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ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF THE SANITARY EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have informed organisations representing employers and workers concerned that the sanitary earthenware industry will be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders at the end of three months, i.e., on or about 15th November.

Notices will be issued to the individual undertakings which are to be de-scheduled, giving them at least a month's notice. Until individual de-scheduling takes effect the provisions of the Essential Work Orders remain in force for all employers and workers in scheduled undertakings.

NATIONAL JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord Morrison to be Chairman of the National Juvenile Employment Council, which he is setting up in accord-Juvenile Employment Council, which he is setting up in accordance with the recommendation in the Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service.* The duties and powers of the Council will be to consider all matters affecting the organisation, procedure and development of the Juvenile Employment Service, and from time to make such recommendations and reports to the Minister as they think fit in order to promote the efficiency of the Service:

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220).

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A Report entitled "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour at 1st August, 1946" has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Report contains a series of tables showing for the various industries the time rates of wages fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and workpeople or by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies and by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Wages Act, the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts and the Catering Wages Act.

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries, the agreements or Orders fix only a general minimum rate for men and women, respectively. In others, rates are specified for a variety of occupations and in many cases for adults and for juveniles of different ages. It has not been found practicable to publish information of all the rates, but the Report contains those for men and women-most of all the important industries and occupations for which minimum or standard time rates of wages have been fixed.

In addition to the time rates, particulars are also given of the normal working hours, and, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift

Particulars as to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour which are regularly published in this GAZETTE will enable a considerable amount of the information contained in the tables to be kept up to date from month to month.

The Report is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF WAGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In most of the important industries the normal weekly hours of labour and the rates of wages for hours worked as overtime are determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts. In view of the numerous enquiries which are received on this subject it has been thought desirable to make available a summary of the information as at 1st September, 1946. This is given in the Table on pages 242-4.

NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries and services in which conditions of employment are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, one of the provisions of such agreements usually relates to the normal working hours. In the great majority of cases the agreements determine the normal weekly hours, exclusive of mealtimes, beyond which overtime rates of wages are payable, but in some cases the normal hours per shift or per day are fixed. The collective agreements do not, as a rule, impose a limitation on the number of hours that may be worked,* but in a small number of cases restrictions are placed on the duration of overtime working. The normal hours of labour beyond which overtime rates are payable are also determined by the various Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts. The provisions with regard to normal hours contained in the collective agreements and the statutory orders referred to are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Length of the Working Week .- The main provision of the collective agreements on the subject of hours of labour relates to the number of hours that constitute a full working week. The agreements show considerable uniformity on this subject. In the majority of industries and services the normal weekly hours are 47 or 48 but there are numerous exceptions ranging down to 44 hours or less, and a few relatively unimportant cases of hours in excess of 48. Although the hours in most cases are fixed without qualification, there are instances in which a degree of flexibility is permitted or implied. For example, the agreement for cocoa and chocolate manufacture provides that trade unions shall be at liberty to arrange with individual employers for a working week not exceeding 47 hours but not less than 44 hours. In some of the principal outdoor industries, the hours are of necessity limited to some extent by the duration of daylight. Thus in the building industry there are provisions for shorter hours during the winter period than in the summer and in some cases for still shorter hours in midwinter in cases where artificial light cannot be provided. In some industries, e.g., coopering, an agreement fixes a "maximum" normal week with the implication that a shorter week may be adopted.

Generally speaking, the hours of labour fixed by a particular agreement apply uniformly to all workers covered by the agreement irrespective of age,† sex or occupation, but occasionally the hours of subsidiary occupations are different from those of the general body of the workpeople, as in the case of transport workers in the flour milling industry and enginemen and stokers

in pottery manufacture.

In some industries, however, in which a proportion of the workpeople are employed on shift work, provision is made with regard to the hours of such workers as well as those of workers not employed on shifts. The principal industries in which shift working is regulated by agreements include mining, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, tin plate, engineering, electrical cable, rayon yarn production, paper making, chemicals, cement, coke and by-products, flour milling, seed crushing, cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery and food preserving, furniture manufacture, rubber manufacture, the generation of electricity and gas works. In some cases, the agreements fix the length of the shift (usually 8 hours) and also the normal weekly hours (usually 48). Others do not specify how many hours or how many shifts a week a shift worker should work. In other cases, the agreements define the weekly number of hours of the shift worker without fixing the length or number of the shifts.

Allocation of Weekly Hours .- The collective agreements do not, in the majority of cases, specify the normal hours per day or the number of days to be worked in a week. The arrangements for distribution of the agreed normal weekly hours over the days of the week are usually left to individual employers. Even in cases where overtime rates are payable by agreement for excess hours on each day of the week, the agreements do not, as a rule, define the length of the normal day. In some industries, how-ever, the agreements specify or suggest the times of starting and finishing work on each day. In a few cases in which the times of starting and finishing work are not specified, reference is made to the time of finishing work on Saturday. In other industries and a half, and may, in some cases, further rise to double time the agreements specify the number of hours per day beyond which overtime rates are payable, as well as the weekly number

The normal weekly hours of labour determined by collective agreements are usually exclusive of the time spent on meals. In a number of agreements the time and duration of mealtimes are fixed. In others, the agreements do not go beyond specifying

* The hours of women and young persons in factories and other employments and of underground workers in coal mining are limited by certain Acts of Parliament.
† In many industries the hours of juveniles under 16 years of age are restricted by the Factories Act to 44 per week, irrespective of the hours fixed by agreements.

whether there shall be one or two breaks for meals during the day. For example, it has been agreed that a one-break system shall operate in the engineering industry and a two-break system in civil engineering construction. Many agreements, however, either contain no reference to the duration of mealtimes or delegate the arrangements to individual localities or establishments. In the case of shift workers the agreed hours usually include intervals for meals, which may be taken at defined periods or at a time convenient to the workers concerned.

The minimum time allowed to elapse between two spells of work is sometimes specified. Thus in the railway service on all regular duties a period of 12 hours rest is generally insisted upon between turns of duty at the home station and, in other cases. a minimum of 9 hours; exceptions are made, however, in the event of emergencies, in certain cases where the turn of duty preceding the rest period does not exceed 7 hours, and in some

cases when changing over duty at week-ends.

In some of the transport trades, such as tramway, omnibus and railway service, the question of "spread-over" of hours arises, when the day's work is split up into two or more spells of work (apart from necessary stoppage for meals). The term denotes the length of the period between the first booking on for duty and the last booking off during which the normal hours are to be worked. In these services, the agreements exercise some control over the extent of the spread-over, the form of control consisting mainly in fixing a maximum period over which the hours are allowed to be spread or requiring special allowances to be paid where the spread-over extends beyond a certain length of time. Thus in the railway service in which the normal hours of work are 8 per day, it has been agreed that men may be rostered up to 9 hours a day in cases where economy will accrue, any time worked over 8 hours being paid for at overtime rates. Spread-over working up to twelve hours a day may be put into operation in the case of all grades, except drivers, firemen, guards and signalmen, subject to review through the negotiating machinery in respect of any station where it is contended that such a spread-over is unreasonable. Again, a national agreement relating to municipal tram, trolleybus and motor omnibus services provides that spread-over duties shall be reduced to the lowest possible minimum both with regard to their number and length, but any man working a spread-over duty of 10 hours or more shall be paid a minimum of 8 hours pay and an added rate of 15 minutes for each of the first two hours and 30 minutes for each succeeding hour by which the spread-over exceeds 10 hours.

Hours of Nightworkers .- In a few industries the normal weekly hours of labour fixed for nightworkers are less than those fixed for day workers. This is the case in the general printing industry in which the weekly hours on nightwork are 42½ to 44 for different classes of workpeople as compared with 45 on day work, and in newspaper printing in London (42 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 44 on day work and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ on night work). On the other hand the agreements in some other industries (e.g., engineering, shipbuilding, electrical contracting in England and Wales and the wool textile industry) provide that the weekly hours on night work shall be the same as those on day work. In most of the agreements which deal with this subject the full week of nightworkers is stated to consist of 5 nights, and in a few agreements the number of hours per night is specified, e.g., 9 hours 36 minutes in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire. Definitions of a "nightworker" are to be found in some agreements. Thus a national agreement for the engineering industry states that "night shift is where men, other than day shift men, work throughout the night for not less than three consecutive nights.'

OVERTIME RATES OF WAGES.

In most of the industries in which the normal working hours are determined by collective agreements, provision is also made with regard to the rates of remuneration for work done outside the normal hours, and in many cases with regard to the conditions under which such work is to be done. In some instances the agreements limit the amount of overtime that may be worked or make stipulations as to breaks for refreshment or rest. Rates of payment for overtime are also fixed by the Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

The main provisions of collective agreements and statutory orders with regard to overtime working are summarised below.

Payment for Overtime. - The rate of payment for overtime usually takes the form of a specified fractional addition to the rate of pay for work done in the normal hours. The rates most frequently fixed are "time and a quarter" (i.e., 25 per cent. above the ordinary rate), "time and a half" (50 per cent. above the ordinary rate), and "double time" (twice the ordinary rate). In most cases the rate progresses according to the duration of the overtime worked. Thus, overtime pay often begins at the rate after four hours' work. Less frequently the rate does not vary with the duration of the overtime or does not rise until work is prolonged after midnight. In place of a fraction, the overtime rate sometimes takes the form of specified rates of time-wages higher than the ordinary rates, but examples of such rates are not frequent. Overtime performed on Saturday afternoon frequently entitles the workpeople to a higher rate than that paid for overtime worked on other week-days. For instance, all overtime worked on Saturday afternoon is paid for at a rate of time and a half in many industries in which some of the overtime on other days is paid for at time and a quarter. For

Sunday work, when performed by operatives who are not normally required to work during the week-end, the agreed rate is, with a few exceptions, double time. It may be observed that in certain of the continuous process trades in which weekend work forms part of the normal week for workers in rotation, payment for such work is usually at an enhanced rate, e.g., time and a half. For all work performed on public holidays, both national and local, the rate is generally either time and a half or double time, the latter rate being very frequent in the case of Christmas Day.

The enhanced rates of wages for overtime may be payable for time worked in excess of the normal hours on each day, or in respect of time worked beyond the normal weekly hours. Where overtime payment is on a daily basis, the worker becomes entitled to the higher rate of pay as soon as the normal daily hours of labour have been performed, irrespective of the aggregate number of hours worked in the week in which the overtime occurs. Where the payment is on a weekly basis, the worker is not entitled to the enhanced rate until after the full number of hours constituting the normal week have been completed. The majority of agreements fall into the former class, but there are a number of important agreements (including, inter alia, those relating to hosiery manufacture, leather tanning and currying, boot and shoe manufacture, flour milling, vehicle building in Scotland, the retail distributive trades, and the non-trading services of Local Authorities in many areas), which are in the latter class. Orders made in respect of various industries under the Wages Council Act specify the normal number of weekly hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable and beyond which overtime rates have to be paid, and most of the Councils have also declared the daily hours beyond which the overtime rates apply. Since the total of the normal daily hours (usually 4 to 5 on the weekly short day and 9 on other weekdays) exceeds the normal weekly hours, overtime rates may be payable in respect of excess hours worked during the week, even though the time worked or any day may not have exceeded the declared normal daily hours. In the case of some agreements it is not specifically stated whether the overtime rates apply to work performed outside the normal day or the normal week. The payment of overtime rates on either basis is, in many cases, subject to a number of qualifications, the nature of which is described below.

In many agreements provision is made that time lost for various reasons shall be made up before the overtime rate becomes payable. Thus, the national engineering agreement states that a full day is to be worked before overtime is reckoned except for time lost through sickness certified to the satisfaction of the employer, lying-off on account of working all the previous night, absence with leave, or enforced idleness. Where works are on short time "no overtime shall be paid for work done between the full-time starting hour and the full-time stopping hour, but work beyond these limits shall be paid for as overtime provided the full shortened day has been worked." Similar provisions are made in the agreements for shipbuilding, railway workshops, cement manufacture, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, electrical centracting and electrical cable manufacture. A national building trade agreement states that "overtime shall not count until the full time for the day has been made; this provision not to apply unless the loss of time is through the workman's own fault." A similar provision that time lost through no fault of the workman need not be made up is found in a number of other agreements. Thus in the national boot and shoe agreement the requirement that the operative must have worked the full period of a normal week is relaxed when an interruption has occurred for which the employer is responsible or time has been lost through sickness certified to the satisfaction of the employer, but overtime worked to make up loss of time due to breakdowns, fire or flood or to holidays given at the request of the operative must be paid for at normal and not at overtime rates. In some other agreements, e.g., that for the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trade in Yorkshire the time lost by a mechanical breakdown is allowed to be deducted from the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates are payable. In a number of industries in which overtime is on a weekly basis it is nevertheless agreed that time worked during the week-end shall be paid for at enhanced rates irrespective of the number of hours worked by the operative during the ordinary week-days.

Some agreements make special provision to meet the case when an interval elapses between the close of the working day and the commencement of overtime working. National agreements for the engineering industry, for example, stipulate that when a man is called back to work after having ceased work and gone home the overtime payment should commence from the hour of re-starting work but should be at the rate payable as though the work had been continuous. In agreements in the printing trade a common provision is that when overtime is not continuous from the time of stopping work an additional hour's overtime, designated "call money," shall be paid over and above the hours actually worked. Other agreements require that workers recalled should have a minimum number of hours paid for (in some cases even though no work is found to be necessary) a few agreements fix overtime rates, when overtime is not continuous, which are higher than the normal overtime rate. Overtime worked before the normal hours sometimes entitles

an operative to a higher rate of pay than for work performed after the normal hours. The great majority of agreements, however, do not distinguish between these two periods of

Other matters connected with the question of overtime pay-

ment which are dealt with in some of the agreements, include payments for working through mealtimes; notice required from the employer before instituting a period of overtime; interval for rest and refreshment during a prolonged spell of overtime work; the grant of an allowance towards the expenses of mealtimes taken during overtime; the payment or non-payment, according to circumstances, of overtime to a shift worker continuing to work after the termination of his proper shift as a substitute for another workman who has failed to turn up; and the calculation of the payment due in respect of fractions of hours.

In some agreements special provision is made in regard to the overtime rates for piece-workers. These provisions may be

classified into three types :-

(1) In a few cases the additional payment in respect of overtime work is expressed as a fraction of the ordinary piece rates, or the earnings thereon. This is the case with boot and shoe operatives, for whom the agreement provides that overtime worked on weekdays (except Saturday, for which day a higher rate has been agreed) is paid for at the rate of 25 per cent. over the piece-work rates. In the shipbuilding industry the overtime allowance for piece-workers consists of a stated proportion of the average hourly piece-work earnings based upon the hours worked in the pay week in which the overtime occurs, inclusive of the overtime hours.

(2) In some other cases the ordinary piece-work rates are paid for work done in overtime, but the workpeople receive in addition to their piece-work earnings a supplementary flat-rate payment for each hour of overtime. For example, in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire the additional overtime payments for men on piece-work are $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for the first two hours and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour thereafter, the corresponding payments for females and male workers under 21 years of age being 2½d. and 5d. an hour. Other trades in which this method has been established by agreement include pottery manufacture and hosiery manufacture.

(3) The third method of payment, which is by far the most general, consists in a payment additional to piece-work earnings, which is a fraction of the ordinary time rate to which the workers would be considered as entitled if not working by the piece. Thus, in the national agreement for the engineering industry it is stated that "the recognised overtime allowances calculated on day work time rates shall be paid in addition to earnings under any system of payment by results." Similarly, in the paper-making industry it is agreed that piece-workers working overtime shall in addition to their piece-work earnings be paid the same extra payment over the ordinary time rates as is received by time-workers of the same grade for such work. The same system operates in other important industries, including chemical manufacture, railway workshops, and printing.

In various other industries, in which a considerable amount of piece-work is performed, the agreements that fix the overtime

rates make no specific reference to piece-workers.

Restrictions on Overtime Work.—The collective agreements in some industries contain provisions imposing restrictions on the amount of overtime that may be worked. These industries include building, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical contracting and printing, as well as a number of smaller industries or sections of industries in particular localities. The type of restriction imposed may be exemplified by the national agreement for the engineering industry, which, after enunciating the general principle that systematic overtime is deprecated as a method of production, provides that when overtime is necessary "no union workman shall be required to work more than 30 hours' overtime in any four weeks after full shop hours have been worked, allowances being made for time lost through sickness, absence with leave or enforced idleness", but that in cases of breakdowns, repairs, replacements and alterations (whether for the employers or their customers) and in certain other emergencies, overtime is not to be restricted.

There are similar provisions in the agreements for the shipbuilding and electrical contracting industries. In other agreements the nature of the provisions varies somewhat. Overtime is usually restricted to a certain number of hours per day, per week or per month. In the building industry it is restricted to "cases of urgency", but no definite limit is placed on the number of hours that may be worked except that involved in the provision that overtime shall not be continued for more than four days consecutively, unless by consent of a local joint committee of employers and workpeople. Occasionally the restriction takes the form of defining the maximum length of a single spell of work as in the national shipbuilding agreement which stipulates that, with certain exceptions, overtime is not to involve more than 24 hours' continuous work including mealtimes. For warehousemen, cutters, packers and porters in general printing offices in London, overtime is allowed to be worked on one night of the week only.

As regards the decision to work overtime, an agreement in the engineering industry provides that the right to decide when the workpeople or their representatives being entitled to bring forward any cases of overtime they desire to have discussed Cases requiring reference of questions of overtime to a joint body of employers and workpeople or to Trade Union officials are contained in agreements relating to the building trade, quarrying in Cornwall, lace curtains, and printing in Scotland.

In some other agreements, e.g., for electrical cable making and vehicle building, while no definite prohibition or limitation s placed upon overtime working a clause is included to the effect that overtime is to be deprecated or discouraged.

Additional 5d. an hour (men), 3d. (women), 2d. (girls), 3d. (boys).

NORMAL FULL-TIME HOURS OF LABOUR, AND RATES OF PAY FOR OVERTIME (SO FAR AS KNOWN TO THE DEPARTMENT) IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AS AGREED UPON BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE, OR EMBODIED IN ARBITRATORS' AWARDS OR IN STATUTORY ORDERS.

Note.—Except in the case of shift workers the hours shown are exclusive of mealtimes.

Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified).	Overtime Rates on Weekdays (except Saturday). (11 = Time-and-a-quarter; 11 = Time-and-a-half; 2 = Double time, etc.).	Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified).	Overtime Rates on Weekdays (except Saturday). (12=Time-and-a-quarter; 12=Time-and-a-half; 2=Double time, etc.).
AGRICULTURE (a) — England and Wales— Men (ordinary workers) Women	48 Usually 48 48 (last Sunday in Jan. to last Sunday in Oct.) Usually 44 (refinainder of year)	2s. 1d. an hour. 1s. 7d. an hour. 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. 1s. 4d. an hour.	METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—continued Steel smelting and steel rolling (principal districts): Shift workers— Melting shops Rolling mills Day workers Engineering: Day workers	47% (average) 45 (average) 47 (usually)	Additions of one-
MINING AND QUARRYING: Coal mining: Underground workers Surface workers Roadstone quarrying Freestone quarrying (England and Wales)	7½ per shift (c) Usually 44 to 49 48 (47 in Scotland) 48 (44 in Newcastle, Northumberland, Durham) 48	} 1½ (d) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours.	Night workers Payment by result workers Shipbuilding and shiprepairing: Timeworkers (day) Timeworkers (night) Pieceworkers (day) Pieceworkers (night)	} 47 {	third of day-work time rate (one-half after 2 hours). 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.
Chalk quarrying	50 (summer) 46 (winter)	}1½; 1½ after 2 hours.	Railway workshops: Day workers Night workers Light castings manufacture: England	47 {	11: 1½ after 2 hours (f). 1½ (f) (calculated on day rate). 1½; 1½ after 2 hours;
Cement manufacture: 7 day shift workers Others Cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture: Timeworkers Pieceworkers	56 48 47 or 48 in different districts	} 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1; 1½ after 1 hour;	Scotland Electrical cable making: Day-shift workers Night-shift workers	47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 4	2 after midnight 1½; 2 after midnight 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (calculated on day time rate).
BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICALS, ETC.: Building bricks, etc.: Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, Midlands, Glouces-	yea as entitled to and agreement to reseable by year nyment by yearly it is agreed that	11 after 3 hours.	Three-shift workers (men): Morning shift Afternoon shift and night shift Two-shift workers (women)	8 a shift 8 a shift	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (calculated on day time rate). 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (calculated on day time rate).
tershire and Wales: Kiln firemen and boiler- firemen Other workers Eastern, South Eastern and certain districts of South Western England: Kilnbarners and boiler-	big and of noise ibio od 56 48	11 (e) 11; 11 after 2 hours.	Gold, silver and allied trades: Sheffield and Birmingham London Brass founding and brassware (Birmingham and Midlands) Motor vehicle retail and repairing	47 47 (maximum) 47	1½; 1½ after mid night. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Other workers Scotland Stock brick manufacture Fletton brick manufacture: Kilnfiremen and boilermen Other workers	56 or 63 48 48 48 48 48	11; 11 after 2 hours. 11; 12 after 2 hours. 12; 13 after 2 hours. 11; 14 after 2 hours.	trade	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (calculated on
Sand lime brick manufacture Refractory goods manufacture: England and Wales: Kilnburners, kilnfiremen and boilerfiremen Other workers Scotland	48 56 48 48 (except for 7-day workers)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours.	Wire rope manufacture Hollow-ware manufacture (h) Tin box manufacture (h) Stamped or pressed metal wares (h) Cutlery manufacture (h) Jewellery (including lapidaries)	47 47 48 47 48	night shift rate) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours do. 1½; 1½ after 10 hours in week. 1½:
Pottery: Stokers and enginemen Other workers Glass container manufacture: Day workers Shift workers Glass processing	48 47 47 or 48 48 (maximum)	Additional 4½d. an hour (men) and 2½d. (women). 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours;	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Cotton spinning & manufacturing: Clothlookers and warehousemen Twisters and drawers Tape sizers Enginemen, firemen, greasers, etc.	the full nerice size has the second of the employer of the emp	1½; 1½ after 7 hours in week. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Heavy Chemical Manufacture: Firms affiliated to Joint Industrial Council— Shift workers Day workers Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—	endmore To particular of the table of tab	2 after 4 hours. 11; 11 after 2 hours (f) (g)	Others (cardroom workers, spinners, weavers, etc.)	48 (i) 48 (i)	11; 11 after 2 hours. Additional 31d. a hour; 71d. afte 2 hours.
Shift workers Day workers Drug and fine chemical manufacture Paint, varnish and lacquer m'f're	48 (other than shift workers)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (other than pieceworkers). 1½; 1½ after 2 hours.	Hosiery manufacture (Midlands, etc.)	48	Additional 21d. at hour; 5d. after 2 hours. Additional 6d. at hour (males) and 4d. (females) (t)
Soap, candle and edible fat m'f're METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING: Pig iron manufacture: Shift workers Day workers	44 or 48 (at different firms) 48 (8 per shift) 47 (usually)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours.	Jute manufacture (h) Flax and hemp (h) Tape and light web manufacture Silk spinning and weaving Rayon yarn production: Day workers Shift workers Elastic web manufacture:	48 48 48 48 47 48	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hour 1½; 1½ after 2 hour 1½; 1½ after 2 hour 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hour 1½; 1½ after 2 hour 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½; 1½;
(a) In this case the conditions ar cultural Wages Regulation Acts. (b) For workers in specified occ women, poultrywomen, dairymaid tractorwomen) the hours in respect range from 48 to 61. (c) The hours stated for the "shift	upations (e.g., cattlem s, horsemen, horsewo of which the minimum	en or stockmen, stock- omen, tractormen and in weekly rates are fixed	Day shift Night shift Surgical dressings manufacture Rope, twine and net manufacture(h Textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing (Yorks., Lancs., Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland)	dio barto vi	11; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (f).

(c) The hours stated for the "shift" cover the period between the times at which the last man in the shift leaves the surface and the first man returns to the surface. The maximum hours permissible under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts on this basis are 7½ per shift. In many districts shorter shifts are worked on Saturdays.

(d) Calculated on piece-work earnings in the case of pieceworkers.

(e) This rate is not payable where the extra time worked is due to the absence of the operative due to take over, until the absent operative has remained off duty for seven consecutive shifts.

(f) For pieceworkers the agreement provides that the stated fractions of the time rate shall be paid in addition to piece-work earnings.

(g) In these cases the agreements provide that the first two hours worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates only.

(d), (f), (g).—See footnotes in previous column.

(h) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(i) It has been agreed that the weekly hours shall be reduced to 45 as from November, 1946.

(t) To operate as from beginning of first full pay period after 10th September.

Pieceworkers ...

NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES-continued.

OR AGREEMENTS.	DRMAL HOURS	OF LABOUR A	ND OVERTIME RATES—	Continuod.	
Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified).	Overtime Rates on Weekdays (except Saturday). (1½=Time-and-a-quarter; 1½=Time-and-a-half; 2=Double time, etc.).	Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified).	Overtime Rates or Weekdays (excep Saturday). (1½=Time-and-a-quarter; 1½=Time-and-a-ha 2=Double time, etc.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES: Boot and shoe manufacture: Timeworkers	45 {	1½. 25 per cent. above piecework rates. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 4 hours.	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO: continued Brewing: Burton-on-Trent London	47 48 47 48	1; 1½ after 1 he in week (k). 1½; 1½ after 2 hot 1½; 1½ after 2 hot
Retail bespoke tailoring (h) Wholesale mantle and costume (h) Dressmaking and women's light clothing (h):	48 44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours.	PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.: Paper making and paper coating: Day workers Shift workers (2 shifts) Shift workers (3 shifts)	48 46 (average over 2 weeks) 44 (average over 3 weeks)	1 ½.(f)
England and Wales Scotland Shirtmaking (h) Hat, cap and millinery (h): England and Wales	48 46 44 48	14; 1½ after 2 hours. 14; 1½ after 2 hours. 14; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours. 14; 1½ after 2 hours.	Wallpaper manufacture	45 (day) 421-44 (night) 45 (day)	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{4}; after 2 hor 1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{4}; after 2 hours 2 after 5 hours 1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{4}; after 2 hor
Scotland: Wholesale cloth hat and cap Other Laundering (h): Transport workers	1 46	1; 1½ after ½ hour; 1½ after 2½ hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1¼ after 8 hours	Scotland Newspaper printing:	42 (night) 45 (day) 44 (night)	$\begin{cases} 2 \text{ after 5 hours} \\ 1\frac{1}{2}. \\ 1\frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$
Male and females workers (other than transport workers)	45	in week. 1½; 1½ after 5 hours in week; or 1½ after 10 hours in day.	London	42½-44 (day) (m) (n) 38½ (night) 44 (day) (m) 41½ (night) 45	11: 11 after 2 ho 2 after 5 hours 11: 11 after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours
WOODWORKING: Millsawing: England and Wales	} 47 {	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours.	Paper box making (h) BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES:— Building (England and Wales)	45 44 or 46½ (o)	1½; 1½ after 2 hot 1½; 1½ after 2 hot 2 after 4 hours
(England and Wales): Sawmill workers, forest workers and hauliers	47	1½; 1½ after 2 hours in day or 10 hours in week, 1½; 1½ after 8 hours	Building (Scotland)	44 49½ (summer) 44½ (winter)	1½; 2 after 10 p.m. (1½; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours
Home grown timber trade (Scotland): Forest workers and sawmill workers	48	in week.	and Wales): Day workers Night workers Electrical contracting (Scotland): Day workers	47	1½; 2 after m night (p). 1¾ (on day rates)
Furniture manufacture Vehicle building (carriage, carts, etc.):	44	in week. 14; 14 after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours. 14; 14 after 2 hours.	Night workers	45	1½ (1½ between p.m. and 6 a.n.
England and Wales Scotland Coopering Pianoforte manufacture Wood box, packing case and	47 47 (maximum) 44	14: 2 after 4 hours (f) 12: 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours.	Tramway and omnibus services (London): Drivers and conductors Garage inside staff Tramway and omnibus services	48 47 (day), 48 (night) 48 (running shift)	11; 11 after 2 hou 11; 11 after 2 hou
wooden container manufacture: England and Wales: Day shift Night shift Scotland	47 8½ per night 47	1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 2. 1½.	(municipal undertakings in England and Wales): Drivers and conductors Depot and garage staff	48 (average) 47 or 48 (day) 48 (night)	11; 1½ after 2 hou 11; 1½ after 2 hou
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO: Flour milling: Millworkers: Day workers	etandes 44 rate un	11: 11 after 5 hours in week.	Omnibus services (company owned vehicles)	48	1½. 1½; 1½ after 8 ho in week.
Shift workers Mechanics and electricians Transport workers Bread, etc., baking:	42 (average of 2 or 3 weeks) 44 48	1½; 1½ after 5 hours in week. 1½, 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 5 hours in week.	Other workers Dock labour PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:— Gas supply:	8½ a day (5½ on Sat.) 44 (4 per half day)	11. 11. 11. 12. 13. (11. if mealting paid for). 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1
England and Wales (h): Delivery workers employed part-time in bakehouse Others	48	1; 1½ after 6 hours in week. 1½; 1½ after 6 hours in week.	Shift workers Day workers Electricity supply: London, Yorks. and E. Coast (g) Home Counties (g)	48 (8 per shift) 47 48 (shift) 47 (day) 48 (shift) 47 (day)	1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} after midnig 1\frac{1}{2}; 2 after 4 hours
Scotland	47 (maximum) 48 (45 from 1st October, 1946)	11. 11. 11. after 2 hours.	West of England and South Coast (g) Devon and Cornwall (g)	48 (shift) 47 (day) 48 (shift) 47 (day)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Agreements of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee	47 (day); 44 (shift)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (f). 1½; 1½ after 2 hours.	East Midlands (g)	48 (shift), 47 (day) 48 (shift) 47 (day) 48 (shift), 47 (day) 48 (shift), 47 (day)	2 after midnight 1½; 1½ after 2 hou 1½. 1½; 1½ after 2 hou 1½; 1½; 1½ after 2 hou 1½; 1½
Bacon curing Beet sugar manufacture: Day workers Shift workers Seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacture:	46 48 (j) 48	1 $\frac{1}{4}$; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ after 1 hour. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 after midnight. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	S. Wales and Mon. (g) Scotland	47 (day) 48 (shift) 47 (day) 48 (shift)	2 after 4 hours 11/8; 11/2 after 2 hours 11/8; 2 after 4 hours 11/8; 11/2 after 2 hours 2 after 4 hours
Day workers and workers on single shift production 3 shift systems 2 shift system	42 (average over 3 weeks) 43 (average over 2 weeks)	1½.(g)	Water supply: London, Northern, Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire, Midlands, South Midlands, Home Counties: Shift workers	47 (day)	11; 11 after 2 hor
(f) For pieceworkers the agreement time rate shall be paid in addition to (g) In these cases the agreements in the electricity supply industry.	provide that the first tw	o hours (in some areas	Day workers	47 48 47	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{4}; & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 how} \\ 1\frac{1}{4}; & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 3 how} \end{cases}$

(g) In these cases the agreements provide that the first two hours (in some areas in the electricity supply industry the first hour) worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates only.
(h) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.
(j) 47 hours outside "campaign" period.
(k) Time and a quarter is paid for all overtime if three hours or more are worked in the week.

(1) Plus 3d. an hour for each consecutive hour worked after the first three hours overtime in any day, and where the overtime worked is nine hours continuous, the succeeding day's work shall be paid for at 3d. per hour extra.

(b), (g), (h), (l).—See footnote in previous column.

(m) Average of eleven-day or eleven-night fortnight.

(n) Stereotypers 33 hours on night work on daily papers and 44 on day work, 36 hours on Sunday papers.

(o) 46½ hours in summer and 44 in winter in some districts; and 44 all the year round in other districts.

(p) Time and a third for all overtime on battery charging.

(q) In this industry the conditions are as specified in the Order issued under the Road Haulage Wages Act.

NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES—continued.

	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Weekdays (except Saturday). (1½=Time-and-a-quarter; 1½=Time-and-a-half; 2=Double time, etc.).
The state of the s	TORON AND	who are the same
Public Utility Services	A STATE OF THE STA	A handhada
· (contd.)— Local Authorities (non-trading)		12 Decigionalist, 40
services:	44 or	11. 11 ofter 2 hours
Northern		11; 11 after 3 hours in week.
Lancashire and Cheshire:	47	11.
Paviors, masons and road-	47 (summer)	211 11 4 - 01
men · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44 (winte)	11; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours.
Other workers (g) W. Mids. (g), S. Mids., West	48 (shift) 47 (day)	11; 11 after 2 hours.
Riding, Middlesex, London.	48 (shift) 17 (day)	1½; 1½ after 3 hours
East Midlands, S. Western and		in week.
Southern Home Counties	48 (shift) 47 (day)	11; 11 after 3 hours
Eastern	48 (shift) 47 (day)	in week. 11; 11 after 3 hours.
Western	48 (shift) 47 (day) 48 (shift) 47 (day) 47 or not more than	1½; 1½ after 3 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours.
	48.	
Monmouthshire	47	1½; 1½ after 3 hours. 1½; 1½ after 3 hours.
Scotland	48 (average)	11; 11 after 2 hours
County Council Wordmen	1-60	in week.
(England and Wales)	47; or average of 47 over summer	11 or
The state of the s	and winter	11; 11 after 2 hours.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES :-		
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	48	1½ (r).
Retail grocery and provision trade	STREET,	Canal and the Aba St.
(Scotland)	48	1½ (r).
footwear trades	48	1½ (r).
Retail furnishing and allied trades (England and Wales)	48.	1½ (r).
Retail meat trade (England and Wales)	48	1½ (r).
Retail bookselling, newsagency,	England) - 20	Constitution to the section of
stationery, tobacco and con- fectionery trades (England and		and trains
Wales)	48	11 (r).
Wales)	48	11.
Retail co-operative societies (other than office staff) (s):		The state of the s
London	48	11 (r).
Northern Counties	44	11; 11 after 4 hours in week (r).
North Eastern Area: Transport workers	48	13.
Other workers	48	11: 11 after 2 hours
North Western Area	48	in week (r) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Midlands and Mid-Wales	48	in week (r).
South Wales and Mon	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 4 hours
Scotland	48	in week (r).
Wholesale grocery and provision trade (England and Wales)	48	
trade (Bigiand and Wales)	40	11; 1½ after 2 hours in day; or 1½;
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1½ after 5 hours in week.
Milk distribution (h):	1 1000000	room english threat
England and Wales: Shop assistants and clerks	48	11; 11 after 6 hours
Others (7 day workers)	48	in week.
Others (6 day workers)	48	11; 11 after 1 hour. 11; 11 after 6 hours
	10 Transco 1 and	in week; or 1½ after 10 hours'
Scotland	40	work in a day.
Talestonia management selections	48	1; 1½ after 4 hours in week; 1½ after
Cold storage	48	in week; 1½ after 12 hours in week. 1½; 1½ after 2 hours.
Coal distribution (s):	The state of the s	on Antal Composition
Manchester	48	1; 1; after 8 hours in week.
Southampton	50 (summer) 46 (winter)	11; 11 after 8 hours
Leicestershire and Rutland	48	in week.
Miscellaneous :-		in week.
Leather tanning and currying:		
Timeworkers	} 48 {	11; 11 after 2 hours.
Made-up leather goods:		1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} (f).
Timeworkers	40	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (or after 10 hours
Pieceworkers	48	in week).
		11; 1½ after 10 hours in week (f).
Rubber Manufacture: Wages Regulation Order	48	11; 11 after 2 hours.
Joint Industrial Council Agree-	10	14, 15 after 2 hours.
ment: Day workers	48	111. 11 -11.
Shift workers Industrial and Staff Canteens (u)	40 or 48 (8 per shift) 47	11: 11 after 2 hours.
General waste reclamation (h)	48	11; 11 after 2 hours. 11; 11 after 2 hours.
Ophthalmic Optical Industry Cinema theatres	46 48	14; 1½ after 2 hours.
	The second secon	The second secon

(f) For pieceworkers the agreement provides that the stated fractions of the time rate shall be paid in addition to piece-work earnings.

(g) In these cases the agreements provide that the first two hours worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates only.

plain time rates only.

(h) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(r) Time worked up to a specified extent for the purpose of clearing up and learing the shop of customers is not subject to the overtime payment.

(s) In this case there is a large number of local or district agreements. The entries in the Table relate to a few typical agreements.

(u) In this case the conditions are as specified in an Order made under the Catering Wages Act.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN CINEMA THEATRES

THEATRES.

A national agreement between the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees came into operation on 2nd September, 1946, and is to remain in operation for a minimum period of two years. The agreement relates to workers, other than managerial grades, employed in cinema theatres, and consists of four sections dealing respectively with conciliation machinery, working conditions, special provisions for projectionists and probationer projectionists, and wages. In an introductory section it is stated that the trade union is not opposed to the opening of cinemas on Sundays, but that no employee is to be obliged to work on Sundays or Good Fridays if he or she has a bona fide conscientious objection to working on those days.

working on those days.

A joint Area Conciliation Board is to be established in the area of each branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association to deal with disputes regarding the observance or interpretation of this Agreement or with other differences. If the pretation of this Agreement or with other differences. If the Board fails to reach agreement, reference is to be made to a National Joint Appeal Board with an independent Chairman. The decision of the National Joint Appeal Board will be final and binding. Failing agreement by the members of the Board the independent Chairman is to give a ruling decision.

The normal working week in cinema theatres is not to exceed the working beauting beauting time working week in content of the content of the second second

48 working hours, including time worked on Sundays, but shorter hours are prescribed for women cleaners, part-time workers, and for female workers other than usherette-cleaners in non-continuous cinemas. One clear day off is to be given to each employee in lieu of each Sunday worked on a Sunday performance. In addition to the standard rate, extra remuneration equal to the normal hourly rate is to be paid for time worked on Sunday performances. Overtime rates are fixed at double time rates for night work between half an hour after the terminatime rates for night work between half an hour after the termination of the performance and 8 a.m., and at time-and-a-half for other overtime work. Holidays with pay are to be granted on the basis of one day for every two months' service with the same employer; while, commencing from 1st January, 1947, where practicable and from 1st January, 1948, without qualification, workers with three years' continuous service will be entitled to a fortnight's holiday with pay. In England and Wales, national and Bank holidays, excepting Christmas Day, are normal days of employment, but for work on Good Fridays double time rates are to be paid; in Scotland double time rates are payable for work on the Spring, Autumn and New Year's Day holidays. During certificated periods of absence arising from sickness or accidents, workers with three months' continuous service are to receive full pay, less National Health Insurance service are to receive full pay, less National Health Insurance benefit or workmen's compensation, for one week, and half pay for a further week in any calendar year; after six months' service, two weeks' full pay less National Health Insurance benefit or workmen's compensation, and thereafter pay at the discretion of the management.

In the section relating to wages it is provided that the basic rates and war bonuses specified in various current agreements between branches of the employers' association and the trade union are to be consolidated, and new standard rates created union are to be consolidated, and new standard rates created by increasing (a) by 15 per cent. all wages up to and including £2 10s. a week, and (b) by 10 per cent. all wages over £2 10s. with a minimum standard rate under (b) of £2 17s. 6d. Where employers are paying more than the consolidated rate, any excess is to be set off against any increase from the consolidated to the standard rate. It is further provided that schedules are to be prepared showing the classification of cinemas and the new standard rates for classes of workers in each branch.

Other matters dealt with in the agreement include the method of classifying cinemas, the employment of junior male attendants, meal breaks and time off, staff rooms, and lunch money for workers in attendance at children's morning matinees.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE CARPET

INDUSTRY.

An agreement relating to rates of wages, hours of labour, holidays with pay, etc., was reached on 28th August by the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry. The agreement provides that the standard working week shall not exceed 45 hours, exclusive of breaks, it being left to individual firms and the local trade unions to determine on which days of the week the hours shall be worked. The wage rates specified in the agreement are applicable to the standard working week. The following are the minimum rates of weekly wages, inclusive of the "lieu bonus" referred to below:—

Ages

Males INDUSTRY.

JOHN TOTOTTON	co bottom.	
Ages.	Males.	Females.
18	57s.	47s.
181	- 61s. 6d.	DEDONG SIME
19	66s.	51s.
191	70s. 6d.	
20	75s.	56s.
201	79s. 6d.	
21	84s.	tie itt en glietet

Rates of wages are also fixed for workers under 18 years of age. Any time-worker over 18 years of age who has not been put on to a piece-work job after three months' employment in the factory will be given a lieu bonus allowance of 6s. a week. Time rates are also fixed for male Jacquard weavers (2s. to 2s. 4d. an hour, according to width of loom), male weavers other than Jacquard (2s. an hour), male piece-workers other than weavers (1s. 10½d. an hour) and female piece-weavers (1s. 3d. an hour).

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As regards Jacquard weavers, tapestry loom weavers, female spool Axminster setters, female spool Axminster weavers, female Chenille setters, female Chenille weft weavers, pickers and passers, and other female piece-workers, the agreement provides that piece-work, or any other systems of payment by results, shall be so devised that workers of average ability shall be able to earn in a standard working week certain specified amounts. to earn in a standard working week certain specified amounts. In most cases the amounts vary according to the width of the loom. For Jacquard weavers the amounts range according to width of loom from £6 to £8, and for tapestry weavers from £5 8s. 9d. to £6 17s. 6d. for men and £3 12s. 6d. to £3 14s. 2d. for women. For women Axminster setters the range is from £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s., for Axminster weavers from £3 10s. to £4 7s. 6d. and for Chenill weft weavers from £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d Where male labour is employed in occupations for which no rate for males is specified, the rate is to be the rate specified for females plus 50 per cent. Hourly rates are also fixed for male and female pieceworkers put on time-work. All the wage rates specified in the agreement include the application of a cost-of-living bonus of 100 per cent. If there should be any between in the vertex medium of the cost of living index. change in the system of computation of the cost-of-living index the application of the bonus will be reconsidered.

As regards overtime, the agreement provides for the continuation of the existing rates, which are as follows:—

Female piece-workers

Male and female time-workers Time-and-a-quarter for the

5d. per hour. 9d. per hour. first two hours in each day and time-and-a-half in ex-

and time-and-a-half in excess of two hours.

It is provided that overtime up to eight hours a week may be worked with the consent of the workers concerned in the department. Overtime exceeding eight hours a week must be arranged in consultation with the local trade unions concerned. There must be one week's rest from overtime in four. Time-workers on shift work receive time-and-one-fifth while pieceworkers receive their piece-work earnings plus one-fifth of the time rate. Shift working consists of five shifts each of eight hours, including one half-hour meal time.

There will be paid for holidays 4 per cent. of the individual's gross earnings over the year, a record of the accrued credit being kept in respect of each employee. A worker entering employment during the year will be entitled to credit as from the time of entry. A worker ceasing to be employed will be entitled to the amount standing to his credit up to the time of cessation, except that holiday pay may be withheld from any employee who has been justly discharged for any reason other than lack of work.

Other provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the content of the content of the provisions in the agreement are that a juvenil and the content of the cont other than lack of work.

other than lack of work.

Other provisions in the agreement are that a juvenile employed on adult male or female work and paid by results shall be paid the established adult piece-work rates for the job. Where earnings or conditions of employment were better previous to the adoption of the agreement they shall not be reduced or otherwise prejudicially affected by anything contained in the agreement, except by negotiation between the firm and the local trade unions concerned. The agreement came into operation on 2nd September.

COAL DISTRIBUTION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

A National Joint Industrial Council has been established for the distributive coal trade representing, on the employers' side, the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain and the operative Union Ltd., and, on the workers' side, the following trade unions:—the Transport and General Workers' Union, the United Road Transport Workers' Association, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union, and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association.

The following officers have been appointed:—Chairman, Mr. H. A. Christian (Coal Merchants' Federation); Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. E. Corrin (Transport and General Workers' Union); Joint Secretaries, Mr. James W. Stewart (Coal Merchants' Federation) and Mr. F. Cousins (Transport and General Workers' Union) General Workers' Union)

Steps will now be taken to establish Councils, similarly imposed, for each of the thirteen Regions into which Great Britain has been divided for this purpose.

CATERING INDUSTRY.

WAGES REGULATION PROPOSALS FOR LICENSED NON-RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board,* under the Chairmanship of Lord Terrington, C.B.E., have now reached a decision to give notice of their intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals for minimum remuneration and holidays with pa affecting workers employed in licensed non-residential establish ments. A Notice setting out the detailed proposals will shortly be sent to all employers in the trade known to the Wages Board and a period of 21 days allowed within which written representations may be made to the Board regarding the proposals.

* See the issues of this Gazette for December, 1945 (page 222), and June, 1946 (page 146).

The provisions set out in the Notice are proposals only and a further meeting of the Board will be held to consider the representations received and the question of submitting the proposals, either without amendment or with such amendment as the Board think fit, having regard to the representations, to the Minister of Labour and National Service with a view to his making an Order giving legal effect to the proposals as submitted.

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT (1945-1946).

The Catering Wages Commission have presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service their Third Annual Report, for the year ended 6th July, 1946. The Report (which has recently been published*) reviews the activities of the Commission during the year, in which their attention has been mainly devoted to the year, in which their attention has been mainly devoted to general matters concerning the catering industry. Among the matters with which the Commission have dealt, and on which they have issued separate Reports, have been the staggering of holidays, the development of the catering, holiday and tourist services, and training for the catering industry.† The Annual Report recapitulates the substance of these Reports and refers to the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations embodied therein. The Report also refers to the Commission's intention to initiate inquiries during the forthcoming months into employment agencies serving the catering industry (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 215).

COTTON INDUSTRY.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING.

The Cotton Board; have recently issued a report on the work of their Recruitment and Training Department during the past

three years. The Report states that a great deal of the work of the Department has been concerned with getting such amenities and services established in the mills as fall within their scope. This excluded all questions of wages, hours and other matters which are rightly the province of the trade unions and the employers' associations, but it left them free to deal with such important improvements as exercitable training for inventions and now associations, but it left them free to deal with such important improvements as systematic training for juveniles and new adult entrants, employee and welfare services of various kinds, the appointment of labour and welfare officers, better working conditions over a fairly wide field, and, more recently, training within industry, and to collaborate with the Ministry of Labour and National Service in regard to the special Government Training Centre for Cotton Spinning at Oldham.§ In addition, several conferences have been organised, a wide range of publications has been produced, refresher courses for managers and overlookers have been organised, three technical exhibitions for employers and executives have been held, and a substantial revival of technical training has been secured.

revival of technical training has been secured.

Recruitment.—Organised campaigns have been held in all the principal spinning towns. With the co-operation of the Education Authorities in these towns, visits have been organised for schoolchildren and their teachers to exhibitions, cotton mills and film shows. In Bolton, Oldham and Rochdale, selected mills were opened and run for public inspection on Saturday afternoons during the campaigns. On the welfare side, the Report states that the majority of firms have realised the need for making working conditions more attractive and have taken steps accordingly. The most urgent need is for better conditions in the workrooms, especially in regard to machinery re-spacing, modern lighting, dust extraction, etc.; but, although some re-spacing and re-lighting have been done, licensing difficulties have of necessity concentrated most of the improvements upon lavatory and washing facilities, cloakrooms or their equivalent first-aid and rest rooms and the painting of interior walls. The results of a census of these improvements in spinning, doubling and weaving mills show that £5 million have been spent on them and weaving mins show that 25 minion have been spent on them during the past five years, and that a further £2\frac{3}{4} million expenditure is planned for them. Much of this work has followed exhibitions for employers organised by the Board in Manchester, especially those on lighting and colour and employee services. In addition, members of the staff of the Board have given direct help with the planning and installation of amenities in

many mins.

Training.—Over eighty firms, mainly in weaving, have established juvenile training schools on their mill premises where training can be given on systematic lines in separate rooms away from the noise and distractions of the work rooms. Recruitment of juveniles into these firms is, in general, better than the average. An Adult Labour Training Committee have collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the formation of training schemes for inexperienced adult entrants to spinning, doubling and weaving. At the same time agreement has been reached with the Government on grants and allowances to be given to mills and trainees where schemes of training were approved. A large number of individual firms are also training

* H.C. 175. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).
† Articles summarising these Reports have appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE
r November, 1945 (page 197), January, 1946 (page 12), and February, 1946 (page

15).
 The Cotton Board is a body set up under the Cotton Industry Act, 1940, consisting of persons (appointed by the Board of Trade) with special knowledge of the ndustry and its workpeople.
 See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945 (page 175).
 See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (page 144).

new adult labour on their own account, some with Government grants and allowances. Between 2nd February, 1945, and 24th July, 1946, 6,194 inexperienced men and women were placed in the industry by the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and no doubt a considerable number of inexperienced adults have entered the mills direct since the relaxation of labour controls and are not, the refore, included in these figures.

As part of the scheme for Training Within Industry, three members of the staff of the Board have taken seventy groups, comprising 700 managers, overlookers and operatives, over the Job Instruction Course in a total of seventy mills. This work continues on an expanding scale. As regards technical training, the number of enrolments for cotton textyles in Technical Colleges has risen from 786 in June, 1943, to 4, 145 in the most recent session.

Employment.—The Report states that, taking Lancashire as a whole, although there is still reluctance to enter the cotton industry and dissatisfaction with conditions in the less progressive industry and dissatisfaction with conditions in the less progressive mills, it is felt that the antipathy to cotton is not nearly so marked to-day as it was originally. This is largely due to six years' regular employment, substantially improved wage rates, the introduction of welfare amenities and amployees' services and more sympathetic personnel management. The Reports of the Evershed Commission and the Working Party,* and a seeming desire in many quarters to bring the industry into line with modern requirements, have had a salutary effect on the public mind, and, although the winding up of the munitions programme is the main cause of rising employment in the industry, these other factors have assisted. With a view to reducing wastage among married women, the Board have urged the need

among married women, the Board have urged the need for creckes for workers' children where conditions are appropriate.

The lessened antipathy to cotton is likely to have most influence on juvenile recruitment. There is, indeed, evidence to suggest that parents and teachers are beginning to take a new view of the cotton industry, and it is a fact that juvenile recruitment has recently been riging. The proportion of the total number has recently been rising. The proportion of the total number of school-leavers in the North-Western Region who entered cotton was about 9½ per cent. in the latter part of 1944, rather over 12 per cent. in 1945, and 20 per cent. in the first half of 1946. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to indicate the general trend, but it will be seen that the proportion entering cotton is at present increasing. It remains to be seen whether these higher figures will be maintained.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.

HAIRDRESSING TRADE.

A scheme of training for the hairdressing trade has been agreed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in consultation with the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hairdressing Trade. The arrangements fall within the framework of the Government's Vocational Training Scheme and include both disabled and able-bodied men and women.

framework of the Government's Vocational Training Scheme and include both disabled and able-bodied men and women. Nature of training course.—Training is provided in ladies' hairdressing, gentlemen's hairdressing or combined ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressing. Normally, only men are accepted for the Gentlemen's Hairdressing and Combined Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Courses, but the Ladies' Hairdressing Course is open to both sexes. All trainees are required to attend at a Government Training Centre or Technical College for an initial period of training to a syllabus approved by the trade. The period of training for gentlemen's hairdressing is 26 weeks and for ladies' or combined ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressing the period is 39 weeks. The basic training with an approved employer to obtain practical experience.

Selection of trainees.—The arrangements provide that applicants for training should be of good address, smart and clean in appearance, intelligent and capable of standing for long periods. They should also have good sight and hearing and be free from chest complaints. Loss of fingers and arm disablements generally would debar, and left-handed applicants would not be suitable.

Regional Advisory Committees.—Regional Advisory Committees representative of both sides of the industry will be established and will maintain close contact with the classes. The Committees will also advise on applicants of doubtful suitability for training and on the suitability of employers to give continued training.

Numbers to be trained.—The industry has agreed that during the first year of the training scheme up to 600 persons may be trained in Gentlemen's or Combined Ladies' and Gentlemen's Courses, and up to 400 in the Ladies Hairdressing Courses. These numbers will be reviewed at intervals by the trade in consultation with the Ministry.

Financial arrangements during training.—During the period of training in the Government Training Centre or Technical

Financial arrangements during training.—During the period of training in the Government Training Centre or Technical College, the trainee receives the standard allowances from the College, the trainee receives the standard allowances from the Ministry.† From the commencement of the period of continued training with an employer, the trainee is paid wages not less than the full National Joint Industrial Council rates and, in consideration of the additional costs incurred during training, the employer receives a training fee from the Ministry.

Employment after training.—The arrangements made with the trade provide that after training an employer will retain the trainee in his employment at wages not less than the National Joint Industrial Council rates for a period of at least 12 months.

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

ANALYSIS OF AWARDS MADE.

In previous issues of this GAZETTE details have been given of the Government's Further Education and Training Scheme* which was instituted to provide assistance to suitably qualified persons who have served in H.M. Forces or in work of national importance, and whose training for a business or professional career has thereby been prevented or has suffered interruption. The numbers of awards made under this Scheme up to the end

of July, 1946, are analysed below.

Six Government Departments are concerned with the administration of the Scheme, viz., the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scottish Education, the Manastry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scottish Education Department, the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, and the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland. Each of these Departments may make awards under the Scheme, and their activities are co-ordinated through a Joint Committee of Award-Making

Departments.

Up to 31st July, the number of awards actually made was 18,027, while the total number of cases in which a decision had been taken to make an award was over 25,000. The great majority of the awards (about 84 per cent. of the total) were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education. The numbers of awards made by the various Departments are given in the following Table:-

Department.	amirisvo tem	Number of Awards.
Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education		5,551 9,612 278 2,321 121 144

The awards made were in respect of a wide variety of professional careers. Over 28 per cent. of all the awards made up to the end of July were for the teaching profession (including handicraft work and physical training). A large number of awards were also made in respect of accountancy, the legal professions, and courses in preparation for the Civil Service or Local Government Service. The various professions for which awards were made, and the numbers of awards for each profession are set out in the Table below.

Profession, etc.	Number of Awards.
Accountancy	1,699
Agriculture (including Forestry)	316
Architecture	902
Auctioneering, Estate Agency and Surveying	769
The Arts (including Music, Painting, Sculpture, the Ballet	
and Dramatic Art)	416
Dentistry	206
Courses in preparation for the Civil Service or Local	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Government Service	1,235
Engineering (including Civil Engineering)	936
Ministers of Religion	1,103
	255
Industry (various)	472 530
	1,578
Medicine	774
Medical Auxiliaries (including Radiography, Chiropody,	114
Massage and Occupational Therapy)	394
Pharmacy	159
Feaching (including Handicraft and Physical Training)	5.112
University Degrees (not included above)	849
Veterinary Surgery	102
Other cases	220
Total	18,027
BORE & CLARITORY DESCRIPTION I THE PROPERTY OF	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th August, 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.

SECTED COLUMN	Origin of Disablement.						
Y. EKENSED	During Service.	Other War Casualties.	Industrial Accidents and Diseases.		Disable- ment from Birth or Child- hood.	Total.	
Ex-Service (1914–1918) Men Women Other Ex-Service	106,540 16	20	265 —	281 2	NOIVE iconsed to Chair a decis	107,106	
Men	196,908 1,836 26	1,361 30	23,837 51 3	48,963 474 4	Terreter lactor as worker	271,069 2,391 33	
Men	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	3,311 704 58	70,000 2,776 225	99,949 17,174 1,592	35,462 13,791 2,979	208,722 34,445 4,854	
Total	305,326	5,484	97,157	168,439	52,232	628,638	

(page 63), June, 1945 (page 93), and May, 1946 (page 117).

In the following Table the numbers of persons on the register as at 19th August, 1946, 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:

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Nature of Disablement.	(1914–1918).	Ex-Service.	Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Congenital malformations	17,958 1,201 99	14,285 12,995 464	22,880 8,454 7,785	55,123 22,650 8,348
Diseases of digestive system. Diseases of heart, etc. Diseases of the lungs* Ear defects Eye defects Injuries of head, face,	1,447 4,480 5,156 3,420 5,593	30,594 13,760 25,416 10,911 12,838	12,639 11,939 18,848 15,640 24,207	44,680 30,179 49,420 29,971 42,638
neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	13,664	18,051	10,661	42,376
Injuries and diseases* of lower limb	20,259	40,835	39,305	100,399
Injuries and diseases* of upper limb	21,666	25,426	22,330	69,422
Injuries and diseases* of spine Nervous and mental	942	7,176	9,263	17,381
disorders Tuberculosis Other diseases and	4,826 2,403	28,381 13, 07 9	15,605 12,357	48,812 27,839
disabilities	4,010	19,282	16,108	39,400
Total	107,124	273,493	248,021	628,638

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th August, 1946, is shown in the Table below.

tidine recess	Suitable for Ordinary Employment.			Requir under s	Daniel Const		
line fuctories	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Grand Total.
Males	30,406 178	20,710 1,826	51,116 2,004	5,799 43	6,320 611	12,119 654	63,235 2,658
Total	30,584	22,536	53,120	5,842	6,931	12,773	65,893

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The particulars given below, which relate to the work of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Technical and Scientific Register

Technical and Scientific Register.

The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees for architecture and public utilities, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and scientific research. The Register is not only a placing agency, but it also provides an advisory service, with the object of helping and advising (a) those who are unemployed and seeking a job; (b) those who, although they have a job, desire for one reason or another a change of employment; and (c) those who, through disablement or for other reasons, can no longer follow their previous employment with prospects of success.

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, biological scientists, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers; the qualification for registration is, in general, possession of a University degree or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution.

The total number of unemployed registrants at 12th August.

The total number of unemployed registrants at 12th August, 1946, was 1,479, of whom 616 were ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 16th July and 12th August, 1946 (4 weeks) are shown below:

ind 12th August, 1946 (4 weeks), are snown	perow:-
Vacancies outstanding at 16th July	4,362
Vacancies notified during the period	656
Vacancies filled	3031
Vacancies cancelled or withdrawn	560
Vacancies outstanding at 12th August	4.155

Appointments Register

Appointments Register.

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at Regional Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th August, 1946, was 42,393, consisting of 39,205 men and 3,188 women. Of these, 24,728 men and 648 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers

included 20,606 men and 1,700 women who were in employment, while 18,599 men and 1,488 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th August. Of those in employment, 12,620 men and 278 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 12,108 men and 370 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the Offices:—

nearly bear saw don't	In Empl	oyment.	Unemployed.		
Appointments Office.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
London	5,614 950 675 727 1,563 1,918 1,024 1,202 1,471 2,061 951 849 997 604	519 45 60 29 83 220 65 88 85 139 68 98 139	7,339 995 509 848 1,031 1,648 692 805 854 1,362 469 846 743 558	596 34 64 32 84 128 45 82 47 98 49 74 101 54	
Total*	20,606	1,700	18,599	1,488	

During the period 16th July to 12th August, 1946, there were new registrations by 7,410 men and 1,029 women and during the same period the registrations of 6,676 men and 860 women lapsed or were passed to the Local Offices of the Ministry.

The following Table shows the number of vacancies (other than for nurses and midwives) notified and the number filled between 16th July and 12th August, 1946:—

posted on the consequence of the day between	Men.†	Women.
Vacancies outstanding on 16th July, 1946 Notified during the period Cancelled or withdrawn during the period Vacancies filled during the period Vacancies unfilled at 12th August, 1946	4,595 2,305 1,160 1,074 4,666	1,372 532 320 223 1,361

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The 29th Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Montreal on 19th September, and, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution, the Minister of Labour and National Article 3 of the Constitution, the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed representatives of His Majesty's Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with advisers, to attend the Conference. The Government Delegates are Mr. G. Myrddin-Evans, C.B., Deputy-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; and Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. Mr. C. G. Dennys, M.C., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, is Substitute Government Delegate and Adviser. Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the British Employers' Confederation and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, is the Delegate representing employers, and Sir Joseph Hallsworth, member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, is the Delegate representing the workers.

The Agenda of the Conference is as follows:—

The Agenda of the Conference is as follows:-

genda of the Conference is as follows:

Director's Report.

Constitutional questions.

Protection of children and young workers:

(a) Medical examination for fitness for employment (young workers) (second discussion).

(b) Restriction of night work of children and young persons (non-industrial occupations) (second discussion).

Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (provisions suitable for a Convention) (first

Reports on the application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).

INSTRUMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

In a Command Paper § presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour and National Service, the text, in English and French, of the Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, which was adopted by the 27th Session of the International Labour Conference in Paris on 5th November, 1945, || is reproduced. The ratification of this Instrument by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was deposited on 26th June, 1946.

Excluding 898 registered for overseas employment only and also registrations

of nurses and midwives.

† This column includes vacancies for which employers are willing to accept either men or women.

‡ The number of vacancies filled included 655 filled by ex-Service men and 72 illed by ex-Service women.

led by ex-Service women. § Cmd. 6880. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free). || See the issues of this GAZETTE for January and March, 1946 (pages 10 and 72).

^{*} See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220), May, 1946 (page 117), and June, 1946 (page 148).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1946 (page 121).

Except tuberculosis.
Including 124 vacancies filled by ex-Servicemen

THE WAR AND WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

STUDY BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The International Labour Office have recently published a Study* of the experience of the United Kingdom and the United States as regards the employment of women during the war. This Study has been planned as a continuation of the series of reports on the economic status of women which was undertaken by the International Labour Office in the are war period. by the International Labour Office in the pre-war period.

A historical background to the Study is provided in the introductory chapters by a brief account of the position as regards the employment of female labour in both countries during the war of 1914–1918 and the period between the wars. The sections which follow describe the effect of the recent war upon the development of women's employment, as shown by the official employment statistics of the United Kingdom and the United States, and compare the methods employed in the two countries for the recruitment distribution and control of two countries for the recruitment, distribution and control of the female labour force. Other sections of the Study are devoted to a detailed examination of the war-time position of women in industry, in non-industrial pursuits such as agriculture, domestic service, the nursing and teaching professions and Government service, and in the Forces and Civil Defence activities. Special consideration is given, in these sections, to such topics as schemes of industrial training for able-bodied and disabled women; the types of war-work performed by women; wages, hours and working conditions for female labour; welfare measures; and the position of promen in the trada unions. and the position of women in the trade unions.

In its general conclusions, the Study draws attention to similarities and differences in the war-time experience of the United Kingdom and the United States in the utilisation of female labour. It is pointed out that the experience of the two countries was similar as regards the expansion of women's employment during the war years. The figures quoted in the Study indicate that in both countries the number of women in employment in 1944 was about 50 per cent. higher than before the war; the increase in the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 21 million on the 1939 total of a little under 5 million while in the United States the 1940 total of nearly 121 million was expanded by more than 6 million. It is stated, however, that the figures represent a higher degree of utilisation of female labour in the United Kingdom than in the United States; in the former country the female labour force represented 32.9 per cent. of the total labour force in 1939 and 39.4 per cent. in 1944 the corresponding figures for the United States (for 1940 and 1944) being 26 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively.

The Study also refers to similarities in the war-time experience of the two countries in connection with the type of work on which women were utilised for the first time, the relatively which women were utilised for the first time, the relatively greater amount of absenteeism among women and their relatively greater turn-over in the early years of employment, the greater liability of women to accidents, the proved value of welfare programmes in reducing irregularities among female workers and increasing their productive power, and, finally, the relatively greater rise in the earnings of women compared with those of men, which is ascribed to several factors including the reiteration of the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, and the increased participation of women in trade union and the increased participation of women in trade union

Among the differences in the war experiences of the two countries in regard to female labour, the Study considers that the foremost was the greater use made of women in the United the foremost was the greater use made of women in the United Kingdom both in the Forces and in posts in war industries calling for skill and responsibility. It is noted that the United Kingdom Government, unlike the United States Government, applied measures of registration and direction to employment in the case of women as well as of men. The United Kingdom also showed a more marked readiness to adopt new ways of utilising female labour, especially as regards the part-time services of women with home responsibilities, which were not adopted in the United States. There was, moreover, a marked contrast in the methods of dealing with problems of women's work in the two countries. The Government authorities of the United States laid down certain principles to regulate the employment States laid down certain principles to regulate the employment of female labour; but as, in general, compliance was not made obligatory, the statement of principle tended to exceed practice. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, no similar enunciation of principle was made, but actual practice led to considerable progress in the employment status of women.

The Study concludes with a consideration of the post-war outlook for women's employment. The probable effects of war-time experience on the future status of women are examined, war-time experience on the future status of women are examined, and the conclusion is drawn that "in both countries experience has reinforced the continued development of public policy that recognises the economic and social value of utilising and rewarding labour in accordance with individual capacity and job performance regardless of sex. A sound and scientific basis for the employment of women is being increasingly advocated as serving the cause of democracy and as promoting the general welfare"

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

The Working Party for the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, set up in October, 1945, by the President of the Board of Trade and consisting of representatives of employers' and workers' organisations and of independent members, have recently issued their Report.* The Working Party's terms of reference were to examine and enquire into the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvement of organisation, production and distribution methods and processes in the industry, and to report as to the steps which should be adopted in the national interest to strengthen the industry and to render in the national interest to strengthen the industry and to render it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets. The Report contains recommendations with regard to the organisation of the boot and shoe industry, improvements in methods of production, quality standards and design, the stabilisation of demand, tariff and import and export policy, research, etc., and also a number of recommendations and suggestions which have some bearing upon conditions of employment. A summary of the more important of the latter is given below.

The Working Party recommend that a common services organisation, to be called the Shoe Manufacturing Services Board, should be established to implement matters referred to in the Report and other matters which may arise from time to time. One of the first tasks of this Board, which would include

in the Report and other matters which may arise from time to time. One of the first tasks of this Board, which would include representatives of employers' associations and trade unions, should be to survey the statistical information available in respect of the industry, and to publish a comprehensive monthly statistical abstract. Special attention should be given by the Board to the statistics of firms relating to rates of output, the net value of output per operative employed, and the average earnings of various classes of workers.

The Working Party consider that all boot and shoe factories should conform to the standards of the Factories Act, 1937, and they advocate prompt legal action in respect of factories which fail to reach these standards. The Shoe Manufacturing Services Board should, it is suggested, make factory conditions and their effect upon efficiency a main subject of investigation,

and their effect upon efficiency a main subject of investigation, and should also give attention to all matters, other than hours

of work, dealt with by Regulations under the Act.

A number of the Working Party's recommendations are concerned with questions of labour supply. It is proposed that the industry, through Local Recruitment and Training Committees, should apply the recommendations as to recruitment mittees, should apply the recommendations as to recruitment contained in the Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service†, and should co-operate with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education in this matter. The Shoe Manufacturing Services Board, in conjunction with the existing National Institution of the Boot and Shoe Industry, should formulate a policy of recruitment aiming at full employment for all workers permanently engaged in the industry. The practice of employing outworkers in their own homes should be forbidden by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service as soon as possible, except in special circumstances. Employers and workers should proceed to the investigation of a sound system of partitime working while war-time experience is still available, and should also study the special advantages of the five-day working should also study the special advantages of the five-day working week for married women workers. The Working Party consider that the Board of Trade, in dealing with the location of industry, should encourage the establishment of industries providing employment for men rather than women in the principal shoe-making areas. Works Committees should be established wherever practicable, and there should be easy communication between nanagement and operatives.

The training and education of workers, both before and after The training and education of workers, both before and after entry into the industry, have received detailed consideration by the Working Party, and the Report includes a series of recommendations on this subject. It is suggested that secondary schools in all shoemaking centres should, as part of the general education for citizenship, foster creative and craft ability and use leather more widely in craft training, and should endeavour, by lectures and tours, to familiarise students with local industries. In the County Colleges, however, the education of boot and should In the County Colleges, however, the education of boot and shoe operatives should be of a general and not a technical character. In all towns connected with the industry there should be day and evening classes in all relevant technical subjects. In these and evening classes in all relevant technical subjects. In these trade classes, the teaching staff should be recruited from the industry and the teaching of operations should be based on ascertained principles of economy of effort. Tests should be devised for recruits to the industry. In training given in factories, all operatives should be trained in at least three operations of the industry, selected operatives should be trained in two major departments, and specially promising operatives should be given an opportunity to pass through the whole process of manufacture

The Working Party recommend that the National Institution of the Boot and Shoe Industry, which, it is suggested, should be the central body for the consideration of all schemes of recruitment and training for the industry, should give immediate attention to the proposals recently put forward by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on this subject. These proposals include: (a) the constitution of a National Joint Recruiting and Training Council and of Local Joint Recruiting and Training Working Party Reports. Boots and Shoes. H.M. Stationery Othce; price 3s. 6a (3s. 9d. post free).

See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220).

Committees, to agree upon standards of employment, methods of recruitment, training, etc., and to secure their adoption by firms. (b) co-operation between employers and the Juvenile Employment Service in the engagement of young workers (who would, however, all be chosen and engaged by the employers); and (c) the provision of training facilities in factories and in technical schools and colleges.

Other recommendations contained in the Report relate to the training of foremen and managers, lecture courses, trade examinations courses in shoe design, and the improvement of fitting technique for retail shop sales staff.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

A series of articles on industrial opportunities in the Development Areas which appeared in The Board of Trade Journal in January and February has now been reprinted in booklet form * The articles deal with the Development Areas as centres of peace-time industry, the place of Trading Estates in changing industrial structure, the turn-over to new industries in South Wales of actory schemes for the North-East Coast, Scotland's capital asset of skill in engineering, and opportunities for new light industries in West Cumberland. The booklet includes details of Factory Building Schemes approved up to 1st January, 1946, in the various Areas.

ASSISTANCE BOARD

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The Report of the Assistance Board for the year ended 31st, December, 1945, has recently been published by ITM. Stationery Office as a Command Paper 3.03

With regard to unemployment assistance, the Report points out that the cessation of hostilities during the year was not followed by any darge increase in applications for assistance. In January, 1945 the number of applicants receiving assistance was about 17,000 and by the middle of the year it had risen to no more than 20,000; in the next few months there was a rather more rapid increase in applications and by the end of the year about 30,000 persons were receiving allowances. year about 30,000 persons were receiving allowances. It is stated that the additional cases were not distributed evenly over the country, the increase being greater in South Wales and parts of North-East England than in other areas. The Report parts of North-East England than in other areas. The Report gives the results of a special enquiry into the circumstances and conditions of applicants for unemployment assistance in October, 1945. At that date the total number of applicants was 23,134, of whom over 90 per cent, had exhausted, or were unable to qualify for, unemployment benefit. The results of the enquiry indicated that the bulk of the applicants in October, 1945, were elderly or disabled persons; over 70 per cent, of them were 45 years of age or over, and about 41 per cent, were actually classified by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as unsuitable for ordinary employment. Over 56 per cent, of the males and nearly 30 per cent, of the females had had no employment during the preceding 12 months.

The Report reviews briefly the administration during the war of the scheme for the prevention and relief of war-time distress

The Report reviews briefly the administration during the war of the scheme for the prevention and relief of war-time distress (known as the P.R.D. Scheme), under which the Assistance Board paid allowances, if needed, to (1) persons evacuated under Government schemes, and (2) persons who had lost their employment or were otherwise deprived of their means of livelihood as a direct consequence of the war. It is pointed, out that the number of applications received under this Scheme was at no time as large as had been expected, the largest number of allowances in payment at any one time being 48,000 in December, 1940. The number had dropped to 16,000 a year later, and less than 6,000 cases remained when hostilities with Germany ceased in Mary 1945. Wat the could of the year the figure was only 3,250. in May 1945. At the end of the year the figure was only 3,250.
There were few fresh applications in 1945, the only new class.
Consisting of givilians repatriated from Europe or the Far East.
A special analysis was made of the 3,895 P.R.D. cases current A special analysis was made of the 3,895 PR.D. cases current in September, 1945. This showed that nearly three fifths of the applicants were 60 years of age or over, and that male applicants formed just over a quarter of the total. About half of the applications arose through loss or partial loss of livelihood from some business of profession. The enquiry also showed that many of the applicants had been receiving allowances for lengthy periods; over one half chaving received allowances for lengthy periods; over one half chaving received allowances for more than four years. The Board are satisfied, the Report states, that the distress which persists is still due to war causes, and they think that it would be unfortunate if the power to assist at the cost of the Exchequer were withdrawning ages. To mold out the state amount paid during 1945 in respect of memployment allowances (including allowances under the P.R.D. Scheme) was 122,268,000 of the average weekly payment, excluding supplementation of unemployment benefit, was 298,7d, at the beginning of the year and rose to 31s. 6d, by the end of the year! The cost

mentation of themployment benefit, was 298.7d. at the beginning of the year I the cost of the year I the cost of the year I the cost of supplementing unemployment benefit felt from £32,000 in 1944 to £20,500 in 1945; "the vaverage weekly payment during the llatter year rose from 188. 3d. in January to 98.214d. in

The Assistance Board are responsible for paying supplementary pensions to old age pensioners who require them. The Report shows that the number of supplementary pensions paid rose from approximately 1,390,000 at the end of January 1945, to * Industrial Opportunities in the Development Areas. H.M. Stationery Office price 6d, net (1d. post free).

Cmd. 6883. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d, net (1dd. post free).

about 1,470,000 at the end of December. The total expenditure on these pensions during the year amounted to nearly £60 million. The Report reviews in considerable detail the administration of supplementary pensions in respect of widows with dependent children.

In addition, the Assistance Board performed various war-time duties on behalf of other Government Departments, and this work is reviewed in some detail in the Report. This work was mainly concerned with enquiries made on behalf of the Service Departments and the Ministry of Pensions into the circumstances of persons applying for Service Dependants Allowances and War Service Crants, with the payment for the Ministry of Pensions of War Injury Allowances to civilians and members of Civil Defence organisations; and with arrangements on Pensions of War Injury Allowances to civilians and members of Civil Defence organisations; and with arrangements on behalf of the Board of Trade for making advances of compensation in respect of war damage to private chattels. Reference is also made in the Report to the work done on the replacement of lost clothing coupons, and the issue of permits to buy utility furniture, the latter function was, however, transferred to the Board of Trade in June, 1945 to the managed and to larmon

FOOD CONTROL states under color to the control of t

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES. i) Lainnered

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders prescribing increases in the maximum retail prices of biscuits and of certain of the higher priced varieties of home produced jam and marmalade. The maximum retail prices of tomatoes have also been raised, in consequence of increased cost of production and of the effect of the inclement weather upon the home grown outdoor crop. As a result of other Orders increased maximum retail prices have been prescribed for table poultry, in the case of domestic fowls, ducks and geese, substantially increased prices are scheduled for the period up to fath November, maximum prices at a lower level operating thereafter. The Minister of Food has also made recent Orders prescribing maximum retail prices for 1946 maincrop carrots, and maximum retail prices for imported apples replacing those scheduled in the corresponding Order of 1945.

RATIONING.

By an Order of the Minister of Food which came into operation on 18th August, household milk powder was included in the points rationing scheme. The Minister of Food has also announced that an additional lelb. of sugar for domestic preserving will be allowed during the 4 week ration period beginning 15th

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EIRE.

Preliminary summaries of the results of the Census of Industrial Preliminary summaries of the results of the Census of Industrial Production in Eire for 1944 have been published in recent issues of the Trish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin, the official organ of the Department of Industry and Commerce. The June, 1946, issue of this publication contains particulars of the average weekly earnings of male and female wage earners, 18 years of age and over, in the industries and services covered by the 1944 Census, together with comparable averages for 1938. The figures for the more important industries and services which are reproduced in the Table below are in respect of a week in October in each of the years. The numbers of wage earners in all the industries and services in 1944 were 93,250 male and 34,799 female workers. nale and 31,799 female workers //

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1	enquiry into employment in manufacturing and certain non-
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1	tion 869 936), ate bullished in the the 1946, issue of the Bulletin
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·	roots and miscellaneous scops at Boulday this cost of living in that city was by
18	* Including some industries and services not shown in the Table.

^{*} The War and Women's Employment. The Experience of the United Kingdom and the United States. Studies and Reports: New Series No. 1. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd. Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Price 6s.).

The average weekly earnings of male workers in all industries and services increased by 5 per cent. between October, 1943, and October, 1944, and by 23.5 per cent. between October, 1938, and October, 1944, the corresponding increases for female workers being 8 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively.*

It is pointed out that the figures for average weekly earnings cannot be regarded as a reliable indication of the level of wage

rates or even of the trend of wage rates from year to year figures relate to one week only in each year and may be affected to a considerable extent by changes in the numbers in the different wage categories and by the incidence of overtime or short time in the selected week.

EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS IN BRITISH INDIA.

The issue for May, 1946, of the Indian Labour Gazette, the Journal of the Department of Labour of the Government of India, contains particulars of the average annual earnings of factory workers in British India in 1944, based on returns furnished under the Payment of Wages Act in respect of workers in perennial (i.e., non-seasonal) factories whose earnings do not exceed 200 rupees a month. The average daily number of workers in industries subject to the Act during 1944 was nearly two million, more than half of whom were employed in the textile industries. The earnings taken into account in the returns include cost-of-living and other allowances paid in cash, but not the value of payments in kind, such as foodstuffs at

cheap prices, housing accommodation, etc.

The following Table shows the average daily numbers employed and the average annual earnings (in rupees) of factory workers in the various industry groups in British India covered by the Payment of Wages Act, together with comparable figures for earnings in 1943 and 1939:—

Industry Group.	Average Daily Number Employed	Average Annual Earnings.			
warky 23 callion on the 'S whiterago buildense double	during 1944.	1944.	1943.	1939.	
Textiles Bngineering	. 265 . 95 . 86 . 63 . 88 . 34 . 169	Rs. 633·6 589·8 573·5 484·6 474·1 368·4 532·1 546·8 695·2 513·8	Rs. 571·5 529·0 502·1 398·0 414·0 303·1 411·0 527·4 574·4	Rs, 293·5 263·5 457·2 244·8 332-7 194·2 285·8 361·9 397·4 281·2	
All Groups	. 1,883	586.5	525.0	287.5	

Average earnings in all industry groups were 586.5 rupees a year in 1944, an increase of approximately 12 per cent. compared with 1943 and of 104 per cent. compared with 1939.†

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF WORK.

The French Ministry of Labour now conduct a quarterly enquiry into employment in manufacturing and certain non-manufacturing industries. The results of the enquiries for January and April, 1946, compared with corresponding statistics for April, 1939, and March, 1936 (based on the Census of Population, 1936), are published in the June, 1946, issue of the Bulletin Mensual d'Informations Economiques, and provide a general indication of the progress of reconstruction in French industry.

The statistics relate to numbers employed, both wage-earners and salary-earners, but exclude employers and the self-employed. The current enquiries are addressed only to establishments employing more than ten persons; but estimates have been made for smaller establishments. The enquiries do not cover agriculture, forests, fisheries, mining or public services, and the figures for personal service are not complete; domestic servants are not included.

The main results of the enquire are suppressived in the Table

are not included.

The main results of the enquiry are summarised in the Table below. Between January and April, 1946, nearly every industry increased its labour force, the total increase in the industries covered being 3½ per cent. (4 per cent. in manufacturing and construction). By April, 1946, most industries had come close to the level of employment reached in April, 1939, and some, notably construction and wood, had surpassed the immediate pre-war level. In several important industries, however, employment was still 20 per cent. or more below the pre-war level; this group includes paper and cardboard, textiles, apparel, transport (excluding the State railways), and commerce (including distribution). In total, employment in the industries covered by the statistics was 93 per cent. of the figure for April, 1939 (94 per cent. for manufacturing and construction).

The proportion of women employed was only slightly greater in January, 1946, than in March, 1936 (32.0 per cent. against 30.2 per cent.). It is pointed out that although a certain number of women may have left industry between the end of the war and the beginning of 1946, as a result of the return of prisonersof-war and deported workers, yet, contrary to experience in Great Britain, the war did not bring about any great expansion in the employment of women. The slight increase in the proportion of women was due rather to the diminution of the general level of employment than to any increase in the actual number of women employed; in fact, the number of women employed in January, 1946 (1,886,000 in the industries covered), was about the same as in 1936. In the wood and metal working industries, however, the increase in both the number and the proportion of women was substantial.

An index of activity is calculated from the statistics of numbers

employed and hours worked. The results are summarised in the last column of the Table, and show that the total activity in April, 1946, had approximately reached the level of April, 1939; in January, 1946, the index of activity calculated in this way stood at 94 per cent. of the level of April, 1939. Thus, during the first quarter of 1946, the shortage of numbers, as compared with the immediate pre-war position, was approximately compensated by the increase of hours worked.

Industry Group.	Total Emplo		Index of Employ- ment, April, 1946	Average Hours V	Vorked	Index of Activity,* April, 1946
industry Group.	April, 1939.	April, 1946.	(April, 1939 =100).	April, 1939.	April, 1946.	(April, 1939 =100).
Food and Drink Chemicals Rubber Paper and Card-	000's. 368.6 230.0 50.5	000's. 325.0 219.0 51.5	88.1 95.4 102.0	39.3 40.8 39.9	42.8 43.8 43.7	95.9 102.5 111.8
board Printing, Publishing	84.1	66.5	79.0	39.9	42.4	84.0
and Bookbinding. Textiles Apparel—Made-up	121.8 637.5	112.0 495.0	91.9 77.6	39.9 40.3	42.6 41.4	98.1 79.7
Textiles, etc Feathers, Hair and	366.0	295.0	80.5	39.8	40.8	87.1
Straw Leather, Fur and	9.8	9.0	88.2	al-bit	10	rania.
Skins Wood Metal Manufacture .	142.7 278.0 178.0	130.0 306.0 158.0	90.6 109.9 89.1	40.0 39.9 41.4	41.2 44.6 46.0	93.3 122.9 99.0
Metal Working (including Engineering, etc.) Fine Metals	1112.8 18.3	1080.0 17.0	97.9 97.8	41.7	44.4	104.3
Cement, Concrete, Glass and Pottery Stone Dressing Construction and	139.5 17.9	136.0 18.0	97.5 100.1	39.7	44.7	109.8
Civil Engineering.	481.5	545.0	114.4	40.9	46.4	129.8
Total, Manufac- turing and Construction	4237.0	3963.0	93.8	40.8	43.5	100.0
Storage and Packing Transport (excl.	16.5	12.0	70.5	9-0	1/2 01	STUDE D
State Railways) Commerce (inc.	143.5	112.5	78.4	40.2	45.7	89.1
Distribution) Entertainment and	1057.0	810.0	76.5	40.9	42.4	79.3
Sport	26.0	27.0	104.3	THE		THOUSAND.
ance Liberal Professions† Personal Services†	223.0 440.0 92.0	237.0 467.0 96.5	106.4 106.1 105.0	40.6	42.5 _	111.4
Total, all above Industries and Services	6235.0	5725.0	93.1	40.8	43.5	99.2

GENERAL WAGE INCREASE.

For the general body of workers in France, provision was made by a Decree of 29th July, 1946, for increases in pay with effect from 1st July, 1946. Certain classes of workers, e.g., railwaymen, miners, merchant seamen, workers in gas and electricity underminers, merchant seamen, workers in gas and electricity undertakings and agricultural workers, were not covered by the Decree, for the reason that other provision was to be or had already been made by separate regulations. The present increases are the outcome of a demand for a general wage increase of 25 per cent. put forward towards the end of May, 1946, by the central organisations of trade unions. The Government's offer of a 15 per cent. increase was rejected by the workers, and, after the National Wages Advisory Committee‡ had failed to reach agreement, the Government accepted a proposal that a National Economic Conference should be convened to examine the whole problem of wages, prices, production, etc. After considering the recommendations of the Conference, the Government issued the present Decree, which grants increases amounting to approximately 18 per cent. of the total wage bill, as compared with 20.9 per cent. recommended by the Conference.

After the outbreak of war in 1939, the system of free collective bargaining on wages questions in France was suspended, and at the time of the Liberation a system of direct official regulation of wages was in process of application, the broad principles of which have continued to be applied since. In accordance with these principles, the wage rates of all workers are, in general,

* Index of employment multiplied by index of average hours worked.

related to the rate fixed as a minimum by the Government for related to the rate fixed as a liminium by the Government for a labourer in Paris, the relationship with other occupations and localities being determined by means of fixed co-efficients based on the varying degrees of skill and by fixed percentage differ-entials based on the relative levels of the cost of living in the several localities in which the undertakings are situated. Before the issue of the Decree of 29th July, 1946, the hourly minimum rate fixed for the general labourer in Paris was 20 francs. The wage rates resulting from the application of the foregoing procedure are minimum hourly rates, which may be exceeded in the case of the individual workers, subject, however, to the limitation, in the majority of industries, that the average rate of all the workers in the individual skill category in the understable of the case of the individual skill category in the understable.

of all the workers in the individual skill category in the undertaking may not be higher than the hourly minimum rate for that category by more than 15 per cent. The hourly minimum rates increased by this percentage serve as the standards for the fixing of rates based on output.

The Decree of 29th July, 1946, raises the hourly minimum rate of the general labourer, corresponding to the co-efficient 100, from 20 to 25 francs, i.e., an increase of 25 per cent. Owing, however, to the operation of special provisions affecting individual categories of workers, the increase is not uniform for all classes of workers. As stated above, the overall increase in the wage of workers. As stated above, the overall increase in the wage bill is 18 per cent., the relative increase in the case of workers in the higher skill categories being appreciably lower than that of workers in the lowest categories. As regards women's wages, the principle of equal pay for equal work has been established by the omission from the Decree of the earlier provisions whereby women were to be paid at rates 10 per cent. below those of men. Special provision has been made by an Act dated 3rd August, 1946, for the pay and pensions of State employees to be increased by 25 per cent. as from 1st July 1946

by 25 per cent., as from 1st July, 1946.

Recommendations made by the National Economic Conference with regard to the grant of increased family allowances and abatements of income tax charges were also adopted by the abatements of income tax charges were also adopted by the Government, and legislative provision has accordingly been made for family allowances to be increased by 50 per cent., calculated on the basis of the new wage rates, and for the limit of income below which the wage earner is not liable to income tax to be raised from 40,000 to 60,000 francs, with effect as from 1st January, 1947. Provision has also been made for certain income tax rebates in respect of the six months ending 31st December 1946. December, 1946.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN NATIONALISED GAS AND ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS.

Conditions of employment for workers in nationalised gas and electricity undertakings in France have recently been laid down in Regulations signed by the President of the Provisional Government of the Republic and other members of the French Government. Some of the provisions of these Regulations are indicated

National and Local Staff Committees .- A National Committee is to be set up to regulate questions of recruitment, promotions, discipline, etc., with Local Staff Committees for branches and regions. The National Committee is to consist of nine members representing the management and nine members nominated by the most representative national trade unions and appointed by the Minister concerned. The functions of the members of the National Committee, who will hold office for four years, are to draw up rules for the recruitment of labour, promotion and disciplinary action for all grades of staff, and also to study problems concerning apprenticeship, training, etc. The Local Staff Committees are each to consist of a Chairman, four persons chosen by the directors and five members of the staff nominated by the trade unions and appointed by the National Committee. The Local Staff Committees carry out the directions of the National Committee with regard to the recruitment of workers in the lower grades, advise and make recommendations with regard to promotions, and deal with matters of discipline.

Recruitment, Promotion, Disciplinary Measures, etc.—Members of the staff must be of French nationality and between 18 and 40 years of age at the time of engagement, in the case of the lower grades, and between 18 and 45 years in the case of the higher grades. Workers are placed on the permanent staff after twelve months' probation, on the recommendation of the Local Staff Committee. One month's notice of resignation must be given by lower grade workers and three months' notice by those in the higher grades

Promotions in the lower grades are made by the official in charge, on the advice of the Local Staff Committee; workers in these grades may make application for promotion to the Manager who will submit the application to the Committee for consideration. As regards the promotion of workers in the higher grades, proposals made by the Director and applications received from members of the staff are referred to the National Committee who draw up waiting lists for promotion. These waiting lists are at once to be notified to the staff

are at once to be notified to the staff.

Disciplinary punishments range from warning to dismissal without pension. Simple warnings and reprimands, not exceeding three in number, may be given by superior officers, without reference to the appropriate Committee; all other punishments must first be considered by the appropriate Committee.

Scales of Payment and Allowances.—For the purposes of payment and promotion the staff is divided into twenty grades, ranging from labourer or unskilled workman to manager. To each grade a co-efficient is assigned, rising from 100 for Grade 1 to 900 for Grade 20. The rate of pay in Grade 1 (i.e., for an adult labourer or unskilled worker) has been fixed at 4,400 francs a

nonth, and the rates in other grades are calculated from this rate by means of the appropriate co-efficients. The remunera-tion of certain of the higher grade staff is, however, to be fixed by the Board of Directors, without reference to the scale. Provision is made for six increments for workers in all grades,

so that, for instance, the co-efficient for Grade 1 rises from 100 to 160 and that for Grade 20 from 900 to 1,440. The increments are normally payable after three years' service but can be awarded after one year for good work. Women are to receive the same rates of wages as men for the same work. The pay of juvenile workers between the ages of 14 and 18 years is fixed at from 70 to 85 per cent. of the basic adult rate. A local living allowance is paid which varies, according to district, from 7½ to 25 per cent. of the wages.

Workers are entitled annually to a honey avail to the amount.

Workers are entitled annually to a bonus equal to the amount of wages due for the month of December. Half of this bonus may be drawn in advance at the annual holiday period. In addition to the statutory family allowances, an allowance equal addition to the statutory family allowances, an allowance equal to two months' wages is paid on marriage, and allowances equal to one, one-and-a-half or two months' wages on the birth of children. If a worker or pensioner dies, the relatives may, on demand, be granted a sum equal to two months' wages. Provision is made for the payment of wages, wholly or in part, to workers called up for military service. In the case of a worker who dies during military training or as a result of war service, his wife or children continue to receive his full wages for two years or until a military pension is awarded

years or until a military pension is awarded.

Overtime Payments and Holidays with Pay.—Payment for overtime work during the day is 50 per cent. above the normal rate of pay on week-days and 75 per cent. above on Sundays and national holidays. Rates for overtime during the night

(i.e., between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.) are 100 per cent. above the normal rate during the week and 125 per cent. above on Sundays and national holidays.

Payment, at the normal rate, is allowed on eleven days of national holiday. In addition, workers in Grades 1 to 10 are allowed holidays with pay of 18 working days during the first year of service and 26 working days effort the first wear of service and 26 working days effort the first wear of service and 26 working days effort the first ways. allowed holidays with pay of 18 working days during the first year of service and 26 working days after the first year, when placed on the permanent staff. Employees in Grades 11 to 20 are allowed one month's paid holiday a year. The holiday period is from 1st May to 31st October. Special leave with pay is allowed for family reasons, and special leave without pay, but without loss of promotion or pension rights, is allowed for political or trade union activities.

CONTROL OF WAGES AND PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

New legislation relating to price control in the United States was signed by the President on 25th July, 1946. Thus, official control over prices has been revived after a period of over three weeks, during which prices rose sharply as a result of the lapse on 30th June, 1946, of the earlier price control legislation.* After signing the new Bill, the President declared in a message to Congress that he had done so reluctantly because it did not fulfil his hopes "for a Bill under which the Government could with full confidence assure the people that prices would remain generally stable in these last few critical months of the transition to a free economy

Under the new Act, the life of the Office of Price Administration has been extended until 30th June, 1947, and all its orders and regulations relating to prices and rents that were in force at 30th June, 1946, are automatically renewed, with certain exceptions, including those fixing price ceilings for meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products and other specified commodities. These commodities are to remain free from price control, except in so far as, after 20th August, 1946, re-control is ordered by a Price Decontrol Board, to be set up under the Act. The Act expressly stipulates that the general control of prices and the use of subsidy powers shall be terminated as rapidly as possible, and in no event later than 30th June, 1947. Accordingly, the Decontrol Board is vested with wide powers to promote this end; but in appropriate cases the Board may also restore price ceilings. Within 60 days after the date of the Act, the Office of Price Administration is required to raise many price ceilings, and, in fixing the ceilings, the Office is to take as a basis the prices prevailing in 1940 plus cost increases that have occurred since that year. Control over the prices of farm products is transferred by the Act from the Office of Price Administration to the Secretary of Agriculture; thus authority for price control is now vested in three bodies, viz., the Office of Price Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Decontrol Board, which may over-rule the other two authorities in certain matters. Under the new Act, the life of the Office of Price Administra-Decontrol Board, which may over-rule the other two authorities

Petitions for price revisions must be initiated by the existing Industry Advisory Committees, established by the Office of Price Administration in most industries, and must be supported by comprehensive information concerning costs. After the receipt of the information, the Office must decide upon the petition within 30-60 days, and, if the Office fails to act within this time the industries was the interest of the control of the control

petition within 30-60 days, and, if the Office fails to act within this time, the industry may take its petition to an emergency court of appeal set up by the Act.

Since the present Act, although primarily concerned with price control, extends the basic legislation providing for economic stabilisation, it automatically restores the system of control over wages and salaries established under that legislation.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (page 150), and earlier issues.

^{*} The official index figures of the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, and sundries in Eire indicate that the increase in the cost of living was about ‡ per cent. between the fourth quarter of 1943 and the fourth quarter of 1944, and about 68½ per cent. between the corresponding quarters of 1938 and 1944.

† According to the official index figures of the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items in Bombay, the cost of living in that city rose by approximately 138 per cent. between August, 1939, and August, 1944.

^{*} Index of employment multiplied by index of average hours worked.

† Certain categories only.

‡ The National Wages Advisory Committee was set up in December, 1944, to advise the Government in matters affecting wages. It comprises representatives of the principal organisations of workers and employers, together with representatives of interested Government Departments, and is under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Social Security.

253

144.2

50.3

on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, demobilise coupled with information as to the employment of part-time included.

ANALYSIS FOR MID-1939, MID-1945, AND JUNE AND JULY, 1946.

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, and June and July, 1946. The figures include only persons insured under the Undertakings (Records and Information as to the employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given on pages 253 and 254 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

dises the hourly minim(stander) on to the statutory family allowances, an allowance equal												ree of 2	
arriage, and allowances equal nths' wages on the hirth of	on no lm	Mid-	June	01,0	23	Fen		June:	rease (00	an inc		O to 23at	100, from 2
r dies, the relatives may on o two months' wages. Pro-	1611po r	1945.	1946.	1946		32.32	1945	1946.11	11946.	1939 or	ted abo	1 .049 Te	ategoakes of workers.
GROUP I (METAL AND SEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):	ment of	A LOW TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERTY OF T	nade tor	sion is r	27/12/2019	ters	of worl	the case	ease in	tive inc	the rela	er cent., er skill c	oill is 18 p
eive his fall water I aw	gninism of 15:50	intary		seth on	d	hat 10:0	0.00 wa	now o.s.	egar of	. 201 15 5	15'9'	of 9,16.2	of westers
Steel Melting, etc. A Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates	51.2	63:0	159.0 63.2 11.6	161.3	Y	3.6.7	21.0 21.0 2.7		d'élrlier	160.0 1 55.9 25.1	774-8 6 84:0 12:4	14:0	14:1 14:1
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	3 22:4 37 29:15	19:2	21.5	21.6	67	2.6	n lo 8.80 gu A10.718	of State	.jue 6.59	31.7 26.8 315.0	1 1 3 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 030-5 1 030-5 1 030-5	34.5 010 30.5 900
Overtime duringeringering	(ates to	lays. 1	eostr holi	wini4.03	(3)	17:32 67:3	9.19E	185.3	181-2	7047	1.139 8	E.898-3	1895.22 VC
A General Engineering Ollows A Electrical Engineering A Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering	105.9	70:1 35:7	01104:1 64:7 51045:5	104.7	E E	28:01	7.69 fere	olia 5,0in	15.04al L	183.90 910.62.20 49.0	10175-8 10180-5 41-9	odi 69:7	151.2
Construction and Renair of Vehicles	841:51	e8 :989: 8e bbs nI	dt 927.3t	Treggner tional h	n !	983J	d vigni	101242.98 200000	sd nois	Apple Ses	1,438.01 legislati	1,170:2 bals ,1	overnnlen
Motor Wehicles, V Cycles hand	81 to	vith pay	r avabile	lowed h	a y	451211	per ce		increase	90 03 8	1 1876 2	d 335.11	alculated of
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1 10:7 51:6 490:4	2 1649.21 2 1649.21	10.5 55.3	ac. 19:7a	p a	1:4	Tooll 5.71	1777.5	- 0355 C	530	0.0446.8	13-100 1 58:91	ed 59:1 KE
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Goods Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and	3834FOcu	01230.4/	reinist in	allowed	is d	2.9	resigns	onths	d 0.10.4.	d nation	252.3 (201 ni	rebates	rome tax
General Ironfounding Holass	94.90	12 Perotio	1 1054:00	ditical o	W D	9.8	12-9	13.0	13-1	94.7	52.3	67.0	Secember, 7.88
tracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. Scientific and Photographic	38·9 116·4	32·0 112·2	40·9 121·6	41·3 123·8		2·8 79·5	167.7	116.9	DIT 5.8	195.9	279.9	OO 4631 132385	A 240.4
Instruments, etc. Watches Clocks etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc.) A20.8 21.9	₹ 38.1 1 38.1	101350	VI (12.8)		14:3	38.7	180 26:0 10:4	25:51	ow 48.3	14.8	mo 61:0	1011160:70
Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	T 16.8	J 7617	T 1655	23·4 16·5 13·1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	13,0x	00 D16160	18.64 ision	14:60 14:61 14:61	obie29/8	11 37-91 18-0	150 39 10 22.8	n Rt:18lati
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Other Metal Industries Total, Metal Goods	soir 21.2	gnins-71	noi22/1:	gel 22.71		to4t	soibn4.27	e eres	se flegu	of legal the	o pure o		100226.61911
19 Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :097	25 757.50 757.50	551170.0 460.6	189.8 528.5	538.0 10110	MAA L	01.1	145.6 1425.7	127.5 Land 343.8	127·2 A342·4	286·3	315.6	317·3 00_1872:3	N\$:0881a1
Works Chemicals low ito a sing reil	E.Sle ear	doidw g	ritub es	ree weel	lt la	0:1 36:2	oromotic	tment,	of recrui	PICITIONS	gulate o	tiw 13-0	s to be set lisciosine,
Sident declared savisors deve	29.2	5 5.14·2	1 1618.7	23.4	os l	7.9		in 1970			168.7 0.0023.4		epresentin
ton Paint, Varnish, etc. is naturally soil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. bit Total, Chemicals, etc. diff. in mamer bluow seorg tank alo	210.5	240.4	52.7 219.2	219.7	it w	23·2 73·9	197:70	15 527:80 116:81	114:3	284.4	T 438:1	10.88 enta	he 4.875t re
noiTetala Group I Industries at Levi	2,539.0	1. 2,850:21	112,687:91	10:107,9 3 11:00	8 5	Day 8	14,453.6	010 , m	of 859350	13,042-8	4,308.80	obarone lor	rate operis
GROUP II (BASIC SOME S	life of the	Act, the tended	been ex	Under to on has	ti	idy cal	o to st The L	and als	of staff, training	grades : nticeship	tor all	action	uscipinary problems c
Coal Mining Supply of Allert Conditions of the Supply of Allert Conditions of the Supply of Allert Conditions of the Supply of	757.5	97 797:81 138-2	d 182.01	695.80 C 184.3	ni li	3/70	oning pers	is ran,	8fea Cha neggs of	9111214.8	1717-6	206.21	hosenovy
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	50198-01 50134-1 141-7	13.1 129.8	isb 18.4	29 18439 T	C	12:0	lo 200	4.8pnal	d ±2:00	D9205-0	15 211-3 11-15-1	0 0231·40 0 1120·4	by taregrad The 8.02 cal
1990 Miscellaneous Transport, etc.,	141.7 emain 1	or ere	Podities	100 3350 5 16 25 4	Til	2.6	bicword	inthient	die reci	of 546.6	25.5a	of 162:4	Natsifeli C n theslow
GROUP III (OTHER MANUAL FACTURING INDUSTRIES)	De set	oard, to	d loring	ice Dec	E		sipline:Meml	s of dis	n matte.	iscipling	rotion, I	ent, Prox	egard to p
Grain Milling A. Thol	1 28.2	ers shall	voq ybis 1 125,4 83.8	dua to a	TI I	5.01 3.91	een 18	nd betw	nality a	nch nati	of Fre	must b	of the staff
Bread, Biscuits, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	103:1	21.6 69.3 51.213.4 91.6153.81	147.8	louis Bitrol	D	77.6 55.9	10 68:0	9d165:2	28.4	ba180:7	137 3 116 195 3	5149.0 45.9 0V134-20	bs 148:7 wo 46:5 wo bs 135 1 dgir
Drink Industries to the Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.	95.0 15.5	00 71.0 14.4 243.5	18.6		90	25,90	1 438-11	h mo34.5	19 m 34 3	1 9120 9 6 42 3 597 8	109.1 45.5 485.2	01011819	mo 47.3
Provide Industries *10 111 1 111	4 60 E4 E4 E5 60 K 5	dt gaix	2964 1 11 50	innes, a	100	52·3 920. 19·4	13 vd 90 78·3	28.7 232.1 100 201 84.3	230·3 10111 691. 84·2	184·9	113.6	wer grad	iven by lo n tl8c2figh
Cotton Spinning of two sured	040 65:5 53:7 110 90:3	27.4 159.50-10 10.19.9	11 4811 11 6505	9d 48.62 5966 70	00 1	01:3	71.0	72.8 84.7 09.27.31	bam ^{72:1}	207.6 207.6 16.72.2	19 99 3 129 8 145 9	106:4 150:2 54:8	106:59 150:49
Viil Hosiery and the state of the service of the se	29·1 12·6	092 12.8 2.2	ot 1816	27:50 149:01 16:66 16:66	A 1	97:3	50.41 bisn3.5		7.6			m 77512 a	hes 4.27 ade
tary of Agriculture stull the	10061002	, поз:вт	reignized?	1 9015.3			6.8	aid 910140		10 25 7	pmo13.59	11 2 156	r a/15.700i
Beati Hemp a own rentro entroler Cace Other Textiles			.b.25.8	loutre 9	120	7:8	imm46.5	Isn 36:3	9.035.8	De 161.9	63.4	58.0	neprifers
Other Textiles Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Total Textiles yet borkelders Leather Leather Goods Fur.						22.9 99.6	408.9	921918 419·1	415.91	512 98A:9	619:2		ээп695г5 этг
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur:	11 briggts	m n21040	vizn7:8)	10 P 29.20	d	16.6	11.80 12.210 12.210 12.210	Spublic.	199127	SBU58:50	9 18.4	2015	vitla 20.6
the Office : seitsubil grid toll in	i . D4666	ortant	oe maisi	to texted	T P		om 43408	1 79450	143.6		gerriate ered by		ng 0:13ee in reference to nust nist
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing,	Not lake	m viteu	Day Je 5.70	is to 5.8	13	83:4	tee.	9.52.31	opriate c1-52-10	1000 Q3 15	130 252 5	0.86t VIII	Se.785
drie Dressmaking, etc. in aminq de Hats and Caps of Other Dress Industries notification	tiphous services	Act,	restrates	1 90 6.8 11 00 431	q	23-4	618 4810 1910 1912:61	w 55.9i	SHIDITS-8	DOTT 39331	1015.4	100 130 01	a 164.2 year
Total, Clothing 1 west reported	7814	105.9	140.3	143.2	S	56.6	296.9	00148.0	326.2	631·1	21 95:8 402.8	05 468 6	eaci4.410de

^{*} Excluding agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal), National and Local Government Service, railways, shipping, dock and harbour service.

September, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	professi	bure le	Derson	(Th	ousands	nbers of	irge nur	ent of la	retirem	O. The	1,700,00	by over
), are given in the following		ales (14 an	d under 65	caterine	noi Fer	males (14	appru bri	r, partly	the For	d during	en adde	and won
Industry. (abnearonT)	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	July, 1946.	Mid-11	1945.d	June, 111	ordival.	ke.egeom	o Mile o	19469W	00.July, 10 orli946.481
Woodworking, etc.	111.5	39·8	73.2	78-2*	ige.br	oni ni	ns 23-8	big4.4	977138 4	Q2000.	0.76 1	bes 102.6*
B Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc.	63.0 9.28 17.8	56·16 14·0 13·5	13·7 15·3	12.5 15.4	03:4 2:4 5:8	00(20·28 (013·4) 7·7	10 13 3s 8 y 6 · 16 8 y 6 · 3	9:0012:99 9:35:35 9:45:36	1 5 66 41 11 11 6/ 11 23 6 11 240 0	0027.4 0027.4 31.2 35.187.3	19:10:78:01 19:8 21:6 15:216:4	17.801 21.801 21.801 21.801 21.801
Paper, Printing, etc.: 889.1	00.2 V8	123.4	166·9 42·6	171-0	99001 19·1,	17.9	49.5	13 4819 1-bim 191-1619	8.69367	ne nun	below to 59.7	850,000 co \$:09 sted
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, vac.or etc. or eed two. 182.0 . S Wallpaper	29·08 5·3	14:6	20.6	21·2 4·7	53·3 2·5	34·9 0·6	36·6 3·6	15 Sup	TNH7:8	6.64 the	00,757.20 HRUT8:21	Ing. 8.4
Stationery Requisites (not product planer) see and planer) see and see and planer and printing, Publishing and me		oirteiligi	ois:24:	dt 03.2	2.6.3	ow 3:30	v 21415	00 1540	[qm11.2]	edmisto	ternated	alger es
Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, dc. 1918 Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. 1918 C. Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	198-9 288-8 90-7 30-0	97.0 144.6 29.0 14.7	136·1 206·3 59·9 22·0	139·0 211·4 63·4 21·8	105·4 186·6 5·7 37·0	76·4 133·1 5·3 24·3	87:2 149:0 5:9 31:3	87·4 150·2 5·9 30·8	304·3 475·4 96·4 67·0	173·4 277·7 514·3 34·3 39·0	223·3 355·3 65·8 53·3	226·4 361·6 69·3 52·6
Glass and Glass Bottles: Glass Manufacture 1911 a.s Glass Bottles a	22.5	15.5	vlu 2214 sb 11614	b 102216	8.1	10·2 7·9 18·1	11.0	10·8 6·8 17·6	30·6 17·6 016·48·2	25.7 20.1	33.4 23.3 56.7	M.G. 85 and Other Manu
Total, Glass Other Manufacturing Industries: odd Dement, Whiting, etc.	00017518	0.5 Per to 1.5 Per to	38.8 110 13.0 128.2	13.31 140 13.31 1 29.3	10:3 0:7 2:5	1.5	17.9 1.3 6.4	1:3	08/17:8	072, 11:0	14·3 34·6	14.6 35.7
Olicioth, Linoleum, etc.	00,841.1	34·3 4·2 4·3	102 5.7 102 5.7	5 45.5 0 5.8	29·1 2·3 6·2 1·8	28.0 0 0 0 2:1 0 6:5 0 6:5	28·8 2·1 7·5 1·8	28.9 11 od 2.18 11 od 2.18	70.2 -01-13:3 -112:3	bas 6.8	73:3 1-bi10:30 13:2 5:8	10.4 th.8.6.6
Musical Instruments 1.10 .01	8.0 79.8	1.5 2.7 50.5	66·7	8·9 68·7	10.7	787 bet	od 11.4 81.9 91.18 238	82.5	18.7	129-2	197	of 2:1313.0
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing	197.8	123.8	1,420-8	184.2	1.721.6	128.4	141.2	142.4	315.5	2,395-1	319:8	at 6:458,2
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,804:7	bill to a	t sector	mportar			RVICES	S CINA	es/inata	s year.	id of th	by the er
AND SERVICES†) Building and Civil Engineering Construction	1,190·8	607.8	T.023 6	011.053·6	-UNA	24·2	23.0	EXPOR	1,206.5	PACT 10.632:0	1,046:6	1,076-6 1,707-9
Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance Entertainments, Sports, etc	1,309·5 216·5 80·1	101604·7 183·9 50·5	815-8 130-9 60-6	830·4 132·9 61·1	15.7 850.9 98.6 60.4	24:2 909:8 148:0 79:1	875.9 117.8 82.8	23.0 877.5 116.7 85.3	2,160 4 315 1 140 5	1,514.5 281.9 129.6	1,691.7 248.7	148:4
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc	172·7 43·9	H [182.]	0116107:8 01133:1	liv 109·3	280 7 149 3	296.6 128.1	297.6 125.2	297·3 122·6	453·4 193·2	378.7 11154.8	405.4 158.3	408.8 io
GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE	8;706.3	6,493-3	7,535.3	7,631.1	3,718.8	4,526.4	3,897.9	3,874.6	12,425.1	11,019.7	11,433.2	11,505.7

* The change in the furniture industry between June and July, 1946, was partly due to reclassification of firms which had been gradually changing over from war work to furniture manufacture.

† Excluding professional and other personal services of birm occurrent in the latest and lates

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and July, 1946, are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

CONTROL OF STREET	Step 1	bas 1	(Thou	sands)	toll let	T 10 1
12,322 16,257 16,421 3,887 717 649	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.*	July, 1946.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service): Wen work work with the control of the	050,71 08 084 14,656 5,094	15,028 7,253	14,846 6,723	14,794 6,175	14,566 5,662	
705 Total 04	19,750	22,281	21,569	20,969	20,228	20,115
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment	19,750	paiba (soit 20		logod an Votestivi 750		725
3. Insured persons regi- stered as unemployed 4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and	1,270	and:60:	1 2 103 d	a w 285 o	(+) as	on 359
Police and in industry:— Men Women Women	13,643 4,837	14,971 7,230	14,751 6,675	13,931 6,003	13,566 5,526	13,553 5,478
.deel Total	18,480	22,201	21,426	19,934	19,092	19,031

2. Total Working Population.

The total working population is estimated to have decreased in July, 1946, by 113,000 (men 50,000, women 63,000). The total reduction since June, 1945, is 1,454,000 (men 330,000 and women 1,124,000). The total working population at the end of July, 1946, was, however, greater than at mid-1939 by 365,000 (men 140,000 less, and women 505,000 greater).

3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE, AND NUMBER ENGAGED IN CIVILIAN

EMPLOYMENTS.

The total numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and engaged in civilian employment decreased by 61,000 during July (men 13,000 and women 48,000). At the end of July, it was 2,395,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 1,198,000, and women 1,197,000), but 551,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 90,000 less, women 641,000 greater).

The decrease during July in the case of men is accounted for by (a) the fall of 50,000 in the working population; partly offset by (b) a decrease of 7,000 in the number of insured men *The figures for the numbers of men and women in the Forces in June have been revised.

registered as unemployed and (c) a decrease of 30,000 in the number of demobilised men taking paid leave. In the decrease diring July in the case of women is accounted for by (a) the drop of 63,000 in the working population; partly offset by (b) a decrease of 10,000 in the number registered as unemployed and (c) a decrease of 5,000 in the number of demobilised women taking paid leave.

4. Forces and Auxiliary Services.

The numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:

E-1018-0-2			(el	DES	wordT)	(Tho	usands)			
. July.	1000		lid- 939.	11	Mid+01 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	July, 1946.	
Men S Women		2,27	480	i.i	4,296	4,653 437	3,561	1so 1,893 b	657;11s and 20 Miles Mil	
Total		4,61	480	3,5	4,757	5,090	083,857	2,0301	Jat47873	

In the thirteen months from mid-1945 to the end of July, 1946, there has been a decrease of 3,217,000 (men 2,900,000 and women 317,000).

5. CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE. The numbers in these Services included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:—

and handhe	TOTAL	Trogys fu	(Thou	isands)	tures for	manufac
1943 and mid-1945	B.6861en	Mid- 1943.	101945001	Dec., 110	June, 1946.	Vojuly, ut
Men Women	108 364	253 70	112 112 115	5 11 98	10 84	2493,000
La Total	rogz8010	1 51323 61	umar12710	bev107 m	0 810 8811	n or 88

There was thus, by mid-1945, a reduction of 196,000 from the figure of 323,000 at mid-1943. Since mid-1945, there has been a further reduction of 39,000 (men 28,000) women 11,000). 6. INDUSTRY.

The numbers employed in industry included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:—

motal and	ont of or	HE THOFES	19HOC(THOC	isanus) (d	198110	10000
HOES.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 21943, 20	Mid- 1945.41	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	July, .0946.
Men Women	13,083 4,837	10,422 6,699	9,986	10,271 5,699	11,589	11,716
Total	17,920	17,121	16,209	15,970	16,974	17,070

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945 recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry

by over 1,700,000. The retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war, partly offset by the return of men and women from the Forces, led to a further reduction of 239,000 by the end of 1945. In the first seven months of of 239,000 by the end of 1945. In the first seven months of 1946, however, the intake from demobilisation has exceeded net losses from other causes and the numbers in industry increased by 1,100,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1946, there was thus a net increase of 861,000 (men increased by 1,730,000, women decreased by 869,000). The numbers in industry at the end of July, 1946, were about 850,000 below the numbers at mid-1939. This difference consisted of a decrease of 1,367,000 men, partly offset by an increase of 517,000 in the number of women.

7. Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces. The estimated numbers employed on this work were as

follows :—	1	1100				
2.05 12.00	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	Dec.,	June,	July,
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1945.	1946.	1946.
Metal and Chemical	1,070	4,310	3,132	1,299	489	462
Industries Other Manufactures		870	755	491	228	187
Total	1,270	5,180	3,887	1,790	717	649

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces increased by 3,910,000. By mid-1945 there had been a decrease of 1,293,000. There was a further decrease of 3,238,000 between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1946, and at the latter date the numbers employed were 621,000 less than the numbers employed at mid-1939. There is to be a further reduction of 149,000 by the end of the year.

8. Home Civilian Industries and Services and Manu-FACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The numbers employed in industry, other than those employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, that is, the aggregate numbers employed on work for home civilian needs and for export in the manufacturing industries, together with the numbers in the basic industries, and in building and civil engineering, the distributive trades and other civilian services are as follows:

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	July, 1946.					
	16,650	11,941	12,322	14,180	16,257	16,421					

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed in this sector were reduced by about 4,710,000, or 28 per cent. There was an increase of 380,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1945. There was a further increase of 4,099,000 between mid-1945. There was a further increase of 1,600,000 to 1945 and the end of July, 1946, and at the latter date the number employed in this sector was only about 230,000 less than the number at mid-1939 (or about 500,000 below the normal pre-war level).

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

agis production of the	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	July, 1946.
Home Market:— Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	1,586 3,094	833 1,579	1,014 1,610	1,768 1,916	2,270 2,345	2,286 2,394
Total, Home Market	4,680	2,412	2,624	3,684	4,615	4,680
Export:— Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	450 540	90 167	200 217	560 337	845 481	855 4 99
Total, Export	990	257	417	897	1,326	1,354
Total, Home Market and Export	5,670	2,669	3,041	4,581	5,941	6,034

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were reduced by just over 3 million, or 53 per cent. Between mid-1943 an mid-1945, there was an increase of 372,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1946, there was a further increase of 2,993,000 and the total at the latter date was 364,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The numbers employed on manufacture for export increased in the thirteen months mid-1945 to the end of July, 1946, by 937,000 and at the end of July exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 364,000 (metals and chemicals +405,000, other manufactures -41,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,056,000 in the same period; at the end of July the total was exactly the same as at mid-1939. There was a decrease of paper, etc., offset by a corresponding increase in the metal and chemical industries.

10. Non-manufacturing Industries and Services. The figures for this group, which includes the basic industries and services (agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government), building and civil engineering, the distributive trades, and other services (commerce and * 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. finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning), are given in the following

a state of a party start	(Thousands)							
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	July, 1946.		
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,027	5,111	5,112	5,295	5,299		
eering	1,310 2,887 2,100	726 2,009 1,510	722 1,958 1,490	895 2,050 1,542	1,170 2,210 1,641	1,200 2,234 1,654		
Total	10,980	9,272	9,281	9,599	10,316	10,387		

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 and the numbers employed are now 616,000 greater than at mid-1939. In building and civil engineering there was a decrease of 588,000 between mid-1939 and mid-1945. In the thirteen months to the end of July, 1946, there was an increase of 478,000, the total at that date being 110,000 less than at mid-1939. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1946, there was an increase of only 276,000, leaving the total in these trades 653,000 less than at mid-1939. In the "Other Services" Group there was a reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 of 610,000. Of this 164,000 had been recovered by the end of July, 1946, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 446,000.

11. Comparison—July, 1946, with Mid-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of July, 1946, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, are as follows:-

manufacture of equipment and	suppi	ies			
for the Forces		and divi	51	per cen	t.
Manufacture for Home Market		. seeding	100	Identic	
Manufacture for Export		SERVER.	137	Comme	
Basic Industries	Care in	1889 A	113	22	
Building and Civil Engineering			92	,,	
Distributive Trades	Cleaning.	-	78	Spranco	
Other Services		18 Kg	79	,,	

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, June, 1946, and July, 1946:-

		(Thousands)			
THEMY CHANGE OF	Mid-	Mid-	June,	July,	
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1946.	
Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	4,680	2,624	4,615	4,680	
	990	417	1,326	1,354	
Total	5,670	3,041	5,941	6,034	
	4,683	5,111	5,295	5,299	
	1,310	722	1,170	1,200	
	2,887	1,958	2,210	2,234	
	2,100	1,490	1,641	1,654	
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	16,650	12,322	16,257 717	16,421 649	
Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in	17,920	16,209	16,974	17,070	
	80	127	88	88	
	480	5,090	2,030	1,873	
Industry Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	18,480	21,426 40 103	19,092 760 376	19,031 725 359	
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,569	20,228	20,115	

The Table below shows the changes in the main categories increases (+) or decreases (-)

	1802 282 280 1880	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Tuly.	945 to 1946.	Change during
		MIG-1945.		Per cent.	July, 1946.
	Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	(Thous.) — 2,056 — 573	(Thous.) + 2,056 + 937	+ 78 + 225	(Thous.) + 65 + 28
	Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	- 2,629 + 428 - 588 - 929 - 610	+ 2,993 + 188 + 478 + 276 + 164	+ 98 + 3½ + 66 + 14 + 11	+ 93 + 4 + 30 + 24 + 13
	Total, Home Civilian Market and Export Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	- 4,328 + 2,617	+ 4,099 - 3,238	+ 33 — 83	+ 164 - 68
1		- 1,711 + 47 + 4,610	+ 861 - 39 - 3,217	+ 5½ - 31 - 63	+ 96 - 157
	Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employenent Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	+ 2,946 + 40 - 1,167	2,395685256	— 11 — + 248	— 61 — 35 — 17
1	Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	+ 1,819	- 1,454	- 7	— 113

13. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 15th July and 12th August, 1946, were as

A STATE OF THE STA	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
15th July 12th August	255,436	8,319	90,719	4,860	359,334
	261,803	9,176	87,441	5,301	363,721

In addition there were on the registers at 12th August 18,720† uninsured persons, including 12,478 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The numbers of insured unemployed at 12th August are analysed below:—

Server H	Wholly	Unemployed	Casuals).	100 march 1960		
History Property of the Control of t	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
Men, 18-64 Boys, 14-17 Vomen, 18-59 Girls, 14-17	42,338 4,440 18,603 2,839	65,443 2,408 21,233 1,236	151,223 2,257 45,771 1,166	259,004 9,105 85,607 5,241	2,799 71 1,834 60	261,803 9,176 87,441 5,301
Total	68,220	90,320	200,417	358,957	4,764	363,721

The total of 363,721 includes 45,581 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-Service personnel numbering 34,652 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 15th July and 12th August, 1946, in each administrative Region; are given in the Table below:—

Withing T.	LOYMED T, 1946.	Wholl (inclu	y Unemp ding Casu	loyed als).	LISL	STA	5
Region.‡	distraction of the state of the	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
London and South- Eastern	15th July 12th Aug.	13,364 13,919	9,212 10,294	12,132 11,831	34,708 36,044	46 89	34,754 36,133
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 555	+ 1,082	- 301	+ 1,336	+ 43	+ 1,379
Eastern	15th July 12th Aug.	1,969 2,477	1,977 2,246	2,966 3,066	6,912 7,789	35 219	6,947 8,008
20000000000	Inc. or Dec.	+ 508	+ 269	+ 100	+ 877	+ 184	+ 1,061
Southern	15th July 12th Aug.	1,975 1,994	1,800 1,953	3,105 2,766	6,880 6,713	13 13	6,893 6,726
Lange	Inc. or Dec.	+ 19	+ 153	— 339	- 167	do tento	— 167
South- Western	15th July 12th Aug.	2,044 2,304	2,662 2,688	4,492 4,454	9,198 9,446	16 26	9,214 9,472
Characteria	Inc. or Dec.	+ 260	+ 26	— 38	+ 248	+ 10	+ 258
Midland	15th July 12th Aug.	2,812 3,044	3,330 3,730	9,713 9,254	15,855 16,028	595 141	16,450 16,169
Name of Street	Inc. or Dec.	+ 232	+ 400	— 459	+ 173	- 454	— 281
North- Midland	15th July 12th Aug.	1,961 2,024	2,458 2,704	3,189 3,296	7,608 8,024	383 695	7,991 8,719
CICEDALL	Inc. or Dec.	+ 63	+ 246	+ 107	+ 416	+ 312	+ 728
East and West Ridings	15th July 12th Aug.	4,422 4,293	5,250 6,506	9,926 9,914	19,598 20,713	365 328	19,963 21,041
Mulings	Inc. or Dec.	- 129	+ 1,256	- 12	+ 1,115	- 37	+1,078
North- Western	15th July 12th Aug.	11,729 11,239	17,074 17,798	36,801 36,109	65,604 65,146	497 571	66,101 65,717
Martine Fox	Inc. or Dec.	- 490	+ 724	— 692	— 458	+ 74	— 384
Northern	15th July 12th Aug.	7,891 7,317	11,628 12,261	30,958 30,277	50,477 49,855	246 365	50,723 50,220
WORSELING HOLD	Inc. or Dec.	- 574	+ 633	- 681	— 622	+ 119	- 503
Scotland	15th July 12th Aug.	11,279 13,430	20,404 19,148	40,898 42,145	72,581 74,723	1,338 1,376	73,919 76,099
application	Inc. or Dec.	+ 2,151	-1,256	+ 1,247	+ 2,142	+ 38	+ 2,180
Wales	15th July 12th Aug.	5,007 5,071	9,433 9,680	46,001 44,433	60,441 59,184	635 941	61,076 60,125
199442041	Inc. or Dec.	+ 64	+ 247	-1,568	-1,257	+ 306	— 951
Great Britain (including	15th July 12th Aug.	65,437 68,220	86,445 90,320	203,283 200,417	355,165 358,957	4,169 4,764	359,334 363,721
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	+ 2,783	+ 3,875	- 2,866	+ 3,792	+ 595	+ 4,387

^{*} The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 12th August these numbered 23,472 men and 599 women. † This figure excludes 1,319 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. ‡ See footnote ‡ in next column.

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 12th August among insured males and females in each Region:—

Region.	register	of insured ed as uner th August,	nployed	Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons.			
THE TOUR LOSS	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West	30,081 6,559 5,140 7,239 13,073 7,476	6,052 1,449 1,586 2,233 3,096 1,243	36,133 8,008 6,726 9,472 16,169 8,719	1½ 1 1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	16,548 52,368 33,510 56,343 41,579	4,493 13,349 16,710 19,756 18,546	21,041 65,717 50,220 76,099 60,125	1½ 3½ 4½ 5 7½	1 2 7½ 4 11½	1 1 3 5 4 1 3 8	
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	269,916	88,513	358,429	21/2	2	21/2	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 12th AUGUST, 1946, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 12th August, 1946, was 394,647, including 297,389 men and boys and 97,258 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 12th August, 19,166† uninsured persons, including 12,564 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The numbers of insured unemployed persors on the registers in each Region; are analysed below.

Region.‡	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
1 3.000 - 1 52	Wh	olly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casual	s).
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	28,372 6,299 4,909 7,001 12,736 6,656 16,040 50,458 32,078 53,636 39,762 1,057	1,647 218 223 222 254 228 301 1,646 1,312 2,062 986 6	5,246 1,102 1,392 2,079 2,837 1,031 4,194 12,505 15,501 17,919 17,588 4,213	779 170 189 144 201 109 178 537 964 1,106 848 16	36,044 7,789 6,713 9,446 16,028 8,024 20,713 65,146 49,855 74,723 59,184 5,292
Great Britain	259,004	9,105	85,607	5,241	358,957
Northern Ireland	25,617	552	3,631	223	30,023
United Kingdom	284,621	9,657	89,238	5,464	388,980
TET THE PERSON IN		Tem	porarily Stop	ped.	Market Street
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	62 42 8 16 78 584 206 246 116 640 801	5 8 1 18 4 5 30	26 177 5 9 58 93 119 300 227 720 100	1 	89 219 13 26 141 695 328 571 365 1,376 941
Northern Ireland	236	5	616	46	903
United Kingdom	3,035	76	2,450	106	5,667
			Total.		reinston.
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes Great Britain Northern Ireland	28,434 6,341 4,917 7,017 12,814 7,240 16,246 50,704 32,194 54,276 40,563 1,057 261,803	1,647 218 223 222 259 236 302 1,664 1,316 2,067 1,016 6	5,272 1,279 1,397 2,088 2,895 1,124 4,313 12,805 15,728 18,639 17,688 4,213 87,441	780 170 189 145 201 119 180 544 982 1,117 858 16	36,133 8,008 6,726 9,472 16,169 8,719 21,041 65,717 50,220 76,099 60,125 5,292 363,721
	25,853	557	4,247	269	
United Kingdom	287,656	9,733	91,688	5,570	394,647

^{*} The figures exclude 23,472 insured men, and 599 insured women, on the registers in Great Britain, who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. † This figure excludes 1,319 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. † The figures relate to the Regions as now constituted. The boundaries of some of the Regions were altered on 1st April, 1946, the principal change being the transfer of Cumberland and Westmorland from the North-Western to the Northern Region. A full statement of the present areas of the Regions was given on page 114 of this GAZETTE for April, 1946.

Regionst (mitalics) and Men 1

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 12th AUGUST, 1946.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvemile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 12th August, 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 15th July, 1946.

Increase	of decreas			-	-		Nava restores
The state of	ł.	41	Numb	ers of Inst ters at 12t	h August.	1946, 1791	Inc. (+)or Dec. (-)
	8		6,726	1,449	5.140		in Totals
Region	st (in italics)	and	Men 18	Women 18	Juveniles		compared
	cipal Towns		and under	and under	under 18 years.	Total.	with 15th July,
			65 years.	60 years.	ske at	est	1946.
81	1 2	38	65,717	13,349	52,368	L Bire	North-West
London and	South-East	ern.	28,434	5,272	2,427	36,133	+ 1,379
London County	(Administra	tive	14,561	2,106	752	17,419	+ 402
Acton		7 77 2	119	25	21	165	100 Brit
Brentford Brighton	and Chiswi	ck	131 579	31	20	182 774	Thuls 26
Chatham		42.	579	487	01915	1,188	- 5
Croydon Dagenhan	0		690 393	115	47 59	852 493	+ 49
East Han	2	retir	327	70	A T # (07	436	+ 13
Enfeld d	nd Wemble	UH.	201	212 411	AM 127	IA 269	DE 31
Hayes an	Harlingto	hele	U 11118/	TIN 381	A U 32Y	183/	+ 41
Hendon Levton an	d Waltham	stow	(TO\$761	X CH	111/145	901	+ 163
Torrenuar	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		893	77 190 bl 041	52 201 10 91	1,022	+ 73
Willesden	d.as unem	10.4	ngu 254	59	nol 33	346	+ 59
Eddin bu		,258	6,341	VO1,279	в позвя	8,008	+ 1,061
Bedford	United		girters i	or of 361	970 190	226	+66119
Cambridge		sons,	- 3.36	renin 12	001 41	198	+ 98
Luton	itered inc	Marie State of the Control of the Co		sd odio	1019	213	+ 25
Norwich Watford	s on the	ersor	I 61,212	men 186	ornen 37	1,435	+ 105
		Total Control	.WC	ysed bel	Control of the Contro	Tuorges	in such in
Southern Oxford	******	1	4,917	1,397	412 14	6,726	- 167 + 49
Portsmou		ng l no	noW 2	Boy Boy	nel/		
Reading	· 14-17 (mder ears.	1 0d 263 u		132	1,846	- 260 + 22
Slough		-	171	126	7	1,096	- 40 - 52
Southamp	iding Canot	TOTAL 1	nechployed	and the party	47	ALCOHOLD SA	1000
South-Wester Bristol (i		ings-	7,017	2,088	367	9,472	+ 258
(boow) 89	OFI	1.102	2,3075	204	124	2,635	- 53
Exeter Gloucester	189	1,392	346c 118c	190	20	385 151	+ 13
8Plymouth		2,079	666	952	64	1,682	- bas 81
nobniwa:	109	1,031	164	643	18	246	#11 81
Midland	537	2,505	12,814	2,895	460	16,169	- 281
Birmingha Burton-on		7,501	2,485	255	113	2,853	- 339 - 19
Coventry	848	7,588	1,6940	408	49	2,151	+ 66
Oldbury	k	4,213	109	3	9	121	+ 10
Stokeson-	Trenta	5,607	8 2,469	135	53	2,648 597	+ 58
- Walsall - West Bro	mwich	180,8	592	4	15	28	Trend 7
Worcester		9,288	804	66	39	909	+ 52
		100000	Control of the last of the las		055		+ 728
North-Midla -Chesterfiel	nd bago	ly Stop	321	1,124	355 24	8,719 518	+ 728
Derby			140	73	17 37	789	+ 29
Grimsby		.26	686 432	66	44	482	+ 59
Lincoln	ATT SCHOOL	3	24 523	65	-9	25 597	- 2 + 50
Mansfield Northamp	ton	9	37.0	12	11	393	+ 38
Nottingha Peterboro		611	1,443	103	80 18	1,626	+ 100 + 21
Scunthorp		300	31	47	6	84	8
East and We	81 est Ridings	227	16,246	4,313	482	21,041	+ 1,078
Barnsley	0.1	100	757	113	42	912	+ 31
Bradford	0e	1.834	1,484	40	33	1,557 299	+ 28
Doncaster	***************************************		964	523	57	1,544	- 20
Halifax Huddersfie	eld	919	112	5 26	2 6	119	- 12
Hull Leeds	106	2,450	2,366 2,780	515 215	95 53	2,976	+ 360
Rotherhan	n	tal	OT 297	496	38	831	- 61
- Sheffield Wakefield			1,213	133	1 9	1,347 358	+ 78 + 23
EXorks	780	5.222	6153	87	36	738	+ 117
800,8 North-Wester	170	,279	50,704	12,805	2,208	65,717	- 384
Accringtor	1451	880,9	3810	289	7	677	+W-14
Ashton-un Barrow	ell	2,895	4715 4265	1,103	66	530 1,595	15.009
Birkenhea Blackburn	d081	2183	1,607	176	57	1,840 1,112	+ 106 + 67
Blackpool	982	2,805	303	40	9	316	+ 25
Bolton Burnley	1,11.7	8,639		268	25 17	1,812 1,168	+ 15 - 317
Bury	97 19	7,688	244	24	9	277	10060
Crewe	(including		210	104	34	348	+ 4
- Bootle)			18,202	3,864	1,033	23,099	- 597
Mancheste Stretford	r (including	4,247	6,696	676	211	7,583	+ 620
Oldham (i	including F	ails,	1,574	6 99	182 13	motions	United 1
Preston	nd Royton)		1.013	102 676	32	1,689 1,721	+ 130
Rochdale!			i 665325	sided men		411 960	+ 139
reat Britain	gisters in G	the re	no snoste	biusured p		ento exclus	t This fi
The state of the s	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	SECTION	ordinary e	TOT BUILDER	ISPECTOR NO.	PERSONAL PROPERTY	CALLER CONTRACT

The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary em ployment. They include I however, some persons who were not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons were not suitable for the types of vacancies currenties? And to ask a process to the types of the types of vacancies currenties? And to ask a process of the types of the types of vacancies currenties?

Principal Towns.		and under	under	Total	with 15th
Timerput Towns.		60 years.		Total.	July,
	Jours!	1	TO Joure,	2.030	1946.
- 101 Cirls	Wor	e l Boy	1	200	1740.
North-Western (continued)	Bore ! T	At the	and un	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	
Salford (including Eccles	00 00 2	ler 14-	65 yea		
and Pendlebury)	1.744	37	37	1.818	+ 122
Stockport 048 N. O.	00 8951	984	. 72 255.43	1,020	+rlu 18
Warrington 105 3.	78 2367	300	08.100 45	581	1 25
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport	1.905	960	47	2,912	21
	-		7		
Othern I taugust August	32.194	15.728	2.298	50:220	55 1503
Northern tauguA dtSl. Carlisle rebuit strig for Darlington Gateshead	314	89:	43	446	+ 42
Darlington	376	391	34	801	35
Gateshead	1,919	841	mpur 819.	9102:847	10日13万
Hartlepools	1,039	1.135	63	2,237	- 255
Hartlepools	690 93h	19111 652	mani 1Ph	214.6941	H- adT4
Middlesbrough (including	1			maked	harreton
South Bank)		1,009	143	2,262	galysed
Newcastle-upon-Tyne		2,087		7,507	- 153
South Shields	1,838	431	men 134	2,403	- 26
Stockton-on-Tees	766	1,115	100	1,981	+ 152
Sunderland	2,996	1,297	272	4,565	+ 140
Sunderland Wallsend (including Willington Quay)		- 1 - 3 to			
Willington Quay)	499	250	yolq 29	877 Day	+_ 58
The state of the s		rold Hay	BIOIL EN	a void	
Scotland Aberdoon		18.639	3 184 n	76.099	+ 2.180
Aberdeen		195	78	2,327	+ 93
Clydebank		259	78 w 8 61 80	796	+ 30
Dundee		425	80	3,185	+ 20
Edinburghoor	4,073	516		4,702	st 8 220
Edinburgh Moo.	47 .072×	GT CF	00	174	
Rutherglen)		7,159	1.101	27,035	1,13
Greenock	1,344	886	136	2,366	4
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,816	1,030	108	2,954	150
Paisley		238		1,650	TistoT 72
The state of the s	No.	020	02	2,00	15101
Wales	40,563	17,688	1,874	60,125	95
Cardiff	2,456	538	1001074	3,101	t ad125
Merthyr Tydfil	2.748	1,001	113	3,862 1,263	- 11:
Newport	866	320	9135 77	1,263	4
Rhondda	4,746		вппо204		-20 316
Swansea	2,943	1,382	mivsd16	4,441	16:
Shiring of acceptance for the				100 mg/s/2011	100 march 100 ma
Northern Ireland	25,853	4,247	826	30,926 12,797	1.675
Belfast	11,563	1,077	157	12,797	319
Londonderry old	2,300	4651	11101660	2,931	Herri 129
COLUDOCEM	TONY OF		TYPY O	TTYLTT	-
COMPOSIT	ION O.	F UNE	MPLO	YMEN	1
CTATICT	CS EO	D ATTO	TIST	1946	
STATIST	CO FU	N AU	JUSI,	1740.	

Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 12th August, 1946.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons

lotal temper lotal.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A.—Insured Unemployed Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment	8 weeks.	ss. than 8 week	2 wee	1845	1902
Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment	11,831	9 10,29	13,3 13,9 2,0 13,9	12th Jul 12th Au	South Eastern
Allowances Non-claimants Claimants for Benefit	253,763 6,983	3,9 7 5 5,195	72,031 11,197	1,475 3,810	331,244 27,185
under Special Schemes	1,057	6	4,213	16	5,292
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed	261,803	9,176	87,441	5,301	363,721
B.—Uninsured Persons on Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges Applicants for Unem-	839	21 + 15	Deck 1	Inc. or I	19,975
ployment Allow- ances	407	10	341	12th Au	Western 771
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,310	8,901	592	7,146	17,949
Total of Uninsured Unemployed	1,717	8,911	933	7,159	18,720
C.—Total of Registered UNEMPLOYED	263,520	18,087	88,374	12,460	382,441

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1946.

The Table below shows the average number of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the numbers registered as unemployed each month in 1946.

	C Committee of the Comm		I J			
197 66,101		36,801	Great Brit	ain.	15th July 12th Aug.	United Kingdom.
74 = 394		nemployed Casuals).		porarily	Inc. or Do	T-+-1
246 50,723	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
1044	. 934,332 . 468,777 . 135,320 . 62,019 . 47,191 . 45,062 . 86,273	258,088 222,373 99,756 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584	1,407,959 850,088 291,827 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410	1,480,324 918,054 330,675 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977
1946:	. 238,351 . 246,382 . 256,988 . 267,238	129,205 130,256 131,203 123,454 116,599 104,345 94,270 90,848	876 880 1,076 746 579 3,165 2,860 2,870	1,152 1,295 1,286 828 710 1,419 1,309 1,894	329,454 355,578 371,916 371,410 374,876 376,167 359,334 363,721	360,240 388,050 404,401 402,555 405,802 408,290 391,939 394,647

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 12th AUGUST: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 12th August, 1946, distinguishing those wholly 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 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

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the previous 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 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 Eire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable 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

persons serv	ving i	an es	Lablis	ned cap	acity	the pe	rmanent		ured per	sons. at. g	4,216				Leather, Lea
	NI	519	642 285	136	506	Carl & Ca	GI	eat Britain	638	136	502	, etc.	vices (Uni	ted Kingd	Lanningmé
	2	199	308	Whol	ly Unempl	oved	Tempo	orarily Stor	1000	223	Total.			ly Unempl	opped aidio(1)
7 2,184	INDUSTR	907	1.821		uding Casu		22		1,796	939	857	,		nd Casuals	
1 1000	224	E001182	301	Males	Females	18	Males	Females	292	Males	Females	went	Males	Females	Hats and
2 138	1.22	97	115	aged 14 and	aged 14 and	Total.	aged 14 and	aged 14 and	Total.	aged 14 and	aged 14 and	Total.	aged	aged	Plait)
135	a de la constante de la consta	100	442	under 65.	under 60.	2,	under 65.	under 60.	läli	under 65.	under 60.			under 60.	Other Dre
Agriculture*: Farming, For	estry et	22092	1.095	2,248	661	2,909		1 18	275	1800	7997		**	Clothing	Total
Market Gard	ening, H	orticulture	, etc.	420 2,668	131	551	21	212	233 2 235	2,269 421	873 132 1,005	3,142 553	3,683	oce Tobas	Fo513, Prink
Total, A	gricuitur	450	III	THE PARTY OF THE P	792	3,460	22	213	235	2,690	1,005	3,695	4,147.		5,210 0 5,000
Fishing	0 8:27	453	717	635	May 1	636	54	5-	€ 54	689	NA.1	690	708.	. ly	encirone encirone
Mining:— Coal Mining	63	1,882	8,676	1,146	1,530	27	23	6	020	1.123	1,526		20	d Industri	Drink Inc
Iron Ore and	Ironsto	ne Mining	, etc.	12,786 106 25	207 5	12,993	19	1	0.20	12,805 106	208	13,013	12,809	1802, Cig	013;017 Into T 111
Lead, Tin and Stone Quarry	ing and	Mining	and t	25 546 92	8891	25 555	1 1 4		1	26 550	00.91	26 559	26 813	ord Mac	millim823:
Slate Quarryi Other Mining	and Ou	Mining	088	156	057	92 213	2 1	2	204	93 156	59	93	ceer Case	of bus and Pa	off bo93'
Other Mining Clay, Sand, G Total, M	ravel ar	id Chalk P	its G.1	13,833	57 2 280	124	005	5	28	122	8.2	215 124	191	antilitow2x	oW rel93)
3. 7年5年3月	HILL.	2,723	1.604	19,999	6008	14,113	25	28.3	1201	13,858	283	14,141	14,221	F livio	15/14,505 as ariblioff
Non-Metallifero Coke Ovens a	nd By-I	roduct Wo	rks	313	52,	365	9-	08	8,280	313	529	365	314	52	tolionate
Cast Stone Products,			Stone	1 38	1,000	55	L hir a	55	DIGI	35	0,945		nstruction	neering Co	Civil Engl
Grinding, e	etc.	d Whiting	405.0	545 187	84	629 216	2	112	02540	547	86	633	580	Building,	tairia 666esa mas r:274i
Total, N.	-M. Min	ring Produ	cts Off	1,045	165	1,210	2	2	8004	1,047	29 167	216 1,214	245a 245a 245a	E 25.167	bus 1-274
Brick, Tile, Pipe	, etc., M	aking	538	861	333	994	814		0004	865	133	998	930	V7	Statione V630, IPape
Pottery, Earther	ware, e	te		352	120	472	9	15	24	361	135	496	goitinw 374g	and Type	Stationery 418 equisi
Glass:	No.	07	156		1 3							Book-		Publishin	Prioring,
Glass Manufa			s and	318	219	25	2	24	2,458	380	2.078			Paper, P	binding Total
Lenses, Pri Glass Bottles	Jars, et	tc.,,	1.171	271 587	172 391	535 443	1 1 -		STATE OF THE PARTY	317 271	219 172	536 443	: seir32hn 271.	1 301-219a	maM540110
Total, Gl	255	. 222	800	587	391	978	27		1 170 800 190	588	391	979	592	APEum, and Brooms	(£880th, 1
Chemicals, Pain	ts, Oils,	etc.:-	217		1,311	372	23	10	Property and the second	7.010	1.001	IN THE STATE OF	graphic I	and Phote	Scientific
Explosives Paint, Varnis	15.	and ata	784	1,889	8.482	18,552	14	17	33	1,912	1,321 8,499	3,233 18,583	2,022	8,508	1 18,643
Oil, Glue, Soa	p. Ink.	Matches, et	C278	395 1,498	116 560	2,058	152	2 4	072	395 1,500	118 564	2,064	1,544	2 bulland St	183, Gan
		Paints, Oil	s, etc.	13,852	10,469	24,321	139	33	72	13,891	10,502	24,393		10,518	10 24,632
Metal Manufact Pig Iron (Blas	st Furna	2.44.C	8,688	184	82	266	1_	01,	2,677	184	2232	267	oity Supply	ind Electri	Gas, Water
Steel Melting Iron and S	and	Iron Pude		3.118	7100	7	643	300	6,013	101.8	2,912			ervice	Tra FF ort ar Railway S
Brass, Copper Tin Plates	, Zinc, T	in, Lead,	te 17	2,414 1,442	1,751 718	4,165 2,160	4	22	665	3,057 1,446	1,773	4,830 2,165	3,092	7774	78666F C62,268
Iron and Stee	l Tubes	.4,841.	1,658	331 432 295	196 : 210 : 225	527 642	-8	612	4.6.6 8. 5. 6	339 432	199 210	538 642	437	vd 1199	2540) R 30196512
Wire, Wire N Total, Ma	etting, Vetal Man	Wire Ropes	, etc.	5,098	3,182	520 8,280	655	27	682	295 5,753	225 3,209	520	208. Serv	both Cana	15271 Har
Engineering, etc	2	6.984	5.585	58	5,582	25	000	25	5.560	53	5.507				T 9,124
General Er	gineerin	good Engir	COMMENCES.	186	191.8	29		29	6.257	92	658	rvice	rhours, etc.	Docks, Ha	Harbour Total,
Iron and S Electrical Eng	incering	100 00	.983	19,077	8,129 731 1,078	27,206 2,598	893 8 +	233	126	19,170	8,162 738	27,832	1,968	11008;27021 110021745	Ant 2,713
Marine Engin Constructiona	eering, e l Engine	tc ering	288.8	1,598	1,078	2,676	6	021	6	1,604	1,078	2,682 1,511	2,171 1,304	1,078	3,249 evil;535 aid
Total, En	gineerin	g, etc		23,818	10,168	33,986	103	41	144	23,921	10,209	34,130	0025,4951	10,324	,35,819a00
Construction and				17 100	668.1	21 042	140	2	5,822	1,925	1,897		1	Services :	Miscellancou
Motor Vehicle Carriages, Car Railway Carri	ts, etc.	254.04·	1.69	17,128 280.7 295	3,914	21,042	149	16	165	17,277	3,930	21,207	297	Services: 2021, Amen 46.e Serv	124,124/1 Isnoir:331
Total, Ve	ages and	Wagons,	etger bes	17,808	4,033	21,736	150	16	166	295 17,853	4,049	21,902	310	488 Service 188 Service 2108,411 S	I Isno398/
Shipbuilding and	Ship Re	1 460	2,645	8,739	1,629	10,368	20	15	2.622	,226	1,396			d Services	Professions
			015,4							8,759	1,644	10,408 rant,	se, Restar	irding Hor	Hotel, Box
Other Metal Indi	Pipe, et	c., and Ge		5,044 I	4,554 584	131	771	14	0,467	970	1.540 582		. Service	tering, etc	Club, Ca Laundry S
Iron Found Electrical Wir	ing and	Contractin	380 785	1,325	216	1,391	197	8-	ec9	705 1,832	216	921	746.	ervice 2,712-y Clo 0071 Servi	1889Dyein
Electric App	aratus,	Cable, La	mps,	2,004	818.9	3,481	012	15	27	452	310.5			ices	Other Serv
Hand Tools, C Bolts, Nuts,	Cutlery,	Saws, Files		207	82	289		-	_	2,016	1,492	3,508 2896			Ex-292-ice P
etc				236	164	004	14	120	811,8	236	166	402	238	167	Tubusury 405
Brass and All Heating and	Ventila	ing Appar		88 1 52 320	8 963.0	72 215 356	405	072.9	737.87	321	65.8	222 257		тоТ с66я	
Watches, Clo	cks, Pl	ate, Jewel	lery,				stries are in	ubat salte	usui bed			108 1191			
Metal Industri	es not se	eparately s	peci-	STATE OF THE PARTY	etc.	chauffeur	nd keepers	sports grou	ardeners, s	rs, pork g	gamekeeps	grooms,	e gardener	ing privat	† Includ
Total, Oth	er Meta	ls		9,765	5.12,164 m 4,317	14,082	95	81	176	9,860	4,398	14,258	4,831 of 10,216	4,434	14,650
* Excluding	private	gardeners.	groom	s, gamekee	epers, park	gardeners.	sports grou	ind keepers	etc. who	are insured	under the				

* Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, 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.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

† See footnote ‡ in second column on page 255.

‡ From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.

§ The figures for 1942 and later years are exclusive of men and women classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 12th AUGUST, 1946:

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS -continued.

Note	ly Unemploorarily Sto and Casuals. Females aged 14 and under 60.	pped
Males aged 14 and under 65. Total. Total.	aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	270	Manager Company
Moollen and Worsted		1,091
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Warn Manu- facture	612	783 1,874 882
Tacture 182 91 273 1 -	79	203
178	91 838 129	281 2,380 455
Carpets	289 263 21	444 870
etc	69 515	97 125 934
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. 502 136 638 4 — 4 506 136 642 519 Leather Goods 135 97 232 1 2 3 136 99 235 142	165 3,265	1,289 9,834
2 100 00 200 142	142 100	661 242
Total, Leather 637 233 870 5 2 7 642 235 877 661 Tailoring	1,277	903
Dress Making and Millinery 80 212 292 1 8 9 81 220 301 82 Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) 63 38 101 5 9 14 68 47 115 76	248 62	330 138
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc	1,221 56 224	1,354 135 1,156
Total, Clothing 1,927 1,721 3,648 97 146 243 2,024 1,867 3,891 2,209	3,088	5,297 3,741
Grain Milling	244	694
fectionery 444 269 713 3 1 4 447 270 717 453 Other Food Industries 1,526 1,123 2,649 4 23 27 1,530 1,146 2,676 1,672 Drink Industries 1,791 620 2,411 6 12 18 1,797 632 2,429 1,882	1,238 637	2,910 2,519
Tobacco, Cigare, Cigarettes and Snuff 409 201 610 — — 409 201 610 446 Total, Food, Drink, etc 6,532 3,625 10,157 94 263 357 6,626 3,888 10,514 7,198 Woodworking, etc.:—	273 4,115	719 11,313
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork 1,406 416 1,822 33 11 441 1,439 427 1,866 1,592 Wood Boxes and Packing Cases 399 259 658 — 2 2 399 261 660 421 Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. 1,128 297 1,425 100 52 152 1,228 349 1,577 1,306	427 265 352	2,019 686 1,658
Other Woodworking 348 108 456 5 40 45 353 148 501 404 Total, Woodworking, etc. 3,281 1,080 4,361 138 105 243 3,419 1,185 4,604 3,723 Building and Civil Engineering Con- <	1,206	566 4,929
struction:— Building	211	21,090 12,707
Total, Building, etc	311	33,797 926
Paper and Paper Board	362 269	557 23
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) 26 30 56 — — 28 30 56 26	30	56
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	411 1,078	2,576 4,138
Other Manufacturing Industries:— 889 281 1,170 — 1 1 889 282 1,171 985 Rubber	283 78	1,268
Brushes and Brooms	213	229 742
Musical Instruments	8 114 454	73 282 1,838
Total, Other Manufacturing 3,227 1,151 4,378 8 50 58 3,235 1,201 4,436 3,502	1,237	4,739 2,893
Has, Water and Electricity Supply 2,237 440 2,677 10 1 11 2,247 441 2,688 2,449 Cransport and Communication: Railway Service 2,912 3,101 6,013 5 12 17 2,917 3,113 6,030 3,148 Transway and Omnibus Service 1,610 2,117 3,727 7 3 10 1,678	3,114	6,262
Other Road Passenger Transport 661 55 716 3 - 3 664 55 719 739 Goods Transport by Road 4.555 86 4.641 12 - 12 4.567 86 4.653 4.841	2,121 55 89	3,799 794 4,930
Shipping Service	48	3,674
etc.) 5,507 53 5,560 25 — 25 5,532 53 5,585 6,984 Harbour, River and Canal Service 658 39 697 4 — 4 662 39 701 685	53 39 92	7,037 724 7,761
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. 6,165 92 6,257 29 — 29 6,194 92 6,286 7,669 Other Transport, Communication, etc. 960 49 1,009 5 3 8 965 52 1,017 993 Total, Transport, etc. 20,332 5,545 25,877 67 19 86 20,399 5,564 25,963 22,694	53 5,572	1,046 28,266
Distributive Trades	11,116	28,914
Finance*	4,937	6,929
National Fire Service) 14,455 5,666 20,121 41 7 48 14,496 5,673 20,169 16,429 National Fire Service 625 152 777 3 — 3 628 152 780 707 Local Government Service 8,200 2,849 11,049 95 450 545 8,295 3,299 11,594 8,764	6,041 157 3,362	22,470 864 12,126
Professional Services	1,304 975	2,773 3,753
Club, Catering, etc. Service 4,540 5,927 10,467 14 117 131 4,554 6,044 10,598 4,896 Laundry Service	6,298 1,038 181	11,194 1,681 350
Other Personal Services† 723 54 777 8 — 8 731 54 785 778 Other Services 2,315 452 2,767 3 6 9 2,318 458 2,776 2,418	55 468 19,879	833 2,886 58,930
Total, Miscellaneous	4,146	48,071
Grand Total*‡ 268,109 90,848 358,957 2,870 1,894 4,764 270,979 92,742 363,721 297,389	97,258	394,647

* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
† Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.
‡ The totals include 2,930 male and 129 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,390 males and 138 females in the United Kingdom.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £86,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 470,000 workpeople

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wages which were reported in August were those employed in the gas industry, the iron and steel industry, tobacco manufacture, the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry, agriculture in Northern Ireland, milk distribution in England and Wales, leather goods manufacture, bacon curing, the hosiery trade in Scotland, excluding the Hawick district, coopering, and the non-trading services of local authorities in Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland and Westmorland. Among other industries and services in which increases in wage rates were reported were process engraving, the manufacture of sports and games requisites, fellmongering, perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture, retail bespoke tailoring in Scotland and Northern Ireland, hair, bass and fibre manufacture, keg and drum manufacture, and certain omnibus undertakings in

In the gas industry the total war advances of male workers 18 years and over were increased by 2d. an hour in the case of day workers and by 1s. 4d. a shift in the case of shift workers, with corresponding advances for workpeople on piece rates; these increases had retrospective effect to the pay day in the week commencing 22nd April, 1946. In the iron and steel and tobacco manufacturing industries, and in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry, there were small increases due to a rise in the cost-of-living bonus payable under sliding-scale arrangements. For male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland there were increases of 9s. 9d., 10s., or 10s. 3d. a week, according to district, in the statutory minimum rates for men, and varying increases for youths and boys. For men employed in milk distribution in England and Wales there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates of 7s. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area; women employed as roundswomen or clerks received increases of 5s. or 6s., and other women 5s. to 12s. 6d. according to occupation and area. In the leather goods manufacturing industry there were increases of 21d. an hour for men and women. In the bacon curing industry there were advances of 3d. an hour in the minimum rates for men and of 11d. for women, resulting in increases in the weekly rates, following a reduction in normal working hours from 48 to 46 a week, of 7s. 9d., 7s. 11½d., or 8s. 2d. for different grades of men and of 3s. 7d. for women. In the hosiery and knitwear trade in Scotland, excluding the Hawick district, there were increases of 6s. 101d.

a week for men and of 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women 18 years and over. In the coopering industry the national minimum time rates for men were increased by 1d. an hour and current piece-work rates by approximately 3 per cent. In the non-trading services of local authorities in Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland and Westmorland there were increases of 4s. 1d. a week for men and 3s. for women employed on general services, of 1d. an hour for men on roadwork, and of 3d. for women paid at hourly

Of the total increase of £86,000, about £48,500 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £14,000 resulted from the issue of statutory orders; about £11,000 resulted from the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; about £11,500 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and about £1,000 resulted from arbitration awards.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1946.
The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight months of 1946, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases:-

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration Services Other	286,000 2,267,500 242,500 484,000 267,500 171,000 197,500 853,500 186,000 362,000	£ 316,100 30,800 99,000 634,000 42,800 164,600 71,500 67,500 80,700 475,000 52,100 136,000 47,900 131,000
Total	6,697,000	2,349,000

In the corresponding months of 1945, there were net increases of £1,422,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,825,000 workpeople, and a net decrease of £45 for 400 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the bacon curing industry the normal weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 46.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Industry.		Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying.	Northern Ireland North Lincolnshire. Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincs., Northampton- shire and Banbury.	19 Aug. 4 Aug.	Male workers 16 years of age and over, other than workers employed at or in flax soutch mills. Ironstone miners and quarrymen. Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increases of 9s. 9d., 10s. or 10s. 3d. a week in minimum time rates for workers 21 and over and of 6s. to 9s. 3d., according to age and district, for workers 16 and under 21. Minimum time rates after change: 66s. to 73s. a week, according to district, for workers 21 and over and 43s. to 67s. for workers under 21.† Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for men, by 1.8d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6.6d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d.) for men, by 1½d. (3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.) for boys.
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants, (certain firms).	4 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased; by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women; employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6.6d.) for boys and for girls doing boy's work.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancs., North Lincs., Staffs., Bilston, Derby, Notts., Leics., Northants., Corby, South Wales and Mon.	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	do.
The state of the s	Great Britain	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased; by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for men and women, by 1.8d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9.9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6.6d.) for those under 18.
Mate Afron Change Man Mark Mark Con Cale and Can Mark Can Services of Canal Mark Canal Can	Great Britain¶	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	do. do.

* 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 effects 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. † These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland). Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

§ Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53·7, 62·5, 66·5, or 67·5 per cent. according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 5s. 1·2d.

addition of 5s. 1-2d.

If These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

September, 1946.

TERENCIPALICHANGESAIN RATESIOFOWAGES REPORTED DURING LAUGUST 2 JANUAL HO

	OII WE DIFFE		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Rates of Wages.
time rates for	national minimum our and current In the non-tra re, Cheshire, C	Date from which Change Intook 190	men were increased leading approximately 3	In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, * the changes in rates of wages raported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £86,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 470,000 workpeople.
Manufacture (continued).	Midlands and no comparts of South o Yorkshire and South	hpreceding // 1st pay day	Workpeople employed at from puddling funaces and from and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance	shift (59, 1, 2d. 1, 20, 2d. 1, 2d. 1
ry agreement; y orders; about ng sliding scales;	North East Coast of Area. Area. To distance to enser	s esemblish from the the operation	Morkpeople employed at steel of the steel of	That rate, and represent the pattern of the pattern
August, 1946, rkpeople in the wages reported	TED IN STRUMENTS. TO THE PROMINENTS OF WORLD COME TO THE SERVING	s Robeon:	(datal workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders Id and repaired of AIT Steel millmen, maintenance	reported were proceed engraving, the obtanufacture of sports and games requisites of ellmongering, perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture, retail bespoke tailoring in Scotland and Northern Ireland, had, bass and fibre obtanufacture, keg and drum manufacture, ond certain omnibus undertakings in
ate Estimated of Net Amount	Approximately Northead Northea	ringofale e such inci roup.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, eremen, ere- men and mill labourers semi-skilled workers and general labourers and loco- motive drivers and firemen employed at steel-rolling	In the gas industry the total war advances of male workers 18 years and over were increased by 2d. an hour in the case of day workers and by 1s. 4d. a shift in the case of shift workers, with corresponding advances for workpeonle on meee rates.
y in Weekly	Scotland, North- East Coast and South Yorkshire.	do. Pay week beginning nearest	mills. Roll turners employed in stee works. Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	commencing 22nd April, 1946. In the iron and steel and tobacco manufacturing industries, and in the textile bleaching, dyeing het, 18th, 19th, 1
634,000 42,800 1,64,600 7,500 67,500 80,700	2.20.5 North-East Coast 00.8742 00.171 00.171 00.701	PAngudo 4 Aug.	maintenance work. Iron puddlers and millinen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, on a 47-hour week.	ments. For male workers employed in agriculture in Northern shift a shift payage, a property of spearage, by 1.84 page 1.84 pa
52, 00 136,000 47,900 131,000 2,349,000	South-West Wales 102.821 103.821 104.171 England and Wales	do lqqu 800 5 Aug.	workpeople employed in Sie- mens, steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters. Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel	Flat fate addition to wages, previously graffed, filtreased by 2d. a shift (3s. 9d. 1 to 3s. 14d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by 1d. (1s. 101d.) to 1s. 114d.) for youths, and boys, and for women employed on youths, and boys, work. Flat fate addition to wages, previously graffed, increased by 2.4d. a shift mets, 10.8d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 19.9d.) for youths, and, girls, 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 15.4d. to 2s. 6.6d.)
Manufacture 100	Gloucestershire. Newport	veogila 4ful ease of £4 Hgha of	sheet works, other than those engaged in the pro- cess of annealing. Men, women and juveriles, to other than those engaged on maintenance work. Men, youths and boys	for those under 18 mm to a setar muminim ends in two na be to be the first to
Keg and Drum Manufacture.			In the bacon curing heavy and string bear all the bacon curing the string bacon curing bacon cur	Increases of 23d, an how in general minimum time rates for men, or 13d for women 21 years or over, and of 3d, to 23d,, according to age, for younger workers; increases of 23d, an hour in piece work basis time rates for men, of 13d for women 21 years of over, and of 3d to 23d, according to age, for younger workers.
Engineering Hosiery and	Great Britain of Change.	5 Aug.	Die casters, and die casters' labourers, employed in federated engineering establishments. Men women and juveniles	Minimum basic time rates of wages adopted of 65s. 6d. a week in the London area and 62s. 6d. elsewhere for pressure die casters, of 68s. for first six months and 71s. 6d. thereafter for gravity die casters in the London area, and 65s. and 68s. 6d. elsewhere; labourers employed in die casting shops on work analogous to that of an engineering labourer to be paid the district engineering labourer's rate. New scales of minimum time rates fixed, resulting in inoreases of 6s. 10 d. a week
ict, (Isawink 16 a shift a shift a shift grift of vouties of the country of the c	d(19i7tsib AsimsH) is to change: 66s. to 73s to 73s granted, increased: 68. (3s. 8-(4, to 3s. 5. 4, to 4) and changed:	9s. 3d., acco ime rates aft and over an s, previously or men, by	21 and over and of 6s. to and under 21. Minimum to district, for workers 21 Plat-rate addition to wage (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 1/2d.) 4	for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 1½d. for females 18 years and over, and of reproportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: males 27s. at 15 years insing to 85s. at 21 and over; females 25s. at 15 years rising to 52s. years and piecework rates for female workers to yield a minimum of 57s. a week. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 103 to 105 per cent, on basis rates in the case years of them and women timeworkers, from 82½ to 84 per cent, for men and women
Pinishing, etc. (bes(majority of 1679) 13 fitms, jand (5, 28) 20 (certain fitms, in) Lancashire.;	en, .guA 13d. y 1d. (2s. 21	hands, olerical, etc., staffs, mechanics, transport dri- vers, mates, porters, firers, enginemen, etc., watch- men and caretakers).	and by amounts ranging from 4d. to 6d. for holys and girls under 18 years. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers including cost-of-living wage: men 82s., women 53s. 4d.
by 2.4d, a shift this employed on but addition and under 21 years 5.4d, to 2s, 6.6d.)	Cheshire has do Derbyshire (majority of firms) and	s, p. Pb. ously for men and 8-14, to 3s, on youths' w g boy's work	finishing (except toremen, by charge and handson clerical, to technical and welfare staffs, mechanics, transport on drivers, etc., machine prin-	Cost-of-living wage for timeworkers increased* from 44 sn 2dt to 42s. a week for thomen, from 26s. 9d, to 27s. 4d. for women 18 and over, with proportional increases for juveniles; it cost-of-living wage for pieceworkers increased from 39s. 2d. to 39s. 11d. for men and from 26s. 3d. to 26s. 9d. for women 18 and over. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers, including cost-of-living wage: men 82s., women 53s. 4d. Beyolders algoodfor N on marked for the workers and for the state of the
	certain firms in Yorkshire. do	do.	ters, block printers and engravers). Firemen, etc	Sets for the season seed of the set of the s
8:14, to 3s, 9:94)	granted, increased; omen, by 1-8d. (3s. us, and by 1-2d. (2s.	under 21 ye	stuff pressers, and reloth	39s. 2d. to 39s. 11d. for men and from 24s. 9d. for 25s. 2d. for women 18 and over. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers, fincluding cost-of-living waged men 79sp. women 50s. 3d. 5
Fustian Cutting, Dyeing and	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Hebden Bridge	do.	Skilled engravers employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works. Timeworkers	*Cost-of-living wage increased* from 56s. 8d. to 57s. 9d. a week. Rate after change installing cost-of-living wage, 112s. 8d. org asy graphed as a state of the s
of latgnideiniques statistics. Where	dy wages and hours t to form a basis for es recorded. The estin	not sufficient	ses the information available it	nisjuweniles a Minimum weeldy rates after change for adult workers, including cost-of-living wager men. 823; women. 535,04th men. 2000. On the control of th

best body of the state of the s

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST Continued.

unen.	00001-com	KING A	S REPORTED DU	-KATES OF WAGE	ALL CALD	CIPAL CHAN	WIM1
Industry.	District/sstQ 10	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Classes of Workpeople.	Date from which collars collect.	of Charige;	Industry.
hs 18 and under 21 stages and under 21 shopes the shopes the stages of the shopes at 20; temales	an hour, semi-skilled by years rising to 1s.	ve.guA 08% kers 2s. 0]d. ys 11 d. at	Increases of 2½d, an hour in angvood bins attitud make won change; skilled make won is. 10½d.; youths and be is. 2½d. at 18 years, is. 3	Increase of 12½ per cent. it rates and, with certain e at September, 1939, makir with not less than 5 year	xceptions, in	general minimum p	ece rates operating
tes after change:	ne rates for skilled at the and females. Ro process workers is.	minimum tit ints for you! ! ld. an hour.	Increase of 24d, an hour in and of proportional amo male welling bar inchow. at 16, is 1d, at 17, 18, 34, at 20 (new entrants—1s.	of 18s. 6d. to 60s. a week, Increase of 1d. an hour in ge and, with certain except September, 1939. War-ti	5 years' exp, according to heral miniming ions, in gen me additions	erience, including independent of some sum time rates, piecew teral minimum pieces increased by 12½ pe	entured apprentices, service.* ork basis time rates rates operating at r cent. making the
nd of proportional rk basis time rates minimum time rates to area, for female of 5s. to 12s; 6d.	n 18 years or over, l. an hour in piecewo le workers,† S. brishir mantron bs. or os., according dewemen or clerks	d. for would creases of 3: [A. for femalical colored to colored t	time rates for men of a amounts for juveniles; in tor male workers and of level to the control of the male workers and of the male workers and of the male workers and of the control workers and of the control of the	not less than 5 years' ex females with less than 5 y 18s. 6d. to 45s. a week, a General minimum time rat workers remunerated on t	perience. Ryears' experience coording to a es, piecework the "log" sys	evised minimum timence, including indent rea and length of services time rates, a tem increased by ten	e rates adopted for ured apprentices, of vice.* ind piece rates for per cent. or 2s. in
21 or over, and or gring gring non-more and minimum	other female workers kers, initial graph rates for men and we time Fates ofter of	Pay day	noitequese of ambrosses Men," youths, "boys," women and girls (other than transport, "clerical and administrative workers" and "workers" and ""workers engaged solely as	The state of the s	is not custor minimum ra onal amount ollowing the 111d. or 8s.	nary to remunerate or tes for men, of 1½d, is s for juveniles, resul- reduction in normal 2d, for men and of	the "log" system.† for women 21 years ing in increases in weekly hours from 3s. 7d. for women.
hafters and tennis nd tennis knobbers emi skilled 2s. ld., emi 319,000 dd., au 319,000 dd., au autoatunak ing	erers, head inishers ber-skilled 2s. 3d., all maintiff trans.	s. 11d.; lead bared s. 11d.; lead cricket bared	workers engaged solely as enginement, statistical and maintenance staff)	an hour or 9/8, 9d. a week, III 1s. 11d. an hour or 88 hour or 55s. 7d. a week.‡ Additions on a time basis increased§ by 11½d. a weel	, Grade II 2s s. 2d. a weel to minimur k for men an	0 dd. an hour or 92s. c; women 21 years a n rates of both time d by 7½d. for women	11½d. a week, Grade and over 1s. 2½d. an and pieceworkers
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	rising, according to the mining markes it	e, 25/A5 more entities 25 p ad under 15 ensisting of	nemowe syod Psithood him Men appears to the courty rate at 15 years at 20 and under 21.8 Composite rates adopted, c	for boys, and of 3s, for g	hour, accord for women 2 rters or labouries. Piecew neral minimu	ling to occupation, in lyears or over, of to prers, of 2s. a week for ork basis time rates in time rates.	or other youths and remain 10 per cent.
week. Composite en porters 21 years gnivargna zesoorq g years and over sees below grade A	and Belfast, nor	following 5 4 5 5 Might 5 Aug. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	anounts varying, according the first over a normal working and over 8 reshows selections of the design of the desi	Increases 67 1d. an flour apportional amounts for apportion and flour, elsewhere 2s. 7d. Increase 67 65 per cent. (65 increases of 12s. 6d. a weeportional amounts for appr	prentices. R to 70 per cent k in the min rentices, acco	ates after change: la.) in piecework percer imum rates for journ ding to year of appren	London 2s. 8d. an tage. eymen, and of proticeship. Minimum
		eek (24s. to 2 Pay day in week	in process engraving de- partments of certain pub- lishing firms. Electrotypers and stereo- typers employed in com-	Therease of 2s, a week (10s.	ing firms—L	ondon 142s. 6d., Pro	Cinematograph
Railway, Tramway, and Trolley Bus Electricity	London	2 Sept. 6 Jan.**	Workpeople employed by the London Passenger Trans- port Board in generating stations and sub-stations.	in film laboratories. In film laboratories. Septimized the consequential week and of consequential most accommodate the consequential of consequential consequence consequential consequence c	l increases was varying from	there applicable, results for 6d. to 16s. 6d. a	ting in increases in week, according to
Gas Undertakings.	I TSUDUA T	Pay day in week commencing	and on high-tension cables between them, and over- linead and distribution staff. Day workers, shift workers and pieceworkers except those whose wages are	Total war advances for male (29s. 2½d. to 37s. 0½d. a v 1s. 4d. a shift (29s. 9d. to)	workers 18 week of 47 h 37s. 9d. a we	years and over increase of dealers) in the case of dealers of 6 shifts) in the case of the case of 6 shifts) in the case of 6 shifts are case of 6 shifts) in the case of 6 shifts are case of 6 shifts) in the case of 6 shifts are case of 6 shifts are case of 6 shifts) in the case of 6 shifts are case	ased by 2d. an hour lay workers, and by ase of shift workers,
Omnibus Services.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON	22 Apl.†† 20 Feb.‡‡	ductresses, employed by certain omnibus under-	New maximum rates of wa of 2s. 1d. an hour for dr ductresses, including war	doidy ges adopted, ivers, of 2s. wage previou	to be reached on 20 for conductors, and sly paid, resulting in	oth February, 1949, of 1s. 7½d. for conimmediate increases
ahas	10.46.11	ed from 48	Normal weekly #3ffisht.du	for workpeople in employ 214 for drivers, of 2d. t ductresses, and in subseq making total increases of and of 31d. or 41d. for contenting employment on of	uent annual	increases, over a per	riod of three years,
the Order (S.R. and resitiontul Issola residential rates should remain	of elubedees of the following of the control of the	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	those whose wages are	Increases in minimum basic Id. an hour for men emplo basis, and of proportional change for labourers, othe	our for draye ctresses. rates of 4s. yed on road amounts for than road	rs after three years, to the day of the years, to the work, of ad, for wone years, inclusive of	of 3s. for women, of a paid on an hourly a weekly rates after twar, wars of 30s. a
Manufacture and Repair of Saddlery and Harness by Retailers.	o Great Britain move	Pay day of the 1st full week in Sept.	in exponent of the surgery of the control of the co	Increases of 24d, an hour in 21 years and over, of 24d, tional amounts for younge 21 and over who have serv 2s. 24d, an hour, collar n	n national b for skilled for workers. I red 4 years in nakers 2s. 3	asic time rates for s male workers 20 and dates after change: i the trade—saddlers d., youths and boys	killed male workers over and of propor- killed male workers and harness makers 8½d. an hour at 16
Fancy and Solid	EMBER, 1939.	SEPTI	OF WAGES SINCI	years rising to 1s. 11½d. over 1s. 4½d. an hour, girl Piecework rates increased so Pleast 25 per tene, above th Increases, of 2½d. an hour in	at 20½ and of at 15 at 1	rising to 1s. 3d. at 19 a worker of averages, instead of 15 per ce	ale workers 20 and 1/2 and under 20. e ability to earn at ent. as previously.
Leather and UL Leather Substitute sasar Goods neone Manufacturing and Saddlery and Sand Haimessys?	n' the various in	gnionemmoo agetque Cse ekly Wage tes since	Pakem Especial Partition William Percent Percent In William Percent In William Percent	and over, who have served of and over, who have served for age, for younger wor workers 28. 14d. an hour, at 16 higher to 180 180 180 at	d four years three years kers. Rate skilled femal 203 and und	in the trade, skilled in the trade, and of after change: Lo workers is 44d., yo er 21 girls 74d de 15	d temple workers 20 d to 2d, according adon—skilled male out is and boys 84d.
Making.	1944 March June	nber, 1939. 4 8	Saddlery and therees an akers donal 0401	al and under 203 elsewhere nevouths and boys, 8d. to. 1s Increase of 24d. at hour (2s 20 in the displayed of the 2018 about 19 in the control of the 2018 sets possessing	Od. to 2s. 2	d to ls. 21d 11 1d.) in time fates for bus crayoloms 1	adult male workers o enortesinegio

These rates were set out in agreements made in June and July 1946, between the companies and were agreed to be set of a decision of the Lancashire and obeshire District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

| These rates were agreed to between the National Federation of Saddlers and Leather Goods in the Particular of Saddlers and Leather Representations of the Particular of Saddlers and Leather Representations of the Particular of Saddlers and Leather Goods in Trades and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Council for Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Council for Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Council for Saddlers and Council for Saddlers and Council for Leather Goods and Articles and the Operation of Saddlers and Council for Saddlers and Counci

of wages contained in such agreements, orders, etc., and * This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act.

O. 1946, No. 1388/S.55), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

† This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act.

(Northern Ireland). Details on the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order S. R. S.

Regulation Order of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

In beyolding by the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order S. R. S.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

* Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order S. R. S.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. | Details, are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Managements of the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Managements of the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labourgue of the Minister of La

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Fellmongering	England and Wales.	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for men, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for females 18 and over, and of 1½d. for workers under 18. Rates after change: skilled male workers 2s. 0¾d. an hour, semi-skilled 1s. 11¼d., unskilled 1s. 10¼d.; youths and boys 11½d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 6d. at 20; females 1s. 2½d. at 18 years, 1s. 3½d. at 19, 1s. 4½d. at 20.
one pile apprendent	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increase of 2½d. an hour in minimum time rates for skilled and process workers and of proportional amounts for youths and females. Rates after change: male workers—skilled 2s. 1½d. an hour, process workers 1s. 11½d., youths 11½d. at 16, 1s. 1d. at 17, 1s. 3½d. at 18; females 1s. 2½d. at 18, 1s. ½d. at 19, 1s. 5½d. at 19, 1s. 5½d. at 20, few entrants—1s. 2½d. 1s. 3½d. d. 2, 4½d. at 19, 1s. 5½d. at 20, few entrants—1s. 2½d. 1s. 3½d. d. 2, 4½d. at 19, 1s. 5½d.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing.	Great Britain	2 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 3d. or 34d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men, of 24d. for women 18 years or over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increases of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 24d. for female workers, the second seco
Milk Distribution, etc.	England and Wales	26 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 7s. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area, in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. or 6s., according to area, for female workers 21 or over employed as roundswomen or clerks, of 5s. to 12s. 6d., according to occupation and area, for other female workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers.
Sports and Games Equipment Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day after 5 Aug.	Men, women, trainees and apprentices.	Increase of 3d. an hour in minimum time rates for men and women and minimum rates adopted for trainees and apprentices. Rates after change: men—wood and kindred woodworkers—general bench woodworkers, woodworking machinists and hand wood turners 2s. 6d. an hour, golf head makers, grinders, blacksmiths, hockey makers and cricket makers 2s. 5d., golf shafters and tennis gluers 2s. 3d., grippers, wood head paperers, head finishers and tennis knobbers 2s. 1d., unskilled labour 1s. 11d.; leather—skilled 2s. 3d., semi-skilled 2s. 1d., unskilled 1s. 11d.; skilled cricket ball makers 2s. 3d., semi-skilled 2s. 1d., unskilled 1s. 11d.; were 19 years and over 1s. 5d. to 2s. an hour, according
Canteens	London district	16 Dec.,	Workpeople employed in bus,	to qualifications and occupation; trainees 1st 3 months 4d. an hour less than the appropriate adult rate, 2nd 3 months 3d. less, 3rd 3 months 2d. less, 4th 3 months 1d. less; apprentices 25 per cent. of the appropriate craftsmen's hourly rate at 15 years and under 15½, rising, according to age, to 90 per cent. at 20½ and under 21.§ Composite rates adopted, consisting of the minimum rates fixed by the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings' Wages Board and of agreed additional
only his hear mean a great his wall to have a convert to have a co	a post of the case	1945.	tram, trolleybus and rail- way canteens.	amounts varying, according to occupation, from 4s. to 16s. a week. Composite rates for a normal working week of 47 hours: males—kitchen porters 21 years and over 84s., chargehands 90s., cooks 102s., head cooks 118s., stewards grade A 118s., B 126s., C 134s.; females—canteen attendants 18 years and over, 1st year 62s. a week, thereafter 66s., cooks 76s., stewardesses below grade A 82s., grade A 88s., B 96s., C 104s. (these rates are inclusive of the agreed additional weekly amounts).
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers; cinetechnicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week; and certain workers** employed in film laboratories.	Bonus increased¶ by 1s. a week (24s. to 25s.) at 21 years and over and by 8d. (16s. to 16s. 8d.) at under 21.
or advance of 229, u frag is increme, in meets, are denig to white or 200 Dire	United Kingdom	do	Technical workers, including learners employed in pro- ducing newsreels.	is yet usveliging supregravity do. v

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1946.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain	Pay day following 12 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46.††

* These rates are to remain in operation for a minimum period of 12 months.

† 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. and O. 1946, No. 1149), 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. and O. 1946, No. 1371) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ This increase was agreed to by the Sports Goods Manufacturing Industry Joint Industrial Council, which further agreed that the revised rates should remain unchanged until 1st July, 1947.

| Agreed to on 16th August, 1946, and made retrospective to the date shown.

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

** Include boiler attendants, stores foremen, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

†† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER 1939

An estimate is made at the end of each month of the percentage increase in the weekly rates of wages of workpeople in the principal industries and services, including agriculture. These estimates relate to full-time rates of wages in industries, occupations and localities in which changes in the general levels of wage rates are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. They are based on the recognised rates of wages contained in such agreements, orders, etc., and do not take agreements of wages actually raid not take account of changes in the rates of wages actually paid by employers to their workpeople, as to which comprehensive information is not available. They do not include the effects on the general level of wages of the changes which have occurred since 1939 in the proportions of workpeople employed in different industries, in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed, or in the proportions of workers employed on time-work and piece-work respectively. Moreover, they relate only to the recognised rates for a full week and do not reflect changes in the hours actually worked at different dates or changes in piece-work earnings due to such factors as the introduction of new machinery, extra exertion on the part of the workers, etc. The percentage increases since September, 1939, have varied considerably in different industries, and in combining these percentages into the general averages shown n the following Table account has been taken of the approxi-

Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.	Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.	
1939 December	4	1944 March	40	
1940 March	8	June	43	
June	12—13	September	44-45	
September	14	December	45-46	
December	16	1945 March	47—48	
1941 March	19—20	June Z	49	
June	22	September	51-52	
September	23	December	53	
December	26-27	1946 January	57	
1942 March	28	February	57—58	
June	31	March	58	
September	31—32	April	59—60	
December	32-33	May	60—61	
1943 March	34-35	June	61	
June	36	July	63-64	
September	36-37	August	63-64	
December	38—39	TOTAL MEDICAL CO.	The Standard of	

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1946.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary	of	Index	Figures	for	31st	August,	1946. *
THE TO COURSE						Food	All Items

103% Rise since July, 1914 68% Fall since 1st Index Points ... August, 1946. Per cent. 1+

During August there were seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes, and at 31st August the average retail price was nearly 21d. per 7 lb. lower than at 1st August. There was little change during the month in the retail prices of other items of

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 31st August, 1946, with the corresponding prices at 1st August, 1946, and 1st September, 1939:-

Article.	othe	Price (per lerwise indicate nearest ½d	Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 31st August, 1946, compared with—		
HE WAS TO SHOW THE STATE OF THE	31st August, 1946.	1st August, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st August, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen	s. d. 1 32 0 92	s. d. 1 31 0 91	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7½	Per cent.	Per cent. 11 27
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	1 1 0 6	1 1 0 6	0 9½ 0 4½	il reta	35 23
Legs Mutton, Frozen— Legs	1 5½ 0 8	1 5½ 0 8	1 3½ 0 7½	1::	13 8
Breast Bacon‡ Fish	0 4 1 101	0 4	0 10± 0 4 1 3		16 50 16
Flour per 6 lb. Bread per 3½lb. Tea Sugar (granulated)	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	0 11½ 0 7½ 2 4 0 3 0 6¾	inu s	31 25 21 32
Milk per quart Butter— Fresh	3 3	0 9	5 1 4	None of	32
Salt Cheese Margarine— Special	1 1	1 1	0 10	}	18 30
Standard Eggs (fresh) each	0 5 0 2 0 11	0 5 0 2 0 1‡	0 638	ate in	12
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 61/2	0 9	0 61	-26	1

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st August, 1946, and 31st August, 1946, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	since July, 1914, at—				
Audie.	1st Sept.,	1st August,	31st August,		
	1939.	1946.	1946.		
Beef, British— Ribs	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	44	59	59		
	15	46	46		
Ribs	32	79 24	79 24		
Legs Breast	48	67	67		
	14	24	24		
Legs	51	75	75		
	—3	-9	-3		
	35	102	102		
	116	151	151		
	26	65	65		
	42	78	78		
	52	85	85		
	46	93	93		
	92	154	154		
Fresh	13	23	23		
	7	27	27		
	16	51	51		
	—8	3	3		
	58	60	60		
	33	83	35		
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	71	68		

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 31st August, 1946, of the articles of food specified was about 68 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* As 1st September was a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st August, in accordance with the usual practice.

† A fall of 3 points on a total of 171 for "food" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a fall of rather less than 2 per cent. Similarly, a fall of 2 points on a total of 205 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 per cent.

‡ 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 31st August and 1st August, 1946, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category 1) 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 1¾d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 31st August was about the same as at 1st August, being nearly 4 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914. A substantial part of the increase since 1914 is accounted for by increases in rates.

As regards clothing, the average level of prices of men's suits and overcoats at 31st August was slightly higher than a month earlier, but on the other hand there were reductions in the average prices of some kinds of clothing materials. 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 31st August the average level of prices was about 67 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 to 250 per cent. above the level of

In the fuel and light group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 31st August showed little change as compared with those at 1st August. Prices of coal averaged about 56 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 203 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 38 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 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 matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 31st August was about 53 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 178 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during August. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 31st August was about the same as a month earlier, about 65 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 196 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 31st August, 1946, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 105 per cent. at 1st August, 1946, and with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation of the second of the tion (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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and rather more than one-half 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 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1931 1932 1931 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	125 165 92 78 80 75 75 75 66 68 67 64 42 42 42 42 42 43 47 51 59 99 99 99 99 99	130 151 188 877 79 73 72 666 64 52 47 41 41 42 47 51 57 77 97 100 99 100	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 50 46 43 40 41 46 51 53 79 99 100 99	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 65 64 62 57 47 44 43 39 44 51 53 78 98 99 98 100	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 64 61 55 47 43 33 36 37 39 44 45 55 53 80 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 60 54 45 42 38 40 44 52 55 53 81 100 99 98 100	152 119 84 69 70 66 65 65 47 43 38 41 43 44 46 55 99 99 100 100 101	155 122 81 71 71 73 73 70 64 65 63 57 45 141 39 42 43 446 555 55 85 99 9101 999 102 105	161 120 779 73 724 74 772 655 654 557 451 411 433 447 555 558 87 99 100 98 102 103	164 1100 78 78 75 76 76 76 65 56 45 43 41 43 45 89 99 100 99 101 108	176 103 80 75 80 76 76 77 67 67 67 67 67 46 43 43 44 47 51 60 99 99 100 100 99 101 103	169 99 99 80 77 81 77 79 69 68 67 55 48 43 44 44 47 51 60 56 73 95 101 100 99 101 103
1946	103	103	103	103	104	103	105	105	103			1000

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 270 of this GAZETTE.

^{*} Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes

CHANGES ITZUDUAINPIZATURZIO AGAAT OF LIVING.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving | Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of works, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 145. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 168 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occulred, is estimated at nearly 43,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was 147,000.

and overcoats at 31st August was slightly higher than :000.761 nwork, setuppide lightly higher than :000.761 the stoppages, of work the coats at 31st August at the coats at t to have been in progress at some time in August, the coal mining industry accounted for 79, involving over 16,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 35,000 working days. In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom during August in a same no beard) notion

august the average	13516 1	s light s	arrange	(SILMO) I) tourning
than at 1st Septem-		r of Stopp		nces was a	
above the level of	.tneoprog	ress in Mo	ut 24din	od Number	Number of
Industry Group.	Started	Name and Address of	politica de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición del	of Workers involved in	Working Days lost
	hofore	Started		all Stop-	in all Stop-
als of retail prices of	begin-	in in	Total.	pages in	pages, in
change as compared	ning of	Month.	ist Augu	progress in	progress in
graged about 56 per	Month.	Prices of	ugust.	A Months	soMonth.w
about 203 alleim Ison	9.59, and	emper,	1950701	16 400 19	35,000
Metal, Engineering and	es of gas	4; pric	uly, 191	level of	above the
Shipbuilding Is hore.	DER 1290	Sectem	n let let	sd 14,400 id	J (69,000)
Food, Drink and Tobacco	There v	1514	n. July,	HE4,600	22,000
Gas, Water and				ur00021 the	c1000,01s d
To Electricity Supply 1014				ed1,400L	2520,000
Finance, Commerce, etc.	roup as	3 1036	33	4 300	11,000
All Other Industries in .	per cent			ugu4,39018	100
Total, August, 194691131	[.tn23) 7	eq 445	noqk8pt	\$ 42,700	od 167,000°C
Total, July, 1946	13	169	182	47,300	164,000
tatistics, there were	01.	101.	200	43,400	1110,000
Total, August, 1945	DA ghu	ub 181 in	1 11202 g	115,149,4001	A Tarring I

In the 145 stoppages which began during August, mearly In the 145 stoppages which began during August, nearly 25,000 workers were directly involved, and about 12,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 23 stoppages which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during August, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 6,000.

Division Of 154 stoppages of work, ewing to disputes, which ended during August, 54, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 38, directly involving 11,100 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted

four to six days; and 27, directly involving 7,600 workers, lasted over six days; 10 country and 10 visuamus.

Cayses. Of the 145 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 19, directly involving 4,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 46 directly involving 5,200 workers, on other wage questions; 23 directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working; hours; 29, directly involving 6,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 43, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 4,800 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

Totals for the First Eight Months of 1946 and 1945 in the first eight months of 1946 and in the corresponding months of 1945 and 19

377.735.00 70.4		Januar	y to Augu	st, 1946.	January	to Augus	t, 1945.
ercentage Increase or Decrease () 31st August conflyated writewart 1st 1st useust, Sept., 1946. 1939.	Sto	of ppages inning in teleproduced to the control of	involved in all Stoppages in	Working Days lost in all Stoppages	Number of Stoppages beginning in	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	99	899	6,000 0 162,300+	60,000 325,000	1. 2. 0 788.	1,800	Usef Brit 000,01bs
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc., Engineering Shipbuilding		24 130 76	1,600 82,300 14,100	7,000 (455,000 141,000	1 16. 0 170. 135	Flank 	
Iron and Steel and Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and		122 27 26	25,700 4,400 12,600	156,000 30,000 98,000	22		000,85ea 000,61 000,8
Topacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc. Gas, Water and		13	6,600 800 4,300	5,000	0 12.	(54,000 (54,000 up 2,7 00	Butter-
Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration Services	{	5	30,100 1,200	1 18,000d 1 66,000l	1 107.	100 65,800	328,000 328,000 328,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. All Other Industries		13 25 1,498	7,100 5,300	58,000 0 13,000 1,496,000	0 1.	000 000, 000, 000,	1,000 1,000 2005 1,274,000
Total	-	1,498	309,8001		1,475		

prices at 1st S.T. BURING BAROWARD ISPACES TOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST. STEEL STEEL STEEL UNDER THE Unchanged

	t a state of the s	A COL Assessed 1	" I I 7 " (WEST) VITA SE WAY	1740, respectively, as compare
n of any changes in the standard t consumption since that date. begivning Dhacethotramon 1939, at. Of these 48 points, about	Number of Workers of Solnwolved of 84	to vo gnivil to Date when Stoppage (-		100000000
the increases, since that date,	Directly. directly.	del stuiod Beded.	st Sept., 1st August, 31st Augu 1939. 1946. 1946.	A Communication of the second
Coat, Minney-pub at inion and Deputies, shothrers and other colliery workers—South Elmsall, Yorks. (three collieries).	ore than one-half (1964) or than the Purchase Tax	m radist bus non Aprillus Aug.	Dispute respecting a clause in a few agreement regarding deferred payments for absence due to sickness and demand for an increased dally wage rate.	Agreement reached to refer the dispute to the National Arbitlation, Tribuna and to increase daily fates bending the hearing of the case and Tribunation of the Case and Tr
IRON AND STEEL HTT JIA : E	MMARY TABL	UZ dl9 Aug. 24 Aug.	Refusal to accept the terms of an	Work resumed unconditionally
Maintenance fitters and other pro- duction workers employed in steel and steel sheet manufacture— Gorseinon, Swansea (one firm).	rcentage Increase at as compared wit	Partition of the same	agreement between employers and workers' representatives regarding hours of employment.	Legs Breast
ne July Aur Sept.—Condinanional. no beadure erastrow garisonional. 50 152 155 156 (minbono) 1898 159 19 119 122 120 110 103 99	130 130 132 141 1 151 141 133 128 1	Aug. 2 Aug.	Dispute regarding workers to be declared redundant.	Work resumed on advice of trad- union officials.
When the Bullone Thousand to the Common of t	77 76 7089 70 79 78 73 71 79 79 75 73 73 72 68 67	29 Aug. 2591 77 2691 08 2691 27 2691 27 3691	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	work resumed on the understanding that negotiations would follow salt
80 Workers employed in milk producessing, dyransfort drivers and dairy roundswen.—Districts ind 81 London, the Home Counties and Staffolk (four firms).	65 66 62 61 65 66 62 61 64 61 57 55 52 50 47 55 42 44 43	20 Aug. 85229 Aug.§	Demands for increases in wages and improvements in working conditions in excess of those provided for under the terms of a new pational agreement.	Work resulted to perminate the state of the
GAS MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY: -86 The Electricians, platers, congine and to pipe fifters, etc., employed in	41 39 37 36 41 40 39 37 42 41 3032,139 47 46 44 44	SA ECRI SA 4501 SA Aug. 35044 Aug _{rif}	Demand for an increase in wasers	Average on July, 1914, basis) undome 152 plus, bg to general. imas ballike of belonce.
od plant maintenance at gasworks Cd London and Home Countries (two firms), 33 33 35 35 8 18	51 51 51 52 57 55 57 55 55 55 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	1ly. 1939 55 of 1940 74	t 31st August, 1946, of the arth 8 per cent. higher than in J higher than at the beginning	average. He was about of food specified was about 1914, and about 22 per cent
Finance: Pe Pe Pe Pe Pe 00 00 Joint Stock Ban Rofficials Northern Pe Ifeland Pe Pe 00 88 Pe Pe 101 101 101 201 201 101 00	001,4509 001 001	00 . 1001 003 July 20016 Aug. 000 . 2001 - bro	Demand for improved scales of ployment,	September, 1939, nemerga gniwollot benuera who we inknow redto the selisales gnibragary. I ance with the usual graenoitiboco

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 excluded, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The heures 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 some workers, chiefly in the local mining industry, were involved in figure of than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The set number of individuals involved in no a mining stoppages in the period under review in 1946 was approximately 110,000 and in the corresponding period, in 1945 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 300,000 and 260,000, respectively.

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 occupations printed in Italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., Ludwir out of which a the second workers indirectly involved, i.e., Ludwir out of which a selection will be selected in the stoppage of various dates between 24th August and 30th August.

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 August† was 134, as compared with 130‡ in the previous month and 110‡ in August, 1945. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Paper, Printing, etc 1
Underground :. 35	Rubber Trades
	C TYT 1
Metalliferous Mines	T1 1 1 C1 1:
Quarries 3	Other Industries 1
TOTAL,	The state of the s
MINES AND QUARRIES 44	Works and Places under
	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	Аст, 1937.
FACTORIES.	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	Docks, Whalves, Quays
Clay, Stone, Cement,	and Ships 4
Pottery and Glass 3	Building Operations 16
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2	Works of Engineering
Metal Extracting and	Construction 2
Refining 1	Warehouses 1
Metal Conversion and	
Founding (including	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 64
Rolling Mills and Tube	
Making) 9	
Engineering, Locomotive	Darrage Constant
Building, Boilermaking,	RAILWAY SERVICE.
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 2
etc 3 Railway and Tramway	Engine Drivers, Motor-
	men
Carriages, Motor and	Firemen 1
other Vehicles and Air-	Guards (Passenger)
craft Manufacture 2	Labourers 2
Shipbuilding 8 Other Metal Trades 2	Mechanics 1
Other Metal Trades 2	Permanent Way Men 14
Cotton	Porters 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1	C1
Other Textile Manufacture	
Textile Printing, Bleaching	
and Dyeing 2	Contractors' Servants
Tanning, Currying, etc 2	
Food and Drink 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 26
General Woodwork and	
Furniture 2	Total (excluding Seamen) 134
2002301	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

101, 1920.		
I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.		ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in:		Wool 1
Smelting of Metals		EpitheliomatousUlceration (Skin Cancer).
Plumbing and Soldering		the state of the s
Shipbreaking Printing		Pitch 16 Tar 14
Other Contact with		Paraffin
Molten Lead		Oil 2
White and Red Lead Works		TOTAL 32
Pottery		
Vitreous Enamelling		CHROME ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator Works		Chromium Plating 2
Paint and Colour Works		Other Industries
Coach and Car Painting		TOTAL 2
Shipbuilding		Total, Cases 40
Other Industries		
Painting of Buildings	1	II. Deaths.
TOTAL	-	LEAD POISONING.
TOTAL	1	Smelting of Metals 1
OTHER POISONING.	4	TOTAL DEATHS 1

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 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 members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the March quarter, 1946, was 1·4, compared with 1·2 in the preceding quarter, and 1·1 in the first quarter of 1945.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 15,900 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, 1946, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.4 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1946, but 3.1 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1945. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June, 1946, was 0.9 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month, and 11.7 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1945.

NEW ZEALAND

According to statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service, the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 30th June, 1946, was 567 or 1·2 per 1,000 of the estimated total labour force, compared with 486 or 1·0 per 1,000 at 31st May. Of the total number of male workers registered at the end of the month, 63 were fully employable and had been disengaged for two weeks or more, compared with 69 at the end of the previous month. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at both dates.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in April, 1946, was 0·3 per cent. higher than in March, 1946, and 2·5 per cent. higher than in April, 1945. As the basis of the index has been extended and the method of calculation revised, the figures quoted above are not strictly comparable with those published in the June, 1946, and earlier issues of this GAZETTE.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 31st August, 1946, was 44,226, compared with 44,158 at 27th July, 1946, and with 43,064 at 25th August, 1945.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during April, 1946, was 67,053, compared with 95,054 during March, and 131,530 during April, 1945. Approximately 1,473,000 working days were lost in April, 1946, as a result of unemployment; the corresponding figures for March, 1946, and April, 1945, were about 2,845,000 and 3,784,000, respectively.

DENMARK

At the end of July, 1946, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 6,803 or 1·2 per cent. of a total membership of about 581,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1·6 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 5·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1945. In addition, 8,425 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of the month, and 3,124 were considered as inclinible for ampleyment of several forms. as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

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 June, 1946, was slightly higher than in May. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 102 in July, 1946, compared with 101 in June. Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 833,000 showed that 2·2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st May, 1946, compared with 3·2 per cent. at 30th April, 1946, and 3·8 per cent. at 31st May, 1945.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of June, 1946, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 2,083 persons, as compared with 2,261 at the end of May, and 4,415 at the end of June, 1945; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 8,885, 10,806, and 5,922, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June, 1946, who were wholly unemployed was 1,039, or 0.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for May, 1946, were 1,193 or 0.8 per thousand, and those for June, 1945, were 3,053 or 2.1 per thousand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June, 1946, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 37,762,000. This was 1.0 per cent. higher than the figure for May, 1946, and 0.5 per cent. higher than that for June, 1945; it was 24.4 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in June, 1946, is estimated to have been 1.0 per cent. higher than in May, 1946, but 11.8 per cent. lower than in June, 1945; it was 38.4 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. vear 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of June, 1946, was approximately 2,560,000, compared with 2,310,000 at the middle of May, 1946.

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.

CANADA.

CANADA.

At the beginning of July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 125·1, an increase of 1·2 per cent. compared with the beginning of June and of 24·3 points or 24·1 per cent. compared with the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the beginning of July was 144·2, an increase of 1·5 per cent. compared with the beginning of June and of 44·8 points or 45·1 per cent. compared with September, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

At 15th June, 1946, the official war-time price index, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, footwear and household drapery, and miscellaneous items (adjusted for normal seasonal movements), was 0.2 per cent. below the figure for 15th March and 0.7 per cent. above the level of 15th December, 1942 (the base date for the war-time index).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

During the first half of May, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of 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 1,347, a decrease of 2 points or 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 354 points or 35·6 per cent. compared with the beginning of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure during the first half of May was 1,465, a decrease of 5 points or 0·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 488 points or 49·9 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In June, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and rates, and sundries, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 31.6 per cent. compared with August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in June was 1.4 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 33.9 per cent. above that for Append 1939.

INDIA.

In June, 1946, the official index figure for the working classes in Bombay City, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in July, 1933—June, 1934, taken as 100, was 259, an increase of 10 points or 4·0 per cent. over the previous month and of 154 points or 146·7 per cent. over August, 1939, compared with increases of 144 points or 137·1 per cent. in May and 143 points or 136·2 per cent. in April. For food alone, the index figure in June was 318, an increase of 19 points or 6·4 per cent. over August, 1939, compared with increases of 187 points or 166·9 per cent. in May and 185 points or 165·2 per cent. in April.

In April, 1946, the official index figure (revised series), covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items of working class consumption in Colombo Town, was 22 per cent. above the figure for the base period, November, 1942. For food alone, the corresponding increase in April was 10 per cent. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the all-items figure for April, 1946, showed a rise of 123 per cent. over the level of the base period, November, 1938, to April,

JAMAICA.

In June, 1946, 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 an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with the previous month and of about 63½ per cent. compared with August, 1939, the corresponding increase in May being nearly 60½ per cent. For food alone, the index figure for June was 4.2 per cent. above that for the previous month and about 55½ per cent. above the figure for August, 1939, compared with an increase of 49¼ per cent. in May.

PALESTINE.

In May, 1946, according to the combined series of official index figures based on the prices of food, housing, fuel and light clothing and footwear, and miscellaneous items in Arab and Jewish markets in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, the cost of living two 141 per cast above. living was 161 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 166 per cent. in April.

NETHERLANDS.

In June, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, clothing, footwear, cleaning, household goods, and miscellaneous items in working class families, was 3.6 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 81.9 per cent. above the average for the base period, 1938–1939. For food alone, the index figure in June showed an increase of 6.6 per cent. over the previous month and of 100.0 per cent. over 1938–1939.

SWEDEN.

At mid-June, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, rent, fuel and light, clothing, and other items, including direct taxation, based on the average of prices in 1935 taken as 100, was 156, compared with 154 at mid-March, and showed an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over the figure at 1st July, 1939. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 151 at mid-June, compared with 150 at mid-March, and the increase over 1st July 1939. July, 1939, was about 44½ per cent. For food alone, the index figure was 161 at mid-June, compared with 157 at mid-March, and about 41 per cent. above the level of 1st July, 1939.

FINLAND.

In May, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of In May, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, taxation, and other items, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. over the previous month and of 337 per cent. over the average for August, 1938–July, 1939, compared with an increase of 334 per cent. in April. For food alone, the index figure in May was 0.6 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 373 per cent. above that for August, 1938–1940 per cent. 1938-July, 1939, compared with an increase of 370 per cent. in

ICELAND.

At 1st July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items in Reykjavik, was 0-3 per cent. above the figure at 1st June and 190-1 per cent. above that at 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at 1st July was 1-1 per cent. above the figure at the beginning of the previous month and 257-4 per cent. above that at 1st September, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

In May, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and lighting, and certain other household articles in Lisbon, based on the average of prices in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939, taken as 100, was 197.5, a decrease of 23.6 points or 10.6 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 98.8 points or 100.1 per cent. compared with August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in May was 2010, a decrease of 27.8 points or 11.9 per cent. compared with 205.0, a decrease of 27.8 points or 11.9 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 106.6 points or 108.3 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of June, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, soap, rent, and clothing, based on the average of prices in June, 1914, taken as 100, was 207.3, on the average of prices in June, 1914, taken as 100, was 2075, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 70.1 points or about 51 per cent. compared with the end of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure was 209.5 at the end of June, an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 78.3 points or nearly 60 per cent. compared with the end of August, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-June, 1946, the official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, covering the cost of 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 133·3, an increase of 1·2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 34.7 points or 35.2 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at mid-June was 145.6, an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 52.1 points or 55.7 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—ALTERNATIVE REMEDIES
—DAMAGES AT COMMON LAW OR COMPENSATION UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

The plaintiff sued his employers, the Defendant Company, for negligence and breach of statutory duty before Mr. Justice Oliver who found that: (a) the plaintiff had received weekly payments from defendants; (b) plaintiff knew the payments were for workmen's compensation; and (c) plaintiff was unaware of his rights at common law and that the acceptance of the weekly payments prejudiced his rights thereunder.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, Section 29(1), provides that a workman may elect to take proceedings inde-

pendently or to claim compensation under the Act and that the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation independently and also under the Act.

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and also under the Act.

The case of Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. had been heard in the Court of Appeal, but an appeal to the House of Lords was pending. Mr. Justice Oliver decided that the plaintiff's claim failed, and thereupon the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal, but, before his case was heard by that Court, the House of Lords gave their judgment in the Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. case. By a majority decision, the House of Lords held that the workman Young lost his rights when he accepted payments of compensation knowing that he had an

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott, Somervell and Cohen) allowed the appeal. Lord Justice Somervell, in the course of his judgment, said that the majority decision of the Law Lords in Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. had laid down a principle. The acceptance by a workman of payments known to him to be compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, did not bar his claim at common law if he was ignorant of the option conferred on him by Section 29(1) of that Act.—Leathley v. John Fowler and Co. Ltd. Court of Appeal, 25th June, 1946.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS-WHETHER EMPLOYMENT was of a Nature to Cause an Industrial Disease—Burden OF PROOF.

A medical referee certified under the Workmen's Compensation A medical referee certified under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, that the respondent was suffering from dermatitis. The workman alleged that his disease arose from the nature of his employment with the appellant company and claimed compensation. Within the twelve months preceding disablement he had been employed in helping paper grinders.

The County Court Judge inspected the employers' premises and found as a fact that the industrial disease was not related to the employment by them but that the work was a possible

to the employment by them but that the work was a possible cause of his disease, although there was nothing in the nature of the employment to cause the disease. He felt bound to award compensation because of the medical evidence and the possibility that the employment might have caused the disease.

possibility that the employment might have caused the disease. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott and Tucker and Mr. Justice Vaisey) allowed the appeal. They held that the medical referee's certificate was either conclusive or not and could not have any effect on the burden of proof. If the evidence showed that the employment was not of a nature to cause the particular disease, the claim for compensation must fail, but, if the workman proved that the employment was of that nature, he was not required to prove that the disease in fact resulted from the employment. The County Court Judge was wrong in considering that the possibility that the disease resulted from the workman's employment was enough to discharge the onus resting upon the workman.—Hopwood v. Textile Paper Tube Co. Ltd. Court of Appeal, 5th March, 1946.

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 unanime

Recent decisions by the Umpire in cases of general interest

Case No. 466/46 (9th August, 1946).

Section 35(6) of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935: Claimant Discharger and entitled to "Holiday Credit": Takes, not a "Credit Note," but Cash: Held that Cash Payment made or Credit Note given for "Holiday Money" in respect of future but certain Holiday is not a payment which the Claimant continues to receive following Termination of Employment.

An agreement dated 12th August, 1937, between the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement governing wages and working conditions in the engineering industry which is discussed in Umpire's Decision 2354/38 applies to claimant.

Claimant was finally discharged from his employment on 15th January, 1946, and was then entitled to a "holiday credit" 15th January, 1946, and was then entitled to a "holiday credit" of £2 3s. 11d., which was approximately the equivalent of four days' wages. He did not, however, take a "credit note" in respect of this sum, but cash; and his claim for benefit made on 16th January was disallowed by the Insurance Officer for four days on the ground that he continued to receive wages (Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) in respect of the four days following the termination of his employment. The Court of Referees upheld the Insurance Officer's decision and the applicant appealed.

The Court of Referees appear to have disallowed the claim because the payment was not "specifically appropriated" or allocated to any future holiday, and in their view it was in accordance with the principle of prior Umpire's Decisions that the payments should be regarded as wages which the claimant.

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

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 at the foot of page 270.

continued to receive for the days immediately following the termination of his employment; the limitation of disallowance to four days being on the principle enunciated in Umpire's Decisions 111/38* and 4587/38.†

Since those decisions were given and in the light of facts, knowledge and experience of holidays with pay schemes which are now in operation in the main fields of industry, the principle of "specific appropriation" has been substantially modified by the principle of Umpire's Decision 216/45‡ (reported) and in unreported decisions unreported decisions

unreported decisions.

The declared and manifest purpose of the Scheme in the case with which the Umpire was dealing and of schemes relating to other claims before him was that the holiday payments are paid and intended for the purpose of use and expenditure during a holiday to take place in a "holiday year" or "summer holiday season" specified in the scheme. Such "year" or "season" is during the summer months; its actual incidence is sometimes known and ascertained long before it takes place, but not always. The holiday may be "staggered" for groups or individuals within the "summer holiday season". It may take place during a recognised "fair" or "wakes week" when, in a particular district, factories, workshops and other business premises close down and the holiday is observed generally throughout the district. In cases where, as not infrequently happens, a worker changes from one employer to another after short intervals of employment during the year, his actual holiday period will depend on when the holiday is observed at the place where he is working at the time. All, however, at the place where he is working at the time. All, however, have this in common—that the holiday payments are for the purpose of the holiday to be taken during a specified "holiday season" and the holiday payment is allocated or appropriated to a certain future holiday and is not paid or used or intended for a holiday in mid-winter.

The Umpire co-ordinates the decision now under review with that given in an unreported case in which it is said: "Holidays with Pay Schemes have become general, the declared and manifest object being to provide for a continuous period of holiday with pay during the 'holiday season' in each year." He added that no difficulty arises when a worker to whom such a scheme applies continuous is the convergence of the continuous periods. He added that no difficulty arises when a worker to whom such a scheme applies continues in the same employment; nor has any difficulty yet arisen, where, as in the general practice when workers change from one employer to another in the same industry, the usual practice of taking a "credit note" instead of cash is followed when employment with a particular employer terminates before the holiday period arrives; and it is difficult to distinguish in principle the case of a worker who takes a credit note in respect of a future holiday and that of a worker who at the instance or insistence of the employer takes instead a cash payment and sets it aside for the same takes instead a cash payment and sets it aside for the same holiday and for the same purpose in otherwise similar circumstances

Another unreported decision dealt with a case in which the time of the future holiday had not been fixed. "Apart from the difficulty of ascertaining a 'definitely fixed' holiday in this case it is not distinguishable from that to which Umpire's Decision 216/45 relates. The fact is, however, that in both the cited cases a holiday of specified duration within a 'holiday season' is certain, the exact incidence of which, in the case of season' is certain, the exact incidence of which, in the case of a man in a particular industry who does not remain with one employer in one place, depends on the arrangement as to the period of recognised holiday in the later place of employment. The purpose of the Holiday Pay Scheme (when a scheme is in existence) is that a worker shall have a continuous period of 'summer boliday' with pay, and it may be assumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that when a payment of holiday money is made to the worker instead of being held by the employer, that it is held by the worker for the same purpose, namely, for the holiday for which provision is made by the scheme."

In the opinion of the Umpire, where such a Holiday Scheme is in operation for the purpose of enabling the workers to whom it applies to have a holiday with pay during the "summer holiday season" in accordance with the scheme, it should not be held that a cash payment made or credit note given for "holiday money" in respect of that future but certain holiday is a payment which the claimant continues to receive following the termination of the employment; and that it should, in accordance with the fact, be regarded as paid or received for that future holiday period irrespective of whether the actual incidence of that holiday is or is not (as in many cases it cannot be) ascertained.

The Umpire accordingly stated that in so far as the early decisions referred to above were inconsistent with the principle of the present decision they would no longer be followed.

Case No. 521/46 (29th August, 1946).

Sections 5(3) and 31(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935: Claimant a Blind Person in receipt of a Pension under the Old Ace Pensions Acts, 1908–1924 as extended by Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920: While in receipt of Pension Claimant is "not insured" under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, as amended.

The claimant, a single woman, is a blind person 53 years of age and has, on and since the date of claim, been "in receipt of a pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, as extended by Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920" (Section 5 (3) (c) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935). Although the enactments so specified in Section 5 (3) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, were repealed by the "consolidating"

Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, the relevant provisions of the repealed enactments are preserved and embodied in the Consolidating Act of 1936 and the position is that the claimant while in receipt of the pension is "not insured" under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (as amended).

Only a person who is an "insured contributor" is entitled to unemployment insurance benefit (Section 31 (1) of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935); an "insured contributor," as defined in Section 113 (1) (g) of the Act "means a person insured under this Act."

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For many years prior to the date on which she received the pension the claimant was insurably employed, paid unemployment insurance contributions and was an "insured contributor"; but having regard to the provisions of Section 5 (3) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, she ceased to be "insured under the Act" and to be an "insured contributor" on receipt

It is stated that the pension was granted on her application It is stated that the pension was granted on her application and is supplemented by a "domiciliary grant" by the local authority under statutory powers; and the appeal was brought largely on the point made to the Court of Referees "that the claimant could have remained within scope, had she refrained from her application for the pension, i.e., that a claim to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act could have succeeded only by forfeiture of her rights under another statute."

In making his decision the Umpire points out that the question is not one of "forfeiture"; but having made her election the claimant is not, while in receipt of the pension, entitled to unemployment insurance benefit on the footing that she continues to be "insured under the Act" (Section 5 (3) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

tinues to be "insured under the Act" (Section 5 (3) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

Reference had been made to Umpire's Decision 9297/30 (reported at page 119 of the 1930 volume of printed decisions) in which the matter in issue was whether a man could count for "continuity" purposes the day on which he attained the age of 65 years. While accepting the dictum contained in that decision that "a person who has once become an insured contributor is not removed from that category by his right to benefit being temporarily suspended or finally determined," the Umpire is unable, having regard to the express provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, as cited above, to hold that the present claimant continued to be an "insured to hold that the present claimant continued to be an "insured contributor" while in receipt of the pension.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During August, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued

During August, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards,* Nos. 865-870. One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 867 (20th August).—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen Steam Fishing Vessels Owners' Association Ltd., and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For the variation of certain of the provisions contained in an agreement dated 21st July, 1944, between the parties, and for implementation of certain other provisions of the said agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the workers concerned should observe the terms of clause 9 of the agreement of 21st July, 1944, relating to the selection and weighing of fish. They found against the claim that there should be reversion to the normal pre-war working period, and that be reversion to the normal pre-war working period, and that overtime should be paid after termination, and not before commencement, of work. With regard to the remaining items in the claim the Tribunal made no award.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued nine awards, Nos. 538-546. Four of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 538 (29th July).—Parties: The member firms of the Newry Divisional Committee of the Northern Ireland Coal the Newry Divisional Committee of the Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For an increase of 11s. 6d. a week for all lorry drivers, helpers and yardmen. Award: The Tribunal awarded (i) that the existing weekly rates of wages of lorry drivers and yardmen be increased by 5s.; and (ii) that the existing weekly rates of wages of helpers be increased by 10s.

Award No. 541 (3rd August).—Parties: Irish Banks operating in Northern Ireland, and members of the Irish Bank Officials' Association in the employment of the said Banks. Claim: For increases in the rates of remuneration payable to permanent

Association in the employment of the said Banks. Claim: For increases in the rates of remuneration payable to permanent bank officials, for improvements in the pension scales for female permanent officials, and for an alteration in the procedure for settling disputes. Award: The Tribunal awarded certain increases in the remuneration of permanent officials and certain improvements in the pension scales for female permanent officials. They also laid down certain changes in the procedure for settling disputes.

for settling disputes.

Award No. 544 (9th August).—Parties: Messrs. Cowan & Co. Messrs. John Harkness & Co., Messrs. Inglis & Co., Messrs. Melville & Co., Messrs. Wordie & Co. (Ulster) Ltd., Messrs. John Fisher, Mr. Thos. McKillen, Mr. S. R. Thompson, Mr. S. Watson, the Ulster Veterinary Infirmary, and Mr. J. McKeown,

all of Belfast; and certain employees of the said firms. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages to be added to the rate at present in operation. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established, and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 545 (29th August).—Parties: The member firms of the City of Derry Master Butchers' and Meat Traders' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: That the wages of journeymen be increased by 12s. 6d. a week and that the wages of apprentices be increased by 13½ per cent., which is equivalent to 2s. 9½d. in the £, with effect from the first pay day in June, i.e., 2nd June, 1946. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present minimum rates of wages for the above-mentioned journeymen butchers be increased by

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During August, 1946, the Industrial Court issued Award

No. 2061, which is summarised below.

Award No. 2061 (27th August).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments—Trade Union Side and Official Side. Claim: That all stokers employed in H.M. Dockyards be paid on the following basis for hours of attendance when working shifts:—

attenuance when work	ung similes.	
	Hours Worked	Calculated for
	per Week.	payment as—
First shift	47	47
Second shift	371	50
Third shift	371	50
For each hour in	n excess	
of the shift		
arranged		11/2
Award: The Court av	varded against the	claim.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During August, 1946, three awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Sir John Forster, K.C., to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, with the following terms of

"In the light of the stoppages of work that have occurred in recent months in the handling and distribution of meat and provisions at Smithfield Market, to inquire whether there are any causes of industrial unrest amongst the workers concerned likely to affect the future smooth and efficient running of the

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

During August, 1946, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 89, relating to a claim that promotees from the Officer to the Surveyor Grade, Custom and Excise Department, from the 1939 and 1940 Surveyorship examinations, whose promotion had been delayed until 1944 and 1945 should receive, from the date of their appointment to the latter Grade, a commencing salary of the minimum of the Surveyors' scale blus three increments. The Tribunal found against the claim.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSALS.

During August, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F. H. (55), dated 9th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C. T. (38), dated 13th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal O. (33), dated 16th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed weekly remuneration and overtime rates for workers other than home workers. (2) Proposal O. (34), dated 16th August, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than home workers), and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M. (58), dated 20th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—
(1) Proposal C. W. (38), dated 20th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates.
(2) Proposal C. W. (39), dated 20th August, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

for fixing payment for such holidays.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal
B. (35), dated 27th August, 1946; for fixing revised general
minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime
rates. (2) Proposal B. (36), dated 27th August, 1946; for
requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers,
and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal
H (45) dated 30th August 1946; for fixing revised general

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal H. (45), dated 30th August, 1946; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal H. (46), dated 30th August, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Council at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During August, 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

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1310 (K.D. (33)), dated 7th August and effective from 16th August, 1946.— This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates piecework basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 260

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1311 (K.D. (34)), dated 7th August and effective from 16th August, 1946.—This Order provides that certain customary holidays shall be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1371 (M.D. (48)), dated 14th August and effective from 26th August,

(M.D. (48)), dated 14th August and effective from 26th August, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and overtime rates.—See page 262.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1388/S. 55 (R.B.S. (26)), dated 16th August and effective from 30th August, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates.—See page 261

rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates.—See page 261.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946; S. R. & O. No. 1389/S. 56 (R.B.S. (27)), dated 16th August and effective from 30th August.—This Order provides that certain customary holidays shall be allowed to workers other than outworkers, and fixes payment for all such helidays.

or all such holidays.

The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1405 (J. (75)), dated 22nd August and effective from 6th September, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates. rates and overtime rates.

rates and overtime rates.

The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1438 (B.P. (27)), dated 28th August and effective from 9th September, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1439 (P. (40)), dated 29th August and effective from 9th September, 1946.—This Order provides that certain customary holidays shall be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1454/S. 57 (M.D.S. (43)), dated 30th August and effective from 13th September, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

rates and overtime rates.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1461 (F. (41)), dated 31st August and effective from 13th September, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During August, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the Diffing August, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—
Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 50), dated 1st August, 1946; relating to statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N. 29), dated 16th August, 1946; relating to customary holidays.

* See footnote on page 270.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N. 21), dated 30th August, 1946; relating to statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Further information concerning the above proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue,

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During August, 1946, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (N.I.W.M. (23)), dated 12th August, and effective from 19th August, 1946.—This Order relates to customary and annual holidays and holiday remuneration. and holiday remuneration

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (N.I.Bk. (40)), dated 20th August, and effective from 26th August, 1946.—This Order relates to customary and annual holidays and holiday remuneration.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES REGULATION ACTS.

ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

Order No. 1648 of the Agricultural Wages Board cancels as from 11th August, 1946, the special minimum rates and conditions for male workers aged 14 years and over employed wholly or mainly as waggoners and for male workers of 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as stockmen or snepherds in the Kesteven and Lindsey Divisions of Lincolnshire.

An Order (No. 12) was made on 6th August, 1946, by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, with effect on 19th August, 1946, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male workers employed in agriculture for time work in Northern Ireland (except workers employed at or in flax scutch mills).—See page

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(Note.—Except in the case of publications of the International Labour Office, the prices shown are net; those in

national Labour Office, the prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Assistance Board.—Report of the Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1945. Cmd. 6883. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 249.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—Working Party Reports.

Board of Trade. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).—See page 248.

Catering Wages Commission.—Third Annual Report, 1945-1946. H.C. 175, Session 1945-46. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 245.

Development Areas.—Industrial Opportunities in the Development Areas. Reprinted from the Board of Trade Journal. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 249.

Equal Pay.—Appendices to Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Equal Pay. Appendices XI to XIX. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

Farm Survey.—National Farm Survey of England and Wales. A Summary Report. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.).

International Labour Organisation.—Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour

Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. Treaty Series No. 20 (1946). Cmd. 6880. Price

Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. Treaty Series No. 20 (1946). Cmd. 6880. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 247.

NATIONAL SERVICE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during June, 1946, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1942. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 3/46. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses' Salaries Committee Revised Recommendations regarding certain grades of Nurses. Nurses' S.C. Notes No. 13. Ministry of Health. Price 2d. (3d.).

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. 44 and 45. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).

Id. each (2d.).

Rent Control.—Rent Control in England and Wales.

A summary of the main provisions relating to rent control.

Ministry of Health. Price 3d. (4d.).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during the six months ended 30th June, 1946. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 1/1946. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. (3d.).

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st August, 1946. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 239.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.—The War and Women's Employment: The Experience of the United Kingdom and the United States. International Labour Office. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office. for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd., London. Price 6s.—See page 248.

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).

otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1310; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 7, 1946; The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1311; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 7, 1946; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1371; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 14, 1946; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1388/S.55; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated August 16, 1946; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1388/S.56), dated August 16, 1946; The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1405; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated August 22, 1946; The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1405; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated August 28, 1946; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1439; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 29, 1946; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1454/S.57; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 29, 1946; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1454/S.57; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 30, 1946; and The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1461; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated August 31, 1946.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 269.

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 19

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1392), dated August 15, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.—This Order amends the Banking Industry Special Scheme so as to

restore the provisions for the refund of contributions paid in error, which were suspended at the outbreak of war. It also provides that an increase of unemployment benefit shall not be payable under the Scheme in respect of any dependent child, if for the same period an award of a family allowance under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, has been made for such a child.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1393), dated August 15, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.—This Order amends the Insurance Industry Special Scheme so that an increase of unemployment benefit shall not be payable in respect of any dependent child, if for the same period an award of a family allowance under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, has been made for such a child.

The National Insurance (Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions) Regulations, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1400), dated August 15, 1946, made by the Treasury under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—The purpose of these Regulations is to raise as from 4th October, 1946, the rates of non-contributory old age pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, subject to conditions as to means, residence, and nationality, to persons aged 70 and over and to blind persons aged 40 and over.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 214).

The Factories (Fruit and Vegetable Preserving—Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 124; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 15th August, 1946, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—Section 98 of this Act provides with all that subject to such conditions under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—Section 98 of this Act provides, inter alia, that, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the provisions of the Act concerning the hours of employment, etc., of women and young persons shall not apply to the employment of women and young persons aged 16 and over in processes connected with the preserving or canning of fruit or vegetables during the months of June, July, August and September, where such processes require to be carried out without delay in order to prevent goods from being spoiled. The present Regulations prescribe the conditions under which the occupier of a factory may avail himself of the provisions of Section 98; they came into force on 2nd September.

* 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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INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE, 1947

REVISED AND EXTENDED-SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

THE existing service, which is known as the Industrial Law Advisory Service Scheme, will continue in operation until the end of this year. Its main components are (A) The selection and distribution of all Acts, Statutory Rules and Orders, Bills, Parliamentary Debates, White Papers, National Arbitration Tribunal Awards, etc., issued during the currency of the service and related to the subject of industrial law. (B) The provision of reports containing Parliamentary intelligence, summaries of legal cases and check lists of documents. (C) A permanent record, for reference purposes, contained in The Industrial Law Manual, which includes the full reports of all relevant legal cases. (D) A consultative service.

This service has gained a wide measure of support in the current year from leading commercial firms, trade associations and public authorities, and a revised and extended service will be made available in 1947. The new service will cover the whole field of industrial law and industrial relations.

The following is an outline of the new service:

- (I) The service will, in future, be known as the Industrial Information Service.
 - (2) The subscription rate will be £10 10s. per annum. All subscriptions for 1947 will commence on 1st January and expire on 31st December. Registrations received in 1947 will be back-dated
 - (3) Reports, issued bi-weekly, will be printed on sheets size $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, punched with four holes for filing in No. I four-post binding case (lettered and coloured red for immediate recognition).
 - (4) Reports will consist of (i) Full summaries and annotations of all documents supplied. (ii) An industrial relations intelligence section, consisting of items monitored from the British and American Press (including the monthly and quarterly publications) and other items of current information on e.g., new business techniques, bonus schemes, co-operation in industry, etc., with references and commentary. This section will be contributed by a well-known firm of industrial relations consultants. (iii) Industrial Courts reports. (iv) Law reports. (v) Parliamentary intelligence. (vi) Miscellaneous intelligence. (vii) The cumulative index (see paragraph 8).
 - (5) Documents (i.e., Statutory Rules and Orders, etc.) will be supplied mounted for filing in No. 2 four-post binding case (lettered and coloured green).
 - Documents and reports will be mailed together, bi-weekly, enclosed in a loose folder which will act as a temporary cover for circulation.
 - (7) All documents will bear a serial number.
 - A cumulative index to all material will be issued with each report, i.e., each fortnightly index will replace the previous index, which may then be destroyed. The index will cover all material supplied in the reports,
 - (9) No. 3 four-post binding case (lettered and coloured blue) will contain the selected and annotated Law Reports (reproduced in full by permission of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting) and grouped annotations of documents. Material for inclusion in this volume will be supplied at bi-monthly intervals.
 - (10) The consultative service will be extended to cover the additional material supplied.
 - (11) Special modifications will be introduced at the request of individual subscribers, e.g., publications or items of intelligence will be mailed immediately on receipt. Terms for such special services will be quoted on
 - (12) Additional sets of reports will be supplied at a further charge of £4 4s. annually per set, for the convenience of large organisations in which the circulation of a single copy would be impracticable. The additional reports can be despatched to different individuals or addresses on the instructions of the subscriber.

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This service is intended for the use of firms having interests and trade connections overseas. It provides the subscriber with the latest available information on developments in the industrial laws of the Dominions, Colonies and foreign States. Subscription rates will be quoted on application.

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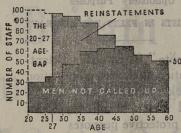
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This absence of "new blood" may not yet be keenly felt. Many firms find their immediate needs met by reinstated staff. When they say, "No Vacancies," they believe what they say. Yet, as the diagram shows, a gap remains in the 20-27 age-group — a



analysed by age-groups. The white portion is the present 20-27 gap that must be filled to restore the balance.

gap that older men cannot fill. This hiatus in the ranks of salaried staff will prove dangerous to the future management of

In ten years, it will mean a shortage of responsible men between 30 and 37; in twenty years, between 40 and 47. The time to fill this gap is now, before the young men of ability and promise drift into blind-alley jobs.

The 20-27's are beginning to come out of the Forces in rapidly increasing numbers. They are more fortunate than their fathers were after World War I. This time, the Government has set up a nation-wide appointments service to prevent the waste of talents and capabilities needed by business and industry.

A Roster of Able Men

Thirteen Regional Appointments Offices are building up, for employers to call upon, a great national roster of men (and, of course, women) of promise in different fields. As the 20-27's come out of the Services, all of the requisite standard who apply are interviewed, classified and registered. Those who are undecided about their careers are "screened" to discover special aptitudes, by a method successfully tested on a large group of "volunteers" in the B.A.O.R.

Thus men are method to jobs. Employers can draw upon

Thus, men are matched to jobs. Employers can draw upon the whole country, if need be, for the right men to fill the 20-27 age-gap. And they are saved many fruitless interviews, since only likely candidates are put forward.

about the Government training Sciences which increase them value, employers are invited to get in touch with their nearest Appointments Office. Offices are established in the following towns:—London, Cambridge, Reading, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne,

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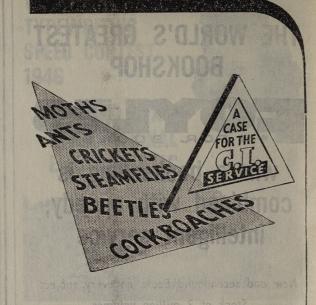
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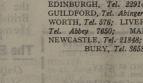


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LABOUR GAZET'

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INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE 1947

The Industrial Law Advisory Service Scheme, which was brought into operation on the 1st January, 1946, has gained the approval of many leading commercial and industrial firms, trade associations and public authorities. This service has now been re-designed, and from the 1st January, 1947, an entirely new service will be introduced. Many improvements have been effected in the method of presentation of this new service as a result of experience gained in the current year, and an Industrial Relations Section has been added.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NEW SERVICE

[1] The service will, in future, be known as the Industrial Information Service.

[2] Reports will consist of (i) An Industrial Law Section, consisting of full summaries and annotations of all documents (see paragraph 5), Law Reports, and Industrial Courts reports. This section covers the whole field of industrial law, including National Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, Factory Law, Reinstatement in Civil Employment, the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and the Law of Master and Servant in general. Reports of Royal Commissions and debates in the Houses of Parliament are reported and analysed. (ii) An Industrial Relations Section, consisting of items monitored from the British and American Press (including the monthly and quarterly publications) and other items of current information on e.g. new business techniques, bonus schemes, co-operation in industry, etc., with references and commentary. This section will be contributed by a well-known firm of industrial relations consultants. (iii) Parliamentary intelligence. (iv) Miscellaneous intelligence. (v) The cumulative index (see paragraph 8).

[3] The consultative service will be extended to cover the additional material supplied.

DETAILS OF REPORTS

[4] Reports, issued bi-weekly, will be printed on sheets $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, punched with four holes for filing in No. I four-post binding case (lettered and coloured red for immediate recognition).

[5] Documents will be supplied mounted for filing in No. 2 four-post binding case (lettered and coloured green). "Documents" consist of Acts of Parliament, Statutory Rules and Orders, White Papers, National Arbitration Tribunal Awards, decisions under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, Wages Councils regulations, factory forms, welfare pamphlets, etc., relevant to the service and issued during the currency of the subscription, which are despatched as and when published.

[6] Documents and reports will be mailed together, bi-weekly, enclosed in a loose folder which may be used as a temporary cover for circulation.

[7] All documents will be distinctively stamped and will bear a serial number for reference purposes.

[8] A cumulative index to all material will be issued with each report, i.e. each fortnightly index will replace the previous index, which may then be destroyed. The index will cover all material supplied in the reports, and all documents.

[9] No. 3 four-post binding case (lettered and coloured blue) will contain the selected and annotated Law Reports (reproduced in full by permission of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting) and grouped annotations of documents. Material for inclusion in this volume will be supplied at bi-monthly intervals.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

[10] The subscription rate will be £10-10-0 per annum. All subscriptions for 1947 will commence on the 1st January and expire on the 31st December. Registrations received in 1947 will be back-dated.

[11] Special modifications will be introduced at the request of individual subscribers, and two supplementary services—a Commercial Service and an Overseas Service will be available. Terms for such special services will be quoted on application.

[12] Additional sets of reports will be supplied at a further charge of £4-4-0 annually per set, for the convenience of large organizations in which the circulation of a single copy would be impracticable. The additional reports can be despatched to different individuals or addresses on the instructions of the subscriber.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1947 SHOULD BE REGISTERED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

REGISTRATION PRIOR TO THE 1st JANUARY ENSURES THE FULLEST BENEFIT FROM THE SERVICE.

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