employed in some of the principal industries in Finland in the third quarters of 1942 and 1944, with comparative figures for the year 1939 as a whole:—

Industry.	Average Hourly Earnings (in Finnish Marks).					
	1939.		1942(3rd Quarter).		1944(3rd Quarter).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Ore Mining, etc.	7.33	—	12.86	—	16.93	—
Iron and Steel Manufacture	7.72	4.79	12.53	9.18	20.42	13.40
Engineering	9.44	5.66	16.64	9.83	22.78	13.25
Pottery	11.25	6.49	19.95	12.45	28.13	17.13
Rubber Manufacture	7.10	5.33	12.81	8.01	17.11	10.95
Wool Textile	6.64	4.38	11.77	7.33	15.98	10.65
Cotton	7.32	4.51	12.69	7.78	16.98	10.75
Knitted Goods and Silk Manufacture	—	5.51	—	9.15	—	12.25
Paper Pulp Manufacture (Sulphite Cellulose Process)	7.71	4.28	12.92	7.80	17.10	9.77
Paper Manufacture	8.23	4.22	13.04	7.42	16.20	9.90
Paper Pulp and Paper Manufacture, Ancillary Processes	7.91	3.82	14.47	7.16	18.43	8.94
Mill Sawing	8.09	4.06	14.26	7.52	17.47	10.09
Veneer Manufacture	6.89	3.91	13.38	7.22	17.82	10.35

HOURS OF WORK IN FRANCE, 1939-1945.

Since January, 1930, the French Ministry of Labour have carried out, through the Labour Inspectorate, periodical enquiries into the duration of the working week and other aspects of the economic activity of industrial and commercial undertakings in France that are subject to control by the Inspectorate. These enquiries were originally conducted each month, but, from March, 1942, onward, they have taken place quarterly. Before the war, the scope of the enquiries was limited, in principle, to undertakings employing over 100 workpeople each. Since 1940, however, the field of enquiry has been extended to include a large number of undertakings employing between 5 and 100 workpeople each. The results of the enquiry relating to June, 1945, together with comparative figures for earlier dates, are presented in the issue for October and November, 1945, of the *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France*, from which the figures in the following Table have been extracted.

Industry.	Average Number of Hours worked in a Week.				
	Apr. 1939.	Dec. 1940.	June 1942.	Mar. 1944.	June 1945.
Pottery, Stone, etc.	39.7	38.1	42.7	48.7	45.1
Chemical	40.8	38.5	41.4	46.7	43.2
Iron and Steel, etc.	41.4	38.1	44.3	48.6	44.7
Other Metal Working	41.7	36.2	42.1	47.8	44.1
Textile	40.3	26.9	33.9	43.5	37.3
Leather and Skin	40.0	34.5	37.8	44.5	41.2
Clothing	39.8	35.7	36.5	40.7	40.2
Food	39.3	38.6	41.0	45.3	41.5
Woodworking	39.9	40.2	43.0	46.7	44.5
Building and Construction	40.9	40.8	45.2	47.6	47.7
Paper and Cardboard	39.9	35.1	37.3	43.4	41.7
Printing and Bookbinding	39.9	36.6	38.9	44.8	41.9
Rubber	39.9	35.1	39.1	43.4	41.7
All above Industries	40.8	35.6	40.5	46.2	43.0
Transport	40.2	39.6	41.5	46.0	45.8
Commerce	40.9	39.7	38.4	38.8	43.0
Banking and Insurance	40.6	39.5	38.2	43.0	44.4
All Industries	40.8	36.4	40.4	45.4	43.1

The average duration of the working week in the industries covered by the enquiries reached its lowest figure, 36.4 hours, in December, 1940. From that date, the figure increased steadily to an average of 45.4 hours in March, 1944. During the remainder of that year, employment was affected by the events connected with the liberation of France, which caused a large amount of complete or partial unemployment. In June, 1945, however, an average of 43.1 hours a week was reached.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR MID-1939 AND JULY, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1945.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, November and December, 1945. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given on pages 126 and 127 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945, page 194 of the issue for November, pages 227 and 228 of the issue for December, pages 15 and 16 of the issue for January, and pages 51 and 52 of this issue, which include estimates of the number of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals. The figures given below for mid-1939 and mid-1945 are based

on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of part-time women at mid-1945 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, since mid-1945, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying other than coal mining, National and Local Government Service, railways, shipping, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Nov., 1945.	Dec., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Nov., 1945.	Dec., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Nov., 1945.	Dec., 1945.
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :-												
Metal Manufacture :												
Pig Iron	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.7
Steel Melting, etc. . . .	156.4*	147.0	150.9	151.0	3.6*	27.8	24.8	22.8	160.0*	174.8	175.7	173.8
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. . . .	51.2	63.0	60.2	60.1	4.7	21.0	18.7	18.3	55.9	84.0	78.9	78.4
Tin Plates	22.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	25.1	12.4	12.5	12.5
Iron and Steel Tubes	29.1	25.9	26.6	26.9	2.6	8.8	7.4	7.1	31.7	34.7	34.0	34.0
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. . . .	22.4	19.2	19.1	19.3	4.4	10.7	9.6	9.3	26.8	29.9	28.7	28.7
Total, Metal Manufacture	297.3*	279.8	282.1	282.5	17.7*	71.9	63.5	60.5	315.0*	351.7	345.6	343.0
Engineering :												
General Engineering	637.4*	777.9	701.8	693.7	67.3*	361.9	240.0	223.4	704.7*	1,139.8	941.8	917.1
Electrical Engineering	105.9	106.1	100.2	99.7	28.0	69.7	56.5	53.9	133.9	175.8	156.7	153.6
Marine Engineering	51.1	70.1	67.6	66.8	1.1	10.4	7.3	6.8	52.2	80.5	73.6	73.6
Constructional Engineering	47.1	35.7	35.1	36.0	1.9	6.2	4.5	4.4	49.0	41.9	39.6	39.4
Total, Engineering	841.5*	989.8	904.7	895.2	98.3*	448.2	308.3	288.5	938.8*	1,438.0	1,213.0	1,183.7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	428.1	597.2	469.6	449.6	45.2	279.0	160.1	143.0	473.3	876.2	629.7	592.6
Carriages, Carts, etc. . . .	10.7	10.9	10.2	9.8	1.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	12.6	14.4	13.2	12.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons	51.6	41.1	48.4	50.2	1.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	53.0	46.8	53.9	55.4
Total, Vehicles	490.4	649.2	528.2	509.6	48.5	288.2	168.6	151.0	538.9	937.4	696.8	660.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	141.8	230.4	219.4	218.6	2.9	21.9	15.8	15.0	144.7	252.3	235.2	233.6
Metal Goods Industries :												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding	84.9	39.4	41.8	43.2	9.8	12.9	12.7	12.7	94.7	52.3	54.5	55.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	38.9	32.0	34.9	36.2	2.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	41.7	37.5	40.3	41.6
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. . . .	116.4	112.0	109.2	110.9	79.5	167.7	135.0	129.4	195.9	279.9	244.2	240.3
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. . . .	34.0	38.1	34.4	34.1	14.3	38.7	30.5	29.9	48.3	78.8	64.9	64.0
Watches, Clocks, etc. . . .	20.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.7	8.1	8.1	29.7	14.8	14.9	17.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. . . .	21.9	20.6	20.2	20.5	11.6	16.6	15.5	15.4	33.5	37.2	35.7	35.9
Bolts, Nuts, etc. . . .	16.8	16.1	15.7	15.9	13.0	18.8	16.7	16.6	29.8	34.9	32.4	32.5
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17.4	9.2	10.5	11.1	11.1	8.8	9.4	9.9	28.5	18.0	19.9	21.0
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	21.2	15.7	17.4	17.8	1.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	22.6	19.9	21.3	21.6
Other Metal Industries	185.2	170.0	164.7	167.4	101.1	145.6	128.9	126.4	286.3	315.6	293.6	293.8
Total, Metal Goods Industries	557.5	460.6	456.5	466.2	262.5	425.7	365.2	357.6	820.0	836.3	821.7	823.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.5
Chemicals	88.6	91.6	95.9	97.7	36.2	65.9	67.3	66.2	124.8	157.5	163.2	163.9
Explosives	29.2	78.3	39.7	33.4	7.9	90.4	33.7	28.6	37.1	168.7	73.4	62.0
Paint, Varnish, etc. . . .	20.4	14.2	15.6	15.9	6.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	26.9	23.4	25.0	25.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. . . .	60.0	44.1	46.8	47.8	23.2	31.7	31.8	30.9	83.2	78.8	78.6	78.7
Total, Chemicals, etc.	210.5	240.4	209.9	206.8	73.9	197.7	142.7	135.5	284.4	438.7	352.6	343.3
Total, Group I Industries	2,530.0	2,850.2	2,600.8	2,578.9	503.8	1,453.6	1,064.1	1,008.1	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,664.9	3,587.0
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES)† :-												
Coal Mining	757.5	707.8	693.3	692.7	3.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	761.2	717.6	703.1	702.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	203.2	138.2	148.2	151.9	11.6	28.4	27.8	28.0	214.8	168.6	176.0	179.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	129.3	129.3	146.8*	149.8	12.0	32.0	74.9*	71.1	205.0	211.3	221.7*	220.9
Other Road Passenger Transport	34.1	13.1	14.5	14.7	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	37.1	15.1	16.6	16.8
Goods Transport by Road	141.7	129.8	135.4	136.6	4.9	13.4	13.3	13.0	146.6	143.2	143.7	149.6
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	19.6	18.7	19.9	20.4	2.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	22.2	25.5	26.3	27.2
GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES) :-												
Food, Drink and Tobacco :												
Grain Milling	28.2	21.6	22.8	23.2	3.9	8.7	8.7	8.5	32.1	30.3	31.5	31.7
Bread, Biscuits, etc. . . .	103.1	69.3	72.2	73.2	7.7	68.0	69.2	68.4	180.7	137.3	141.4	141.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. . . .	26.4	13.4	14.5	14.8	55.9	23.9	26.4	26.2	82.3	37.3	40.9	41.0
Other Food Industries	71.3	53.8	58.8	59.6	62.2	71.9	73.4	71.2	133.5	125.7	132.2	130.8
Drink Industries	95.0	71.0	74.9	76.5	25.9	38.1	38.4	37.4	120.9	109.1	113.3	113.9
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. . . .	15.5	14.4	16.2	16.8	26.8	31.1	31.7	31.1	42.3	45.5	47.9	47.9
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	339.5	243.5	259.4	264.2	252.3	241.7	247.8	242.8	591.8	485.2	507.2	507.0
Textile Industries :												
Cotton Spinning	65.5	35.3	37.2	38.0	119.4	78.3	80.6	80.7	184.9	113.6	117.8	118.7
Cotton Weaving	53.7	27.4	28.7	29.1	101.3	71.9	73.4	73.0	155.0	99.3	102.1	102.1
Wool	90.3	50.1	52.8	53.9	117.3	79.7	84.1	83.9	207.6	129.8	136.9	137.8
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, etc. Weaving	19.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	29.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	48.5	26.4	26.8	26.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn	15.3	10.8	12.6	13.2	8.4	8.7	9.7	9.4	23.7	19.5	22.3	22.6
Hosiery	29.1	12.3	13.3	13.7	97.3	50.4	54.5	54.1	126.4	62.7	67.8	67.8
Carpets	12.6	2.2	3.7	4.0	19.4	3.5	5.3	5.7	38.0	5.7	9.0	9.7
Linens	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	12.7	9.7	9.3	9.2
Jute	10.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	15.5	9.7	10.0	10.1	25.7	13.5	14.1	14.4
Hemp	6.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	10.2	11.4	10.0	9.7	17.0	16.5	15.0	14.7
Lace	5.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	12.9	6.9	6.7	6.8
Other Textiles	20.0	16.9	17.4	17.2	41.9	46.5	42.2	39.4	61.9	63.4	59.6	56.6
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. . . .	56.7	32.0	33.3	33.7	22.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	79.6	52.2	53.7	53.9
Total, Textiles	388.3	210.3	222.7	227.1	599.8	408.9	418.4	414.1	987.9	619.2	641.1	641.2
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :												
Tanning, Currying, etc. . . .	33.5	21.4	22.6	23.2	11.3	11.8	12.2	12.0	44.8	33.2	34.8	35.2
Leather Goods	11.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	16.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	28.2	18.4	18.7	18.8
Total, Leather	45.1	27.6	29.0	29.8	27.9	24.0	24.5	24.2	73.0	51.6	53.5	54.0
Clothing Industries :												
Tailoring	66.6	37.4	38.9	39.7	168.0	134.8	144.6	144.3	234.6	172.2	183.5	184.0
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . . .	10.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	83.4	48.3	52.0	52.1	93.5	52.5	56.4	56.7
Dressmaking, etc. . . .	11.1	6.7	7.2	7.3	96.1	48.0	52.9	52.8	107.5	54.7	60.1	60.1
Hats and Caps	11.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	18.5	9.0	9.6	9.5	29.8	12.7	13.8	13.9
Other Dress Industries	7.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	23.4	12.6	14.3	14.5	30.9	15.4	17.8	17.7
Boots, Shoes, etc. . . .	78.4	51.1	52.5	53								

the number was still short of the 5,670,000 employed at mid-1939 by 1,089,000 or 19 per cent. The increase during the second half of 1945 was greatest (92 per cent.) in the metal and chemical industries. In this group, the reduction of work for the Forces has made possible substantial transfers of workpeople to civilian work without any change in their place of employment. At the end of 1945, the number employed on civilian and export work in the metal and chemical industries exceeded the number so employed at mid-1939 by nearly 300,000, but the mid-1939 figure was undoubtedly reduced below the normal peace-time level by the beginning of rearmament.

In the other manufacturing industries, the increase of employment on civilian and export work during the second half of 1945 amounted to 426,000, or 23 per cent. At the end of the year the number fell short of the figure for mid-1939 by 1,381,000, or 38 per cent.

The estimated number employed at the end of 1945 on production of manufactured goods for export was 897,000, compared with 417,000 at mid-1945 and about 1,000,000 at mid-1939.

The Table below gives an analysis of the changes in this section at various dates between mid-1939 and December, 1945.

(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	31st Dec., 1945.
Manufactures—				
Metals and Chemicals†	2,036	923	1,214	2,328*
Other Manufactures‡	3,634	1,746	1,827	2,253*
Total Manufactures	5,670	2,669	3,041	4,581*
Basic Industries and Services§	4,681	5,027	5,111	5,112
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	726	722	895
Distributive Trades	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,050
Other Services||	2,105	1,513	1,488	1,540
Total	16,653	11,944	12,320	14,178*

5. The changes between mid-1945 and December, 1945, in each of the three main groups of industries, may be summarised as follows, subject to the notes to paragraphs 3 and 4:—

	Mid-1945-December, 1945**
Group I. Metal and Chemical Industries:—	
Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces	-1,833,000
Home civilian and export work	+1,114,000
Net change	-719,000
Group III. Other Manufacturing Industries:—	
Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces	+264,000
Home civilian and export work	+426,000
Net change	+162,000
Group III. Other Industries and Services:—	
(Building and civil engineering, distribution, catering and other services)||	+317,000
Net change	+1,000
Group II. Basic Industries:—	
Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces	-2,097,000
Home civilian and export work	+1,858,000
Net change	-239,000

6. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed† at 10th December, 1945, and 14th January, 1946, were as follows:—

	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total
10th December	163,307	121,449	284,756
14th January	199,097	130,357	329,454

In addition there were on the registers at 14th January, 15,380†† uninsured persons, including 9,311 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The analysis of the figures for 14th January is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
Men, 18-64	36,211	153,108	189,319	863	190,182
Boys, 14-17	4,364	4,338	8,702	13	8,915
Women, 18-59	21,441	99,724	121,165	1,092	122,257
Girls, 14-17	3,808	4,232	8,040	60	8,100
Total	65,824	261,602	327,426	2,028	329,454

The total of 329,454 includes 67,180 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-service personnel numbering 14,410 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 10th December, 1945, and 14th January, 1946, in each Administrative Region are given in the next column.

* See note* in second column on page 51. The figures given above are und restated to the extent of the overstatement in paragraph 3.

† Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.

‡ Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.

§ Agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government.

|| Commerce and finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning.

†† The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 14th January these numbered 21,583 men and 549 women.

** See notes* and † in second column on page 51.

†† This figure excludes 1,691 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Region.		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
London and South-Eastern	10th Dec. 8,277 14th Jan. 11,636 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	10,610 12,704 + 2,094	18,887 24,340 + 5,453	239 184 - 55	19,126 24,524 + 5,398	
Eastern	10th Dec. 1,641 14th Jan. 2,355 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	3,651 6,131 + 2,480	5,292 8,486 + 3,194	16 69 + 53	5,308 8,555 + 3,247	
Southern	10th Dec. 2,089 14th Jan. 2,426 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	4,106 5,257 + 1,151	6,195 7,683 + 1,488	12 11 - 1	6,207 7,694 + 1,487	
South-Western	10th Dec. 1,735 14th Jan. 2,444 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	5,423 6,567 + 1,144	7,158 9,011 + 1,853	12 34 + 22	7,170 9,045 + 1,875	
Midlands	10th Dec. 4,582 14th Jan. 4,351 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	18,443 19,441 + 998	23,025 23,792 + 767	123 190 + 67	23,148 23,982 + 834	
North-Midlands	10th Dec. 1,539 14th Jan. 2,053 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	5,677 7,078 + 1,401	7,216 9,131 + 1,915	348 181 - 167	7,564 9,312 + 1,748	
North-Eastern	10th Dec. 3,240 14th Jan. 3,477 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	11,709 13,217 + 1,508	14,949 16,694 + 1,745	271 413 + 142	15,220 17,107 + 1,887	
North-Western	10th Dec. 8,689 14th Jan. 11,575 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	33,008 38,705 + 5,697	41,697 50,280 + 8,583	195 221 + 26	41,892 50,501 + 8,609	
Northern	10th Dec. 6,287 14th Jan. 7,643 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	33,233 37,281 + 4,048	39,520 44,924 + 5,404	169 289 + 120	39,689 45,213 + 5,524	
Scotland	10th Dec. 11,444 14th Jan. 12,458 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	43,087 50,867 + 7,780	54,531 63,325 + 8,794	221 356 + 135	54,752 63,681 + 8,929	
Wales	10th Dec. 5,942 14th Jan. 5,406 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	57,610 62,694 + 5,084	63,552 68,100 + 4,548	61 80 + 19	63,613 68,180 + 4,567	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS REGIONALLY UNEMPLOYED AT 14th JANUARY, 1946, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 14th January, 1946, was 360,240, including 223,816 men and boys and 136,424 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 14th January, 15,861† uninsured persons, including 9,430 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The numbers of insured unemployed persons on the registers in each Region are shown below.

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).					
London and South-Eastern	14,833	1,391	6,837	1,279	24,340
Eastern	4,526	187	5,327	246	8,486
Southern	4,807	250	2,313	313	7,683
South-Western	6,404	203	2,174	230	9,011
Midlands	17,174	421	5,842	355	23,792
North-Midlands	4,483	219	4,195	234	9,131
North-Eastern	9,888	365	6,015	426	16,694
North-Western	32,463	1,487	15,471	859	50,280
Northern	22,481	1,253	20,022	1,168	44,924
Scotland	37,589	1,941	22,227	1,568	63,325
Wales	34,180	1,178	31,393	1,349	68,100
Special Schemes	491	7	1,149	13	1,660
Great Britain	189,319	8,902	121,165	8,040	327,426
Northern Ireland	23,784	708	5,136	306	29,934
United Kingdom	213,103	9,610	126,301	8,346	357,360
Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South-Eastern	14	—	170	—	184
Eastern	3	1	61	4	69
Southern	4	—	7	—	11
South-Western	16	—	5	—	21
Midlands	118	—	71	—	189
North-Midlands	17	—	153	—	170
North-Eastern	137	—	259	—	396
North-Western	111	2	1,035	3	1,251
Northern	150	1	1,335	3	1,589
Scotland	231	6	114	5	356
Wales	62	2	12	4	80
Great Britain	863	13	1,092	60	2,028
Northern Ireland	224	3	590	35	852
United Kingdom	1,087	16	1,682	95	2,880

* The figures exclude insured persons on the registers in Great Britain classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 14th January these numbered 21,583 men and 549 women.

† This figure excludes 1,691 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Total.					
London and South-Eastern	14,847	1,391	7,007	1,279	24,524
Eastern	4,529	188	5,588	250	8,555
Southern	4,811	250	2,320	313	7,694
South-Western	6,420	203	2,179	243	9,045
Midlands	17,292	421	5,913	356	23,982
North-Midlands	4,500	220	4,348	244	9,312
North-Western	10,025	365	6,274	443	17,107
North-Eastern	32,574	1,489	15,576	862	50,501
Northern	22,631	1,254	20,157	1,171	45,213
Scotland	37,820	1,947	22,341	1,573	63,681
Wales	34,242	1,180	31,405	1,353	68,180
Special Schemes	491	7	1,149	13	1,660
Great Britain	190,182	8,915	122,257	8,100	329,454
Northern Ireland	24,008	711	5,726	341	30,786
United Kingdom	214,190	9,626	127,983	8,441	360,240

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 14th JANUARY, 1946.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 14th January, 1946, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 10th December, 1945. All figures except those for Northern Ireland exclude the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 14th January, 1946.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 10th December, 1945.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern	14,847	7,007	2,670	24,524	+ 5,898
London (Administrative County)	5,833	2,153	730	8,716	+ 1,973
Brighton and Hove	536	257	62	855	+ 149
Chatham	437	779	145	1,361	+ 175
Croydon	339	142	76	557	+ 194
East Ham	156	77	46	279	+ 27
Harrow and Wembley	205	136	69	410	+ 73
Hendon	306	59	46	411	+ 98
Leyton and Walthamstow	272	81	48	401	+ 43
Tottenham	425	110	69	604	+ 218
West Ham	242	134	80	456	+ 188
Willesden	172	73	50	295	+ 60
Eastern	4,529	3,588	438	8,555	+ 3,247
Ipswich	214	24	33	271	+ 88
Luton	187	52	21	260	+ 63
Norwich	463	75	37	575	+ 216
Southern	4,811	2,320	563	7,694	+ 1,487
Portsmouth (including Gosport)	1,053	940	150	2,143	+ 576
Reading	141	60	52	253	+ 62
Southampton	725	457	104	1,286	+ 186
South-Western	6,420	2,179	446	9,045	+ 1,875
Bristol (including Kingswood)	1,757	253	126	2,136	+ 339
Plymouth	609	611	69	1,289	+ 283
Swindon	41	55	9	105	+ 2
Midlands	17,292	5,913	777	23,982	+ 834
Birmingham	4,791	491	174	5,456	+ 81
Coventry	3,787	1,041	103	4,931	+ 305
Smethwick	170	4	10	184	+ 154
Stoke-on-Trent	1,367	271	112	1,750	+ 40
Walsall	488	177	42	707	+ 40
West Bromwich	4	1	21	26	+ 99
Wolverhampton	1,134	95	59	1,288	+ 99
North-Midlands	4,500	4,348	464	9,312	+ 1,748
Derby	95	56	17	168	+ 17
Grimsby	564	79	40	683	+ 320
Leicester	174	12	52	238	+ 11
Lincoln	18	—	—	18	+ 74
Northampton	112	8	238	358	+ 91
Nottingham	755	116	72	943	+ 1,887
North-Eastern	10,025	6,274	808	17,107	+ 3,247
Barnsley	326	135	66	527	+ 92
Bradford	799	35	36	870	+ 234
Doncaster	89	8	11	108	+ 33
Halifax	690	589	120	1,399	+ 97
Huddersfield	18	2	3		

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th JANUARY. INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 14th January, 1946, distinguishing those unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and all employed females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons

not domiciled in the United Kingdom (*e.g.*, migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded from the figures.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons.

The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured workpeople have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 14th January given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*—												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	1,883	7,125	9,008	18	649	667	1,901	7,774	9,675	5,428	7,909	13,337
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	256	577	833	2	104	106	258	681	939	332	687	1,019
Total, Agriculture	2,139	7,702	9,841	20	753	773	2,159	8,455	10,614	5,760	8,596	14,356
Fishing	1,211	11	1,222	28	—	28	1,239	11	1,250	1,286	11	1,297
Mining—												
Coal Mining	12,380	127	12,507	85	—	85	12,465	127	12,592	12,474	128	12,602
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	64	1	65	—	—	—	64	1	65	64	1	65
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	42	2	44	—	—	—	42	2	44	43	2	45
Stone Quarrying and Mining	325	10	335	72	—	72	397	10	407	889	10	899
Slate Quarrying and Mining	79	1	80	—	—	—	79	1	80	79	1	80
Other Mining and Quarrying	121	42	163	—	—	—	121	42	163	156	42	198
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	95	1	96	—	—	—	95	1	96	232	2	234
Total, Mining	13,106	184	13,290	158	—	158	13,264	184	13,448	13,937	186	14,123
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	159	19	178	—	—	—	159	19	178	163	19	182
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	258	77	335	1	—	1	259	77	336	271	77	348
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	83	40	123	—	—	—	83	40	123	115	41	156
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	500	136	636	1	—	1	501	136	637	549	137	686
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	311	79	390	12	—	12	323	79	402	384	79	463
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	150	103	253	1	—	1	151	104	255	160	106	266
Glass—												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	218	223	441	—	—	—	218	223	441	218	223	441
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	133	162	295	—	—	—	133	162	295	133	164	297
Total, Glass	351	385	736	—	—	—	351	385	736	351	387	738
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.—												
Chemicals	1,007	954	1,961	1	7	8	1,008	961	1,969	1,072	968	2,040
Explosives	13,165	23,971	37,136	5	20	25	13,170	23,991	37,161	13,239	24,015	37,254
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	205	129	334	—	—	—	205	129	334	214	129	343
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	714	573	1,287	3	3	6	717	576	1,293	731	581	1,312
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	15,091	25,627	40,718	6	30	36	15,097	25,657	40,754	15,266	25,693	40,960
Metal Manufacture*												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	120	85	205	—	2	2	120	87	207	122	87	209
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	2,035	2,274	4,309	5	3	8	2,040	2,277	4,317	2,055	2,279	4,334
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,220	629	1,849	1	1	2	1,221	630	1,851	1,259	630	1,889
Tin Plates	192	97	289	—	—	—	192	97	289	193	97	290
Iron and Steel Tubes	448	387	835	1	—	1	449	387	836	453	390	843
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	202	318	520	1	—	1	203	319	522	208	319	527
Total, Metal Manufacture	4,217	3,790	8,007	6	7	13	4,223	3,797	8,020	4,290	3,802	8,092
Engineering, etc.—												
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	20,638	19,240	39,878	33	32	65	20,671	19,272	39,943	21,515	19,826	41,341
Electrical Engineering	1,910	1,148	3,058	1	1	2	1,911	1,149	3,060	1,955	1,157	3,112
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,300	1,551	2,851	5	5	10	1,305	1,556	2,861	1,814	1,558	3,372
Constructional Engineering	1,038	415	1,453	1	1	2	1,039	416	1,455	1,060	416	1,476
Total, Engineering, etc.	24,886	22,354	47,240	35	39	74	24,921	22,393	47,314	26,344	22,957	49,301
Construction and Repair of Vehicles—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	25,210	10,244	35,454	12	16	28	25,222	10,260	35,482	28,683	11,119	39,802
Carriages, Carts, etc.	372	56	428	—	—	—	372	56	428	385	56	441
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	199	174	373	—	—	—	199	174	373	205	174	379
Total, Vehicles	25,781	10,474	36,255	12	16	28	25,793	10,490	36,283	29,273	11,349	40,622
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,163	2,062	8,225	5	9	14	6,168	2,071	8,239	7,206	2,078	9,284
Other Metal Industries—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	370	323	693	1	—	1	371	323	694	390	323	713
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	386	94	480	—	—	—	386	94	480	466	97	563
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	1,560	2,085	3,645	2	4	6	1,562	2,089	3,651	1,659	2,137	3,796
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	190	83	273	—	—	—	190	83	273	192	83	275
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	189	149	338	—	—	—	189	149	338	194	149	343
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	83	101	184	—	—	—	83	101	184	137	102	239
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	188	45	233	—	—	—	188	45	233	230	45	275
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	53	43	96	—	—	—	53	43	96	54	43	97
Metal Industries not separately specified	5,037	5,292	10,329	—	14	14	5,037	5,306	10,343	5,077	5,321	10,398
Total, Other Metals	8,056	8,215	16,271	3	18	21	8,059	8,233	16,292	8,399	8,300	16,699

* Excluding private gardeners, gamekeepers, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme, but including workers in certain other employments, *e.g.*, clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.									United Kingdom.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	323	407	730	—	2	2	323	409	732	324	409	733
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	222	184	406	2	4	6	224	188	412	227	191	418
Total, Cotton	545	591	1,136	2	6	8	547	597	1,144	551	600	1,151
Woolen and Worsted	215	128	343	49	—	49	264	128	392	276	144	420
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc.	50	61	111	—	—	—	50	61	111	52	61	113
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	81	99	180	—	1	1	81	100	181	87	100	187
Linen	47	110	157	—	—	—	47	110	157	733	779	1,512
Jute	120	136	256	—	—	—	120	136	256	121	143	264
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	107	428	535	—	3	3	107	431	538	119	520	639
Hosiery	89	197	286	—	15	15	89	212	301	97	266	363
Lace	20	24	44	2	—	2	22	24	46	22	28	50
Carpets	47	47	94	—	7	7	47	54	101	49	54	103
Other Textiles	270	622	892	9	14	23	279	636	915	309	769	1,078
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	362	174	536	1	—	1	363	174	537	488	237	725
Total, Textiles	1,953	2,617	4,570	63	46	109	2,016	2,663	4,679	2,904	3,711	6,615
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	193	108	301	1	—	1	194	108	302	207	119	326
Leather Goods	71	81	152	—	—	—	71	81	152	78	84	162
Total, Leather	264	189	453	1	—	1	265	189	454	285	203	488
Clothing—												
Tailoring	547	783	1,330	2	25	27	549	808	1,357	613	858	1,471
Dress Making and Millinery	63	224	287	1	5	6	64	229	293	67	250	317
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	30	61	91	13	—	13	43	61	104	44	63	107
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	44	228	272	—	1	1	44	229	273	75	746	821
Other Dress Industries	34	58	92	1	—	1	35	58	93	35	63	98
Boots, Shoes,												

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £580,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,200,000 workpeople.

The principal industries affected by increases in rates of wages reported in January were building, civil engineering construction, printing and papermaking, cotton (manufacturing side) and boot and shoe manufacture.

In the building industry in England and Wales the rates of wages of craftsmen were increased by 4d. an hour and those of labourers by 3d. or 3½d. an hour; proportional amounts of increase were granted to apprentices and young male labourers. In Scotland the increases were 3½d. an hour in the case of craftsmen and 2½d. to 3d. in the case of labourers. In civil engineering construction the rates of wages of men were increased by 3½d. an hour in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland, rates in building and civil engineering construction were increased, generally by 4d. an hour for craftsmen and 3d. for labourers. In general, jobbing and newspaper printing and bookbinding (except in the case of London morning, evening and Sunday newspapers) there were increases of 8s. 6d. a week in the rates of wages of men and 7s. 6d. in those of women, with smaller

increases for juveniles and apprentices. In paper making and paper board manufacture there were increases in the wages of dayworkers of 1½d. an hour for those 18 years and over and 1d. for those under 18; for shiftworkers the increase was 2d. for men, 1½d. for women and 1½d. or 1½d. for youths and boys. In cotton manufacture workers were granted an increase of 10 per cent. on the rates operative in September, 1939, equivalent to an increase of 7½d. per cent. on current rates excluding the flat-rate payments. In boot and shoe manufacture in Great Britain (excluding Rossendale Valley) the minimum rates of timeworkers were increased by 8s. a week for men, by 10s. for women 20 years and over, with smaller increases for those in receipt of time rates in excess of the minimum; basic piece rates were increased by 5 per cent. for males and by 10 per cent. for females. Of the total increase of £580,000 about £470,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Hours of Labour.

In Northern Ireland the normal weekly working hours in the building and civil engineering contracting industries were reduced from 44 or 47 all the year round to 42 during 9 weeks in winter and 44 during the remainder of the year.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pre-cast Concrete Products.	Scotland ..	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys and women	Increase of ½d. an hour on basic rates. Rates after change: men 1s. 8½d. to 2s. an hour, according to occupation; women 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d., according to length of service; youths 8½d. at 14 years rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20½. Rates of wages increased to correspond with the new rates adopted for craftsmen in the building industry (see page 58).†
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales.†	Pay week following 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Building craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of 3½d. an hour. Rates after change: plumbers and bricklayers 2s. 6½d. an hour, other craftsmen 2s. 6d.†
Stamped and Pressed Metal Ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	7 Jan.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers and annealers (men, youths and boys). Other men, youths and boys.	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men and of 1s. to 5s., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change range from 77s. 9d. a week of 47 hours to 98s. for men 21 and under 21½ years, and from 84s. to 98s. for men 21½ years or over, according to grade and occupation.‡
			Women and girls ..	Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for boys and youths. General minimum time rates after change for men 21 years or over 1s. 7½d. an hour.§
				Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over range from 1s. 1½d. (1s. 0½d. during first 2 months for late entrants) to 1s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation and period of employment.¶
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	16 Jan.	Men, youths and boys ..	Increase of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men, and of ½d. to ¾d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men: fusers' helpers in enamel ware section, working in association with fusers 1s. 11½d. an hour; others 1s. 8d.‡
			Women and girls ..	Increase of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over, and of ½d. or ¾d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rate after change for women 1s. 0½d.‡
Wool-comb, Hackle and Gill Making.	Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Keighley and district.	Pay day in week ending 5 Jan.	Circle drillers and finishers, faller men, pinsetters in mills, etc.	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change include: circle drillers and finishers in shops 2s. 5½d. an hour, faller drillers and faller men in shops 2s. 3½d., pinsetters in mills 2s. 3½d.
Cotton Spinning.	Lancs., Cheshire, Yorks. and Derbyshire.	Pay day following 31 Dec.	Twinner piecers ..	Supplementary payment granted of 5s. a week.‡
Cotton Manufacturing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week beginning 4 Feb. (in respect of the previous week).	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increase of 10 per cent. (35 to 45) on the rates operative in September, 1939, equivalent to an increase of 7½d. per cent. on current rates of wages (excluding the flat-rate payments of 16s. a week for adult workers and smaller amounts for juveniles). Inclusive minimum rates after change include:—weavers on a full complement of looms on the 4-loom system 62s. 2d. a week, on the 6-loom system, 69s. 8d., winders 1s. 2d. an hour, warpers (beavers) 1s. 3½d. an hour, clothlookers 91s. 5d. a week, tape labourers and weftmen 81s. 3d.; general warehousemen and loom sweepers 78s. 11d., warp tying and drawing machine men 118s. 11d. (front man), 106s. 1d. (back man), mill engine tenders 25-75d. an hour; engine men and firemen 25-025d., under-engineers 24-3d., boiler firemen 23-575d., ash-wheelers, oilers and greasers 21-4d.¶
Woollen and Worsted.	Bradford and district.	Pay week next following 1 Jan.	Building trade operatives ..	Increase of 14s. 8d. a week (48 hours) for craftsmen and of 11s. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 110s., labourers 88s.
Silk and Other Textiles.	Leek ..	11 Jan.	Men, youths and boys:— Dyers and weavers ..	Increase of 5s. a week in standard time rates for men 21 and over and of smaller amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus) after change, for a week of 48 hours: 24s. a week at 14 years rising to 81s. at 21 and over.**
			Braid speeders and knitting tacklers.	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates (77s. to 81s.).**
			Braid tenters, spinners, throwers, reelers and knitters.	Increase of 1s. 6d. a week in standard time rates for men 21 and over and of 6d. at 17 rising, according to age, to 1s. 3d. at 20½ and under 21. Minimum rates (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus) after change, for a week of 48 hours: 24s. at 14 rising to 77s. 6d. at 21 and over.**
Lace and Net Finishing.	Great Britain ..	30 Jan.	Workpeople (mainly females) employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade.	New general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed involving increases of various amounts. General minimum time rates after change for timeworkers, other than learners, 1s. an hour; workers who fetch their own work from the warehouse, 1s. 2d.; workers entering the trade for the first time after the age of 18, 9d. an hour during the first 6 months, thereafter 1s.††

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, 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 effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Association of Chemical Employers.
‡ This increase applied to employees of members of the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers, affiliated to the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers.
§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedules to the Orders (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1600—Stamped and Pressed Metal Ware Manufacture, and S.R. & O., 1946, No. 1—Hollow-ware Manufacture) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
¶ This payment was made pending negotiations on the wages, conditions and staffing of twiners.
** This increase was the result of an award of the Chairman of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the industry.
*** These increases were the result of agreements which also prescribed scales of wages for learners entering the industry over adult age, and provided that the basic rate for piece workers should be such that a section of workers of average efficiency should earn, on average over a month, a basic rate of 15 per cent. above the appropriate standard time rate. The standard time rates for unskilled males and for females remained unchanged, except that the agreements did not specify a separate rate for women aged 18½ and under 19.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. A provision of the Order relates to payment at overtime rates for all time worked in excess of 45 hours in any week, and for all time worked on Sunday. Details are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1946, No. 20) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Yorkshire and Lancashire (certain firms).*	Beginning of pay week next following 1 Jan. 7 Jan.	Building trade operatives ..	Increase of 4d. an hour for craftsmen and of 3d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 6d., labourers 2s.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire (certain firms).		Men and women ..	Increase of 10 per cent. (12½ to 22½) in standard list prices of 1934 for single texture work and of 12½ per cent. (15 to 27½) for double texture work; increases of 5s. a week in basic time rates for men and of 2s. 6d. for women, with consequential increases in war bonus. Rates after change for adults 21 years and over: male makers, machinists and passers 82s. 6d., female makers and machinists (on completion of 3 years' apprenticeship to making or machining), buttonhole machinists, passers and finishers 50s., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers 46s., plus cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent. in each case.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	10, 11 or 12 Jan.	Workpeople paid at time rates: Men, youths and boys ..	Increase † in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 6s. or 7s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: 28s. at 15 rising to 85s. at 21 and over.‡
	do.	do.	Women and girls ..	Increase † in minimum rates of 10s. a week for women 20 years and over, and of 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. or 9s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: 28s. at 15 rising to 62s. at 20 and over.‡
	do.	do.	Workpeople paid at piece rates.	Further increase of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices for male workers and of 10 per cent. for female workers, making total additions of 32½ per cent. for male workers and of 37½ per cent. for female workers.
Industries ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture.‡	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	10, 11 or 12 Jan.	Workpeople, other than those employed in boot and shoe factories:— Workpeople paid at time rates: Men, youths and boys.	Increase in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 5s., 6s. or 7s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: 28s. at 15 rising to 85s. at 21 and over.‡
			Women and girls ..	Increase in minimum rates of 10s. a week for women 20 years and over, and of 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. or 9s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: 28s. at 15 rising to 62s. at 20 and over.‡
			Workpeople paid at piece rates: Male workers ..	Further increase of 5 per cent. on piecework rates, making the total addition 13 per cent. in the toe puff, wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing industries, 30 per cent. in the stiffener industry and 32½ per cent. in the other industries.
			Female workers ..	Further increase of 10 per cent. on piecework rates, making the total addition 18 per cent. in the toe puff, wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing industries, 35 per cent. in the stiffener industry and 37½ per cent. in the other industries.
Baking	Northern Ireland	21 Jan.	Male bakers employed in baking establishments other than home bakeries.‡	Increase of 4s. a week in additions to general minimum time rates in Belfast and Londonderry districts, and of 3s. 6d. in other areas. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of additions: Belfast district 99s., Londonderry 94s. 3d., other areas 89s.¶
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	Scotland ..	11 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 20 years or over and for female workers 19 years or over, and of ½d. or ¾d., according to age, for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years or over 1s. 6d. an hour, women 20 years or over 11½d. (Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less).**
Millsawing	Preston ..	Beginning of pay week next following 1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmill and building trade shops.	Increase of 4d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.).
	Manchester and district.	1st full pay week following 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of 4d. an hour for machinists, of 3d. for labourers, of 2½d. for women 19 years and over, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for girls under 19. Rates after change: men—woodcutting machinists 2s. 6d., power-driven crane drivers 2s. 2d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 2s. 0½d., timber yard labourers 2s., women and girls—7½d. at 14 years rising to 1s. 6d. at 19 and over.
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford and Bolton and district.	Beginning of pay week next following 1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case and box shops.	Increase of 4d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Oldham ..	do.	Packing case makers	Increase of 4d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4½d.).
	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	1 Jan.	Apprentices ..	Increase of various amounts as the result of the adoption of a revised scale of rates. Rates after change: 30 per cent. of journeyman's minimum rate in 1st year of apprenticeship, 40 per cent. in 2nd year, 50 per cent. in 3rd year, 60 per cent. in 4th year, 85 per cent. in 5th year.
Furniture	Great Britain ..	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Decreases †† of ½d. an hour for men, and ¾d. an hour for other workers, in the statutory minimum time rates laid down under the Wages Councils Act. (As a result of a revision of the sliding scale adopted by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry no decrease has taken place in the rates fixed by agreement.)
Papermaking and Board Mills.	United Kingdom	1st full pay period after 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in paper making and paper coating mills (excluding hand-made paper mills) and in board mills:— Dayworkers ..	Increase of 1½d. an hour in basic rates for men, youths 18 and under 21 years, and women 18 years and over, and of 1d. for boys and girls under 18. Rates after change: men—1s. 2½d., 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d., according to occupation, plus 5d. an hour war bonus in each case; women 9½d. plus 3d.
			Shiftworkers ..	Increase of 2d. an hour in basic rates for men, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 years and over, and of 1½d. for boys under 18. Rates after change: men—1s. 4½d., 1s. 5½d., 1s. 6½d. or 1s. 8½d., according to occupation, plus 5d. an hour war bonus in each case.
Printing and Bookbinding.	United Kingdom and Isle of Man.	1st pay day in Jan.	General jobbing and newspaper printing and book-binding operatives, lithographers, journalists, press telegraphists, process workers and clerical workers on morning and evening newspapers (except workpeople employed on London morning, evening and Sunday papers).	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week for men employed on time rates and for women on men's work in receipt of men's full time rates (including women compositors in Scotland and women journalists), of 1s. 9d. a day in 5-day houses and 1s. 5d. in 5½-day houses for those employed on piece rates, of 7s. 6d. a week (time rates) or 1s. 6d. or 1s. 3d. a day (piece rates) for other women, of 4s. a week for male and female juveniles (except apprentices), and of proportional amounts for apprentices and for junior journalists (18 to 23 years).

* This increase applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd.
† These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Conference for the industry (see also page 47 of this issue).
‡ Operatives who, at the date of operation of this agreement, were in receipt of rates above the appropriate minimum rates laid down in the previous scales, are to receive increases as follows:—men 21 years and over 8s. a week where the day-work wage was 78s. ranging down to 4s. where the day-work wage was 90s. or over, women 20 years and over 10s. where the day-work wage was 53s. ranging down to 5s. where the day-work wage was 62s. or over, male workers 19 and under 21 and female workers 18 and under 20 4s., younger male and female workers 3s.
§ The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.
¶ Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb or 2 lb batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb in weight) in which the number of workers engaged in occupations within the scope of the Wages Council Act does not exceed six.
** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). Details of the minimum rates are contained in the confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
*** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1599) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
†† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross).	Beginning of pay week next following 1 Jan.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers.	Increases of 4d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of 3½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change for men: within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross—masons (fixers) 2s. 8½d., bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers,* painters and french polishers 2s. 7½d., marble polishers 2s. 5½d., labourers 2s. 1½d.; between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross—4d. an hour less for craftsmen and 4d. for labourers.
	do.	do.	Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increases of 4d. an hour for skilled workers and of 3½d. for unskilled workers. Rates after change include: within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross—derrick drivers 2s. 6½d. (plus height money), boiler attendants and derrick signalmen 2s. 1½d., fitters and blacksmiths 2s. 7½d., rope runners 2s. 2½d.; between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross—4d. an hour less for boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, 4d. an hour less for other classes.
	Other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts).†	do.	Building operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of 3d. or 3½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen* and labourers respectively: Grade A towns 2s. 6d., 2s.; A1 2s. 5½d., 1s. 11½d.; A2 2s. 5d., 1s. 11d.; A3 2s. 4½d., 1s. 10½d.; B 2s. 4d., 1s. 10½d.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts.	do.	Building operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 7½d.) in standard rates for craftsmen* except in the case of bricklayers, tilers, masons and masons engaged on machines, whose standard rate was increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 7½d.: proportional increases for labourers.
	London	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 16s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers 99s. 6d. to 118s. 6d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle; tractor (steam and I.C.) and steam wagon drivers 117s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 104s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more, carmen—one-horse 101s. 6d., two-horse 105s. 6d., assistant horsekeepers and stablemen 101s. 6d.
	England and Wales (excluding London).	do.	do.	Increase of 16s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers—Grade 1 districts 96s. to 113s. 6d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 2, 91s. 6d. to 108s. 6d., Grade 3, 86s. 6d. to 103s. 6d.; mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 99s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 89s. 6d.
	Scotland†	1 Jan.	Building operatives, except painters. Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2½d. to 3d., according to locality, for labourers. Rates after change, for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts 2s. 6d., 2s.; A1 2s. 5½d., 1s. 11½d.; A2 2s. 5d., 1s. 11d.; A3 2s. 4½d., 1s. 10½d.; B 2s. 4d., 1s. 10d.; B1 2s. 3½d., 1s. 9½d.
	Scotland (various towns)‡	do.	Painters	Increase of 3½d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns 2s. 6d., B 2s. 5d. C 2s. 4d.
Building and Civil Engineering.	Northern Ireland..	16 Jan.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increases of 4d. an hour generally for craftsmen and 3d. for labourers and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 7d., according to locality; labourers 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11½d.‡
Civil Engineering	Great Britain†	2 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: London Area Super-Grade 2s. 1½d., Class 1 districts 2s. 0½d., 1A, 1s. 11½d., 2, 1s. 11½d., 2A, 1s. 10½d., 3, 1s. 10½d.
	do.	do.	Watchmen	Increases of 1s. 6d. a shift for men in districts classified as London Area Super-Grade or Class 3 (England and Wales), and of 1s. a shift in other districts. Rates after change: England and Wales—London Area Super-Grade 13s. 6d. a shift (day or night), Classes 1 and 1A districts 12s. 6d., 2, 2A and 3, 12s.; Scotland—Classes 1, 1A, 2 and 2A districts 12s., 3, 11s. 6d.
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Journeyman electricians and apprentices employed on shore work.	Increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen and of 1½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change: journeymen 2s. 4½d., apprentices 4½d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 1s. 2½d. in 5th year.
Gas Supply	England and Wales (excluding Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts).	Beginning of pay week next following 1 Jan.	Bricklayers and masons regularly employed direct in gas undertakings.	Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: building trade rates (see above).
	Scotland (excluding Glasgow).	1 Jan.	do.	Increase of 3½d. an hour. Rates after change: building trade rates (see above).
	Northern Ireland..	16 Jan.	do.	Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: building trade rates (see above).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Home Counties	1 Jan.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Standard basic hourly rates of pay adopted in lieu of weekly rates previously in operation and undertakings classified in 2 zones for wages purposes instead of 3 grades, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change for labourers, Zone I 1s. 3½d. an hour, Zone II 1s. 4d., plus in each case a war wage advance of 6d. an hour.
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men, of 1½d. to 3d. for women 20 or over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys and of 1½d. to 2½d. for girls; women 21 or over employed as wood-cutting machinists and wood body makers to be paid men's rates. Minimum rates after change for a 48-hour week include: men and women 21 or over—wood-cutting machinists 96s., 90s. or 84s., according to qualifications, wood body makers 90s.; men 21 or over—body painters 84s., other workers 79s.; women 20 or over (other than wood-cutting machinists and wood body makers) 56s. Piecework basis time rates to remain 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.
Retail Food, etc., Distribution.	Certain formerly depopulated areas in England.¶	6 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers).	National minimum rates of remuneration adopted where lower minimum rates had previously operated, resulting in increases of 1s. 6d. to 5s. a week, according to occupation and age.
Warehousing, Cold Storage, etc.	Bristol	1st full pay week in Dec. 1945.**	Men, youths and boys	Increases in basic rates of 12s. a week for men, of 8s. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6s. for those under 18. Rates after change: cold store workers—warehousemen and plant men 87s., enginemens 92s., plus 12s. war bonus in each case, general and tobacco warehousemen, other than those employed by the Port of Bristol Authority, permanent workers 88s. plus 12s., temporary 90s. plus 10s., youths and boys 31s. plus 6s. at 14 years rising to 67s. plus 8s. 8d. at 20.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Building and Civil Engineering.	Northern Ireland..	16 Jan.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors.	Normal working hours fixed at 44 during the period 16th January to 15th November 1945 and at 42 during the period 16th November to 15th January, both dates inclusive.††

* A tool allowance of 2d. a day is paid to carpenters, joiners and plumbers.
 † For wage purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.
 ‡ The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgow, Gourcock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Troon, and Vale of Leven. Grade B—Cupar, Elgin, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Hawick, Inverness, Kirkcubright, Lanark, Nairn, Peebles, Peterhead, Selkirk and St. Andrews. Grade C—Wick.
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1563) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
 ¶ The areas include the Boroughs or County Boroughs of Bexhill, Deal, Dover, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Hastings, Hythe, Lydd, Margate, New Romney, Ramsgate and Southend-on-Sea and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and St. Peter's, Felixstowe and Seaford.
 ** These increases were agreed to on the 23rd January, and made retrospective to the date shown.
 †† The normal weekly hours of labour were formerly 44 throughout the year in Aldergrove, Bangor, Belfast, Dromore, Lisburn and Lurgan and 47 elsewhere. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st February, 1946.

Rise since July, 1914	.. .. .	69%	103%
Change since 1st January, 1946.	{ Index Points	nil	nil
	{ Per cent.	nil	nil

As a result of changes in the maximum permitted prices, which took effect on 1st February, the average price of potatoes at 1st February was about 4d. per 7 lb. higher than at 1st January. Apart from a seasonal reduction in the price of milk in Scotland, the retail prices of the other articles of food included in the index showed no appreciable changes between 1st January and 1st February.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st February, 1946, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1946, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Feb., 1946, compared with—	
	1st Feb., 1946.	1st Jan., 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
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	..	23
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 10½	1 10½	1 3	..	50
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 3	1 3	0 11½	..	30
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8½	..	9
Tea	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	32
Butter—					
Fresh	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt	1 1	1 1	1 3½	..	31
Cheese .. .. .	..	..	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)† .. each	0 2	0 2	..	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8½	0 8	0 6½	..	30

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st January, 1946, and 1st February, 1946, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1946.	1st Feb., 1946.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen			
Ribs	32	79	79
Thin Flank	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	75	75
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon*	35	102	102
Fish	116	166	166
Flour	26	64	64
Bread	42	56	56
Tea	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93	93
Milk	92	156	154
Butter—			
Fresh	13	37	37
Salt	7	41	41
Cheese	16	51	51
Margarine	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)†	58	60	60
Potatoes	33	66	73
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	69	69

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st February, 1946, of the articles of food specified was about 69 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind is seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.
 † This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.
 ‡ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st February, and 1st January, 1946, 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.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st February was about the same as at 1st January, being about 2 to 3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards clothing, changes in retail prices during January were relatively slight. 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 exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st February the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st February showed little change as compared with those at 1st January. Prices of coal averaged about 54 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 199 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 38 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 113 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st February was about 51 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 175 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during January. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st February was about 64 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 193 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 February, 1946, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 1st January, 1946, as compared with 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 account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date.

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month 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	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922 ..	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923 ..	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924 ..	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925 ..	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	74	74	76	76	77
1926 ..	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927 ..	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928 ..	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	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	45	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	47	48	48	51	51
1937 ..	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
1938 ..	59	57	56	54	55	55	59	56	55	55	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	55	55	55
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	97	98	100	99	99	99	99	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	98	98	100	99	98			

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 191. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 205 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 40,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was nearly 120,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in January, the coal mining industry accounted for 108, involving over 18,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 33,000 working days.

In the 191 stoppages which began during January, nearly 31,000 workers were directly involved, and over 5,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 14 stoppages which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during January, either directly or indirectly, was about 4,000.

Duration.—Of 187 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during January, 81, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 45, directly involving 11,300 workers, lasted two days; 27, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 16, directly involving 4,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 191 disputes leading to stoppages of work

which began in January, 16, directly involving 2,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 55, directly involving 6,200 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 5,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 78, directly involving 13,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,700 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom during January:—

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining .. .	2	106	108	18,500	33,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	3	57	60	13,600	56,000
Clothing .. .	1	4	5	2,500	10,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	1	3	4	1,500	10,000
Other Industries .. .	7	21	28	3,600	10,000
Total, January, 1946 ..	14	191	205	39,700	119,000
Total, December, 1945 ..	22	141	163	23,700	95,000
Total, January, 1945 ..	3	177	180	32,800	104,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—			1945.	1946.		
Colliery workers—Hirwaun, Aberdare (one colliery).	750	..	31 Dec.	5 Jan.	Objection to a change in type of miner's lamp carried underground.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Colliery workers—Blaenavon, Mon. (one colliery).	1,600	..	9 Jan.‡	10 Jan.	Against delay in delivery, and poor quality, of monthly supply of household coal.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
ENGINEERING:—	1,950	..	8 Jan.	9 Jan.	Demand for the recognition, by employers, of a Joint Negotiating Committee for the firm's three factories.	Work resumed to permit of settlement of dispute through normal negotiating machinery.
Engineering workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	3,000	..	21 Jan.	11 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with result of negotiations which followed the above stoppage.	
SHIPBUILDING:—	480	370	25 Jan.	14 Feb.	For the reinstatement of a number of test caulkers who had been dismissed on grounds of redundancy.	Work resumed pending investigations.
Platers, riveters, caulkers, burners, welders and rivet-heaters, holders-on and platers' helpers—Dundee (one firm).						
CLOTHING:—	2,350§	100	24 Nov.	5 Jan.‡	Demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages of piece workers and time workers, employers' offer of a 10 per cent. increase to piece workers only having been rejected.	Work resumed following acceptance of an amended offer providing for certain increases in wages to piece workers and time workers.
Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and district (various firms).						
FOOD MANUFACTURE:—	750	..	1946.	10 Jan.	Against management's action in reverting to pre-war practice of requiring employees to attend at pay stations to receive their wages.	Work resumed. An extra five minutes allowed on afternoon tea break on pay days, with an option to draw wages during that time, or at end of day.
Workers employed at a sugar and syrup refinery—London (one firm).						
TOBACCO MANUFACTURE:—	500	..	12 Jan.	23 Jan.	Objection to the engagement of new employees in preference to former employees, recently discharged as redundant.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Tobacco workers—Belfast (one firm).						
TRANSPORT:—	650	..	29 Jan.	29 Jan.	For the reinstatement of a driver who was understood to have been dismissed for industrial misconduct.	Work resumed on the advice of a trade union official to permit of negotiations.
Omnibus drivers and conductors—Falkirk (one firm).						

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also omitted from the statistics, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ The stoppage began on the night shift of 8th-9th January.

§ Approximately 250 workers, employed by a number of firms, had all their demands conceded and returned to work early in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in January† was 151, as compared with 116‡ in the previous month and 169 in January, 1945. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	Factories—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Paper, Printing, etc. 1
Underground 33	Rubber Trades 2
Surface 3	Gas Works 4
Metalliciferous Mines 1	Electrical Stations 4
Quarries 1	"Other" Industries 1
TOTAL,	
MINES AND QUARRIES 37	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
Factories.	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 9
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 1	Building Operations 16
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	Works of Engineering Construction
Metal Extracting and Refining	Warehouses
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 11	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 88
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 10	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture 11	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 3
Shipbuilding 5	Engine Drivers, Motor-men 3
Other Metal Trades 3	Firemen 3
Cotton 2	Guards (Passenger)
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 2	Labourers 1
Other Textile Manufacture 3	Mechanics
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1	Permanent Way Men 6
Tanning, Currying, etc.	Porters 2
Food and Drink	Shunters 2
General Woodwork and Furniture 1	Other Grades 2
	Contractors' Servants 4
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 26
	Total (excluding Seamen) 151

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in:	Wool 1
Smelting of Metals 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1
Plumbing and Soldering	TOTAL 2
Shipbreaking 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Printing	Pitch 6
Other Contact with Molten Lead	Tar 5
White and Red Lead Works 1	Paraffin
Pottery	Oil 4
Vitreous Enamelling	TOTAL 15
Electric Accumulator Works	CHROME ULCERATION.
Paint and Colour Works	Manufacture of Bichromates
Coach and Car Painting	Chrome Tanning
Shipbuilding	Chromium Plating 5
Paint used in other Industries 1	Other Industries
"Other" Industries	TOTAL 5
Painting of Buildings	Total, Cases 27
TOTAL 4	
OTHER POISONING.	II. Deaths.
Mercurial	LEAD POISONING.
Aniline	"Other" Contact with Molten Lead 1
Toxic Anæmia 1	
Toxic Jaundice	Total, Deaths 1
TOTAL 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 2nd February, 1946, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th December, 1945, and the 5 weeks ended 3rd February, 1945.

‡ 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 they have been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

During the first half of October, the official index figure, covering food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries (including clothing) in nine urban areas, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 1,000, was 1,324, an increase of 5 points or 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and of 331 points or 33.3 per cent. compared with the beginning of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure during the first half of October, was 1,398, a decrease of one point or 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 421 points or 43.1 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In November, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and rates, and sundries, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. over the previous month, and of 28.3 per cent. over August, 1939, as compared with 27.2 per cent. in October, 1945. For food alone the index figure in November was 1.1 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and 27.1 per cent. above that for August, 1939, as compared with 25.7 per cent. in October, 1945.

INDIA.

In November, the official index figure for the working classes in Bombay City, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in July, 1933-June, 1934, taken as 100, was 242, the same as the previous month and an increase of 2 points or 0.8 per cent. compared with September, 1945, and of 137 points or 130.5 per cent. compared with August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in November was 285, an increase of one point or 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 173 points or 154.5 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

JAMAICA.

In October, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and cleaning, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items for working class persons and peasantry in Kingston, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with the figure for the previous month and an increase of about 59 per cent. compared with that for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure for October was 0.1 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and about 48 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

FINLAND.

In October, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, and other items, including taxation, showed an increase of 19.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 287 per cent. compared with the average for the twelve months August, 1938-July, 1939. For food alone the index figure in October was 29.9 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 360 per cent. above the average for the twelve months August, 1938-July, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st December, the official index figure in Reykjavik, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and miscellaneous items, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 182.2 per cent. compared with 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure at 1st December was the same as for the previous month, 0.8 per cent. below the figure for October, 1945, and 247.5 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of November, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, soap, rent, and clothing, based on the average of prices in June, 1914, taken as 100, was 206.7, a decrease of 1.6 points or 0.8 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 69.5 points or 50.7 per cent. compared with the end of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 209.9 at the end of November, a decrease of 2.7 points or 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 78.7 points or approximately 60 per cent. compared with the end of August, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-October, the official consumers' price index for wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, covering food, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, rent, house furnishings, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935-1939 taken as 100, was 128.9, the same as the previous month and showed a decrease of 0.4 points or 0.3 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1945, and an increase of 30.3 points or 30.7 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure at mid-October was 139.3, a decrease of 0.1 points or 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 45.8 points or 49.0 per cent. over mid-August, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in August, 1945, showed little change compared with July, 1945, but was 2.2 per cent. lower than in August, 1944. The figure for July, 1945, was 0.2 per cent. lower than that for June, 1945.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of the members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the September quarter, 1945, was 1.2, compared with 1.1 in the preceding quarter, and 1.2 in the third quarter of 1944.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 15,600 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1945, in the establishments covered by the returns was 1.5 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1945, but 6.9 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1944; the figure for 1st October, 1945, was 2.4 per cent. lower than that for 1st September. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November, 1945, was 1.1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 15.8 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1944; the figure for 1st October, 1945, was 5.1 per cent. lower than that for a month earlier.

Information collected by the Bureau showed that 75.8 per cent. of the workpeople employed at establishments covered by the employment returns for 1st October, 1945, were males and 24.2 per cent. were females. In the case of undertakings in the manufacturing industries, 74.0 per cent. of the workpeople were males, and 26.0 per cent. were females.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 2nd February, 1946, was 78,792 compared with 76,538 at 29th December, 1945, and 79,455 at 3rd February, 1945.

SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings in November, 1945, was slightly higher than in October. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 101 in November, 1945, compared with 100 in October and 97 in November, 1944.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 798,000 showed that 3.1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st October, 1945, compared with 3.0 per cent. at 30th September, 1945, and 3.3 per cent. at 31st October, 1944.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 35,620,000. This was 1.2 per cent. higher than the figure for October, 1945, but 7.1 per cent. lower than that for November, 1944; it was 17.4 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in November, 1945, is estimated to have been 0.7 per cent. higher than in October, 1945, but 25.0 per cent. lower than in November, 1944; it was 22.3 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America during the week ended 10th November, 1945, was approximately 1,710,000, compared with 1,550,000, during the week ended 13th October, 1945.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

MASTER AND SERVANT—ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1942—ACTION FOR WAGES WITH CLAIM ADDED FOR DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

The defendant was employed as a charge-hand in the factory of the plaintiffs, and was subject to a week's notice to terminate employment. The plaintiffs applied for her release and on 21st December, 1944, she received a document from the National Service Officer setting out the reasons given by the plaintiffs in support of their application. On 23rd December she received a notice, signed by the National Service Officer, which gave the plaintiffs permission to terminate her services. The Christmas holidays intervening, the defendant did not return to work after the holiday but put in an appeal to the Local Appeal Board from the National Service Officer's decision.

The plaintiffs wrote to the defendant on 27th December and enclosed wages and holiday pay up to the week ending 27th December. When the appeal was heard, the Local Appeal Board decided in favour of the worker and the National Service Officer accepted their decision.

On 5th February, 1945, the National Service Officer wrote to the plaintiffs cancelling the permission to terminate the employment of the worker, and informed them that he had instructed the worker to report for work on 12th February. The plaintiffs were dissatisfied with his decision and wrote a letter of protest. The National Service Officer also informed the worker that she should resume work with the plaintiffs on 12th February. The plaintiffs refused to give employment to the worker and, on 6th April, the National Service Officer wrote to the plaintiffs saying that any further action in connection with reinstatement was suspended until 12th April, but that a direction would be issued to the plaintiffs directing that she be reinstated on 16th April. The National Service Officer issued a certificate cancelling the earlier permission and directing reinstatement on 16th April.

The worker took proceedings in the County Court claiming wages for the period 27th December, 1944, until 16th April, 1945. The employers paid into Court a sum to cover wages from 12th February until 16th April so that the question for decision was whether wages were payable during the period covered by the National Service Officer's permission to terminate the employment. The Court of Appeal, by its decision in the case of *Dochev v. Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.*,* had decided that wages were not payable for such intermediate period.

At the trial, Counsel for the worker asked leave to amend the pleadings by adding a claim for damages for wrongful dismissal on the ground that the worker's contract of service was never terminated, since she did not receive the notice to which she was entitled under the provisions of the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942, Article 4(1)(c). The employers thereupon paid into Court a further week's wages in satisfaction of this claim. The County Court Judge gave judgment in favour of the worker, holding that her employment had never been terminated and that she was, therefore, entitled to be paid wages for the whole period. He added that if he was wrong on that part of the case she was entitled to damages for wrongful dismissal which he assessed at £15. The plaintiffs appealed, intimating that they did not desire to resist the claim so far as the amount of one week's wages paid into Court was concerned.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices du Parc and Morton and Justice Uthwatt) held that the first conclusion arrived at by the County Court Judge, based on the view that the worker was at all times employed, that the employment was never terminated and that she was entitled to be paid throughout, was not open to the worker on the pleadings as they stood after amendment at the trial. They held, further, that even if there had been a wrongful dismissal the sum of £15 awarded as damages could not be supported. The appeal was allowed and the Order of the County Court Judge set aside and in lieu thereof judgment was entered solely for the sum of £4 9s. 3d., which had already been paid into Court.—*Aria v. B.M.A.C. Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 15th November, 1945.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

A recent decision in a case of general interest is set out below.

Case No. 15/46 (3rd January, 1946).

SECTION 26(1) (a) AND (b) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT LOST EMPLOYMENT BY REASON OF A STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO A TRADE DISPUTE: SECOND STOPPAGE AFTER GENERAL RESUMPTION OF WORK: UMPIRE DISCUSSES AND APPLIES A GENERAL RULE FOR DETERMINING WHETHER OR NO TWO STOPPAGES ARE TO BE TREATED AS SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT STOPPAGES: UMPIRE ALSO DECIDES THAT PARTICIPATION IN A DISPUTE MAY CEASE OR BE COMMENCED DURING THE STOPPAGE BUT POSITIVE EVIDENCE IS REQUIRED.

Claimant, a machine coal cutter, lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the Darfield Main Colliery between the fillers and the Management relating to the terms and conditions of employment. The stoppage of work began with the afternoon shift on Thursday, 23rd November, 1944, and continued until there was a general resumption of work on the morning shift of Monday, 27th November. A second stoppage of work started with the afternoon shift of 28th November and continued to and including 2nd December.

The Insurance Officer disallowed the claim of the claimant as from and including 24th November and from and including 29th November. The Court of Referees upheld both decisions of the Insurance Officer and an appeal was brought at the instance of the claimant's Association.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1943 (page 16).

† Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B (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.

It was admitted that neither the claimant nor anyone of his grade or class was directly interested in or financing the dispute; but, on the evidence, the Umpire held that the claimant had not proved that neither he nor anyone of his grade or class was participating in the dispute when the stoppage of work started on 23rd November: he therefore decided that the claimant failed to prove that he was entitled to relief from disqualification for the receipt of benefit in respect of the first stoppage of work. He ruled, further, that the position of the claimant in relation to the second stoppage of work depended in the first place upon whether it was to be regarded as a separate and independent stoppage or as a continuance of the former stoppage.

In discussing the point brought to issue, the Umpire said: "That has to be determined by an application of the principle laid down in decision 1784/38* that 'on a general resumption of work of substantial duration the stoppage of work has ceased to continue, and if there be a further stoppage of work, due either to some different and independent dispute or to the original dispute, those who lose employment by reason of the further stoppage of work have 'lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute'".

"The implication is that if the general resumption is not of substantial duration the disqualification for receiving benefit arising from the first stoppage of work continues at the commencement of the second stoppage.

"In Case No. 1784/38 there were two stoppages of work, each consisting of a Saturday and the following Monday, separated by a general resumption of work for four days, and the two stoppages were treated as separate and independent stoppages. In the case now under appeal the original stoppage of work lasted for two whole days and two shifts and the general resumption of work was for one day and one shift before the second stoppage commenced on the afternoon of 28th November.

"The expression 'substantial' with reference to a period of time has no definite meaning. It is a relative term, having relation to or comparison with some other period. What other period was taken for comparison in Case No. 1784/38 is not apparent, but it was probably either the period of the preceding stoppage or the full normal working week of the colliery.

"In my view the latter is the more practicable and more reasonable comparison when applying the principle, and it should be accepted as a general rule that a period of general resumption which is less than one half of the full normal working week should not be regarded as 'substantial' within the meaning of the principle of Decision 1784/38.

"That being so, the disqualification which the claimant incurred as a result of the first stoppage continued at the commencement of the second stoppage."

It remained for consideration, therefore, whether the claimant had proved that, at the commencement of the second stoppage, he and all members of his grade or class had ceased to participate in the dispute, and were therefore entitled to relief from disqualification.

In determining this point the Umpire cited Decision 1926/26† in which the principle is laid down:

"To be entitled to relief under section 4(1) of the Act of 1924, an applicant must show that at the time in respect of which he claims benefit the conditions of that section are fulfilled in his case. If they are fulfilled for a time he is entitled to relief so long as they are; and if they cease to be fulfilled he ceases to be entitled to relief. A person not originally entitled to benefit becomes so if he shows that he and the members of his grade or class have ceased to participate in and to finance and to be directly interested in the dispute, and vice versa, a person who, at the beginning of a dispute, is not disqualified for receiving relief becomes disqualified if he or members of his grade or class begin to participate in or to finance or to be directly interested in the dispute."

The Umpire reviewed case law depending upon the principle, and said that when a claimant has not been entitled to relief from disqualification in consequence of his having participated in the trade dispute, there should be some positive evidence to support his contention that his participation has ceased. The mere fact that he has resumed employment during the whole period of the general resumption of work is of little value and the negative evidence that there was no work for him or his grade at the commencement of the second stoppage of work is not sufficient because that results as likely as not from the stoppage.

Positive evidence in the case for decision enabled the Umpire to decide that the claimant's participation in the dispute had ceased by the commencement of the second stoppage and that the claimant was thereby relieved from a continuance of his disqualification.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards,† Nos. 817-822. One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 821 (22nd January).—Parties: Members of the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association.

* U.I. Code 8B, 1938 (page 31). See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1938 (page 245).

† U.I. 440, Volume V, 1936 (page 171).

‡ See footnote * on page 64.

tion, and members of the Association of Scientific Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For the establishment of certain specified minimum scales of wages and other conditions of employment in respect of male and female technicians employed in research departments and laboratories. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that male workers of 15 and up to 21 years of age undergoing theoretical and practical training in chemical, metallurgical and research laboratories in steel works, in respect of whom the claim was made, should be paid at not less per week than the total amounts provided by the following scale:—

Age.	Basic rate.		War bonus.		Total.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
15	16	6	5	9	22 3
16	20	3	7	0	27 3
17	23	11	8	3	32 2
18	33	1	11	6	44 7
19	38	7	13	5	52 0
20	46	0	15	11	61 11
21	74	6	23	6	98 0

The Tribunal made no award as regards that part of the claim relating to rates of wages for female workers.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos. 493-495. One of these awards is summarised below.

Award No. 493 (21st December).—Parties: The Belfast, Mersey and Manchester Steamship Company Ltd., and certain employees of the company. *Matter in Dispute:* The dispute arose out of a claim made by the company that the existing system of schooling of dockers should be cancelled and the normal schooling and placing of men at the various holds on steamers be resumed. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim of the company had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During January, 1946, the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2040-2043. Two of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2040 (9th January).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That for the present scale of duty allowance for estimators in H.M. Dockyards of 16s. and 20s. a week by annual increments of 1s. a week there should be substituted a scale of 16s. to 30s. a week, advancement being made by annual increments of 1s. a week to the 20s. rate and by annual increments of 2s. a week subsequently. *Award:* The Court awarded that the scale should be 16s. by annual increments of 1s. a week to 24s. a week payable in accordance with the actual number of years of approved service of each man as an estimator.

Award No. 2041 (11th January).—Parties: Admiralty Industrial Council: Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That the non-skilled industrial grades employed at the Medway Oil Fuel Depot should be conditioned to the rates of pay and hours of employment as apply generally in H.M. Dockyards (i.e., for a transfer from employment on Yardcraft conditions to employment on workshop conditions). *Award:* The Court awarded in favour of the claim for a trial period of three months. At the expiration of this period, the Court will, at the request of either of the parties, hear representations as to the desirability of reverting to Yardcraft conditions, and failing any such representations the workshop conditions will continue to apply.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1946, one award, which related to an individual undertaking, was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882-1936.

REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY (NORTH WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT).

The Minister of Labour and National Service gave notice on 30th January that as soon as may be after 28th February, 1946, he would designate to the North West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2(10) of Part 1 of the First Annex to the Schedule to the North West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1928, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated might choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During January, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Council:—

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposals B.K. (21) relating to statutory minimum remuneration and B.K. (22) relating to customary and annual holidays and holiday remuneration, dated 29th January, 1946.

Further information concerning these proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During January, 1946, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946.—S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1 (H. (44)), dated 4th January, 1946; effective from 16th January, 1946.

Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946.—S.R. & O. 1946, No. 20 (L. (21)), dated 17th January, 1946; effective from 30th January, 1946.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946.—S.R. & O. 1946, No. 118 (Z. (41)), dated 29th January, 1946; effective from 11th February, 1946.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND).

During January, 1946, the following proposal to vary minimum rates of wages in the trade concerned was issued:—

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.46), dated 25th January, 1946.

Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary to the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

During January, 1946, an Order* confirming variations of minimum rates of wages for certain workers in the trade concerned was made as follows:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.Bk. (34), dated 15th January, 1946; effective from 21st January, 1946

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACTS.

The Road Haulage Wages (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 108 (R.H.20)) was made during January by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, the Trade Boards and Road Haulage Wages (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1940, and the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, giving effect to proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board for amending in certain respects the statutory remuneration to be paid to road haulage workers employed on motor goods vehicles operated under "A" or "B" licenses or defence permits.

The Order, which has effect on and from 11th February, 1946, provides for an increase of 6s. per week in the remuneration of all workers except certain of those under 18 years of age in whose cases the increase is 3s. 6d. per week.

The statutory rates vary, except in the case of workers on long-distance services, according to the district in which the home depot is situated, and at present the districts outside London are classified in three grades. The Order provides that on and from 1st July, 1946, the Grade 3 areas shall be treated as Grade 2 areas, and, in consequence, the higher rates payable in the latter areas will then also apply in the former areas.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders*. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated January 4, 1946; *The Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946* (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 20; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated January 17, 1946; and *The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946* (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 118; price 3d. (4d. post free)), dated January 29, 1946. These Orders were

made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See previous column.

The Location of Industry (Restriction) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 89), dated January 24, 1946.—This Order made by the Board of Trade revoked as from 31st January, 1946, the Location of Industry (Restriction) Order, 1945, under which it was necessary to secure a licence from the Board of Trade before use could be made of certain classes of factory and storage premises, *i.e.*, with certain exceptions, premises having an aggregate floor space of 3,000 square feet or more.

The Road Haulage Wages (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 108; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated January 26, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service.—See previous column.

The Family Allowances (Making of Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 137; price 2d. net (3d. post free)); *The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Regulations, 1946* (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 138; price 3d. net (4d. post free)); and *The Family Allowances (References) Regulations, 1946* (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 139; price 2d. net (3d. post free)). These Regulations, dated January 25, 1946, were made by the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster-General under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 47.

The Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 156), dated January 30, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 47.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*.

[NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.]

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.—*Report of an Enquiry by the Commission on Development of the Catering, Holiday and Tourist Services.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 45.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.—*National Insurance Bill, 1946.* (i) *Summary of the Main Provisions of the National Insurance Scheme.* Cmd. 6729. Price 2d. (3d.); (ii) *Report of the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill.* Cmd. 6730. Price 6d. (7d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 40.

NURSES' SALARIES.—(i) *Nurses Salaries Committee: Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation.* Nurses S.C. Notes No. 9; (ii) *Mental Nurses Sub-Committee: Further Recommendations.* Mental Nurses S.C. Notes No. 5. Price 1d. each (2d.); (iii) *Midwives' Salaries Committee: Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation.* Midwives S.C. Notes, No. 2. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of Health.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—*Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.* R.E. Code 1. Pamphlets Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).

STATISTICS.—(i) *Monthly Digest of Statistics.* No. 1, January, 1946. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.). Annual subscription £1 12s. 6d. (including postage). (ii) *Definitions of Items and Units in the Monthly Digest of Statistics.* Price 6d. (7d.). Central Statistical Office.—See page 48.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MANAGERS AND UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYORS OF MINES.

The written parts of the examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 22nd and 23rd May, 1946, at six centres, *viz.*, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 24th July, 1946.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd May, 1946, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1946.

In applying for the necessary forms, intending candidates should state whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 27th March, 1946. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses below.

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