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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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JUST PUBLISHED

This important new book offers a clear-cut solution to an urgent economic problem. The author is a well-known consultant. His letter to The Times of 8th May, 1946, which foreshadowed the present remarkable development of his thesis, aroused universal interest and comment. References to this letter are made in the report of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay.

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SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for Great Britain for December, 1946, compared with those for mid-1939, mid-1945 and November, 1946:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Numbers employed in Industry:—				
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ..	1,270,000	3,830,000	474,000	459,000
Manufacture for Home Market:				
Metal and Chemical Industries ..	1,586,000	1,014,000	2,520,000	2,514,000
Other Manufactures ..	2,969,000	1,566,000	2,520,000	2,519,000
Manufacture for Export ..	990,000	410,000	1,440,000	1,466,000
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683,000	5,191,000	5,547,000	5,555,000
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310,000	722,000	1,250,000	1,260,000
Distributive Trades ..	2,887,000	1,958,000	2,304,000	2,304,000
Other Services ..	2,225,000	1,598,000	1,960,000	1,966,000
Total	17,920,000	16,289,000	18,015,000	18,043,000
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	80,000	127,000	88,000	89,000
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480,000	5,090,000	1,517,000†	1,439,000†
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40,000	345,000	300,000
Insured persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270,000	103,000	366,000	398,000*
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..	19,750,000	21,649,000	20,331,000†	20,269,000†

The total number employed in industry in December, 1946, included 12,450,000 males and 5,593,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 633,000 and the number of females an increase of 756,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 54 to 56.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th January, 1947, are given below, together with corresponding figures for the previous month and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	9th Dec., 1946.	13th Jan., 1947.	Increase (+) at January compared with December.
Men (18 and under 65) ..	992,000	261,729	292,157	+ 30,428
Boys (14 to 17) ..	20,000	7,931	9,771	+ 1,840
Women (18 and under 60) ..	239,000	88,001	92,517	+ 4,516
Girls (14 to 17) ..	19,000	5,315	6,804	+ 1,489

The numbers unemployed at 13th January, 1947, represent 2½ per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 3 and 2, respectively.

Of the total of 401,249 persons unemployed, 392,171 were wholly unemployed and 9,078 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 90,506 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 105,075 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 196,590 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for January, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 57 to 60, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

* Including 35,000 estimated increase between 9th and 31st December.

† Revised figures.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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 in January, 1947, resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £101,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 530,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal industries in which wage rates were increased were the iron and steel industry, tobacco manufacture, the baking industry in England and Wales, rubber manufacture, waterworks undertakings in England, glass container manufacture, the flour milling industry, the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales and the wholesale distribution of groceries and provisions in England and Wales.

It is estimated that weekly wage rates at the end of January, 1947, were about 65 per cent. higher than at September, 1939, the same as at the end of December, 1946.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in January was about 1,650,000, the average reduction being about 3 hours a week. The principal reduction affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in January are given on pages 63 to 68.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 144. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 154 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was 112,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was about 412,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during January are given on page 69.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February the official cost-of-living index figure was 103 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 104 per cent. at 1st January. The fall in the figure was due to reductions in the prices of some kinds of clothing and clothing materials. The index figure of food prices remained unchanged at 68 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The rise in the index since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. for all items and about 22 per cent. for food.

Further particulars with regard to retail prices at 1st February, are given on page 70.

ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1947.

The Government have issued an Economic Survey for 1947, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper.*

In a foreword to the Survey, the Prime Minister refers to the effect of the war on industry, the progress of post-war reconstruction, and the tasks which lie before the country for 1947. The Prime Minister points out that the Government alone cannot carry out the task successfully and that everything will depend on the willing co-operation and determined efforts of all sections of the population. It is essential, he adds, that all should understand that the maintenance and raising of the standard of life of the people depend upon the extent to which every individual plays his or her part in contributing to the sum of goods and services available to the nation.

The Survey is divided into four sections dealing, successively, with economic planning, a review of the period July, 1945-December, 1946, the situation in 1947, and a statement of conclusions. A summary of each of these sections is given below.

ECONOMIC PLANNING.

In this section, the White Paper points out that the object of economic planning is to use the national resources in the best interests of the nation as a whole. In a survey of these resources, it is stated that there are over 20 million workers in this country, and that they, with the materials and equipment which they use, produce goods and services to a value of more than £8,500 million a year. These workers and goods and services have to satisfy five main national needs: defence; payment for imports; capital equipment and maintenance; personal consumption; and public services.

After referring to the essential differences between totalitarian and democratic planning, the White Paper states that our method of economic planning must have regard to our special economic conditions. The system of economic planning which the Government are seeking to develop has the following chief elements:—

(1) An organisation with enough knowledge and reliable information to assess the national resources and to formulate the national needs.

(2) A set of economic "budgets" which relate these needs to resources and which enable the Government to say what is the best use for the resources in the national interest.

(3) A number of methods, the combined effect of which will enable the Government to influence the use of resources in the desired direction without interfering with democratic freedoms.

This system makes full use of the successful war-time experience in managing the nation's economic resources; but it is pointed out that the Government's influence on production in peace-time must be exercised by measures less drastic than those which were necessary during the war. The main emphasis so far has been laid upon relatively short-term planning, and it is too early yet to formulate the national needs (over, say, a five-year period) with enough precision to permit the announcement of a plan in sufficient detail to be a useful practical guide to industry and to the public.

In drawing up the plan, economic "budgets" are prepared for the period under discussion (in the present case, 1947) setting out resources and requirements in terms of (a) man-power and (b) national income and expenditure. The man-power budget compares the estimated future working population with the number of workers required, industry by industry. The national income and expenditure budget compares the estimated value of the national production of goods and services with the value of all the goods and services required.

The two economic budgets must be balanced by measures to increase resources or to curtail requirements. Planning the allocation of resources between the various requirements is at present a task of deciding which are the more important national priorities, and these decisions are ultimately taken by the appropriate Ministers. The apparatus of Government control, direct or indirect, is used to guide the economy in the direction indicated by the plan. This control apparatus, taken as a whole, can have a substantial effect upon the course of the national economy; but events can be directed in the way that is desired in the national interests only if the Government, both sides of industry and the people accept the objectives and then work together to achieve the end.

Reference is made to the White Paper recently issued which contains a full statement of the economic considerations affecting relations between employers and workpeople and which points out that it is essential that costs and prices should be held steady and if possible reduced, and therefore that, while the Government adhere to their long-term objective of raising the standard of living of the people, any further general increase in wages and profits must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in production (see page 40 of this GAZETTE).

REVIEW OF PERIOD JULY, 1945-DECEMBER, 1946.

After the end of the war the nation's main task was to demobilise the war structure and to set the civilian economy moving, and this was done with very little dislocation. The changes which have taken place in the man-power position are surveyed. The total population employed at the end of 1946

* Economic Survey for 1947. Cmd. 7046. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

was some 2 million less than in June, 1945, but was still over 1 million greater than in June, 1939.

The industrial distribution of man-power at June, 1939, December, 1946, and certain intermediate dates is set out in a Table appended to the White Paper. These figures are reproduced below. They relate to males aged 14-64 and to females aged 14-59, and they include employers and self-employed as well as employees. Private domestic servants are excluded, but part-time workers (two being counted as one unit) are included. The figures exclude prisoners-of-war but include such other foreign workers as have entered civilian employment.

Distribution of Total Man-Power in Great Britain.

	June, 1939.	June, 1945.	June, 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Coal Industry*	773	738	736	730
Public Utilities	242	196	240	258
Transport	1,233	1,252	1,368	1,373
Agriculture and Fishing	950	1,041	1,078	1,081
Building and Civil Engineering†	1,310	722	1,184	1,250
Building Materials and Equipment	645	446	575	628
Metals and Engineering‡	2,278	3,345	2,715	2,811
Textiles and Clothing	1,803	1,150	1,330	1,405
Food, Drink and Tobacco	654	518	566	597
Chemicals	266	423	315	324
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,269	999	1,155	1,265
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,170	2,304
Other Consumers' Services§	2,225	1,598	1,884	1,966
Public Services||	1,465	2,030	2,099	2,130
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	17,415	18,122
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480	5,090	2,032	1,427
Total in Employment	18,480	21,506	19,447	19,549
Demobilised Men and Women not yet in Employment	—	40	700	300
Insured Unemployed	1,270	103	376	398†
Total Working Population	19,750	21,649	20,523	20,247

The White Paper next proceeds to indicate the salient changes in production at the present time compared with earlier periods, and the conclusion is reached that, by the end of 1946, the rate of national output over the economy as a whole was not significantly below the pre-war period. It is pointed out that this in itself imposes a heavy strain on the basic industries, which by the end of the year was becoming critical despite all the efforts made to strengthen them.

The increased need for exports has been of first importance from the start, for reasons which are briefly indicated. Since the war, exports have expanded very satisfactorily, while at the same time imports have not risen as fast as had been expected, on account of serious world shortages of food and raw materials. Nevertheless, it is estimated that payments exceeded receipts in 1946 by about £450 million. At the end of the year, exports were running at 110-115 per cent. of pre-war volume; but these exports, together with the country's invisible exports, were not enough to pay for imports even at 70-75 per cent. of 1938 volume.

The restoration of the nation's capital equipment has also been of great importance. The White Paper examines in some detail the position in the case of the building and civil engineering industries, and makes reference to the present need of industry for plant, machinery and vehicles. It estimates that capital equipment and maintenance work were probably much the same in 1946 as in a normal pre-war year; but this, it is pointed out, did not go far towards making up arrears from six years' deferred maintenance.

The public's need for more goods and services has been hardly less urgent. There has, in fact, been a considerable increase in the supplies of some articles of food and of clothing and household goods. There is, however, much more purchasing power in the hands of the people than ever before and it is more evenly distributed. The conclusion is reached that at least part of the shortage which now exists is a result of the unprecedentedly high level of purchasing power of the mass of the population. Further expansion of productive effort is vitally necessary, but would be extremely difficult to achieve unless industry could obtain more coal and power.

THE SITUATION IN 1947.

The White Paper points out that the central fact of 1947 is that we have not enough resources to do all that we want to do, and that, to get all we want, production would have to be

* The corresponding figures for the number of wage-earners on colliery books are (in thousands): June, 1939, 735 (at work); June, 1945, 711; June, 1946, 699; December, 1946, 692.

† The corresponding figures for employed male operatives aged 16 and over are (in thousands): June, 1945, 520; June, 1946, 890; December, 1946, 943.

‡ *I.e.*, metal and engineering industries principally engaged in the manufacture of capital goods, including the motor, cycle and aircraft industry. The group excludes constructional engineering, general ironfounding, and the manufacture of heating and ventilating apparatus, brass wares, etc. (all of which are included in the group Building Materials and Equipment), and the group also excludes the manufacture of electrical apparatus, carriages, carts, etc., watches, clocks, and scientific and photographic apparatus (all of which are included in the group Other Manufacturing Industries).

§ *I.e.*, entertainment and sport, hotels and catering, laundries, commerce and finance, and professional and personal services.

|| Including non-industrial civil servants and the industrial staffs of Government Departments who are not classified to a particular industry; all Post Office staff (except those engaged in factories manufacturing apparatus); employees of N.A.A.F.I.; British civilian employees of U.N.R.R.A. and the Allied Control Commission; Police, National Fire Service and Civil Defence; and all employees of local authorities (including teachers) other than those employed in trading departments.

† Estimate for 31st December, 1946.

increased by at least 25 per cent., which is clearly impossible in 1947. The Government have therefore decided that first importance must be attached to payment for imports, and to basic industries and services, particularly coal and power.

With regard to imports and exports, the White Paper says that during 1946 imports were equivalent to 70 per cent. of the 1938 quantities, and that it was necessary to draw upon stocks. The 1947 programme provides for an expansion to 80-85 per cent. of the 1938 volume. To pay for the additional imports, and to provide for the country's other overseas commitments, the Government have set an export target of 140 per cent. of the 1938 volume to be reached by the end of 1947, as against the level at the end of 1946 of 110-115 per cent. of the 1938 volume. It will be extremely difficult to achieve this target, as it will not be possible to export coal or to expand further the exports of steel and cotton textiles, and special reliance must therefore be placed upon a substantial growth of engineering, vehicle, chemical and miscellaneous exports. In some cases it will be impossible to meet the export targets without a reduction in the amount of goods available for the home market. The basic fact of our position during the next few years will be the necessity of devoting at least 25 per cent. of our manufacturing capacity to the production of exports.

Of equal importance to exports is the need to restore the full efficiency and productive power of our basic industries and services. We need an all-round expansion in production, which is impossible without coal, steel, power and transport. The work of physical reconstruction depends upon the building industry. British agriculture is of decisive importance both for the food problem and for the foreign exchange problem. The position with regard to these basic industries and services is surveyed in detail.

The industrial problem for 1947 is stated to be fundamentally a problem of coal. The production of 200 million tons during the year is an indispensable minimum. To meet the coal problem the Government aim first at an increase in the mining labour force; the measures proposed for this object are mentioned, and it is stated that the Government's target is to increase the labour force from the present level of 695,000 to 730,000 by the end of 1947. Other steps proposed by the Government to deal with the problem are the achievement of an increase in output per man-year by the re-deployment of labour and other means, and measures to secure economy in the use of coal.

With regard to power, there will still be an electricity shortage even when there is enough coal to run the power stations at full capacity. This is due partly to great expansion of consumption and partly to deficiencies in the generating plant. In spite of a substantial programme for the production of plant, it is expected that the position will get worse during the next two years. Until arrears are made up, emergency measures will be necessary and drastic steps will be taken to keep down the non-industrial load.

The steel shortage results from lack of imports and from lack of coal to maintain maximum production of steel. On the basis of recent output and consumption, the White Paper believes that there should be no serious gap between the supplies available in 1947 and the essential needs of the major steel-consuming industries. The Government, however, intend to discourage the further expansion of these industries in 1947, as such an expansion might, it is considered, increase the demand for steel to an unmanageable degree.

The White Paper points out that the railways have considerable arrears of re-equipment and maintenance work which must be made good as soon as possible in order that coal and steel production may not be held up for lack of transport. The restoration of shipping is another major task; the target set for 1947 is an output of 1½ million gross tons of ships, in addition to a large repair programme.

As regards agriculture, it is stated that output per man-year rose during the war by 10-15 per cent., and that the present problem is to adjust the industry to post-war needs while retaining the war-time gains in efficiency and developing them still further. The Government's policy is to switch production from crops for direct human consumption to the production of livestock and livestock products, especially pigs and poultry. More agricultural workers are required. Moreover, the country will soon be losing the services of the large numbers of prisoners-of-war, one-half of whom are, in effect, regular workers. The Government have plans for getting foreign labour; but it is considered that the further increase of output per man-year offers the best prospect of satisfying the industry's man-power problem.

The building labour force has expanded nearly to the pre-war level, but output per man-year is far below the pre-war level. Shortage of raw materials—timber, structural steel and clay products—seriously limits production. The Government have now decided to base the national building programme in 1947 on a labour force of 1,300,000 (1,000,000 male operatives aged 16 and over). If scarcity of materials should prevent the attainment of the housing target, the Government propose to meet the situation by moderating the further immediate expansion of the labour force and by relaxing the restrictions on maintenance and repair work.

The general conclusion is that the provision of new equipment and maintenance for the basic industries and services, the building programme, and the work of industrial re-equipment generally represent a formidable task for the nation for many

years ahead. It cannot all be done at once on account of the shortage of man-power, steel, and building and engineering capacity. The Government must, therefore, maintain close control of this type of work so as to ensure concentration on the big programmes for re-equipment of the basic industries and services and on those projects which yield a quick return in terms of increased output per man-year, especially in the under-manned industries.

The White Paper sets out a balanced series of objectives for 1947 which the Government have sought to frame after examination of the national economy as a whole.

The White Paper reviews the man-power position in the light of these objectives. It is stated that the labour force in civil employment is unlikely to exceed 18,300,000 in 1947, unless special measures are taken to increase it. This figure falls substantially short of what is needed to meet the national objectives. The Government therefore appeal to women who are in a position to enter industry to do so, and to old persons to stay on at work instead of retiring. Steps are being taken to recruit foreign labour, which constitutes the only substantial additional source of man-power available. The Government are planning on a basis of at least an additional 100,000 workers from all these sources by the end of 1947, giving a prospective total in civil employment of 18,400,000.

The White Paper next discusses the problem of the correct distribution of the prospective total man-power. It is emphasised that coal mining has the most urgent claim for an increased labour force, followed by the other under-manned industries, particularly agriculture and the textile industries. There should be no further expansion in employment in the metal-using industries, except in special instances, and the building labour force likewise should not be expanded much further, although more workers are needed to produce building materials. It is considered as of the utmost importance that employment in the consumers' services, such as distribution, catering and entertainment, although still well below the pre-war level, should receive only moderate increases in the immediate future.

It is pointed out that the Government have now no direct control over the way in which man-power moves, although they can seek to influence the movement in a number of ways. The ideal distribution of man-power could not, in fact, be effected without complete wartime powers of direction, and would even then be limited by lack of accommodation. The White Paper therefore sets out, in tabular form, a distribution of man-power at the end of 1947 which is described as neither an ideal distribution nor a forecast of what will happen, but as the approximate distribution needed to carry out the objectives proposed for 1947, which the Government consider to be possible of achievement if the nation as a whole sets itself to achieve them.

It is pointed out that the size and distribution of the labour force are important, but that output is what ultimately counts. The country will not attain the objectives to be aimed at without an increase of output per man-year. The man-year rate of output is below the pre-war level in coal mining and building but above in agriculture. As regards the manufacturing industries the position is not clear; but there is certainly room for improvement. A relatively small improvement all round can have a big effect on the total national production. The Government attach great importance to the introduction of systems of payment by results and other arrangements for providing the maximum incentive to increase output. In transport, distribution and other services, the idea of output per man-year is less precise than in industry, but the need for the greatest possible efficiency and economy in the use of man-power is no less in these services than in the manufacturing industries, mining, building and agriculture. Action which tends to reduce the man-year rate of output in any industry is directly endangering the attainment of the objectives proposed. The nation, adds the White Paper, cannot afford shorter hours of work unless these can be shown to increase output per man-year.

The section concludes with a Table showing the broad distribution of national income at which the Government are aiming in 1947, compared with 1938 and 1945.

CONCLUSION.

In its final section, the White Paper recapitulates the main economic problems facing the nation at the present time. First of these in order of importance are coal and power, upon which everything else depends, followed by the essentials for increased national production—the expansion of the labour force, improved output per man-year and the correct distribution of labour. Next is the problem of payment for imports and its necessary condition, the steady recovery of exports towards the target level of 140 per cent. of the 1938 volume to be reached by the end of 1947. Unless we concentrate upon these really important things, the White Paper adds, we may never restore the foundations of our national life.

The Government will use all the means at their disposal to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks set out in the Survey; but it is emphasised that they are tasks for the nation as a whole and not for the Government alone, and that only the combined efforts of everyone can carry them through. The plans made by the Government call for a constructive effort by all the British people, and there is now no place, under the policy of full employment, for industrial arrangements which restrict production, prices or employment.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

H.M. Government have recently issued a Statement on the Economic Considerations affecting Relations between Employers and Workers.

In a foreword to the Statement, the Minister of Labour and National Service says that, at a meeting on 30th October, 1946, of the National Joint Advisory Council, which had been reconstituted* in order that the Government might receive from both sides of industry the best advice and assistance on all matters affecting the relations between employers and workers, the view was generally expressed that an essential condition of our future prosperity and well-being was increased productivity and the most efficient and economic use of labour. This involved, among other things, an appreciation by workers and management of the changed conditions under which we were living. The Council agreed to co-operate with the Government in disseminating information as widely as possible about the general economic state of the country, including the questions of inflation, of balancing our foreign trade and of assisting in increasing the labour force in vital under-manned industries. The Council accordingly requested the Government to make available to industry and the country generally a full statement of the main economic considerations affecting the relations between employers and trade unions. The Minister states that the present paper has been prepared in response to that request.

The Statement has been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 7018), and copies may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

WORKING HOURS IN THE SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY.

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 20th February, 1947, between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions:—

It is agreed between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions that, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report (Command Paper 7036) of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the hours of work in the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry,† the normal dayshift working hours for the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry shall be 44 hours per week to be worked over five-and-a-half days in the months of November, December, January and February, and five days in the remaining months of the year.

1. For four months commencing with the first full payroll week in November, the 44 normal dayshift working hours of each week shall be spread over five-and-a-half days, Monday to Saturday, made up of 8 hours per day Monday to Friday inclusive, and 4 hours on Saturday, on the basis as regards Monday to Friday of two periods of work with one hour's meal interval.

2. For the eight months commencing with the first full payroll week in March, the 44 normal dayshift working hours of each week shall be spread over five days, Monday to Friday, on the basis each day of two periods of work with one hour's meal interval.

3. Subject to the provisions of Clause 1 and Clause 2 the actual starting and stopping times for each period of work shall be a matter for local determination.

4. The normal working hours throughout the year on night-shift shall consist of 44 hours per week, worked on five nights with one or two breaks (not forming part of the working hours) which should not in the aggregate exceed one hour, the actual starting and stopping times of each period of work being a matter for local determination.

5. For work outside normal dayshift or nightshift hours as set out above, including Sunday work, payment shall be made at the rates and subject to the conditions provided in the National Overtime and Nightshift Agreement or corresponding local Agreements where the National Overtime and Nightshift Agreement does not at present apply.

6. In the case of timeworkers, weekly plain time rates including national bonus which are applicable to the existing 47-hour week shall be maintained in respect of the 44-hour week.

7. In the case of pieceworkers and employees working on any other system of payment by results, the existing national weekly bonus in respect of 47 hours shall be maintained for the 44-hour week, but no increase in piecework prices or in any other basis of calculation of payment by results shall be granted either directly or indirectly as a result of the reduction in hours from 47 to 44 per week.

8. In the case of lieu-workers existing weekly lieu rates or the equivalent weekly rates for a 47-hour week where the

existing lieu rates are expressed on an hourly or daily basis, not being rates related to average piecework earnings, shall be maintained in respect of the 44-hour week.

9. In the case of assistants working with pieceworking or lieu-working tradesmen, the national weekly bonus in respect of the 47 hours shall be maintained for the 44-hour week.

10. In the case of platers' helpers and angle ironsmiths' strikers working with pieceworking or lieu-working tradesmen, who do not share in the piecework earnings in a fixed proportion but are paid a fixed weekly wage partly by the employer and partly out of the piecework earnings, the employers shall (in addition to their existing weekly payment in respect of 47 hours) accept responsibility for payment of the reduction of three hours from the payment derived from the piecework earnings.

11. In all cases payment shall only be made in respect of hours actually worked or for work actually done.

12. Allowances other than the repair work allowance, whether expressed on a weekly, daily, or hourly basis, shall continue to be paid at their existing rates.

13. This Agreement shall apply to apprentices, boys and youths on the same basis as to the corresponding adult classes.

14. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, being satisfied that it is essential in the interests of the Industry that all employees, whether employed on time, piece, or otherwise, should avoid unnecessary absenteeism, commence work at the proper starting time, work for the full hours of each working day, and not cease work before the proper stopping time of the establishment, hereby undertake, in relation to the present reduction of working hours, that they will use their best endeavours to ensure the observance of these conditions so as to secure the maximum possible output.

15. This Agreement shall come into operation from the beginning of the first full payroll week commencing in March, 1947.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.

An agreement dated 17th January, 1947, has been made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry relating to the wages and working conditions of manual workers in the service of authorised undertakings in all districts in the United Kingdom, excepting those undertakings situated in the Greater London district. The agreement came into operation on the commencement of the first full pay period following 1st February, 1947, and the wage rates and shift payments set out in the agreement are to be stabilised until 1st October, 1947.

Before the operation of this agreement, wage rates and working conditions had in general been determined by the 14 District Councils subject to approval by the National Council, but the wage rates of a number of grades of employees in the areas of all District Councils, except that for Greater London, and the holiday and sick pay conditions for all employees in the areas of all District Councils had been determined by the National Council on a uniform basis.

A schedule to the agreement sets out Zone A and Zone B day rates on an hourly basis for different grades of workers, Zone A rates to apply to all existing Zone A (or Grade 1) towns and Zone B rates to apply to the remaining towns. The new uniform wage rates represent increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and district, over the district rates previously paid, and are consolidated rates inclusive of all war bonus additions made to the basis rates since 15th December, 1939. For example, the rate for an electrical fitter in Zone A is now 30d. an hour, while previously the rate ranged from 27.23d. to 29.75d. an hour according to district; the labourer's rate in Zone A is now 24d. an hour, while previously the rates for indoor and outdoor labourers ranged from 22.25d. to 23.75d. an hour. Further clauses of the agreement deal with the minimum rates to be paid to charge hands and foremen, the rates to be paid to apprentices and other juniors, which consist of varying percentages, according to age, of the skilled craftsman's rate and of the labourer's rate respectively, the payment of equal rates for equal work to male and female employees, subject to the provisions of an agreement of 1940 relating to the temporary employment of women, the payment of travelling expenses, extra payment for work in abnormal conditions, the provision of protective clothing, notice to terminate contracts of service (seven days except in the case of casual workers), the determination of rates of wages for any grades of workers included in a district schedule of rates but not included in the national schedule of rates, and with other matters. It is further provided that the existing national agreements concerning sick pay and holidays are incorporated in and form part of the present agreement.

The normal working week for day workers is to consist, as before, of 47 hours, and overtime rates are payable on a daily basis at time-and-a-half up to midnight and double time thereafter for all time worked in excess of the normal day's work and at double time for all time or overtime worked on Sundays and on public holidays. A worker leaving work after midnight is to be paid single time rate for the hours between the time he leaves work and the normal starting time on that day. Workers required to work exclusively during the night for not less than

three consecutive nights are to be paid at time-and-a-third, with overtime rates of time-and-two-thirds and double time for all work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

The average working week for shiftworkers is to consist, as before, of 48 hours, with normal shifts of 8 hours. Rotating and alternating shift workers are to continue to receive the agreed extra rates of 3d. an hour above the day rate if working both on nights and on Sundays, and 1½d. an hour in other cases. No other extra payment is due in respect of night work, Sunday work or public holiday work. Overtime rates are time-and-a-half for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter for time worked before or after the normal shifts, provided that when an employee is detained for a period not exceeding two hours on account of the relief employee failing either to report for duty or to give notice, such period is not to count for overtime. Other clauses relate to payments for workers called in and not required, for work on the normal day off, and for working two shifts in 24 hours.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.

TRAVELLING AND LODGING ALLOWANCES.

The National Joint Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales and the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain have recently agreed upon revised working rules regarding travelling and lodging allowances. The same bodies have also agreed that the Uniformity Agreement and certain other similar agreements which provided for special travelling and lodging allowances during war-time shall be terminated after 31st March, 1947. One section of the new rule for the building industry relates to workers sent to jobs by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and supersedes the industry's Declaration of 27th March, 1945, regarding "directed workers." The full text of the new rules, which came into operation as from the beginning of the first full pay-week following 1st February, 1947, in the case of the building industry and on 1st January, 1947, in the case of the civil engineering industry, is as follows:—

BUILDING INDUSTRY (REVISED NATIONAL WORKING RULE 6).

Definitions for purposes of National Working Rule 6.

- (a) "District" in this Working Rule shall mean, in each case, a locality or locality-group of the character administered as one unit under the National Joint Council's Agreement by a Local Joint Committee.
- (b) "District Boundary." The "district boundary" in this Working Rule shall be the agreed boundary of a locality or locality-group administered as one unit under the National Joint Council's Agreement by a Local Joint Committee, or, where no such agreed boundary has been defined, any temporary boundary prescribed by the Regional Joint Committee for the purposes of this Rule.
- (c) "Walking-Time Boundary." The "walking-time boundary" (or daily travelling-time limit) for the purposes of National Working Rule 6A shall be as determined by the Local Joint Committee and locally published. It shall take one of the following forms:—
either (i) Defined limits, such as a Borough Boundary or circles of agreed radii about fixed centres inside the locality; or (where fares are paid) an agreed tram or bus stage or terminus;
or (ii) A circle described by an agreed radius about the Employer's shop or yard.

General Provisions on Daily Travelling (National Working Rule 6A).

- (1) Operatives set on at the job shall not be entitled to any payments in respect of daily travelling to or from that job.
- (2) Daily travelling-time payments shall in all cases be at plain-time rates except that, if the allowable travelling time (one way) exceeds one hour, the excess over one hour shall be paid for at overtime rates.
- (3) Time spent in daily travelling is not to be reckoned as part of the working day and nothing in this Rule shall modify the condition upon which guarantee payments are granted under National Working Rule 2A—namely, that, unless otherwise instructed by the Employer, each man has to present himself at the usual starting time and be available for work throughout the normal daily working hours.
- (4) In every case where an Operative is entitled to daily travelling payments he shall travel back in his own time; provided that on pay-days, if the wages be not paid on the job or place of work, time shall be allowed so that he can be at the Pay Office at the regular time.

Special Provision on inter-Job Travelling During Working Time.

When an Operative set on at a job is transferred during working time to another job in the same employment—whether inside or outside the walking-time boundary of the same district—he shall, on the occasion of such transfer, be paid the necessary fares for that journey only, the time so spent being treated as part of his working day.

In any such case where the second job is outside the walking-time boundary of the same district this provision shall not invalidate any claim in respect of subsequent daily journeys to that job if the Operative is sent to it daily under the terms of National Working Rule 6A.

Working Rule 6A—Daily Journeys.

(1) Operatives sent out daily.

When an Operative is sent out daily by his Employer to a job beyond the appropriate "walking-time boundary" (or daily travelling time limit), as determined by the Local Joint Committee, the provisions of Alternative (a) hereunder may be operated at the option of the Employer; if that option is not exercised the provisions of Alternative (b) hereunder shall apply.

Alternative (a).—Conveyance at Employer's Option. At the option of the Employer such an Operative may be conveyed to and from the job daily by road, rail, tram or other conveyance, in which event the expenses of such conveyance shall be borne by the Employer, the Operative being paid for the actual time spent (one way) in travelling therein to the job from the said "walking-time boundary."

Alternative (b).—"Walking-Time Allowance." If the Employer's option to adopt Alternative (a) is not exercised such an Operative shall, in respect of each such day upon which he so travels, be paid a "walking-time" allowance of one-third of the hourly rate for each mile of the distance (one way) between that (walking-time) boundary and the job, the distance between these points being measured along the shortest practicable route.

(2) Operatives recruited outside the district boundary and sent in daily by conveyance.

Where an Operative brought in by the Employer to work on a job (a) is recruited by the Employer at a centre fixed more than 5 miles outside the agreed district boundary of the district in which the job is situated and (b) is thereupon conveyed by the Employer daily to and from that job by road, rail, tram or other conveyance, the expenses of such conveyance shall be borne by the Employer, the Operative being paid (at plain time rates):—

- (i) if there is an agreed walking-time boundary in the district, from which the man is sent, for the time spent (one way) in travelling the distance from that boundary to the job;
- (ii) if not, for the time spent (one way) in travelling the distance between the fixed centre of recruitment and the job, less the walking-time radius of the district in which the job is situated.

Working Rule 6B—Operatives sent out who do not travel daily.

(1) Travelling Expenses (Fares or Conveyance).

Where an Operative, engaged by an Employer in the (Local Joint Committee) district where the Employer's shop or yard is situated, is sent out for a period (i.e., not under Rule 6A) to a job outside the district boundary his fares shall be paid—
(a) to the job at commencement,
(b) from the job on completion, (c) to and from the job, at "periodic leave" intervals of:—

- 1 week—jobs up to 20 miles (in a straight line) from district boundary.
2 weeks—jobs between 20 and 40 miles (in a straight line) from district boundary.
4 weeks—jobs between 40 and 60 miles (in a straight line) from district boundary.
Over 60 miles—an interval fixed by mutual arrangement, between Employer and Operatives, before going to the job.

(2) Travelling Time.

In the circumstances specified in 6B(1) above, travelling time, at plain-time rates only, shall be paid for in respect of the following journeys:—

- (a) To the job from the boundary of the district from which the Operative was sent:
(i) at commencement,
(ii) on return to the job after periodic leave;
- (b) At completion—from the job to the boundary of the district from which the Operative was sent.

Time spent in such travelling shall not be reckoned as part of the working day.

(3) Lodging Allowances.

Lodging allowance shall be paid (while available for work) to any Operative sent to a job which necessitates his living away from his home in lodgings. The rate of allowance shall be 4 shillings for each night on which lodgings are necessitated. When, owing to exceptional circumstances, the 4s. rate is found to be inadequate application may be made, to the Local Joint Committee of the district where the job is situated, for a special rate to be fixed. The stipulated rate of 4 shillings per night shall be open to revision by the National Joint Council at any Annual Meeting subject to one month's notice from either side.

Working Rule 6C—Operatives sent by the Ministry of Labour upon formal request of the Employer.

(1) If, in response to a request by an Employer to the Ministry of Labour, an Office of that Ministry submits to him, specifically for engagement, an Operative normally registered at that Office, and if the Operative is then engaged by that Employer and employed by him in a shop or on a job which is outside and beyond 5 miles from the "district boundary" of the district in which that Ministry of Labour Office is situated, he shall be deemed to have been taken on at, and sent from, that Office.

If he is conveyed daily between that (first) district (of engagement) and the (second) district (of employment) he shall be entitled to payments as prescribed in Working Rule 6A (2).

* The National Joint Advisory Council was originally set up soon after the outbreak of the war—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939 (page 385). The reconstituted Council consists of 17 representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and 17 representatives of the Trades Union Congress.

† See page 42 of this GAZETTE.

If not conveyed daily he shall be entitled (i) to lodging allowance under Working Rule 6B (3) and (ii) to the travelling expenses and travelling time prescribed under Working Rule 6B (1) and (2), provided that the Employer's maximum liability for the travelling expenses and time shall be limited to the amount which would be payable under that Rule for a journey, on the appropriate route, within 50 miles of the job (it being understood that a man has the right to refuse to accept employment which involves him in travelling a distance greater than that for which, under this proviso, he can recover travelling expenses).

Where such an Operative is subsequently sent by the Employer from the second district to a third district, he shall be entitled to the appropriate payments as between the first and third (or later) district direct.

(2) In any such cases (as defined in Working Rule 6C (1)) where the Operative does not travel daily between the two districts but is lodged in the same district as the job or shop, he shall, for any purposes of daily travelling expenses, be treated, while on that job, as having been set on at the job. In the event of his being sent therefrom subsequently to other jobs in that district, he shall be entitled (in the same way as local Operatives) to payments applying within that district under Working Rule 6A—the original job being regarded as equivalent, in this connection, to the Employer's shop or yard.

(3) An Operative submitted by the Ministry of Labour Office at which he normally registers and then employed on a job within the area of 5 miles from the "district boundary" of the district in which that Office is situated, shall be deemed, for the purposes of Working Rule 6, to have been set on at that job.

CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

Rule XIII(A)—Travelling and Subsistence Allowances.

The long-standing principle of the industry that the man is taken on at the job is re-affirmed.

The Board recognises, however, that owing to the cessation of the Uniformity Agreement, travelling and subsistence allowances may be necessary in some cases. Having regard to the impracticability of defining all the conditions under which such allowances may be justified, the Board agrees:—

(a) Key Men.

The question of payment of such allowances to key men shall continue to be dealt with between individual Employers and their key men in accordance with their long-standing practices.

(b) Other Men.

Where conditions justify such payments, proposals shall be submitted to the Board for payment of travelling and/or subsistence allowances to specified operatives whose particular circumstances in relation to the particular job on which they are employed warrant such payments. If (and only to the extent that) any such proposals are approved by the Board, they shall become an Award of the Board as from a date determined by the Board.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Report* has been issued by the Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the difference that has arisen between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on the trade union claim for a 40-hour week of 5 days, with particular reference to the question of a 5-day week.† In the course of the hearing it transpired that the claim had been revised in view of recent developments in the engineering industry and was now in substance a claim for a 5-day 44-hour week.

The Report sets out briefly the history of the dispute and summarises the arguments given in support of and against the claim by the respective parties. The Confederation, in support of their claim, referred to the recent agreement in the engineering industry for the introduction of a 44-hour week of 5 days and to the close connection which had always existed between the two industries. The Confederation were, therefore, now seeking an agreement which would ensure conditions as favourable as those achieved by the engineering industry. Many important and related industries had accepted a 5-day week and the hard work and physical conditions in the shipbuilding industry merited a similar improvement. Changes in technique and organisation had increased the productivity of the industry and the work-people ought to have a share in these benefits. A large proportion of the cost of building a ship was incurred within the field where a shorter week had been accepted. In the shipbuilding industry there had been no reduction in the working hours for 27 years and the various improvements achieved in the meantime would permit of a shorter week without prejudice to the efficiency of the industry, provided that the employers were prepared to provide an adequate degree of organisation. In the shiprepairing industry, the largest shiprepairing port in the

country had enjoyed a 44-hour week for many years and it was inadmissible to argue that a shorter week in this industry was impracticable. Emergency shiprepairing work which necessarily involved working on Saturday morning would merely imply an additional 4 hours at overtime rates. The men in the yards were determined to achieve a shorter week and there would in fact be many advantages; present incentives in the industry would guarantee production and with new facilities it might well be exceeded; and shipbuilders would have more time to organise in order to make the working hours more fully productive. Further, a shorter week would mean that the industry would have a more contented labour force.

In opposition to the claim, the employers stated that they objected largely on the score of production which they felt must be reduced by any reduction in the working hours. They had agreed to discuss the 44-hour week in spite of this conviction only because it had been accepted in the engineering industry. But the engineering agreement had already involved higher prices being notified by some contractors and it was clear that a shorter week meant higher production costs. This was of special importance in an industry which was more than any other an international industry with competitors in other countries. There was admittedly a shorter week worked in two areas but in each case there were special conditions which made such an arrangement desirable. The reduction in hours which followed the 1914-18 war was succeeded in the years following by an unprecedented collapse in the industry due to cancellation of orders, and the situation at that time was in many ways parallel to the situation to-day. At present, shipowners were only ordering the minimum to keep them in business. All technical developments and alterations had already been taken account of in present contracts and there was no slack to be taken up.

If the claim were granted, it would involve working a longer day and therefore a longer period during the hours of darkness; this slowed down work and led to greater fatigue and less production. In the shipbuilding industry it was not possible as it was in many cases in engineering to increase the speed of machines and thereby to increase output in a shorter working week. Increased output could only be achieved by greater concentration on the part of the human factor, in which indeed there was considerable room for improvement to-day. But even with such an improvement, the shorter week must mean loss of production. In the shiprepairing section a 5½-day week was necessary and indeed Saturday was one of the busiest days in view of the importance which shipowners attached to week-end sailing. To cut out the normal Saturday morning working, therefore, in this section would merely amount in effect to an increase in wages.

In their conclusions the Court pointed out that engineering and shipbuilding were admittedly sister industries, and they expressed the view in the light of all the circumstances that the retention of a 47-hour week in shipbuilding as opposed to a 44-hour week in engineering would be virtually unworkable. The Court referred to the Government White Paper* on the economic conditions affecting relations between employers and workers and said that they had had regard to the necessity for increasing production which was referred to in that publication.

The Court indicated that both parties were agreed that it was impossible to make different arrangements in respect of the working week as between shipbuilding and shiprepairing. They went on to point out that the Confederation's proposal for a 44-hour week of 5 days would involve longer working in darkness and also that, in connection with some processes in which shipyard workers are employed, an addition of 18 minutes to the working day could not be economically utilised. They therefore felt that the working of a 44-hour week must inevitably result in some loss of production, especially during the winter. On the other hand, the psychological effect of requiring the shipbuilding industry to work a longer week than the engineering industry might also result in a falling off in shipyard production. The Court therefore suggested that the position could be met by the introduction of a 44-hour week to be worked over 5½ days in the months of November, December, January and February, and 5 days in the remaining months of the year. This suggestion was intended to apply both to the shipbuilding and shiprepairing sections of the industry. The Court added that if the workers were prepared to work for the full hours of each working day the loss of production would be still further reduced.

In conclusion, the Court said that they did not feel that the acceptance of their suggestion would give rise to any great practical difficulty. They felt that the good sense of both sides would overcome any difficulties involved in the transition from a 5-day week in summer to a longer week in winter. The Report ends with the statement that the Court were aware that the question of introducing a 40-hour week and a 5-day week was a national issue and they stressed that in arriving at their conclusions they had had regard only to the terms of their reference and to the evidence before them. They did not wish their conclusions to be taken as expressing their view as to the wider issues.

After the issue of the Report, negotiations between the parties took place and resulted in an agreement to adopt the suggestions of the Court as to a shorter working week of 44 hours, with effect from the beginning of the first full payroll week commencing in March, 1947. The full text of this Agreement is printed on page 40.

* Cmd. 7018. See page 40 of this GAZETTE.

ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Report* has been issued by the Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the differences between the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry on the trade union claim.† The claim was for a guaranteed week of 44 hours, the wages for the various classifications to be the same as those now paid for 48 hours under the current Road Haulage Wages Order, for a regulated week of either 5 or 5½ days, and for an annual holiday of two weeks.

After setting out the background against which the dispute arose and summarising its history, the Court set out the arguments presented in support of and against the claim. The Trade Union Side pointed out that a shorter week was becoming operative in a number of industries and that in a large number of cases industries working their own fleets of vehicles were operating a shorter week already and were finding it practicable to do so. The trade unions denied that the claim was in substance a claim for an increase in wages through increased overtime payments. They said that the operation of an accumulative week had been most unsatisfactory and that the workers desired a regulated week. The trade union claim provided for two alternative ways of working such a week and any inability of the employers to accept the change was due to lack of adequate organisation. With regard to holidays, the trade unions claimed that the two weeks asked for would bring road haulage workers into line with the many other workers who already enjoyed the longer holiday; and they pointed out that special considerations applied to road haulage workers who spent much of their time away from home, often in difficult and unpleasant circumstances.

The Employers' Side pointed out that the draft Road Haulage Wages Proposals (R.H. 21)† issued recently included many improvements and concessions to which they had agreed. The claim as submitted represented a substantial increase in the industry's wage bill which would lead to an increased cost of the service to industry. The employers held a 44-hour week to be impracticable, and they stated that a reduced week would in practice result in many cases in increased overtime payments. Road haulage was a service industry which had to adapt itself to the requirements of those other industries which it served and it had to operate constantly throughout the week. The accumulative week had been in operation for many years and was justified in a service industry; furthermore, the employers had always been ready to assist in the adjustment of difficulties arising from abuses of the system. Very little elasticity still remained to the employers, and in this industry the loss of production in a shorter week could not be offset as it could elsewhere in factories by stepping up production during the shorter hours. The employers contended that the holiday provisions set out in R.H. (21) were more favourable than in any industry of comparable size or importance in the country.

In their conclusions the Court found that it was desirable that the guaranteed week in the road haulage industry should be one of 44 hours, the wages for the various classifications to be the same as those now paid for 48 hours under the current Road Haulage Wages Order, and the wages for workers employed on the carriage of indivisible loads to be those set out in R.H. (21). The Court were of opinion that this shorter week was both practicable and equitable in the light of the circumstances but appreciated that its introduction could not be effected without preparation and reorganisation. They expressed the view, therefore, that the 44-hour guaranteed week might reasonably be introduced on 1st March, 1947.

The Court also concluded that the working week should be a regulated one made up of either 5 or 5½ days in one or other of the ways set out in the trade union claim, according to the requirements of the various undertakings in the industry, and that any hours of work in excess of the normal day should not count towards the 44-hour week but should be paid for as overtime.

The Court found that the holiday proposals set out in R.H. (21) were reasonable and equitable in present circumstances.

The Report ends with a statement that the Court reached their conclusions in the light of evidence in regard to the road haulage industry, having regard to conditions and circumstances within that industry and in those others which it served. The Court welcomed the setting up of the National Joint Industrial Council as they felt convinced that it would be able to deal with the many difficult problems which would face the industry from time to time and, in particular, the most economical use of the available manpower.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING WAGES COUNCIL.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided to take the necessary steps for the purpose of abolishing the Furniture Manufacturing Wages Council.

Organisation in this trade was poor on both sides prior to the war, and representations were made to the Minister concerning the prevalence of unsatisfactory working conditions in certain

* Cmd. 7025. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1947 (page 35).

sections. Enquiries showed that all attempts at effective organisation had failed and the Minister decided to apply the Trade Board Acts. A Trade Board was accordingly set up in March, 1940,* which automatically became a Wages Council on the passing of the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

Much headway has been made in recent years in the matter of organisation and in the standard of wages and conditions, and the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council, which was established in February, 1945, has submitted the view that the organisations of workers and of employers composing the Joint Industrial Council represent, respectively, substantial proportions of the workers and employers in respect of whom the Wages Council operates and that the Wages Council should accordingly be abolished. More recently there has been established another Joint Industrial Council for the cane, willow and woven fibre section of the trade.

In taking his decision the Minister has had regard to the views submitted by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council, to the establishment of the Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Joint Industrial Council, and to the report of the Working Party† appointed by the Board of Trade.

This is the first occasion on which the Minister has proposed to take advantage of his power to abolish a Wages Council, and he feels confident that the strengthening of the joint voluntary machinery which has been effected in the furniture manufacturing trade will be of great benefit to the two sides of the industry.

FACTORY HOLIDAYS.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF FACTORIES.

The Factories Act Holidays (Different Days for Different Sets) Regulations, 1947,‡ were made on 3rd February, 1947, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937. An article dealing with draft Regulations on this subject was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946 (page 91).

The object of the new Regulations is to bring up to date and supersede certain Orders made under the old Factory and Workshop Acts in 1882 and 1908. Under Section 78 of the Factories Act, 1937, the occupier of a factory has to allow to the women and young persons employed in the factory six weekdays in the year as whole holidays. In England and Wales the Act specifies that these days are to be Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank Holidays, and in Scottish Burghs two of the days must be fixed by the Town Council; but the occupier of a particular factory may substitute another day for any of these, subject to giving at least three weeks' notice.

In general, the days must be the same for all the women and young persons employed in the factory; but in the case of some kinds of factories (hitherto those specified in the Orders of 1882 and 1908) the occupier may, as a special exception, fix different days for different individuals or sets of the women and young persons employed in the factory. The new Regulations contain a Schedule of the kinds of factories at which it will in future be permissible for the occupier to do this.

The factories specified in the Schedule include factories in which a process is carried on in immediate connection with a retail shop in the occupation of the same occupier, in the same or nearby premises; factories where milk, etc., are treated; laundries; factories customarily kept open for at least six full working days in the week for repairing or cleaning road vehicles for members of the public; and factories in which any of the following processes (or businesses) are carried on: the printing of newspapers, periodicals, etc.; the developing or printing of photographs; the making or adapting for sale of any article of food or drink for early consumption or of a perishable nature, and the washing or filling of bottles or containers for such articles; the business of a florist; the dyeing or cleaning of articles of wearing apparel and made-up household articles of a textile character; and the viscose or acetate processes in the manufacture of rayon yarn.

The Orders of 1882 and 1908 (referred to above) are revoked by the new Regulations, which came into force on 17th February.

ANTHRAX PREVENTION.

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF DISINFECTATION FEES.

On 10th February, 1947, the Anthrax Disinfection Fee (Amendment) Rules, 1947,§ were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, which controls the importation of goods infected (or likely to be infected) with anthrax, and provides for the disinfection of any such goods.

The Act includes a provision for the making of rules for the payment by importers of infected goods of fees in respect of the necessary disinfection. Rules for this purpose, made in 1935 and subsequently amended, are further amended by the new Rules, which increase from 1½d. to 2d. per pound the disinfection fee payable by importers of goat hair and other material which is required under the Act to undergo disinfection at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Ministry of Labour and National Service), Liverpool.

The new Rules come into force on 4th May.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1940 (page 100).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (pages 356 and 357).
‡ S.R. & O. 1947, No. 184. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
§ S.R. & O. 1947, No. 233. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* Cmd. 7036. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1947 (page 35). The Report was presented on 7th February, not on 23rd January as stated in that issue.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 9TH DECEMBER, 1946: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

AGE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 8) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 9th December, 1946, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. A similar analysis for 17th June was published in the August, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (page 208).

The main points brought out by the analysis are:—

(a) Just over one-half of the wholly unemployed males in the country as a whole were over 40 years of age. In the South-Western, Midlands and North-Midland Regions over 60 per cent. of the total were in that age-group, whereas in Scotland it accounted for only 43 per cent. and in the Scottish Development Area for only 41.4 per cent.

(b) Among women, the age-group 21 and under 41 accounted for a much higher proportion of the total (55.8 per cent. compared with 42.7 per cent. for men) and in the country as a whole only 30 per cent. were aged 41 and over. In the North-Western Region the proportion of elderly women among the unemployed was higher than in the rest of the country, 40.4 per cent. in that Region being over 40 years of age. In the Development Areas nearly 60 per cent. of the total number of unemployed women were aged 21 and under 41.

(c) In the southern half of England the amount of long-term unemployment is insignificant. The North-Western and Northern Regions, Scotland and Wales, accounted for more than 80 per cent. of the total number of men and over 90 per cent. of the total number of women who had been unemployed for more than six months. In the three last-mentioned areas the great majority of the long-term unemployed were in the Development Areas. The "more than six months" category accounted for a higher proportion of the total in Wales than in any other part of the country.

(d) The Development Areas accounted for 38 per cent. of the total number of wholly unemployed males in Great Britain, but they included 54 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for more than six months. The corresponding proportions for females in the Development Areas were 52 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively. There was very little long-term unemployment among women in other parts of the country.

Comparison with the figures for 17th June shows the following changes:—

(a) In the Development Areas unemployment decreased by 7,500 among males and 13,800 among females during the half-year, but in the rest of the country there were increases of 6,600 among males and 1,500 among females.

(b) The decrease among men in the Development Areas affected the upper age-groups almost as much as the younger groups; the number aged 41 and over fell from 52,265 to 49,442 and the number under 41 years of age fell from 56,086 to 51,428.

(c) There was an increase in long-term unemployment among men in all parts of the country except the Midland Region. Even in Wales, where the total number of unemployed men showed the largest decrease, the number unemployed for more than six months showed a slight increase.

(d) Among females the total number of unemployed showed some increase in the southern Regions of England and the North-Midland Region, but decreased in other Regions and in each of the Development Areas.

(e) There was a decrease in the number of females unemployed for six months or more in practically every area. This was due to some extent to the fact that some women ceased to register for employment on the exhaustion of the unemployment benefit to which they were entitled.

* The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries and persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Numbers unemployed at 9th December, 1946: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas.

Area, and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.	Males.								Females.							
	Numbers.				Per cent.				Numbers.				Per cent.			
	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.
Great Britain.																
8 or less	11,654	64,221	49,325	125,200	9.3	51.2	39.5	100.0	9,952	26,333	12,162	48,447	20.6	54.3	25.1	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	2,971	29,559	39,097	71,627	4.1	41.3	54.6	100.0	2,184	16,262	8,847	27,293	8.0	59.6	32.4	100.0
Over 26	996	18,461	46,244	65,701	1.5	28.2	70.3	100.0	350	6,464	5,306	12,120	2.9	53.3	43.8	100.0
Total	15,621	112,241	134,666	262,528	6.0	42.7	51.3	100.0	12,486	49,059	26,315	87,860	14.2	55.8	30.0	100.0
Regions.																
London and South-Eastern	1,834	10,058	8,262	20,154	9.1	49.9	41.0	100.0	1,331	3,175	1,894	6,400	20.8	49.6	29.6	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	137	2,498	4,363	6,998	2.0	35.7	62.3	100.0	59	384	334	777	7.6	49.4	43.0	100.0
Over 26	14	643	2,132	2,789	0.5	23.1	76.4	100.0	1	49	69	119	0.8	41.2	58.0	100.0
Total	1,985	13,199	14,757	29,941	6.6	44.1	49.3	100.0	1,391	3,608	2,297	7,296	19.1	49.4	31.5	100.0
Eastern	403	2,458	2,397	5,258	7.7	46.7	45.6	100.0	346	1,229	834	2,409	14.4	51.0	34.6	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	30	659	1,310	1,999	1.5	33.0	65.5	100.0	25	127	104	256	9.8	49.6	40.6	100.0
Over 26	3	177	677	857	0.3	20.7	79.0	100.0	—	14	28	42	—	33.3	66.7	100.0
Total	436	3,294	4,384	8,114	5.4	40.6	54.0	100.0	371	1,370	966	2,707	13.7	50.6	35.7	100.0

TURNOVER OF LABOUR.

Comparison of the numbers who, in December, had been unemployed for more than six months with the total numbers unemployed in June shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in June in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by December:—

Region or Area.	Total number wholly unemployed at 17th June, 1946.		Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 9th December, 1946.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	London & South-Eastern	28,572	6,222	90	98
Eastern	6,128	1,192	86	97
Southern	5,339	2,175	69	97
South-Western	7,712	2,445	83	92
Midland	13,686	3,593	81	95
North-Midland	6,628	1,150	79	96
East and West Ridings	14,807	4,983	78	91
North-Western	55,363	16,185	76	91
Northern	30,930	13,713	69	87
Scotland	52,619	21,118	73	88
Wales	41,485	22,322	63	79
Great Britain	263,439	100,109	75	88
Development Areas:				
Durham and Tyneside	29,866	18,461	71	88
South Wales and Mon.	36,171	19,922	61	79
West Cumberland	2,424	764	69	84
South Lancashire	3,951	2,189	64	84
Wrexham	935	1,171	55	83
Scottish	34,944	16,957	72	87
Total, Development Areas	108,351	59,464	68	84

The Table shows that, in Great Britain as a whole, three out of every four of the males who were out of work in June had found work by December. In the London and South-Eastern Region the proportion who found work was as high as 90 per cent., and it was over 80 per cent. in the other Regions in the southern half of England. In the North-Midland, East and West Ridings and North-Western Regions the rate of work-finding was slightly above the average, and in Scotland it was a little below the average. In the Northern Region and Wales the proportion of males who found work was under 70 per cent. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a much greater extent than in other parts of the country, the unemployed there include elderly men who have been unemployed for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the principal Development Areas were very close to the figures for the Regions that include them.

The percentages for females are considerably higher than those for men, but this is partly due to the fact, already referred to, that some women discontinue registration when they cease to be entitled to unemployment benefit. The geographical comparisons are similar to those for men, the southern half of England having a higher rate of turnover than the North, Scotland and Wales. In London and the adjoining Regions practically all the women who were unemployed in June had found work, or otherwise ceased to register, by December. In Wales only 79 per cent. of the women who were unemployed in June found work in the six months.

Area, and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.	Males.								Females.							
	Numbers.				Per cent.				Numbers.				Per cent.			
	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.
Southern	274	1,603	1,608	3,485	7.9	46.0	46.1	100.0	400	854	441	1,695	23.6	50.4	26.0	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	25	413	1,035	1,473	1.7	28.0	70.3	100.0	43	253	224	520	8.3	48.6	43.1	100.0
Over 26	4	115	544	663	0.6	17.4	82.0	100.0	2	28	36	66	3.0	42.4	54.6	100.0
Total	303	2,131	3,187	5,621	5.4	37.9	56.7	100.0	445	1,135	701	2,281	19.5	49.8	30.7	100.0
South-Western	311	1,965	2,248	4,524	6.9	43.4	49.7	100.0	424	1,003	474	1,901	22.3	52.8	24.9	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	46	629	1,516	2,191	2.1	28.7	69.2	100.0	66	346	224	636	10.4	54.4	35.2	100.0
Over 26	5	226	1,078	1,309	0.4	16.9	82.0	100.0	2	73	120	195	1.0	37.4	61.6	100.0
Total	362	2,820	4,842	8,024	4.5	35.2	60.3	100.0	492	1,422	818	2,732	18.0	52.1	29.9	100.0
Midland	315	2,395	2,679	5,389	5.8	44.5	49.7	100.0	274	684	427	1,385	19.8	49.4	30.8	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	43	696	1,763	2,502	1.7	27.8	70.5	100.0	15	225	491	741	3.1	45.8	61.0	100.0
Over 26	5	436	2,145	2,586	0.2	16.9	82.0	100.0	1	61	126	188	0.5	32.5	67.0	100.0
Total	363	3,527	6,587	10,477	3.4	33.7	62.9	100.0	290	970	804	2,064	14.1	47.0	38.9	100.0
North-Midland	331	1,652	1,938	3,921	8.4	42.1	49.5	100.0	364	1,336	823	2,523	14.4	53.0	32.6	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	53	527	1,412	1,992	2.7	26.4	70.9	100.0	24	140	114	278	8.6	50.4	41.0	100.0
Over 26	8	218	1,191	1,417	0.6	15.4	84.0	100.0	4	17	21	42	9.5	40.5	50.0	100.0
Total	392	2,397	4,541	7,330	5.4	32.7	61.9	100.0	392	1,493	958	2,843	13.8	52.5	33.7	100.0
East and West Ridings	576	3,901	3,449	7,926	7.3	49.2	43.5	100.0	521	1,327	647	2,495	20.9	53.2	25.9	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	92	1,563	2,934	4,589	2.0	34.1	63.9	100.0	76	656	429	1,161	6.6	56.5	36.9	100.0
Over 26	39	727	2,459	3,225	1.2	22.5	76.3	100.0	3	223	233	459	0.7	48.6	50.7	100.0
Total	707	6,191	8,842	15,740	4.5	39.3	56.2	100.0	600	2,206	1,309	4,115	14.6	53.6	31.8	100.0
North-Western	1,923	11,895	9,216	23,034	8.4	51.6	40.0	100.0	950	3,744	2,237	6,931	13.7	54.0	32.3	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	590	6,110	8,226	14,926	4.0	40.9	55.1	100.0	124	2,254	2,047	4,425	2.8	50.9	46.3	100.0
Over 26	221	3,698	9,297	13,216	1.7	28.0	70.3	100.0	10	531	869	1,410	0.7	37.7	61.6	100.0
Total	2,734	21,703	26,739	51,176	5.3	42.5	52.2	100.0	1,084	6,529	5,153	12,766	8.5	51.1	40.4	100.0
Northern	1,532	7,416	4,235	13,183	11.6	56.3	32.1	100.0	1,780	4,174	1,243	7,197	24.7	58.0	17.3	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	608	4,075	4,257	8,940	6.8	45.6	47.6	100.0	594	4,166	1,605	6,365	9.3	65.8	25.2	100.0
Over 26	186	2,735	6,725	9,646	1.9	28.4	69.7	100.0	98	1,393	912	2,403	4.0	58.1	37.9	100.0
Total	2,326	14,226	15,217	31,769	7.3	44.7	48.0	100.0	2,472	9,733	3,760	15,965	15.5	61.0	23.5	100.0
Scotland	2,941	14,848	8,917	26,706	11.0	55.6	33.4	100.0	2,192	5,487	2,090	9,769	22.4	56.2	21.4	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	855	8,346	7,451	16,652	5.1	50.1	44.8	100.0	495	4,358	2,194	7,047	7.0	61.9		

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments in connection with the Vocational Training Scheme have been described in articles published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Since the publication of the last article in the series (see the issue for November, 1946, pages 315-316), further progress has been made in expanding the operation of the Scheme. Additional Government Training Centres have been opened at Barking (Annexe), Barrhead, Bristol (Temple Cloud), Bursledon, Cardiff (Heath Camp), Coventry (Tile Hill), Leicester (Humberstone Lane), Manchester (Heaton Park), Moss End, Northampton, London (Park Royal) and Tolworth. On 16th December, 1946, there were 77 centres in operation providing training places for 27,865 persons, compared with 65 centres and 23,702 training places available on 23rd September, 1946. These figures include 2,237 places made available by the operation of double-shift working wherever possible and 1,284 places for trainees employed during their training course on production work on building sites. In addition there were five coal mining centres in operation providing training places for 1,088 persons.

Applications for training from persons demobilised from H.M. Forces or released from war-time industrial work continued to be numerous, and at 16th December 30,283 persons who had been accepted for training were awaiting allocation. During the twelve weeks ended 16th December, 7,484 men and 448 women were placed in employment on completion of training; for the whole period, from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme at the beginning of July, 1945, up to 16th December, 1946, the corresponding figures were 17,647 men and 1,342 women.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in training under the Government Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes at 16th December, 1946:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Persons in training at—			
Government Training Centres	25,549	140	25,689
Technical Colleges, etc.	1,949	1,846	3,795
Employers' Establishments	926	100	1,026
Re-identical (Disabled) Centres	257	38	295
Total	28,681	2,124	30,805

The figures in the above Table include 4,540 men and 255 women training under the provisions of Section 2 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Ex-Service men and women are given preference in allocation to training places, and the numbers of persons in training on 16th December, shown above, include 28,170 ex-Service men and 1,665 ex-Service women.

Most of the facilities for training provided during the period under review were devoted to the needs of the building and civil engineering industries, for which 23,088 persons were in training on 16th December.

Since the inauguration of the Vocational Training Scheme, courses of training have been agreed with the employers' organisations and trade unions concerned in the following trades or industries:—

Building: Bricklaying.	Other Industries—contd.
Carpenry.	Forestry.
Painting (House).	Furniture.
Plastering.	Glass Processing.
Plumbing.	Glove Cutting.
Slating and Tiling.	Hairdressing.
Stone Masons.	Hosiery (Scotland).
Wood Machining.	Leather Belting and Mechanical and Hydraulic Leather Industries.
Building—Ancillary Trades:	Leather Producing.
Brickmaking and Clay Roofing Tile Manufacture.	Leather Made-up Goods.
Glazing.	Monumental Masons and Letter Cutters.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Neon Sign Glass Blowing.
Mastic Asphalt (Building Construction).	Ophthalmic Optical Industry.
Civil Engineering:	Paper and Board Making.
Blacksmiths.	Piano Manufacture.
Constructional Course.	Pottery.
Maintenance Fitters.	Printing and Allied Trades.
Paviors and Flag Dressers.	Quarrying.
Pipe Joiners.	Radio Repair.
Timbermen.	Retail Distribution—
Other Industries:	Bookselling, Newsagency and Stationery.
Agriculture and Horticulture.	Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear.
Agricultural Blacksmith-Farrier-Fitters.	Fish.
Agricultural Machinery Repair Fitters.	Grocery and Provisions.
Baking (England and Wales).	Hardware and Furnishings.
Baking (Scotland).	Pharmacy.
Basket Making.	Road Roller Drivers.
Boot and Shoe Making (Handsewn).	Saddlery and Harness Making.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture (Bristol and Kingswood).	Silk.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Silk Screen Printing.
Clerical and Commercial.	Silversmiths, Jewellery and Allied Trades.
Cotton Spinning.	Surgical Appliance Making.
Cotton Weaving.	Tailoring—Retail Bespoke.
Display Workers.	Tailoring—Ready Made and Wholesale Bespoke.
Dressmaking and Womens' Light Clothing.	Thatching.
Electrical Contracting.	Trawling.
Engineering:	Typewriter Repair.
Draughtsmanship.	Vehicle Building.
Instrument Making.	Watch and Clock Repair.
Sheet Metal Workers.	Woollens (Scotland).
Welding (Electric and Oxy-Acetylene).	

LEAFLETS ON EMPLOYMENT TRAINING, ETC.

LEAFLETS ISSUED BY MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

An article published on page 316 of the November, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE gave some information about a number of leaflets which had recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The paragraphs below contain particulars of further leaflets, copies of which can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

Grants and Allowances for Transferred Workers.—Particulars of the grants and allowances available to workers who are transferred permanently to work in new areas under the Resettlement Scheme are given in leaflet P.L. 200. This leaflet, which describes the classes of persons to whom the arrangements apply, includes information about the free fares, travelling allowances, settling-in grants and assistance in emergencies available to all transferred workers (whether they have dependants or not) and about the additional facilities—household removal assistance, lodging allowances, cheap travel warrants, continuing liability allowances, etc.—available to workers with dependants who will join them permanently in the new area. Details of the Resettlement Scheme were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1946 (page 118).

Disabled Persons.—A leaflet entitled "From Disability to Ability" provides a brief explanation of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944—see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1943 (page 163), and March, 1944 (page 47). The leaflet (P.L. 169) refers to the help and advice to be obtained by the disabled from the Disablement Resettlement Officers at Employment Exchanges, and it also includes information about industrial rehabilitation and training for disabled persons, about the Register of Disabled Persons, and about the various schemes for promoting the employment of the disabled. Another leaflet (P.L. 233) deals with sheltered employment for the severely disabled.

The Merchant Navy.—An account of the arrangements made for the treatment and resettlement of sick and disabled members of the Merchant Navy is given in a revised edition of leaflet P.L. 127, which has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Transport in consultation with the Health Departments and the organisations of shipowners and seafarers. The original edition of this leaflet was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1943 (page 126).

TRAINING IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

A pamphlet entitled "Entrants to the Mining Industry" has recently been prepared by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and has been published in the series "Education for Industry and Commerce".

The object of the pamphlet is to assist Local Education Authorities, organisers and teachers who may be concerned with the training of entrants to the mining industry under the Coal Mines (Training) General Regulations, 1945,† which make statutory provision for the training of all entrants to the industry. Sections on the relation of entrants' training to other courses in mining, on the problems involved in the organisation of the training, and on the curriculum are included in the pamphlet, which also devotes much space to syllabuses and suggestions to teachers.

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION.

The Business Training Scheme was introduced early in 1946 for the training of men and women in business administration after their release from war service. Statistics relating to the progress of the Scheme up to the beginning of 1947 were published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 33). A fuller account of the progress made during the first year of the operation of the Scheme (that is, up to the beginning of February, 1947) is given in the following paragraphs; certain figures for the four weeks ended 1st February are also included.

The Scheme opened for the receipt of applications on 18th January, 1946, and by the end of the first year over 16,000 applications for the General Business Course had been received. This course, which is the main course of training provided under the Scheme, consists of three months' full-time training in the general principles of business administration, given in Commercial and Technical Colleges.

Selection of Applicants for Training.—The total number of applicants found eligible for training was 10,827. The proportion of applicants found eligible increased towards the end of the year owing to the fact that the Age and Service Groups then being demobilised included a larger proportion of the young men and women for whom the Scheme was primarily intended. Eligible applicants were carefully interviewed at Regional Appointments Offices as regards their suitability for training in business administration, the task of selection being carried

* Ministry of Education, Pamphlet No. 7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d net (7d. post free).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945 (page 176).

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRIES.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has informed organisations representing employers and workers concerned that the industries specified below will be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders on or about 30th April next. The industries concerned are as follows: brickmaking (including the getting of the clay); cement; gypsum and plasterboard; sanitary drainpipe manufacture; and sanitary fireclay. 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.

REVOCATION OF EVACUATION ORDER.

The Essential Work (Evacuation No. 2 Order, 1944) (Revocation) Order, 1947,* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 16th January under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

This Order revokes the Essential Work (Evacuation) (No. 2) Order, 1944, which is no longer required. The latter Order, which was noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (page 161), enabled persons employed in Essential Work undertakings to leave their employment without permission or without giving notice if under a Government plan they were transferred to another place owing to enemy action, or were re-transferred later under a similar plan.

NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 4th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement as to the numbers of workers tied to their employment by the Essential Work Orders or in other ways. The statement is reproduced below.

"Approximately 238,000 workers are still tied to their employment by the Essential Work Orders. The various categories and estimated number of workers affected in each case, and the date (where this has been decided) on or about which they will be withdrawn from the Orders are as follow:—

Industry.	Number of workers covered.	Date of withdrawal from the Order.
Agricultural Executive Committees	21,000	Date not yet fixed.
Catchment and internal drainage	7,000	
Dock labour	47,000	31st March, 1947.
Building and civil engineering	88,000	
Limestone quarrying	12,000	30th April, 1947.
Brickmaking (including getting the clay)	40,000	
Cement	9,000	
Gypsum and plasterboard	3,000	
Sanitary drainpipe	7,000	
Sanitary fireclay	4,000	

"In addition, a number of workers who have been directed under Defence (General) Regulation 58A (1) into unscheduled employment—mainly coal mining—are held in their employment for the period specified in the direction, usually six months. The number affected is not large, probably not more than 1,000, but I am not in a position to give actual figures."

RELAXATION OF CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDERS.

On 5th February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1947,† under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

This Order amends the Control of Engagement Orders‡ so as to give effect to the policy of the Government as announced in the House of Commons on 13th December, 1945. The Minister of Labour and National Service then stated that the control of engagement would be limited, subject to certain exceptions, to those classes of persons who for the time being were being called up for military service. In accordance with the arrangements announced in the White Paper on Call Up to the Forces in 1947 and 1948,§ call up is now normally restricted to men born in 1929 and later, and the control of engagement has been abolished except in relation to agriculture, coal mining, and building and civil engineering.

The position has hitherto been that with certain exceptions the engagement for employment of all male workers aged 18 and under 31 (aged 18 and under 51 in some industries) in a large number of employments had to be made through the Ministry of Labour and National Service or approved employment agencies. The new Order amends the Control of Engage-

* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 86. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† S.R. & O. 1947, No. 197. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
‡ The Control of Engagement Order, 1945, was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 91), and the amending Orders have been noticed in the issues for December, 1945 (page 217), June, 1946 (page 143), and August, 1946 (page 211).
§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (page 145).

out under the guidance of the Regional Business Training Committees, which represent business and educational interests. About 6,500 students (or some 60 per cent. of the eligible applicants) were selected in this way. Principals of Colleges and employers expressed appreciation of the quality of the students selected. During the year under review 4,483 applicants were allocated to training, and at 1st February, 1947, 481 students were awaiting allocation. The remainder of the eligible students had withdrawn their applications.

General Business Courses.—The first General Business Courses were set up at the end of April and the beginning of May, and opened with some 700 students. Further courses were started in June and July providing places for another 500 students, and in addition 1,100 training places were made available in September. At 1st February, 1947, 2,541 students had already completed the General Business Courses and the number who were attending (or had been allocated to) the courses at that date was 1,942. In general, students were allocated to a course within two months from the date of selection, and many were able to start within a week or two. By the end of the year 77 General Business Courses were being given in 51 colleges.

Specialised Business Courses.—The development of the second part of the Business Training Scheme, which consists of courses of training at management level given by business firms and known as Specialised Business Courses, resulted in the approval of courses submitted by 1,468 firms, providing places for 2,783 students. During the year under review 1,625 students were placed in Specialised Courses. This figure represented about 76 per cent. of the students placed, the remainder going from the General Courses into direct employment or into training elsewhere than in Specialised Courses. Placing generally was carried out successfully by Appointments Offices, and the Scheme owes much of its success to those firms, both large and small, which offered opportunities for the training of executives in their own businesses. These training vacancies represented an extremely varied range of occupations in production, distribution and finance, the greater number of which were in the heavy and light engineering industries, the food and drink industries, building and contracting, electrical engineering, and the motor and aircraft industries.

Statistical Summary.—The Table below gives, in summary form, figures illustrating the activity of the Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 1st February, and (b) during the first year of operation.

	Four Weeks ended 1st February, 1947.	Cumulative Totals up to 1st February, 1947.
Number who have completed a General Business Course	216	2,541
Number placed in Specialised Business Courses	257	1,625
Number placed in business training vacancies	5	99*
Number in employment†	94	426

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ÉIRE VOLUNTEERS) ACT.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) (Commencement of Arrangements) Declaration, 1947,‡ was made on 29th January by His Majesty as an Order in Council in pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) Act, 1946.§

This Order declares that the United Kingdom Government have entered into arrangements with the Government of Éire under which they have undertaken to meet the cost of paying unemployment benefit under the law in force in Éire to persons who since 3rd September, 1939, have served in H.M. Forces and who at any time prior to such service were ordinarily resident in Éire. The Order further declares that the arrangements mentioned above are in force.

In accordance with the Act, the Minister of National Insurance may now make the necessary payments out of the Unemployment Fund.

BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

On 25th February, the Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) (Benefit in the United Kingdom) Regulations, 1947,|| were made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) Act, 1946.

The object of the new Regulations is to avoid duplication of benefits in the United Kingdom and Éire in respect of persons covered by the arrangements made under the Act. They provide that, for the purpose of determining the entitlement of any such person to unemployment benefit in the United Kingdom, benefit paid to him in Éire under the law in force in Éire is to be treated as if it were unemployment benefit paid to him in the United Kingdom. Certain further provisions for the reckoning of benefit years in relation to such persons are included in the Regulations, which came into force on 27th February.

* The corresponding figure quoted in the last issue of this GAZETTE has been amended.

† This category includes persons who returned to their former employment or who took up employment after completing a General Business Course.

‡ S.R. & O. 1947, No. 196. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (page 355).
|| S.R. & O. 1947, No. 340. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

ment Orders by freeing from all restrictions on engagement all men except those aged 18 and under 51 (a) whose normal employment is in coal mining or agriculture, or (b) whose engagement is for employment outside those industries, or (b) whose engagement is for employment in a building undertaking or a civil engineering contracting undertaking. Such persons remain subject to the Control of Engagement Orders.

The effect of the new Order is that men who are now excluded from the scope of the Control of Engagement Orders are free to take any employment they choose, and employers are at liberty to engage these men without consulting the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The classes of men to whom the Control of Engagement Orders still apply must obtain their employment through a Local Office of the Ministry or through an employment agency specially approved for that purpose.

The Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1947, came into force on 24th February.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS IN BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

On 10th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1947,* under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The new Order revokes as from 1st April, 1947, the Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) Orders, 1941 and 1945, which impose restrictions on the transfer of workers within the building and civil engineering contracting industries. As from that date it will no longer be necessary for the permission of the National Service Officer to be obtained before such workers can be transferred from one job to another.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

On 29th January an Order in Council† was made by His Majesty revoking Regulation 58 AAA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as from 1st February, 1947. This Regulation, which was introduced in May, 1945, restricted the right of certain persons employed in the civil service of the Crown to terminate their employment (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945, page 90).

The revocation of Regulation 58 AAA resulted in the annulment, as from 1st February, of the Control of Employment (Civil Servants) Order, 1945, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under that Regulation on 15th May, 1945, in respect of certain classes of non-industrial civil servants (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945, page 108). Accordingly, civil servants covered by the Order (to the number of about 660,000) are now at liberty to leave their employment subject to their giving the prescribed notice; and appeal to the National Service Officer if the Head of the Department refuses permission is no longer necessary.‡

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, was held on 1st March. The obligation to register on that date applied to young men born between 1st April, 1929, and 30th June, 1929, both dates inclusive, unless they were exempt from the operation of the Acts. Those who had already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, were required to register again.

COAL MINING AND MILITARY SERVICE.

The position in relation to military service of men entering underground coal mining employment has recently been changed.

Under the arrangements hitherto in operation, a man liable for military service was enabled to express an option to enter underground coal mining employment as an alternative to military service. A man who entered underground coal mining following such an option was eligible for release from his obligation to work in the mines at the time when, if he had entered the Army, he would have been eligible for release from the Forces under the age and length of service scheme.

Under the new arrangements, a man who registered on 1st March or who registers in future for military service will, if he is already employed in underground coal mining or if he goes into the coal mining industry for underground work before he receives an enlistment notice, be deferred from call-up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work. This rule will apply for the next five years. If, however, a man so deferred leaves employment in underground coal mining before reaching the age of 26, he will be regarded as available for call-up. In this connection, it is emphasised that the object of the decision to defer young men going into coal mining is to encourage young men to enter coal mining permanently; the industry does not want men for a period of 2 years or 18 months only.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GRADUATING IN 1947.

University students graduating in science and engineering in 1947 and liable for military service will be called up, except for a limited number who will be made available for essential civilian employment. Employers who are likely to have vacancies for these young graduates are invited to notify their requirements as early as possible to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Technical and Scientific Register (K. Section), York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

* S. R. & O. 1947, No. 234. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† S. R. & O. 1947, No. 151. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
‡ The abolition of the Order was announced in advance by the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on 28th November—see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (page 355).

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

APPOINTMENT OF FULL-TIME MEMBERS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Mr. G. Maurice Hann to be a full-time member of the Industrial Court, to represent the interests of workpeople, in place of Mr. F. S. Button, C.B.E. The appointment dates from 15th October, 1946. Mr. Maurice Hann recently resigned from the position of General Secretary of the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.

The Minister has also appointed Mr. W. E. C. Lazenby to be a full-time member of the Industrial Court, to represent employers, in place of the late Mr. J. McKie Bryce, the appointment dating from 1st January, 1947. Mr. Lazenby was, until his retirement, Assistant Chief Officer for Labour and Establishment with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

TITLE OF LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service* contained a recommendation to the effect that local advisory committees for juvenile employment, whether appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service or by an Education Authority exercising powers under Section 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, should in future be called Juvenile Employment Committees. Steps have been taken to give effect to this recommendation, and the title of the Committees appointed by the Minister, hitherto known as Juvenile Advisory Committees, has been altered accordingly.

SAFETY IN MINES.

REPORT OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD FOR 1945.

The Safety in Mines Research Board, appointed in 1921 to plan and carry out work of research into the causes of mining dangers and the means for preventing such dangers, have issued their Twenty-Fourth Annual Report,† covering the year 1945.

The Report states that the Governing Committee appointed by the Board on the outbreak of war continued to direct the work of research during 1945, with the co-operation of several District Committees which were concerned mainly with problems of strata control in mines, and with the assistance of the Explosives in Mines Research Committee. Soon after the end of the war in Europe the Board were able to re-establish contact with the directors of research in the corresponding experimental stations in France and Belgium. By the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Mines, the Board's senior Mining Engineer was able to visit America to study methods and problems of roof control in the United States.

Reference is made in the Report to the changes which are in progress in the method of financing the work of the Board. In 1943, the Minister of Fuel and Power, with the approval of the Treasury, decided that the responsibility for financing the work, which had hitherto rested almost entirely upon the Miners' Welfare Fund, should be transferred by stages to the Exchequer. In accordance with this decision, the annual grants by the Miners' Welfare Commission were reduced during the financial years 1944-45 and 1945-46 and the Exchequer contributions correspondingly increased. It was expected that during 1946-47 the transition would be completed and the long standing relations between the Board and the Miners' Welfare Commission brought to an end, since, under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, it would be the duty of the Minister of Fuel and Power to secure the prosecution of research into methods of advancing safety in mines and the expenses so incurred would be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The Report includes a brief account of the progress of the Board's researches during the year, under the following heads: coal dust explosions; electrical researches; mining explosives and shot-firing; falls of ground (supports and roof control); haulage; and wire ropes.

In concluding the Report, the Board point out that, with the conclusion of the war, a wider attention to problems of safety in mines became possible, which was all the more necessary in view of the technical developments contemplated in the industry. The Governing Committee had therefore studied the Reid Committee's Report‡ closely, in order so to direct the Board's work that it should, as far as possible, forestall new dangers or increased liability to old ones.

Appendices to the Report contain: (i) a statement of the accounts of the Board during the year ended 31st March, 1946; (ii) a list of reports published during 1945 on the researches carried out under the Board; and (iii) a note on the extension of service of winding ropes.

* An article summarising this Report was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220).

† Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board 1945. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1945 (page 61).

AMENITIES IN THE BRICK INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In March, 1946, the Minister of Works appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Wilfrid Garrett to consider and report upon measures that might be taken to make the brick industry more attractive to recruits (wages and terms of employment falling within the negotiating machinery of the industry were excluded from the terms of reference). The Report* of the Committee has recently been published.

In introducing the Report, the Committee say that, in view of the pressing needs of the country at the present time, they have confined themselves entirely to that main part of the brick industry which is concerned with producing bricks for the building of houses, to the exclusion of the manufacture of glazed bricks, glazed tiles and silica bricks. The making of roofing tiles was also excluded; but the Committee suggest that the Report might be brought to the attention of this industry as being much akin to brickmaking.

In obtaining information the Committee relied mainly on visits to varying types of brickworks, and certain of the members also visited brickworks in Belgium and Holland. One of the main difficulties of the Committee, says the Report, has been to suggest amenities suitable to an industry covering a wide range of works. The amenities necessary differ in some degree according to the process of manufacture, but the main distinction lies in the varying sizes of the undertakings. The majority consist of small works employing less than 50 workers, and for various reasons amenities in these are difficult to provide, and in some cases have been entirely neglected.

The recommendations contained in the Report fall into two classes: (a) the provision of labour-saving devices and methods of easing work, which will, in most cases, also lead to an increase of production; and (b) the provision of amenities covered in the main by the Factories Act. The Report draws attention to the great progress made in recent years in mechanical aids, but points out that, mainly for reasons connected with the war, these have not yet penetrated to the smaller brickworks. The provision of amenities under the Factories Act has been similarly hindered.

With regard to improvements in plant, the Report recommends that mechanisation should be encouraged throughout, particularly in the getting and transport of raw materials and the transport of bricks to the drying sheds and kilns. The provision of good roads, the use of mechanised trolleys and conveyers, and the greater use of modern drying methods are also recommended. The Committee are agreed that the tops of all semi-continuous and continuous kilns should be covered, or, if this is not practicable, that shelter huts should be provided for the burners. They also recommend the provision of covered ways from the presses to the kiln mouths, or, as an alternative, wagons with covered cabins.

The improved amenities recommended by the Committee for clay pits include the provision of shelter huts, with facilities for heating, storage and drying of clothes, and taking meals. The Committee regard the standard of sanitary accommodation provided in most brickworks as very unsatisfactory, and they advocate the adoption of a water-carriage system or a good standard of dry closet. The Report proposes a standard for the provision of washing facilities and suggests its inclusion in a revised general Welfare Order for brickyards; it also urges the encouragement of the provision and use of shower baths. The provision of protective clothing for workers in exposed places and engaged in dusty processes, and for those handling oily bricks is recommended in the Report, which also advocates improvements in regard to clothing accommodation. The Committee consider that an ambulance room should be provided in all brickyards employing 500 workpeople or more, and that in all other yards a room should be available for the immediate reception of serious cases; they also think that rest rooms should be available, especially where women are employed, and that medical supervision should be extended to all brickworks. They recommend that a canteen with some provision for hot meals (not necessarily of the main meal type) should be provided in all brickworks employing more than 50 persons; for smaller works they consider that a mess room of good type should be available.

The Committee point out that while in many respects some provision was being made to meet the various requirements of the law, the actual standard reached was very low because of the lack of attention given to regular maintenance and supervision, and they insist most strongly that results cannot be obtained by the provision of amenities unless the labour and supervision necessary for daily cleaning and upkeep is provided. They recommend that in every brickworks the necessary supervision should be made the responsibility of some specified person or persons whose names should be available to H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Mines. The Report emphasises the importance of personnel management and recommends that special attention should be paid to this in all brickworks.

The Committee suggest that the recommendations contained in the Report should be referred to the Joint Industrial Council of the industry and to the competent authorities, and they urge that priority should be given to the supply of the necessary labour and materials. They think that their recommendations relating to the mechanisation of the industry should be referred

* Report of the Committee on Amenities in the Brick Industry. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

to the Technical Committee of the National Brick Advisory Council. The Committee suggest that the appropriate authority should consider the desirability, in approved cases, of granting financial assistance in carrying out the recommendations.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF WORKS ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 3rd February, the Minister of Works made a statement on the Report of the Committee and the action proposed by the Government. The statement was as follows:—

"I welcome this Report which has been published to-day and commend it to those responsible for carrying on the industry. The improvements it recommends will make the industry more attractive to recruits and will give encouragement to those already employed in it. The suggestions with regard to technical improvements are already under consideration in connection with a report on technical problems of production recently made by a Committee of the National Brick Advisory Council, and the industry can count on any assistance that it is in the power of my Department to give. The Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Fuel and Power are reviewing the statutory welfare requirements for brickworks and clay pits, respectively, in the light of the recommendations of the Committee, and I understand that the Ministry of Labour contemplate the early publication of Draft Regulations to strengthen the existing Clay Works Welfare Order under the Factories Act."

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

FORMATION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 10th February, the Minister of Supply announced the names of the members of the Engineering Advisory Council.

The Minister of Supply will act as Chairman of the Council. The following members will represent employers: Mr. G. Darnley-Smith, Lord Davidson, Mr. C. K. F. Hague, Mr. G. S. Maginness, Sir Robert Micklem, Sir Harry Railing, Sir Alexander Ramsey, Colonel H. Riggall, Sir William Rootes, Mr. Mark H. Taylor, and Mr. W. R. Verdon Smith. The representatives of the trade unions are: Mr. W. B. Beard, Mr. H. G. Brotherton, Mr. F. Foulkes, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. H. N. Harrison, Sir Mark Hodgson, Mr. Gavin Martin, Mr. H. R. Nicholas, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. J. W. Stephenson, and Mr. J. Tanner.

The decision to establish the Council was originally announced in a statement made by the Minister of Supply in the House of Commons on 16th December. On that occasion, the Minister said that the decision had been taken after discussions with the engineering employers and trade unions. The purpose of the Council was to afford the Minister, in the discharge of his responsibilities for the engineering industry, a means of consultation with employers and workers in the industry on matters of general concern in the engineering field. Matters normally handled by the joint organisations of employers and trade unions in connection with wages and conditions of employment would be excluded. He added that the engineering industries for the purpose of the Council would comprise mechanical, electrical and radio engineering, but not shipbuilding or the iron and steel industry, which fell within the purview of the Iron and Steel Board.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST, ETC., SERVICES.

BRITISH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 21st January, the Secretary for Overseas Trade made an announcement regarding the membership of the British Tourist and Holidays Board, which is being set up to develop the tourist, catering and holiday services.

The establishment of the Board arose out of a recommendation of the Catering Wages Commission in a Report on the subject, which was reviewed in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (page 45). Subsequently, a special division of the Board of Trade was created to assist in the setting up of a new non-governmental organisation and in the provision of facilities for tourism and home holidays in 1947. On 10th December, Viscount Hall stated in the House of Lords that the Government had decided to establish an unincorporated body to foster and develop the tourist, catering and holiday services. Shortly after, it was announced that Sir Alexander Maxwell had accepted the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade to become chairman of the new organisation.

The twelve members of this organisation, which, as indicated above, is to be called the British Tourist and Holidays Board, are as follows: Mr. Robin Brook; Lord Dukes, C.B.E.; Mr. M. W. Ferris; Lord Hacking, P.C., O.B.E., D.L.; Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., Comp. I.E.E.; Mr. F. C. Hole; the Rt. Hon. Tom Johnston; Mrs. J. Jones-Roberts, B.A., J.P.; Sir Eustace Missenden, O.B.E.; Mr. Harry Salmon, J.P.; Mr. E. W. Wimple, C.B.E.; and Mr. Norman Wood. Of these members, Mr. Ferris and Mr. Johnston were nominated by the Secretary of State for Scotland after consultation with the Scottish Tourist Board, and arrangements for mutual co-operation will be worked out between the two Boards.

The British Tourist and Holidays Board will appoint four committees dealing respectively with tourism, catering, home holidays and hotels. These committees, which will be representative of the appropriate industries and consumer interests, will have as chairmen the following members of the Board: Tourist Committee—Lord Hacking; Catering Committee—Mr. Salmon; Home Holidays Committee—Mr. Wimble; Hotels Committee—Mr. Hole.

ENQUIRY INTO COST OF HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

In connection with the development of holiday services, the Catering Wages Commission are conducting an enquiry into allegations, which have been made in various quarters, of excessive charges for holiday accommodation. The Commission are assisted in their work by a number of assessors, who have been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to give expert advice in the matter.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF PILOT CENSUS.

The Report of the Committee set up to consider the institution of a regular Census of Distribution* included, *inter alia*, a recommendation that a "pilot census" should be taken as soon as possible. The Government accepted this recommendation and proposed to take the pilot census this year.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 19th February, however, the President of the Board of Trade indicated that it had been found necessary to postpone the pilot census until next year. His statement was as follows:—

"It would be necessary to hold the Pilot Census of Distribution at a very early date if the results are to be collated and studied in time for a full census in respect of 1948. In view, however, of the difficulties of the economic situation, it has been decided that the pilot census will be postponed until next year. This will mean that the full census will be taken in respect of the year 1949."

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION BILL.

The Industrial Organisation Bill† was presented to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade on 24th January. The purpose of this Bill is to enable any of certain authorities, *viz.*, the Board of Trade, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Minister of Supply, the Minister of Food, the Minister of Works, the Admiralty, the Secretary of State, or the Minister of Fuel and Power, after consultation with organisations of workers and employers in an industry, to establish for that industry a central body, to be known as a Development Council. The general objects of such Councils will be to increase the efficiency and productivity of their industries and to enable them to render better and more economical service to the community.

An Order setting up a Development Council, which must be approved in draft by both Houses of Parliament before it is made, may confer on the Council any of a number of functions which are set out in a Schedule to the Bill. These functions include, *inter alia*: the promoting or undertaking of scientific research; inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation; research into matters affecting industrial psychology; measures for the improvement of design; the training of persons engaged in the industry and their education in relevant technical or artistic subjects; the adoption of measures for securing safer and better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities for workers, and inquiry as to such measures; research into the incidence, prevention and cure of industrial diseases; and arrangements for encouraging the entry of persons into the industry. The Council may also be authorised to collect statistical information of a type and in a form approved by the Minister concerned, and to collect a levy, for the purpose of financing its activities, at a rate not exceeding the maximum laid down in the Order. There are rigid restrictions on the disclosure by members of a Council, or its officials, of information relating to individual businesses. An amending Order may assign to a Council, at its own request, functions which are not set out in the Schedule to the Bill but which can conveniently be associated with the Council's existing functions.

The Bill provides that the members of a Council are to be appointed by the Minister concerned and to consist of persons capable of representing the interests of employers and of workers in the industry, and independent persons, one of whom will be appointed as Chairman by the Minister.

The Minister concerned, after consultation with both sides of the industry, and subject to approval by Parliament, will be empowered to collect a levy from any industry for which no Development Council exists, if he considers it necessary that finance should be made available for the promotion of scientific research, the development of exports or the improvement of design in that industry.

Certain balances which accumulated from levies imposed during the war on various industries under the Defence (Encouragement of Exports) Regulations, 1940, have been paid into the Exchequer. The Bill provides that payment of

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946 (page 97).
† House of Commons Bill 29 (Session 1946-47). H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

equivalent sums may be made to bodies connected with the industries in question for purposes approved by the authority making the payment. The expenditure, which will be borne on the Board of Trade Vote, will amount approximately to £192,000 for the leather, footwear and allied industries, £166,000 for the woollen industry, and £385,000 for the cotton industry.

A further provision of the Bill authorises the Board of Trade, with the approval of the Treasury, to make grants, from moneys provided by Parliament, to the Council of Industrial Design or to any other non-profit-making body of which the objects include the improvement of design in industry. It is estimated that a sum of £234,000 will be required by this Council in 1947-1948, and that grants to other bodies during the same period may amount to £50,000.

The Bill provides for the repeal of the Cotton Industry (Reorganisation) Act, 1939, which was passed just before the outbreak of war but never came into force owing to the war.

CONTROL OF RETAIL PRICES: FOOD RATIONING.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

Food.—As the result of a recent Order of the Minister of Food, the maximum retail prices of potatoes were raised by 1d. per 7 lb. as from 2nd February. Other Orders of the Minister of Food have increased the maximum retail prices of some kinds of imported canned fish, edible dried beans, yellow split peas and split lentils, sausages in hog casings, uncooked pastry, and some kinds of flour confectionery.

Clothing.—The President of the Board of Trade has made Orders reducing retailers' margins on most types of utility and non-utility clothing and clothing materials. These reductions have the effect of decreasing the maximum retail prices of the goods concerned as from the date when the Orders took effect, *viz.*, 31st January.

Soda and Candles.—The President of the Board of Trade has made Orders prescribing maximum retail prices for washing soda as from 29th January, and increasing, by 2½d. per lb., the maximum retail price of common paraffin wax candles as from 11th February.

FOOD RATIONING.

The Minister of Food has announced an increase, as from 2nd February, in the canned corned meat portion of the meat ration from 2d. to 4d. and a corresponding reduction in the carcass meat portion from 1s. 2d. to 1s. per week.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND FULL EMPLOYMENT.

STUDY BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The International Labour Office have recently published a Study* of public investment as a means of offsetting fluctuations in private employment. In the preface to the Study it is pointed out that, for the achievement and maintenance of a high level of employment, expenditure upon public investment is particularly significant as it can be varied so as to counteract industrial fluctuations. The object of the Study, it is stated, is to explain the difficulties in using public investment for this purpose and to suggest means by which they may be overcome. By "public investment" the Study understands new works undertaken, and new plant, equipment and supplies purchased, by central, regional or local governments and publicly owned undertakings not otherwise included, and maintenance and repair work related thereto.

The Study consists of five parts. In Part I, public investment in the post-war world is considered under the three heads of the international aspects of public investment, the nature of the employment problem, and the rôle of public investment in employment policy. Part II deals with the financial aspects of timing public investment, with reference both to the principles of counter-cyclical financing and to financing by intermediate and local governments. Technical problems in timing public investment form the subject of Part III, in which legal and administrative problems, problems of community planning, and the engineering aspects of timing are examined successively. Part IV, "The Lessons of the 'Thirties,'" reviews the experiences of public investment policy in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and Sweden during the later pre-war period. "The Task Ahead" is the title of Part V, which contains a brief survey of the public investment plans of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the "Capital Scarcity Countries" (*i.e.*, India and certain Latin American countries). The object of this survey, it is stated, is to indicate the general attitude of Governments to-day towards public investment policy, and so to provide a basis of comparison with the 'thirties. It is pointed out that the general principle of counter-cyclical timing of public investment is now accepted by the Governments of virtually all countries, and that most countries have taken steps to implement the application of this policy in the post-war period, although some may have still a long way to go. The survey is followed by a summary and conclusions.

* *Public Investment and Full Employment. Studies and Reports; New Series No. 3.* 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 7s. 6d.

An appendix to the Study gives extracts from, or the full texts of, recommendations and resolutions on public investment policy adopted by the International Labour Conference. Other appendices contain discussions of problems of estimating process effects and of the planning of public expenditures other than investment, and a glossary of terms.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PROPOSED RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION.

A Command Paper* presented to Parliament in February by the Minister of Labour and National Service indicates the action proposed by H.M. Government on the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries (including Building and Construction) and in Agriculture.

This Convention (No. 63) was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 24th Session in 1938,† and the English and French texts were presented to Parliament in Command Paper No. 5875. The Convention provides for the regular collection and publication on uniform lines of statistics relating to wages and hours in all countries ratifying the Convention. It is accordingly designed to facilitate international comparisons of wages and working hours by introducing a greater degree of uniformity in the bases of existing statistics and the methods by which they are compiled.

H.M. Government supported the Convention in 1938; but further action had to be suspended on the outbreak of war. The Command Paper states that it is now proposed to ratify the Convention forthwith.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

REPORT OF FIRST SESSION OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE.

As was stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (page 358), the Preparatory Committee which had been set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to prepare an annotated draft agenda for an International Conference on Trade and Employment held their First Session in London in October and November, 1946. The Report‡ of this Session has recently been published.

The Report states that, after a general consideration of the work to be done, the Preparatory Committee decided to entrust the detailed examination of the varied items of the agenda to a number of working committees.

In giving consideration to the appropriate sections of the agenda, the working committees used as a basic document the draft Charter for an International Trade Organisation which had been submitted by the United States delegation, together with documents submitted by other delegations, including a memorandum on employment policy submitted by the delegation of the United Kingdom. The text of the draft Charter which served as the basic document is reproduced in an Annexure to the Report.

The working committees discussed fully the viewpoints of the various delegations and drew up a statement of the points on which it was possible to reach a general identity of views. Where agreement proved impossible, they recorded the different points of view that had been advanced. The committees also endeavoured, as far as was practicable, to prepare draft texts for a Charter of (or Articles of Agreement for) an International Trade Organisation of the United Nations, giving expression to the principles upon which a broad identity of view had been reached.

The discussions of the working committees are recorded in the Report under six main headings, corresponding to the topics dealt with by the respective committees, *viz.*, (i) the advancement and maintenance of high and steadily rising levels of effective demand, employment and economic activity; (ii) industrial development; (iii) general commercial policy; (iv) restrictive business practices; (v) inter-governmental commodity arrangements; and (vi) the establishment of an International Trade Organisation.

The draft texts of the Charter of the proposed International Trade Organisation, as prepared by the working committees, are reproduced in an Appendix to the Report. It is pointed out that these texts do not form an integral part of the Report but are rather in the nature of a working document of the Preparatory Committee, which, after being edited by a Drafting Committee, will receive a further editing at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee. At this Second Session, which is planned to open at Geneva on 8th April, 1947, it is hoped that the work of the Committee will be completed in readiness for the International Conference to be held in the following autumn.

* Cmd. 7037. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1938 (pages 260 and 261).
‡ Report of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 6d. post free).

WAGE AND PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CANADA.

The system of official control over wages and salaries instituted in Canada by the Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943, and continued hitherto, with certain modifications from time to time,* has been terminated by an Order in Council made on 23rd November, 1946. The Order revokes the earlier relevant provisions as from 1st December, 1946, but prescribes that proceedings respecting wage applications and appeals that were pending before a War Labour Board under those provisions should be continued and disposed of expeditiously.

In an announcement concerning the Order, the Dominion Prime Minister stated that wage stabilisation had been an essential element in the anti-inflation programme of the Government, which, since the close of hostilities, had been continued with unabated vigour. War-time methods of control were, however, too rigid for the period of transition, when the objective was no longer the reduction but once again the expansion of normal peace-time production. With the gradual increase in production, the need for limitations on the expansion of purchasing power had decreased, certain inevitable increases in costs had made some increases in prices unavoidable and the pressure for wage adjustments had grown. Accordingly, the Government believed that the time had come to dispense with wage and salary control in the battle against inflation. Its removal, the Prime Minister said, would involve no change in the Government's policy respecting price control and the control of rents. These controls would be maintained so long as they were required to protect the people from a sudden and drastic rise in the cost of living.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On 9th November, 1946, President Truman gave instructions for the immediate abandonment of all Government controls on wages and prices in the United States,† with the exception of rent control and such controls as were necessary to implement the rationing and allocation programmes for sugar and rice. On the same day, the President issued an Executive Order terminating all existing controls stabilising wages and salaries under the provisions of the Stabilisation Act of 1942 (as amended).

In announcing this general removal of controls, the President stated that he was convinced that the controls were no longer effective instruments in curbing inflation and that their further continuation would do the national economy more harm than good. The revised price control legislation enacted by Congress in July last was unworkable and inadequate and had not received the public support needed to make its administration effective. The major difficulty encountered, he said, was the withholding of goods from the market. The removal of price controls left no basis or necessity for the continuation of wage controls, which had operated, in most industries, only as an adjunct to price controls. The termination of these war-time controls, the President pointed out, involved the return to a free market with free collective bargaining, and the responsibility was placed squarely upon management and labour for working out agreements for the adjustment of their differences without interruption of production.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN CANADA.

STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER, 1946.

A bulletin is published each month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics containing statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries and some non-manufacturing industries and services in Canada. These statistics relate to the week preceding the first day of each month, and have been compiled by the Bureau since November, 1944.

The figures are obtained from returns supplied by employers which state the number of man-hours worked in the week by those wage-earners for whom a record of the aggregate hours worked is kept (*i.e.*, in the main, persons paid at hourly rates of wages) and also the earnings of these workers. The man-hour figures returned include hours of overtime, hours worked by part-time and casual workers, and hours credited to workers absent on holidays with pay. The earnings reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. They include incentive and production bonuses, overtime payments, and sums paid to workers absent on holidays with pay, but they do not include the value of any board and lodging forming part of the workers' remuneration. Average weekly wages are calculated by the Bureau of Statistics by multiplying the average number of hours worked during the week by the average hourly earnings reported for the same period.

The Table below shows the average number of hours worked and the average hourly and weekly earnings, together with the number of workers to whom the figures relate, in the main industrial groups covered by the enquiry, as published by the

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 219), and earlier issues.
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1946 (page 251), and earlier issues for information concerning developments from time to time in the official control of wages and prices in the United States.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week preceding 1st November, 1946.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople concerned.	Average Number of Hours Worked in Week.	Average Hourly Earnings.	
			Cents.	Dollars.
Manufacturing:				
Petroleum and other Non-metallic Mineral Products	10,612	41.8	86.3	36.07
Chemical and Allied Products	25,811	42.8	71.7	30.69
Clay, Glass and Stone Products, Iron and Steel, Machinery, Vehicles, Aircraft, Steel Ships and other Iron and Steel Products	15,430	44.1	71.6	31.58
Electrical Apparatus	216,924	42.2	83.8	35.36
Aluminium and other Non-Ferrous Metal Products	28,783	41.5	73.4	30.46
Textiles, Clothing and Personal Furnishings	32,331	43.3	78.9	34.16
Boots and Shoes and other Leather Products	117,226	40.8	57.7	23.54
Meat, Dairy and other Animal Food Products	23,565	41.9	58.2	24.39
Flour, Bread, Chocolate, Cocoa, Preserves and other Vegetable Food Products	29,012	42.7	68.2	29.12
Beverages	48,877	41.6	59.1	24.59
Tobacco	11,963	43.1	74.4	32.07
Rough and Dressed Timber, Furniture and other Wood Products	7,806	41.1	57.9	23.80
Pulp and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing	61,333	43.2	68.4	29.55
Rubber Products	78,105	46.1	79.5	36.65
Musical Instruments	13,909	37.4	75.3	28.16
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	799	45.6	60.7	27.68
Total Manufacturing	15,256	42.0	64.9	30.82
Mining:				
Coal	23,712	39.6	98.7	39.09
Metallic Ores	29,174	45.3	89.4	40.60
Other Minerals	10,567	45.5	70.9	32.26
Total Mining	63,453	43.2	89.3	38.58
Street and Electric Railways and other Local Transportation	29,697	46.2	77.0	35.57
Building Construction	62,206	39.6	85.7	33.94
Highway Construction	39,435	37.0	67.2	24.86
Hotels and Restaurants	19,619	43.9	47.3	20.76
Laundries and other Personal Services	10,652	41.6	50.4	20.97

EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Department of Labor carry out each month an enquiry into the earnings and hours of work of factory workers in a wide range of manufacturing industries throughout the United States of America. A comparison of the results of the enquiry relating to July, 1946, with those for January, 1939, and certain intermediate months is given in an article appearing in the October, 1946, issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, the journal of the Department.

The Table, below, which is based on figures from this article, shows, for selected months in each of the years under review, the average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings and estimated "straight-time" average hourly earnings of factory workers in the industries covered by the enquiries. "Straight-time" earnings are earnings exclusive of premium payments, at the rate of time-and-a-half, for work in excess of 40 hours a week, but inclusive of extra pay for work on supplementary shifts and on holidays; the "straight-time" averages quoted below are weighted by the numbers of man-hours of employment in the major divisions of the manufacturing industries in January, 1941. The figures given in the Table relate to the gross earnings (i.e., earnings before deductions on account of social security contributions, income and victory taxes, bond purchases, etc.) of both full-time and part-time workers who worked during any portion of the pay-period which ended nearest the 15th day of the month of the enquiry.

Date.	Average Weekly Earnings.		Average Hourly Earnings.		Estimated "Straight-Time" Average Hourly Earnings.
	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
1939, Jan.	23.19	63.2	64.1	64.1	
1940, Jan.	24.56	65.2	65.2	65.2	
1941, Jan.	26.64	68.3	66.4	66.4	
1942, Jan.	33.40	80.1	75.1	75.1	
July	36.43	85.6	78.3	78.3	
1943, Jan.	40.62	91.9	81.9	81.9	
July	42.76	96.3	85.0	85.0	
1944, Jan.	45.29	100.2	87.7	87.7	
July	45.43	101.8	90.1	90.1	
1945, Jan.	47.50	104.6	92.0	92.0	
July	45.45	103.3	93.3	93.3	
1946, Jan.	41.15	100.4	97.0	97.0	
July*	43.35	109.3	106.7	106.7	

* The figures for July, 1946, are preliminary and subject to correction.

Average weekly earnings in all the manufacturing industries covered by the enquiries were 43.35 dollars in July, 1946, showing a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with the corresponding average for July, 1945, as a result of reductions in working hours. Average weekly earnings were, however, still higher than before the entry of the United States into the war, the figure for July, 1946, being 86.9 per cent. higher than that for January, 1939, and 62.7 per cent. higher than that for January, 1941. The increase was due to such factors as the changing composition of the labour force within the undertakings and shifts in the distribution of workers among undertakings and among industries, as well as to increases in rates of wages.

Average hourly earnings in July, 1946, were 109.3 cents, an increase of 72.9 per cent. compared with January, 1939, and of 60.0 per cent. compared with January, 1941. "Straight-time" earnings at the same date averaged 106.7 cents an hour, the increases compared with January, 1939, and January, 1941, being 66.5 per cent. and 60.7 per cent., respectively.

The Table which follows shows the average weekly earnings, the average number of hours worked in a week, and the average hourly earnings, in July, 1946, in the principal groups of manufacturing industries in the United States covered by the enquiries. The average number of hours worked in a week and the average hourly earnings for the groups are weighted arithmetic means of the averages for the individual industries composing the groups, the estimated numbers in employment being used as weights for weekly hours and the estimated aggregate numbers of hours worked as weights for hourly earnings. The average weekly earnings for the groups are computed by multiplying the average weekly hours by the corresponding average hourly earnings. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Group of Manufactures.	Average Weekly Earnings.		Average Number of Hours worked in a week.		Average Hourly Earnings.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Petroleum Refining, Coke and other Coal By-Products	54.19	135.5	40.0	135.5	40.0	135.5
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	41.77	105.7	39.5	105.7	39.5	105.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	44.65	109.9	40.6	109.9	40.6	109.9
Iron and Steel Products	46.57	121.2	38.4	121.2	38.4	121.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	46.75	116.6	40.1	116.6	40.1	116.6
Electrical Machinery	45.38	115.4	39.3	115.4	39.3	115.4
Other Machinery	49.22	123.5	40.4	123.5	40.4	123.5
Automobiles	51.29	135.6	37.8	135.6	37.8	135.6
Other Transportation Equipment	53.46	136.5	39.2	136.5	39.2	136.5
Textiles and other Fibre Products	34.81	87.9	39.6	87.9	39.6	87.9
Leather and Leather Products	36.50	95.4	38.3	95.4	38.3	95.4
Apparel and other Finished Textile Products	33.97	94.1	36.1	94.1	36.1	94.1
Food	43.21	98.8	43.8	98.8	43.8	98.8
Tobacco	32.24	85.1	39.1	85.1	39.1	85.1
Mill-Sawing and Timber Basic Products	35.09	90.9	38.6	90.9	38.6	90.9
Furniture and Finished Wood Products	38.48	93.9	41.0	93.9	41.0	93.9
Paper and Allied Products	43.10	100.6	42.8	100.6	42.8	100.6
Printing, Publishing, etc.	51.77	128.7	40.2	128.7	40.2	128.7
Rubber Products	50.60	129.2	39.2	129.2	39.2	129.2
Professional Scientific and Musical Instruments, etc.	42.39	104.8	40.5	104.8	40.5	104.8
All Manufactures	43.35	109.3	39.6	109.3	39.6	109.3

According to the official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities in the United States, the cost of living in July, 1946, was about 41 per cent. above the average for the five years 1935-1939.

ABSENTEEISM IN FRANCE.

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security have carried out an enquiry into absenteeism in industrial undertakings in France during a week in May, 1946, the results of which are summarised in the December issue of *Revue Française du Travail*, the official journal of the Ministry.

Returns as to absence from work for various causes were received from nearly 3,000 undertakings engaged in the "transformation industries," i.e., manufactures, printing and book-binding, building and construction. The returns showed that the average daily percentage of the workers in these undertakings who were absent from work for any cause during the working week 20th to 25th May, 1946, was 7.7 in the case of men and 11.5 in the case of women, or 8.9 for men and women combined.

The rate of absenteeism was found to fluctuate during the course of the week, being lowest on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (8.3, 8.2 and 8.4 per cent. respectively) and highest on Monday (9.2 per cent.) and Saturday (10.7 per cent.). There was a marked difference in the amount of absenteeism as between the two sexes, the rate for women being, on average, 50 per cent. higher than that for men. The industries most affected were those involving heavy work, such as iron and steel manufacture, metal working, the chemical industry and the stone, brick, pottery, etc., industries, and those in which female workers predominated, such as the textile and clothing industries. The percentage of absenteeism was particularly high in the case of women in the food industry. Industries employing few women, such as building and construction, had low rates of absence. In the case of men, absenteeism was more apparent in large undertakings, employing 500 or more workers each, than in the smaller ones; there was no such clearly marked tendency in the case of women. Regionally, the highest absence rates occurred in the South of France, and in industrial as contrasted with rural areas.

The Table below shows the proportion of workers absent from work at all the undertakings on Wednesday in the week under review, analysed according to the causes of absence. (In the case of women, absences on account of sickness lasting over 15 days included absences resulting from maternity.)

	Percentage of Total Number of Workers who were Absent from Work on account of				
	Sickness lasting less than 15 days.	Sickness lasting more than 15 days.	Paid Holidays.	Other and Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Men	2.2	2.4	0.8	2.3	7.7
Women	2.5	4.9	0.4	3.7	11.5
Total	2.2	3.1	0.7	2.9	8.9

Many of the employers furnishing returns added their observations on the causes of absenteeism. Most of them stated that medical certificates for sick leave were too liberally supplied. It was also explained that industrial workers undertook agricultural work, on their own account or for pay, and that this accounted for the rise in absenteeism at the beginning and end of the week. Insufficient nourishment was stated to be a frequent cause of absence, either because the workers suffered physically or because they went into the country in order to augment their food supply. It was further pointed out that women often absented themselves from work during the week in order to do their shopping.

As regards the effect of absenteeism, it was estimated that, on the whole, for 132 million man-hours worked in the week, 12.6 million were being lost, of which 4.3 million man-hours were lost owing to absenteeism properly so called, i.e., absence for reasons other than sickness and paid holidays.

WAGES IN NORWAY.

The Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau have carried out enquiries into the earnings of industrial workers in Norway in 1945, and a provisional summary of the results of the enquiries has been published in the July-September, 1946, issue of *Statistiske Meddelelser*, the journal of the Bureau. The data obtained related to undertakings engaged in the mining, smelting, etc., of metals, the chemical and electro-chemical industries, the manufacture of oils and fats, the engineering and other metal industries, the textile industries, leather and rubber manufacture, clothing manufacture, paper and paper pulp manufacture, the food, drink and tobacco industries, and some miscellaneous industries.

The enquiries showed that, in the second half of 1945, average hourly earnings in the industries covered were 2.34 kroner for men and 1.41 kroner for women. These averages are inclusive of timework earnings, piecework earnings and payments for overtime. There was a considerable advance in average hourly earnings between the first half and the second half of 1945, the increase being 0.35 kroner an hour for men and 0.19 kroner an hour for women. This advance was attributed in large part to increases in the cost-of-living supplements to earnings which were granted in September, the supplement for men being raised from 0.30 to 0.50 kroner an hour and that for women from 0.20 to 0.34 kroner an hour.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings (in kroner) in the second half of 1945 of men and women employed in the groups of industries covered by the enquiries, with comparative figures relating to the second half of 1944.

Group of Industries.	Average Hourly Earnings.			
	2nd Half of 1945.*		2nd Half of 1944.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Mining and Smelting of Metals and Electro-Metallurgy	Kr. 2.32	Kr. 1.30	Kr. 1.95	Kr. 1.07
Chemical and Electro-Chemical Processes	2.58	1.46	2.07	1.17
Oils and Fats	2.18	1.45	1.76	1.09
Engineering and Other Metal Working	2.47	1.56	2.04	1.27
Textiles	2.17	1.29	1.75	1.05
Leather and Rubber	2.33	1.42	2.09	1.16
Clothing	2.41	1.48	2.08	1.28
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.24	1.43	1.81	1.15
Paper and Paper Pulp	2.03	1.39	1.59	1.12
Miscellaneous	2.23	1.36	1.86	0.99
All Industries	2.34	1.41	1.92	1.15

The enquiries extended to the earnings of skilled and unskilled workers employed in the building trades, the printing and book-binding trades, and baking and confectionery. In the second half of 1945, average hourly earnings in the building trades were 2.58 kroner for skilled craftsmen and 2.36 kroner for labourers. In the printing and bookbinding trades, the average hourly earnings of men were 2.90 kroner for skilled workers and 2.19 kroner for unskilled workers, the corresponding averages for women being 1.52 and 1.19 kroner, respectively. The average hourly earnings of skilled bakers were 2.70 kroner and those of unskilled bakery workers 2.28 kroner.

* The figures for 1945 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Statistical data relating to economic and social developments in Czechoslovakia are published in *Statistický Zpravodaj*, the monthly journal of the State Statistical Office of the Czechoslovak Republic. The figures reproduced in the present article have been extracted from the February, 1947, issue of this journal and illustrate some of the changes that have taken place in employment, hours of work, rates of wages and the cost of living in Czechoslovakia during recent months, as compared with the pre-war period.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons employed in industry in Czechoslovakia as a whole at the end of 1937 and at 1st December, 1945, and 1st June and 1st October, 1946.

Industry.	Number of Persons Employed.			
	31st Dec., 1937.*	1st Dec., 1945.	1st June, 1946.	1st Oct., 1946.
Mining	93.0	117.8	126.5	121.4
Sugar Manufacture	9.8	48.7	14.1	16.7
Distilleries	7.4	7.0	7.9	9.3
Brewing and Malting	17.0	14.7	15.2	14.8
Flour Milling	6.5	7.6	7.6	7.9
Food	64.6	55.2	53.8	57.1
Metals	373.3	351.5	368.6	357.2
Electricity Supply	19.1	32.2	32.5	32.3
Millsawing	37.7	33.7	35.5	32.2
Woodworking	48.6	42.5	41.7	38.0
Paper	31.3	28.4	32.2	29.8
Chemicals	56.0	59.9	65.5	67.3
Stone, Earth and Pottery	102.1	48.3	58.1	57.5
Glass Manufacture	249.8	25.7	29.2	28.6
Textiles	52.6	36.7	38.3	37.5
Clothing	60.0	36.4	36.4	36.4
Leather and Skins	25.0	22.8	23.9	24.6
Printing	5.6	7.4	7.0	6.9
Gas and Water Works	—	—	—	—
All above Industries	1,298.0	1,134.2	1,161.3	1,134.9
Building	—	25.2	56.6	62.2

In the first half of the next Table are given the average hourly rates of wages, in Czechoslovak crowns, of men and women (skilled workers and assistants) employed in industry in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in March, 1939, January, June and December, 1945, and June and December, 1946. The average rates quoted were calculated by the State Statistical Office from the rates for the highest age groups in 27 branches of industry and 26 selected towns, as recognised for the purposes of the Ministry of Labour Protection and Social Insurance, or as laid down in collective agreements, account being taken of the numbers of workers as shown by an official return of earnings. In the second half of the Table, the average hourly earnings are expressed as index figures, the basis of comparison being the averages for 1939 taken as 100.

Class of Worker.	Average Hourly Rates of Wages.					
	Mar., 1939.	Jan., 1945.	June, 1945.	Dec., 1945.	June, 1946.	Dec., 1946.
	Amounts (in Czechoslovak crowns).					
Men:						
Skilled	4.09	6.64	6.65	11.53	11.53	11.53
Assistants	3.23	5.25	5.27	9.82	9.82	9.82
Total	3.86	6.26	6.27	11.06	11.06	11.06
Women:						
Skilled	2.26	4.15	4.15	8.88	8.88	8.88
Assistants	2.17	3.75	3.76	8.18	8.18	8.18
Total	2.22	3.97	3.98	8.58	8.58	8.58
Total, Men and Women	3.45	5.69	5.70	10.43	10.44	10.44
	Index Figures (averages for 1939 = 100).					
Men:						
Skilled	100.0	162.3	162.6	281.9	281.9	281.9
Assistants	100.0	162.5	163.2	304.0	304.0	304.0
Total	100.0	162.3	162.6	286.5	286.5	286.5
Women:						
Skilled	100.0	183.6	183.6	392.9	392.9	392.9
Assistants	100.0	172.8	173.3	377.0	377.0	377.0
Total	100.0	178.8	179.3	386.5	386.5	386.5
Total, Men and Women	100.0	164.9	165.2	302.3	302.6	302.6

The Table below shows the relative level of the cost of living in a workers' family in the city of Prague in 1938, 1945, and January and December, 1946, according to the official cost-of-living index figures.

Item of Expend

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and December, 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.

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men	14,656	15,028	14,881	14,638	14,511†	14,481†
Women	5,094	7,253	6,768	5,885	5,820	5,788
Total	19,750	22,281	21,649	20,523	20,331	20,269
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	20	40	700	345	300
3. Insured persons registered as unemployed ..	1,270	60	103	376	366	398*
4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in industry:—						
Men	13,643	14,971	14,786	13,698	13,912	13,896
Women	4,837	7,230	6,720	5,749	5,708	5,675
Total	18,480	22,201	21,506	19,447	19,620	19,571

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 62,000 in the total working population in December, 1946, the number of men falling by 30,000 and women by 32,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,380,000 (men 400,000 and women 980,000). The total working population at the end of December, 1946, was greater than at mid-1939 by 519,000 (men 175,000 less, and women 694,000 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 49,000 during December (men 16,000 and women 33,000). At the end of December it was 1,935,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 890,000 and women 1,045,000), but 1,091,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 253,000 women 838,000).

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:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Men	480	4,296	4,653	1,895	1,433†	1,361†
Women	—	461	437	137	84	78
Total	480	4,757	5,090	2,032	1,517	1,439

In the eighteen months from mid-1945 to the end of December, 1946, there has been a decrease of 3,651,000 (men 3,292,000 and women 359,000).

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:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Men	80	253	112	84	85	85
Women	—	70	15	4	3	4
Total	80	323	127	88	88	89

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 38,000 (men 27,000, women 11,000).

6. INDUSTRY.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Men	13,083	10,422	10,021	11,719	12,394	12,450
Women	4,837	6,699	6,268	5,608	5,621	5,593
Total	17,920	17,121	16,289	17,327	18,015	18,043

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945 recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial

* Including 35,000 estimated increase between 9th and 31st December, 1946.

† Revised figures.

sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry by over 1,600,000. Owing to the retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war the reduction continued up to the end of 1945, but since then the intake from demobilisation has greatly exceeded net losses from other causes. Between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1946, there was a net increase of 1,754,000 (men increased by 2,429,000, women decreased by 675,000). The number in industry at the end of December, 1946, was 123,000 greater than at mid-1939. There was a decrease of 633,000 men, offset by an increase of 756,000 in the number of women.

7. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

The estimated numbers employed on this work are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Metal and Chemical Industries	1,070	4,310	3,132	492	364	352
Other Manufactures	200	811	698	223	110	107
Total	1,270	5,121	3,830	715	474	459

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces increased by 3,851,000. By mid-1945 there had been a decrease of 1,291,000. There was a further decrease of 3,371,000 between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1946, and at the latter date the numbers employed were 811,000 less than the numbers employed at mid-1939.

8. HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND MANUFACTURE 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:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
16,650	12,000	12,459	16,612	17,541	17,584	

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed in this sector were reduced by about 4,650,000, or 28 per cent. There was an increase of 459,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1945. There was a further increase of 5,125,000 between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1946, and at the latter date the number employed in this sector was 934,000 greater than the number at mid-1939 (or about 600,000 above the normal pre-war level).

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

The figures for this sector are shown in the following Table:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Home Market:—						
Metals and Chemicals* ..	1,586	833	1,014	2,292	2,520	2,514
Other Manufactures† ..	2,969	1,540	1,566	2,270	2,520	2,519
Total, Home Market ..	4,555	2,373	2,580	4,562	5,040	5,033
Export:—						
Metals and Chemicals* ..	450	90	200	851	915	936
Other Manufactures† ..	540	162	210	459	525	530
Total, Export	990	252	410	1,310	1,440	1,466
Total, Home Market and Export ..	5,545	2,625	2,990	5,872	6,480	6,499

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were reduced by 2,920,000 or 53 per cent. Between mid-1943 and mid-1945, there was an increase of 365,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1946, there was a further increase of 3,509,000 and the total at the latter date was 954,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The numbers employed on manufacture for export increased in the eighteen months mid-1945 to the end of December, 1946, by 1,056,000, and at the end of December exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 476,000 (metals and chemicals + 486,000, other manufactures — 10,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,453,000 in the same period; at the end of December the total was 478,000 greater than at mid-1939. There is a deficiency of 450,000 in manufactures such as textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., offset by an increase of 928,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

* 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.

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 finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning), are given in the following Table:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,027	5,191	5,502	5,547	5,555
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	726	722	1,184	1,250	1,260
Distributive Trades	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,170	2,304	2,304
Other Services	2,225	1,613	1,598	1,884	1,960	1,966
Total	11,105	9,375	9,469	10,740	11,061	11,085

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 872,000 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 eighteen months to the end of December, 1946, there was an increase of 538,000, the total at that date being 50,000 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 December, 1946, there was an increase of 346,000, leaving the total in these trades 583,000 less than at mid-1939. In the "Other Services" Group there was a reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 of 627,000. Of this, 368,000 had been recovered by the end of December, 1946, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 259,000.

11. COMPARISON—DECEMBER, 1946, WITH MID-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of December, 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 Supplies for the Forces	36 per cent.
Manufacture for Home Market	110
Manufacture for Export	148
Basic Industries	119
Building and Civil Engineering	96
Distributive Trades	80
Other Services	88

12. SUMMARY.

The Table in the next column shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, June, 1946, November, 1946, and December, 1946.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND DECEMBER, 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, mid-1946 and December, 1946. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given above, 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, mid-1945, and mid-1946 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1946, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec., 1946.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec., 1946.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec., 1946.
	GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):—											
Metal Manufacture:	15.5	15.0	16.1	16.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	15.5	15.9	16.6	17.0
Pig Iron	156.4	147.0	152.9	161.0	3.6	27.8	18.0	15.7	160.0	174.8	170.9	176.7
Steel Melting, etc.	51.2	63.0	62.1	70.7	4.7	21.0	17.7	16.5	55.9	84.0	79.8	87.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ..	22.7	9.7	10.3	12.1	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	25.1	12.4	12.1	14.0
Tin Plates	29.1	25.9	26.4	27.6	2.6	8.8	6.8	6.5	31.7	34.7	33.2	34.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	22.4	19.2	20.9	21.8	4.4	10.7	8.8	8.4	26.8	29.7	29.7	30.2
Wire, Wire Netting, etc.	297.3	279.8	288.7	309.7	17.7	71.9	53.6	49.5	315.0	351.7	342.3	359.2
Total, Metal Manufacture	637.4	777.9	709.9	758.7	67.3	361.9	192.5	185.8	704.7	1,139.8	902.4	944.5
Engineering:	105.9	106.1	99.9	106.4	28.0	69.7	53.2	52.7	133.9	175.8	153.1	159.1
General Engineering	51.1	70.1	67.1	65.6	1.1	10.4	4.9	4.1	52.2	80.5	72.0	69.7
Electrical Engineering	47.1	35.7	49.0	58.3	1.9	6.2	7.5	8.2	49.0	41.9	56.5	68.5
Marine Engineering	841.5	989.8	925.9	989.0	98.3	448.2	258.1	250.8	939.8	1,438.0	1,184.0	1,239.8
Constructional Engineering ..												
Total, Engineering												
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	428.1	597.2	443.1	461.7	45.2	279.0	109.3	98.5	473.3	876.2	552.4	560.2
Electrical Engineering	10.7	10.9	15.2	17.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	12.6	14.4	18.9	21.8
Carriages, Carts, etc.	51.6	41.1	51.5	55.2	1.4	5.7	3.3	2.9	53.0	46.8	54.8	68.1
Railway Carriages and Wagons ..	490.4	649.2	509.8	534.8	48.5	288.2	116.3	105.3	538.9	937.4	626.1	640.1
Total, Vehicles	141.8	230.4	217.6	210.8	2.9	21.9	11.5	9.6	144.7	252.3	229.1	220.4

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Nov., 1946.	Dec., 1946.
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	4,562	5,040	5,033
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,310	1,440	1,466
Total	5,545	2,990	5,872	6,480	6,499
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683	5,191	5,502	5,547	5,555
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,184	1,250	1,260
Distributive Trades	2,887	1,958	2,170	2,304	2,304
Other Services	2,225	1,598	1,884	1,960	1,966
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	16,650</				

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.
(Thousands)

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec. 1946.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec. 1946.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Dec. 1946.
Other Metal Industries:												
Stoves, Grates, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ..	84.9	39.4	53.0	62.3	9.8	12.9	12.0	12.6	94.7	52.3	65.0	74.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	38.9	32.0	45.5	49.5	2.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	41.7	37.5	50.9	54.8
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	116.4	112.2	117.4	134.4	79.5	167.7	126.8	132.4	195.9	279.9	244.2	266.8
Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	34.0	38.1	36.1	39.4	14.3	38.7	27.0	25.7	48.3	76.8	63.1	65.1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	20.8	7.3	13.6	16.2	17.9	6.9	10.8	12.1	38.7	14.2	24.4	28.8
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ..	21.9	20.6	24.2	26.9	11.6	16.6	18.1	18.6	33.5	37.2	42.3	45.5
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	17.4	9.2	15.4	17.7	11.1	8.8	11.5	12.2	28.5	18.0	26.9	29.9
Other Metal Industries ..	21.2	15.7	21.7	25.2	1.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	22.6	19.9	25.5	29.1
Total, Other Metals	185.2	170.0	177.2	200.5	101.1	145.6	124.5	127.7	286.3	315.6	301.7	328.2
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	12.3	12.2	12.9	13.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.9
Chemicals ..	88.6	91.6	108.6	119.0	36.2	65.9	63.5	61.6	124.8	157.5	176.8	180.6
Explosives ..	29.2	78.3	23.2	22.2	7.9	90.4	20.4	18.8	37.1	168.7	43.6	41.0
Paint, Varnish, etc. ..	20.4	14.2	18.3	20.1	6.5	9.2	9.1	8.6	26.9	23.4	27.4	28.7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. ..	60.0	44.1	51.5	54.0	23.2	31.7	27.9	27.3	83.2	75.8	79.4	81.3
Total, Chemicals, etc.	210.5	240.4	214.6	228.9	73.9	197.7	121.3	116.6	284.4	438.1	335.8	345.5
Total, Group I Industries	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,676.7	2,862.5	503.8	1,453.6	915.5	897.2	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,592.2	3,759.7
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES)*:												
Coal Mining ..	757.5	707.8	708.6	702.8	3.7	9.8	8.8	8.8	761.2	717.6	717.4	711.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	203.2	138.2	184.4	203.2	11.6	28.4	22.6	21.3	214.8	166.6	207.0	224.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	193.0	129.3	183.9	198.9	12.0	82.0	51.3	40.3	205.0	211.3	235.2	239.5
Other Road Passenger Transport ..	34.1	13.1	20.7	19.6	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.2	37.1	15.1	23.3	21.8
Goods Transport by Road ..	141.7	129.8	153.0	161.8	4.9	13.4	11.5	10.7	146.6	143.2	164.5	172.5
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services ..	19.6	18.7	24.3	26.6	2.6	6.8	8.0	7.3	22.2	25.5	32.3	33.9
GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES):												
Food, Drink and Tobacco:												
Grain Milling ..	28.2	21.6	24.4	25.3	3.9	8.7	7.5	6.9	32.1	30.3	31.9	32.2
Bread, Biscuits, etc. ..	103.1	69.3	81.6	88.8	77.6	68.0	63.5	63.2	180.7	137.3	145.1	152.0
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	26.4	13.4	16.5	19.6	55.9	23.9	27.4	33.7	82.3	37.3	49.9	53.3
Other Food Industries ..	71.3	53.0	67.9	76.0	62.2	71.9	70.8	71.5	133.5	125.7	138.7	147.5
Drink Industries ..	95.0	71.0	81.9	81.9	25.9	38.1	35.4	33.2	120.9	109.1	117.3	119.6
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ..	15.5	14.4	14.8	15.3	26.8	31.1	31.1	30.6	42.3	45.5	45.9	45.9
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	339.5	243.5	287.1	311.4	259.3	241.7	235.7	239.1	591.8	455.2	522.8	550.5
Textile Industries:												
Cotton Spinning ..	65.5	35.3	47.6	52.1	119.4	78.3	89.0	88.6	184.9	113.6	136.6	140.7
Cotton Weaving ..	53.7	27.4	31.9	35.9	101.3	71.9	74.4	75.0	155.0	99.3	106.8	110.9
Wool ..	90.3	50.1	64.8	73.8	117.3	79.7	83.8	87.0	207.6	129.8	148.6	160.8
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc. ..	34.6	19.9	25.6	29.5	37.6	26.0	29.3	30.4	72.2	45.9	64.9	59.9
Hosiery ..	29.1	12.3	17.3	19.9	97.3	50.4	57.2	59.0	126.4	62.7	74.5	78.9
Carpets ..	12.6	2.2	4.9	6.5	19.4	3.5	7.8	9.3	32.0	5.7	12.7	15.8
Linen ..	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	9.0	6.8	6.4	6.4	12.7	9.7	10.4	10.4
Jute ..	10.2	3.8	5.0	5.8	15.5	9.7	10.8	11.4	25.7	13.5	15.7	17.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc. ..	6.8	5.1	5.3	6.0	10.2	11.4	10.4	10.4	17.0	18.5	15.7	16.4
Lace ..	5.1	2.4	2.9	3.3	7.8	4.5	4.4	5.0	12.9	6.9	7.3	8.3
Other Textiles ..	20.0	16.9	18.2	21.2	41.9	46.5	37.0	36.7	61.9	63.4	55.2	57.9
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ..	56.7	32.0	38.5	42.4	22.9	20.2	19.5	20.1	79.6	52.2	58.0	62.5
Total, Textiles	388.3	210.3	265.5	300.4	599.6	408.9	430.0	439.3	987.9	619.3	695.5	739.7
Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur:												
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	33.5	21.4	27.8	31.3	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.4	44.8	33.2	39.6	42.7
Leather Goods ..	11.6	6.2	7.9	8.9	16.6	12.2	13.6	13.6	28.2	18.4	21.5	22.5
Total, Leather	45.1	27.6	35.7	40.2	27.9	24.0	25.4	25.0	73.0	51.6	61.1	65.2
Clothing Industries:												
Tailoring ..	66.6	37.4	46.4	53.7	168.0	134.8	158.0	152.6	234.6	172.2	190.4	206.3
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	10.1	4.2	5.2	5.7	83.4	48.3	55.6	57.1	93.5	52.5	60.8	62.8
Dressmaking, etc. ..	11.4	6.7	8.2	9.6	96.1	48.0	62.8	66.8	107.5	54.7	70.7	74.4
Hats and Caps ..	11.1	3.7	6.0	7.0	18.5	9.0	10.4	10.8	29.6	12.7	16.4	17.8
Other Dress Industries ..	7.5	2.8	4.3	4.9	23.4	12.6	16.2	17.9	30.9	15.4	20.5	22.8
Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	78.4	51.1	59.9	66.6	56.6	44.2	48.5	49.0	135.0	95.3	108.4	115.6
Total, Clothing	185.1	105.9	130.0	147.5	446.0	296.9	346.2	354.2	631.1	402.8	476.2	501.7
Woodworking, etc.:												
Furniture, etc. ..	111.5	39.8	74.7	88.9	26.9	22.6	24.7	24.7	138.4	62.4	99.4	113.6
Sawmilling ..	63.0	56.1	69.0	72.6	3.4	20.2	14.1	11.8	66.4	76.3	83.1	84.4
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. ..	9.2	14.0	11.9	11.1	2.4	13.4	5.3	3.9	11.6	27.4	17.2	15.0
Other Woodworking ..	17.8	13.5	16.5	17.8	5.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	23.6	21.2	23.9	25.4
Total, Woodworking, etc.	201.5	123.4	172.1	190.4	38.5	63.9	51.5	48.0	240.0	187.3	223.6	238.4
Paper, Printing, etc.:												
Paper and Paper Board ..	50.7	30.8	40.9	45.8	19.1	17.9	17.6	17.5	69.8	48.7	58.5	63.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. ..	29.0	14.6	17.0	19.6	53.3	34.9	36.4	38.7	82.3	49.5	53.4	58.3
Wallpaper ..	5.3	0.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	7.8	1.1	4.6	5.2
Stationery Requisites (not paper) ..	4.9	1.7	2.8	4.7	6.3	3.3	5.0	7.5	11.2	5.0	7.8	12.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	198.9	97.0	141.2	156.7	105.4	76.4	88.2	93.5	304.3	173.4	220.4	250.2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	238.8	144.6	205.0	230.2	186.6	133.1	148.7	159.0	475.4	277.7	353.7	389.2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.:												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	90.7	29.0	53.2	60.5	5.7	5.3	6.2	6.1	96.4	34.3	59.4	66.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	30.0	14.7	23.1	26.3	37.0	24.3	31.9	33.6	67.0	39.0	55.0	59.9
Glass and Glass Bottles:												
Glass Manufacture ..	22.5	15.5	20.9	23.0	8.1	10.2	10.7	10.0	30.6	25.7	31.6	33.0
Glass Bottles ..	15.4	12.2	15.6	17.5	2.2	7.9	6.5	5.6	17.6	20.1	22.1	23.1
Total, Glass	37.9	27.7	36.5	40.5	10.3	18.1	17.2	15.6	48.2	45.8	53.7	56.1
Other Manufacturing Industries:												
Cement, Whiting, etc. ..	17.1	9.5	14.1	14.8	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	17.8	11.0	15.4	16.2
Cast Stone, etc. ..	27.8	16.8	28.7	32.4	2.5	6.6	6.2	6.1	30.3	23.4	34.9	38.5
Rubber ..	41.1	34.3	43.2	50.9	29.1	28.0	27.7	29.1	70.2	62.3	70.9	80.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	11.0	4.2	6.6	7.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	13.3	6.3	8.4	8.6
Brushes and Brooms ..	6.1	4.3	5.9	6.7	6.2	6.5	8.1	8.6	12.3	10.8	14.0	15.8
Musical Instruments ..	6.9	1.5	3.7	5.1	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	8.7	2.1	4.9	6.5
Toys and Games ..	8.0	2.7	6.4	8.4	10.7	4.4	10.2	11.9	18.7	7.1	16.8	20.3
Other Industries ..	27.8	17.6	32.1	37.3	22.5	27.5	35.4	38.2	50.3	45.1	67.5	75.3
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries	145.8	90.9	140.7	162.6	75.8	77.2	91.9	98.3	221.6	168.1	232.6	260.9
Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries	1,752.7	1,017.6	1,345.9	1,510.0	1,679.7	1,293.4	1,384.7	1,418.2	3,432.4	2,311.0	2,733.6	2,928.2
GROUP III (NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES)†												
Building and Civil Engineering Construction ..	1,190.8	607.8	988.8	1,055.0	15.7	24.2	24.9	25.0	1,206.5	632.0	1,013.7	1,080.0
Distributive Trades ..	1,309.5	604.7	785.1	866.9	85.0	-909.8	893.2	927.3	2,199.4	1,514.5	1,684.3	1,794.2
Commerce and Finance ..	216.5	83.9	136.1	150.4	98.6	148.0	125.6	122.4	315.1	231.9	261.7	272.8
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	80.1	50.5	71.6	78.1	60.4	79.1	91.8	98.2	140.5	129.6	169.4	178.3
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc. ..	172.7	82.1	124.9	135.2	280.7	296.6	319.3	313.8	453.4	378.7	444.2	449.0
Laundries and Dry Cleaning ..</												

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 13th January, 1947, 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 9th December, 1946.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 13th January, 1947.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th Dec., 1946.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South-Eastern</i>	37,268	8,556	2,809	48,633	+ 10,227
London (Administrative County) .. .	16,683	2,265	758	19,706	+ 3,875
Acton .. .	153	27	10	190	+ 44
Brentford and Chiswick .. .	215	31	12	258	+ 90
Brighton and Hove .. .	1,363	412	78	1,853	+ 335
Chatham .. .	644	716	108	1,468	+ 55
Croydon .. .	990	141	75	1,206	+ 369
Dagenham .. .	586	97	87	770	+ 179
East Ham .. .	648	85	57	790	+ 24
Enfield .. .	238	49	26	313	+ 76
Harrow and Wembley .. .	317	160	35	512	+ 71
Hayes and Harlington .. .	133	33	37	203	+ 51
Hendon .. .	498	60	24	582	+ 107
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .	1,008	99	55	1,162	+ 261
Tottenham .. .	1,067	94	55	1,216	+ 264
West Ham .. .	1,162	139	113	1,414	+ 463
Willesden .. .	348	68	33	449	+ 116
<i>Eastern</i>	10,366	4,413	826	15,405	+ 4,826
Bedford .. .	129	35	12	176	+ 29
Cambridge .. .	83	35	7	125	+ 10
Ipswich .. .	405	35	41	481	+ 138
Luton .. .	281	20	20	321	+ 108
Norwich .. .	1,320	113	47	1,480	+ 186
Watford .. .	174	45	—	219	+ 52
<i>Southern</i>	6,432	2,100	511	9,043	+ 1,072
Oxford .. .	158	53	24	235	+ 33
Portsmouth (including Gosport) .. .	1,204	625	145	1,974	+ 97
Reading .. .	224	50	39	313	+ 24
Slough .. .	29	7	—	36	+ 49
Southampton .. .	959	264	77	1,300	+ 230
<i>South-Western</i>	9,250	2,665	467	12,382	+ 1,329
Bristol (including Kingswood) .. .	2,135	310	108	2,553	+ 229
Exeter .. .	417	105	14	536	+ 20
Gloucester .. .	40	13	—	53	+ 48
Plymouth .. .	826	833	93	1,752	+ 138
Swindon .. .	156	66	16	238	+ 62
<i>Midland</i>	12,351	2,321	443	15,115	+ 2,842
Birmingham .. .	2,488	243	136	2,867	+ 340
Burton-on-Trent .. .	50	91	11	152	+ 23
Coventry .. .	1,422	225	33	1,680	+ 60
Oldbury .. .	9	—	—	9	+ 4
Smethwick .. .	56	18	—	74	+ 4
Stoke-on-Trent .. .	2,305	107	42	2,454	+ 361
Walsall .. .	439	54	44	537	+ 46
West Bromwich .. .	14	1	7	22	+ 4
Wolverhampton .. .	571	98	29	698	+ 84
Worcester .. .	94	25	119	238	+ 12
<i>North-Midland</i>	8,604	4,559	462	13,625	+ 2,872
Chesterfield .. .	322	93	27	442	+ 17
Derby .. .	203	64	11	278	+ 93
Grimsby .. .	1,096	128	55	1,279	+ 168
Leicester .. .	573	58	32	663	+ 180
Lincoln .. .	119	5	—	124	+ 70
Mansfield .. .	563	57	33	653	+ 139
Northampton .. .	341	22	25	388	+ 47
Nottingham .. .	1,424	124	48	1,596	+ 235
Peterborough .. .	60	558	18	636	+ 246
Scunthorpe .. .	46	312	20	378	+ 166
<i>East and West Ridings</i>	17,636	4,818	809	23,263	+ 2,754
Barnsley .. .	777	135	35	947	+ 102
Bradford .. .	1,446	72	43	1,561	+ 184
Dewsbury .. .	254	7	4	265	+ 46
Doncaster .. .	963	605	149	1,717	+ 59
Halifax .. .	87	6	—	93	+ 25
Huddersfield .. .	191	47	13	251	+ 68
Hull .. .	3,030	476	105	3,611	+ 392
Leeds .. .	3,219	267	66	3,552	+ 487
Rotherham .. .	298	511	45	854	+ 13
Sheffield .. .	1,146	153	1	1,300	+ 174
Wakefield .. .	275	55	12	342	+ 9
York .. .	734	72	30	836	+ 212
<i>North-Western</i>	55,656	12,877	2,247	70,780	+ 5,756
Accrington .. .	298	204	2	504	+ 28
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .	595	112	12	719	+ 236
Barrow .. .	498	970	59	1,527	+ 27
Birkenhead .. .	1,978	268	48	2,294	+ 129
Blackburn .. .	850	149	6	1,005	+ 137
Blackpool .. .	968	262	24	1,254	+ 240
Bolton .. .	1,461	217	19	1,697	+ 100
Burnley .. .	1,001	71	9	1,081	+ 159
Bury .. .	242	50	7	299	+ 97
Crewe .. .	147	139	18	304	+ 20
Liverpool (including Bootle) .. .	20,141	3,296	1,103	24,540	+ 1,665
Manchester (including Stretford) .. .	7,138	714	202	8,054	+ 654
Oldham (including Fallsworth and Royton) .. .	1,675	119	7	1,801	+ 94
Preston .. .	989	645	51	1,685	+ 227
Rochdale .. .	328	39	8	375	+ 19
St. Helens .. .	838	531	18	1,387	+ 58

* The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. They include, 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 current.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 13th January, 1947.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th Dec., 1946.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>North-Western (continued)</i>					
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) .. .	1,696	43	48	1,787	+ 129
Stockport .. .	1,134	135	44	1,313	+ 169
Warrington .. .	225	232	14	471	+ 35
Wigan .. .	1,605	667	27	2,299	+ 116
<i>Northern</i>	33,451	14,784	2,583	50,818	+ 2,039
Carlisle .. .	344	209	46	599	+ 84
Darlington .. .	280	195	25	500	+ 48
Gateshead .. .	1,897	634	29	2,620	+ 182
Hartlepool .. .	1,224	1,153	74	2,451	+ 220
Jarrow and Hebburn .. .	960	677	101	1,738	+ 87
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) .. .	1,046	844	140	2,030	+ 72
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .	5,138	2,126	284	7,548	+ 390
South Shields .. .	1,959	370	193	2,522	+ 17
Stockton-on-Tees .. .	342	1,419	118	2,471	+ 41
Sunderland .. .	3,416	1,178	323	4,917	+ 389
Walsend (including Willington Quay) .. .	578	241	33	852	+ 19
<i>Scotland</i>	62,608	18,267	3,456	84,331	+ 5,569
Aberdeen .. .	2,405	345	97	2,847	+ 302
Clydebank .. .	790	227	72	1,089	+ 38
Dundee .. .	2,783	607	61	3,451	+ 398
Edinburgh .. .	4,790	482	101	5,373	+ 272
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) .. .	19,951	6,373	962	27,286	+ 876
Greenock .. .	1,782	773	155	2,710	+ 105
Motherwell and Wishaw .. .	2,067	845	155	3,067	+ 196
Paisley .. .	1,162	282	63	1,507	+ 80
<i>Wales</i>	37,305	14,114	2,140	53,559	+ 383
Cardiff .. .	2,392	343	135	2,870	+ 76
Merthyr Tydfil .. .	2,463	627	107	3,197	+ 31
Newport .. .	1,102	480	118	1,700	+ 98
Rhondda .. .	4,246	975	229	5,450	+ 27
Swansea .. .	2,501	1,204	114	3,819	+ 243
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	31,716	3,679	827	36,222	+ 3,246
Belfast .. .	11,460	1,009	134	12,603	+ 302
Londonderry .. .	2,756	389	119	3,264	+ 241

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1947.

The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1946, and the numbers registered as unemployed in January, 1947.

	Great Britain.				United Kingdom.	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1939 .. .	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940 .. .	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941 .. .	135,320	99,756	29,275	27,476	291,827	330,675
1942 .. .	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943 .. .	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944 .. .	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945 .. .	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946 .. .	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947 — 13th January	296,196	95,975	5,732	3,346	401,249	437,471

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 13th January.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 18 years under.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 18 years under.	Total.
Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges:					
Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances:					
Non-claimants .. .	281,836	4,547	75,867	2,245	364,495
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes .. .	1,230	13	3,043	9	4,295
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed .. .	292,157	9,771	92,517	6,804	401,249
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances .. .	485	16	297	7	805
Persons not applying for Allowances .. .	1,614	5,146	2,345	4,611	13,716
Total of Uninsured Unemployed .. .	2,099	5,162	2,642	4,618	14,521

* See footnote * in previous column.
 † 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.
 § Including insured and uninsured persons.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 13th January, 1947, 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

service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Eire) are not insured in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded.

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

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* —												
Farming, Forestry, etc. .. .	4,209	7,437	11,646	82	1,164	1,246	4,291	8,601	12,892	8,755	8,720	17,475
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. .. .	638	726	1,364	19	158	177	657	884	1,541	737		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . .	679	473	1,152	98	73	171	777	546	1,323	778	548	1,326
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	413	274	687	14	153	167	427	427	854	428	427	855
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	1,092	747	1,839	112	226	338	1,204	973	2,177	1,206	975	2,181
Woolen and Worsted	669	230	899	15	8	23	684	238	922	698	255	953
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. . .	124	84	208	41	1	42	165	85	250	168	89	257
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	194	146	340	5	2	7	199	148	347	201	148	349
Linen	137	166	303	—	—	—	137	166	303	1,537	643	2,180
Jute	263	149	412	—	—	—	263	149	412	263	149	412
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . .	162	294	456	2	1	3	164	295	459	202	332	534
Hosiery	137	217	354	139	16	155	276	230	506	281	257	538
Lace	27	8	35	—	—	—	27	8	35	57	26	83
Carpets	50	58	108	342	133	475	392	191	583	392	191	583
Other Textiles	403	286	689	9	14	23	412	300	712	437	407	844
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	692	133	825	380	41	421	1,072	174	1,246	1,257	199	1,456
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	3,950	2,518	6,468	1,075	455	1,530	5,035	2,973	7,998	6,699	3,671	10,370
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	453	125	578	6	—	6	459	125	584	476	131	607
Leather Goods	174	104	278	1	11	12	175	115	290	188	118	306
<i>Total, Leather</i>	627	229	856	7	11	18	634	240	874	664	249	913
Clothing:—												
Tailoring	884	1,148	2,032	17	148	165	901	1,296	2,197	977	1,410	2,387
Dress Making and Millinery	100	329	429	1	17	18	101	346	447	103	363	466
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	56	63	119	150	53	203	206	116	322	214	118	332
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . .	79	326	405	7	32	39	86	358	444	146	875	1,021
Other Dress Industries	54	69	123	9	—	9	63	69	132	73	72	145
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . .	870	185	1,055	75	5	80	945	190	1,135	1,032	196	1,228
<i>Total, Clothing</i>	2,043	2,120	4,163	259	255	514	2,302	2,375	4,677	2,545	3,034	5,579
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	2,073	1,133	3,206	8	26	34	2,081	1,159	3,240	2,312	1,197	3,509
Grain Milling	390	208	598	—	6	6	390	214	604	447	217	664
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	442	315	757	2	26	28	444	28	472	480	342	822
Other Food Industries	1,755	1,381	3,136	34	82	116	1,789	1,463	3,252	1,919	1,525	3,444
Drink Industries	1,752	619	2,371	6	13	19	1,758	632	2,390	1,859	647	2,506
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff . .	486	189	675	2	1	3	488	190	678	531	267	798
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i>	6,898	3,845	10,743	52	154	206	6,950	3,999	10,949	7,543	4,195	11,738
Woodworking, etc.:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	1,957	525	2,482	25	45	70	1,982	545	2,527	2,196	547	2,743
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	402	154	556	3	7	10	405	161	566	422	162	584
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. . .	1,435	283	1,718	8	28	36	1,443	303	1,746	1,524	311	1,835
Other Woodworking	407	133	540	19	12	31	426	145	571	491	150	641
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i>	4,201	1,095	5,296	55	59	114	4,256	1,154	5,410	4,633	1,170	5,803
Building and Civil Engineering Construction:—												
Building	27,121	275	27,396	356	31	387	27,477	306	27,783	30,794	311	31,105
Civil Engineering Construction	11,571	119	11,690	84	3	87	11,655	122	11,777	13,868	128	13,996
<i>Total, Building, etc.</i>	38,692	394	39,086	440	34	474	39,132	428	39,560	44,662	439	45,101
Paper, Printing, etc.:—												
Paper and Paper Board	642	355	997	457	93	550	1,099	448	1,547	1,118	463	1,581
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	270	239	509	—	3	3	270	242	512	280	255	535
Wall Paper Making	29	7	36	—	—	—	29	7	36	29	7	36
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	42	24	66	—	—	—	42	24	66	42	24	66
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	1,861	537	2,398	9	33	42	1,870	570	2,440	1,937	590	2,527
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>	2,844	1,162	4,006	466	129	595	3,310	1,291	4,601	3,406	1,339	4,745
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber	936	279	1,215	3	3	6	939	282	1,221	1,035	287	1,322
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	199	73	272	315	17	332	514	90	604	518	91	609
Brushes and Brooms	131	102	233	14	32	46	145	134	279	150	139	289
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	534	222	756	2	—	2	536	222	758	545	231	776
Musical Instruments	55	22	77	—	—	—	55	22	77	59	22	81
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites . .	195	112	307	2	9	11	197	121	318	217	126	343
Other Manufactures	1,184	518	1,702	16	4	20	1,200	622	1,822	1,307	531	1,838
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	3,234	1,228	4,462	352	65	417	3,586	1,393	4,979	3,831	1,427	5,258
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	2,542	381	2,923	18	1	19	2,560	382	2,942	2,812	384	3,196
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service	3,920	3,073	6,993	12	13	25	3,932	3,086	7,018	4,231	3,096	7,327
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,110	2,132	4,242	15	12	27	2,125	2,144	4,269	2,242	2,147	4,389
Other Road Passenger Transport	857	34	891	2	—	2	859	34	893	945	36	981
Goods Transport by Road	4,916	130	5,046	38	2	40	4,954	132	5,086	5,176	134	5,310
Shipping Service	4,521	89	4,610	23	7	30	4,544	96	4,640	4,738	100	4,838
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:—												
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	5,192	52	5,244	31	—	31	5,223	52	5,275	6,299	52	6,351
Harbour, River and Canal Service . . .	1,038	37	1,075	4	—	4	1,042	37	1,079	1,079	37	1,116
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	6,230	89	6,319	35	—	35	6,265	89	6,354	7,378	89	7,467
Other Transport, Communication, etc. . .	893	79	972	3	—	3	896	79	975	917	79	996
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	23,447	5,626	29,073	128	34	162	23,575	5,660	29,235	25,627	5,681	31,308
Distributive Trades	18,038	12,882	30,920	153	207	360	18,191	13,089	31,280	20,109	13,554	33,663
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	2,221	3,740	5,961	3	2	5	2,224	3,742	5,966	2,327	3,767	6,094
Miscellaneous Services:—												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	15,999	5,744	21,743	62	32	94	16,061	5,776	21,837	18,248	6,170	24,418
National Fire Service	494	148	642	1	—	1	495	149	644	577	151	728
Local Government Service	9,628	3,130	12,758	151	29	180	9,779	3,159	12,938	10,566	3,217	13,783
Professional Services	1,759	1,512	3,271	11	14	25	1,770	1,528	3,298	1,846	1,532	3,428
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	3,833	1,438	5,271	13	59	72	3,846	1,497	5,343	4,008	1,544	5,552
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service	7,576	8,789	16,365	21	78	99	7,597	8,867	16,464	8,082	9,322	17,404
Laundry Service	669	1,106	1,775	5	20	25	674	1,128	1,802	1,209	1,209	1,945
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	199	250	449	2	16	18	201	266	467	206	275	481
Other Services†	3,778	777	4,555	54	25	79	3,832	802	4,634	4,130	829	4,959
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	43,935	22,894	66,829	320	274	594	44,255	23,168	67,423	48,399	24,299	72,698
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry‡	43,558	4,006	47,564	287	12	299	43,845	4,018	47,863	46,621	4,152	50,773
GRAND TOTAL*§	296,196	95,975	392,171	5,732	3,346	9,078	301,928	99,321	401,249	334,283	103,188	437,471

* 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, hairdressers, window cleaners, etc.

‡ These are ex-Service personnel who have not yet been classified to a particular industry, although they may have had some employment since release or discharge from the Forces.

§ The totals include 3,371 male and 124 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,944 males and 133 females in the United Kingdom.

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.

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 provides a placing and advisory service for persons holding the necessary qualifications, these being, in general, possession of a University degree, or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution.

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 total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th January, 1947, was 4,479; this figure included 3,225 registrants who were already in work, but desired a change of employment, and 1,254 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 508 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 10th December and 13th January (5 weeks) is shown below

the colliery books in the various Districts in December, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with November, 1946, and December, 1945.

District.	Average number of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 28th December, 1946.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 23rd November, 1946.	5 weeks ended 29th December, 1945.†
Northumberland ..	40,200	+ 100	+ 900
Cumberland ..	5,700	..	100
Durham ..	105,100	+ 200	+ 2,800
South Yorkshire ..	95,600	+ 100	+ 2,700
West Yorkshire ..	39,700	+ 100	+ 400
North and South Derbyshire ..	42,700	- 100	- 1,300
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	48,300	+ 200	+ 400
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	49,300	+ 200	+ 300
North Wales ..	8,800	..	+ 100
North Staffordshire ..	20,300	+ 100	+ 100
Cannock Chase ..	17,200	..	500
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop ..	5,800	- 100	- 300
Warwickshire ..	14,600	..	200
South Wales and Mon. ..	106,700	- 100	- 600
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset ..	7,100	..	200
Kent ..	6,100	..	+ 200
England and Wales ..	613,200	+ 500	+ 2,500
Fife and Clackmannan ..	19,800	+ 100	..
The Lothians ..	11,300	..	- 100
Lanarkshire, etc. ..	35,200	+ 100	+ 300
Ayrshire, etc. ..	12,700	..	+ 200
Scotland ..	79,000	+ 200	- 200
Great Britain ..	692,200	+ 700	+ 2,700

It is provisionally estimated that during December about 6,100 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,500; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 600. During November there was no change in the numbers over the month as a whole.

The average number of shifts‡ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.86 in December, 1946, compared with 5.15 in November, 1946, and 4.85 in December, 1945. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.24, 5.52 and 5.19, respectively.

The statement of the Ministry of Fuel and Power also includes certain information about absenteeism in the coal mining industry; separate figures are given in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given), and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for December, 1945, and November and December, 1946, which are given in the Table below represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

	December, 1945.	November, 1946.	December, 1946.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	10.81	10.35	10.84
Involuntary ..	9.59	7.90	7.01
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	8.78	8.01	8.40
Involuntary ..	8.54	6.81	6.11

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.79 tons in December, 1946, compared with 2.82 tons in November, 1946, and 2.76 in December, 1945. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.04 tons in December, 1946.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in August, 1946, was 1.1 per cent. higher than in July, 1946, and 7.0 per cent. higher than in August, 1945. The figure for July, 1946, was 1.6 per cent. higher than that for June, 1946.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 16,300 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1946, in the establishments covered by the returns was 2.1 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1946, and 6.2 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1945. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November, 1946, was 1.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 3.0 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1945.

* No change is indicated by three dots.
† Owing to the varying practice by collieries in recording men on colliery books, it was decided to adopt a standard method of recording wage-earners as from the beginning of 1946. To facilitate comparison the figures for December, 1945, used in connection with the above Table have been adjusted to the standard basis now in use.
‡ These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the numbers of persons effectively employed.

NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 30th November, 1946, was 146 or 0.3 per thousand of the estimated total labour force, compared with 201 or 0.4 per thousand at 31st October. Of the total number of adult male workers registered at 30th November, 55 were fully employable; the corresponding figure for the end of October was 95. 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 August, 1946, was 0.1 per cent. lower than in July, 1946, but 3.2 per cent. higher than in August, 1945.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th January, 1947, was 70,284, compared with 69,135 at 28th December, 1946, and 78,045 at 26th January, 1946.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during October, 1946, was 37,204, compared with 36,705 during September, 49,542 during August, and 102,943 during October, 1945. Nearly 856,000 working days were lost in October, 1946, as a result of unemployment, the corresponding figures for September and August being about 1,100,000 and 1,142,000, respectively; the number of days lost from this cause in October, 1945, was over 2,364,000.

DENMARK.

At the end of December, 1946, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 59,187, or 10.2 per cent. of a total membership of over 580,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 3.2 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 11.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1945. In addition, 49,223 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of December, 1946, and 10,672 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons. The increase in unemployment between November and December, 1946, was mainly due to seasonal causes.

SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings in November, 1946, showed little change compared with the previous month. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 102 both in November and in October, 1946; the corresponding figure for November, 1945, was 101.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 831,000 showed that 2.1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st October, 1946, compared with 2.0 per cent. at 30th September, 1946, and 3.2 per cent. at 31st October, 1945.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of November, 1946, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 2,605 persons, as compared with 2,034 at the end of October and 8,276 at the end of November, 1945; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,429, 7,186 and 4,558, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November, 1946, who were wholly unemployed was 1,759, or 1.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for October, 1946, were 1,122 or 0.8 per thousand, and those for November, 1945, were 6,591 or 4.6 per thousand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1946, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 40,603,000. This was 0.8 per cent. higher than the figure for October, 1946, and 10.4 per cent. higher than that for November, 1945; it was 33.8 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in November, 1946, is estimated to have been 1.7 per cent. higher than in October, 1946, and 16.4 per cent. higher than in November, 1945; it was 49.2 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of November, 1946, was approximately 1,930,000, compared with 1,960,000 (revised figure) at the middle of October, 1946, and with 1,740,000 at the middle of November, 1945.

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

RATES OF WAGES.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £101,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 530,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal industries in which increases in rates of wages were reported in January were the iron and steel industry, tobacco manufacture, the baking industry in England and Wales, rubber manufacture, waterworks undertakings in England, glass container manufacture, the flour milling industry, the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales, and the wholesale distribution of groceries and provisions in England and Wales. Among other groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were those employed as manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Midlands, in drug and fine chemical manufacture in the Greater London area, the general waste materials reclamation trade, the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Scotland, linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Great Britain, textile making-up and packing at Manchester, brewing at Burton-on-Trent, the electrical contracting industry in Scotland, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering in certain localities in England and Wales, and retail pharmacies in England and Wales.

In the iron and steel and tobacco manufacturing industries there were small increases due to a rise in the cost-of-living bonus payable under sliding-scale arrangements. In the baking industry in England and Wales there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women. For workers employed in rubber manufacture the basis time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 3d. an hour for men and women and the supplemental time rate by ½d. an hour. Manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales had increases in the national wage of 4s. a week, or 1d. an hour for a 47-hour week, for men and of proportional amounts for other workers. Workpeople employed in glass container manufacture had increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour for men and ½d. for women 18 years and

over. In the flour milling industry there were increases of 8s. a week for men and 4s. for women 20 years and over. In the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales the minimum rates for all workers were increased by 1d. an hour. For workpeople engaged in the wholesale distribution of groceries and provisions in England and Wales there were increases of 4s. a week in the minimum rates for adult warehouse workers and of 2s. for transport workers.

Of the total increase of £101,000, about £60,100 was the result of orders made under the Wages Councils Act; about £23,100 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £7,800 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,500 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an average reduction of nearly 3 hours a week for about 1,650,000 workpeople.* The principal industries affected were the engineering and allied industries in which the normal working week on dayshifts and nightshifts was reduced from 47 to 44 hours. Other industries in which reductions in hours took place included electrical cable making where the normal working week was reduced from 47 to 44 hours for dayworkers and from 47½ to 44 hours for nightworkers; the wholesale grocery and provisions trade in England and Wales where the normal working week of warehouse and transport workers was reduced from 48 to 46 hours; the jute industry in Dundee where the normal working week was reduced from 48 to 45 hours; linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Great Britain where the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 45; brewing at Burton-on-Trent, Edinburgh and Falkirk, a reduction from 47 to 44 hours; and the textile making-up and packing industry in Manchester where the normal working week was reduced from 46½ to 42½ hours.

In addition to the 1,650,000 workpeople referred to above, workpeople employed in Ministry of Supply ordnance factories and in Admiralty industrial establishments also had their weekly hours reduced, generally from 47 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Cumberland and Westmorland.	12 Jan.	Male workers employed as tractor drivers or employed wholly or mainly in attending to stock.	Minimum weekly rates fixed at 80s. for a 48-hour week—with overtime at 2s. 1d. an hour for employment during the week in excess of 48 hours, and at 2s. 6d. an hour for employment at week-ends or on public holidays (previously inclusive rates were payable for a week of not more than 60 hours including certain employment at week ends.†)
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture.	London‡	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum time rates for adult males, and of 2s. for women and juveniles.
Glass Container Manufacture.	Great Britain	2nd pay day in Jan.	Workpeople other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men 21 and over, of ½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of ½d. for younger workers. Minimum basic hourly rates after change for day workers: London district—the rates for other districts plus 1d. an hour for workers 18 years and over and ½d. for those under 18; other districts—founders, gas makers and furnace-men 1s. 9d. or 1s. 10d., according to melting capacity of furnace, boilermen or stokers and batch mixers 1s. 9d., sorters 1s. 9d., lister or similar truck drivers 1s. 8½d., general labourers 1s. 8d., youths and boys 7d. at 14 rising, according to age, to 1s. 5½d. at 20 and under 21, women and girls 6d. at 14 to 1s. 1½d. at 21 and over; plus a bonus of 3d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland	6 Jan.	Iron-ore miners	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for boys.¶
	South and West Durham.	6 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for boys.¶
	North Lincolnshire.	5 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 0d.) for men, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury.	5 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.) for men, by ½d. (3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by ½d. (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for boys.**
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants (certain firms).	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and for women†† employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.

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

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts. See page 74 of this GAZETTE.

‡ The London area is defined as the whole of that area included in a circle having a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.

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

¶ Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as dotal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates.

†† Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

** Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men, of 10d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 7d. for boys.

††† 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northants., Corby, South Wales and Monmouthshire.	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and for women employed on youths' work and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay week beginning nearest 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 8.5d. to 1s. 9d.) for girls.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain†	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	do. do.
	North-East Coast Area.	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	do. do.
	Barrow-in-Furness	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranimen, etc.	do. do.
	Workington	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (data workers).	do. do.
	Scunthorpe	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do. do.
	Bilston	do.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	do. do.
	West of Scotland	do.	Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, cranimen, firemen and milllabourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills on a 47-hour week.	do. do.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by 1d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for youths and boys, and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	5 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for women and juveniles.
Tube Manufacture.	Newport and Landore.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (4s. 8.84d. to 4s. 10d.) for men and by 0.58d. (2s. 4.42d. to 2s. 5d.) for youths and boys.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	3rd pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except plumber-jointers, etc.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.69d. an hour for adult male time workers in District No. 1, by 1.64d. in District No. 2, by 1.12d. for adult female time workers, by 1.57d. for adult male pieceworkers in District No. 1, by 1.52d. in District No. 2, and by 1.04d. for adult female pieceworkers, and by appropriate amounts for juveniles, to compensate for reduction of normal weekly working hours from 47 to 44. Inclusive rates after change for timeworkers for a week of 44 hours: men, 21 years and over, District I 88s. 7½d. to 102s. 4½d., according to occupation, District II 85s. 7d. to 99s. 7½d.; women 18 years and over 62s. 1½d., 64s. 0½d. and 65s. 10½d., according to occupation. For workers on double-day shifts or three-shift system, payment for 8-hour shifts to be as for 9 hours on first shift, as for 9½ hours on second shift, and as for 10 hours on third shift, in place of payment at premium rates for all time (other than overtime) worked outside the hours of the normal working day.¶
Horse-shoeing, etc.	Great Britain (various localities)¶	1 Jan.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 2d. an hour for dayworkers in all areas (2½d. for firemen in the London area), and of 2d. a day for pieceworkers in the London area. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross)—dayworkers, firemen 2s. 7½d. an hour, doormen 2s. 6½d., pieceworkers, firemen 19s. 4d. a day, doormen 18s. 10d., other districts—dayworkers, firemen 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d., doormen 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 5½d., according to locality in each case.

* 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.

‡ 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.

§ 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.

¶ District I comprises London, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Sussex, and District II the remaining counties of Great Britain. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶ The localities include London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire; North Staffordshire, Birmingham district (including Walsall and Wolverhampton), Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering and Allied Industries.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied* industries.	Hourly basic rates, piecework prices and piecework times maintained and weekly National Bonus of adult male workers increased by 4s. 6d. (to 36s. for timework and 28s. for piecework), with proportional increases for apprentices, youths, boys and females, on reduction of normal weekly hours from 47 to 44.†
	Birmingham and Midlands.	27 Jan.	Workpeople employed in brass founding.	do. do.
	Sheffield	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in engineers' (small) tools manufacture.	Hourly basis rates, piecework prices and piecework times maintained and weekly National Bonus of adult male workers increased by 4s. 6d. (to 35s. for timework and 29s. for piecework), with proportional increases for apprentices, youths, boys and females, on reduction of normal weekly hours from 47 to 44.†
	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath.	20 Jan.	Men, youths and boys employed in engineering work and foundries.	Hourly rates unchanged, but an appropriate additional compensating hourly bonus paid to make up wages for a 44-hour week to the amounts previously earned in a 47-hour week.‡
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales (except London area within 12 miles of Charing Cross, and cities of over 500,000 population).	20 Jan.	Craftsmen and apprentices	New district rates of wages adopted for (i) London, within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, and (ii) the remainder of Great Britain, resulting in increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen in the London area between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross, of ½d. for those in all other districts in England and Wales, except the London area and cities of over 500,000 population, and of proportional amounts for apprentices in these districts. Rates after change for craftsmen: London 2s. 8d. an hour, other districts in Great Britain 2s. 6½d.
Constructional Engineering.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed on outside steelwork erection.	Hourly rates increased by 2d. on reduction of normal weekly hours from 47 to 44.§ Hourly rates after change: sheeters—London area, within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross, 2s. 9½d., elsewhere 2s. 7½d., riveters, crane drivers, welders 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, staggers or riggers 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., burners (new work) 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d. (demolition or scrap work) 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., erectors' helpers 2s. 6d., 2s. 5d., rivet heaters (adults) 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d. Improvers 21 years and over to be paid 85 per cent. of erectors' rate during the first year, 90 per cent. during the second year, 95 per cent. during the third year, and thereafter at the full erectors' rate; improvers under 21 years to be paid 65 per cent. of erectors' rate at 18 years, 75 per cent. at 19, and 90 per cent. at 20.
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association.	Increases in bonus of 4s. 6d. a week (to 41s. 6d. for timeworkers and 38s. 6d. for pieceworkers) for men, of 3s. for youths and apprentices 18 and under 20 years of age, and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18 years, to compensate for reduction of normal weekly working hours from 47 to 44, hourly basic rates and piece rates remaining unchanged.¶
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain	17 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 3.42d. in hourly rates or 8s. in weekly rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: 6.93d. an hour or 26s. a week at under 15 years rising to 1s. 10.67d. or 85s. at 21 or over.¶
			Women and girls	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 3.045d. in hourly rates or 8s. 6d. in weekly rates for workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrants; increase of 3.625d. an hour or 10s. 6d. a week in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: 5.73d. an hour or 21s. 6d. a week at under 15 years rising to 1s. 2.67d. or 55s. at 18 or over; workers who enter the trade for the first time at 18 years or over 9.6d. an hour or 36s. a week during the first 3 months of employment, rising to 12.58d. or 47s. 2d. a week during the fourth 3 months. Piecework basis time rate 1s. 4d. an hour or 60s. a week (all ages).¶
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Men and Women in certain occupations (see next column).	New weekly time rates fixed for male workers 21 years and over and female workers 18 years and over not employed on piecework in the following occupations: males—dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs, 90s. (78s. base rate, plus 6s. lieu bonus, plus 6s. merit bonus), wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience, 100s. (78s. plus 6s. plus 16s. merit bonus—the time rate for a male wet beamer or dresser on piecework is 2s. an hour), croppers and shearers, with 6 months' experience, 90s., 95s., or 100s., according to width of loom (78s. plus 6s. plus 6s., 11s. or 16s., merit bonus); females—card cutters, with 18 months' experience, at 18 years of age, 50s. (41s. base rate plus 6s. lieu bonus, plus 3s. merit bonus), at 19 years, 57s. (45s., plus 6s., plus 6s. merit bonus), at 20 years 65s. (50s., plus 6s. plus 9s. merit bonus).
Jute	Dundee	8 Jan.	All workers	Current hourly and piece rates increased by 6½ per cent. to compensate for the reduction of normal weekly working hours from 48 to 45.¶
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	Pay day in week commencing 6 Jan.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	New consolidated minimum weekly rates adopted for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in an increase of 3s. 4d. a week for male workers, of 1s. 8d. for females 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. New minimum weekly rates after change: diecutters, stipplers and etchers 117s., sketchmakers, platecutters, pentographers, machine engravers, hand engravers, clammers, impressioners and finish polishers 116s., plain polishers, varnishers and rulers 110s. 6d., female painters 18 and over 58s. 11d.**
	do.	do.	Skilled engravers employed in calico print works.	New consolidated minimum weekly rates adopted for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in an increase of 3s. 4d. a week. New minimum weekly rates after change: 117s. or 115s. according to occupation.**
Textile Making up and Packing.	Manchester	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New basic rates of wages fixed for a 42½-hour week, resulting in increases of 3s. 6d. a week for men, of 3s. for women and of proportional amounts for younger workers; cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 5d. a week (20s. to 20s. 5d.) for men, by 3d. (12s. to 12s. 3d.) for women, by 1d. to 4d. for youths and boys, and by 1d. or 2d. for girls. Rates after change include: men packers and makers-up 83s. 6d. a week, competent grey and print lookers 80s., assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 77s., plaiters, general warehousemen, etc., 74s., porters 71s., plus 20s. 5d. a week cost-of-living bonus in each case; women—markers-off 51s., cutters, etc., 48s., others 46s., plus 12s. 3d. a week cost-of-living bonus in each case.¶

* Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, constructional engineering, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making, and the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

† The effect of these arrangements was to maintain approximately the same total time rates for a week of 44 hours as for a week of 47 hours. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ This change was agreed upon by the Welsh Engineers and Founders' Conciliation Board. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ The increase in hourly rates of wages was for the purpose of maintaining approximately the same total rates of wages for a week of 44 hours as for a week of 47 hours. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 75 of this GAZETTE.

†† Wages will not in future vary in accordance with movements in the cost-of-living index figure. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics)
Shirtings, Costume Cloths and other Coloured Cotton and Woolen Goods Manufacture.	West of Scotland	1st pay day after 20 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New standard rates fixed for a 45-hour week, consisting of the weekly basic rates previously in operation with an increased percentage bonus addition, and resulting in increases for male workers on time rates of 11s. 6d. a week for tape dressers and 7s. for beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers, and for female workers 18 years and over on time rates of 4s. for darners and 3s. 6d. for weavers and winders, with proportional increases for female workers under 18. Rates after change: Males—tape dressers 77s. plus 50 per cent. bonus, beamers, warpers, twisters, and drawers 71s. plus 45 per cent. (warpers on special pattern work receive a special bonus of 3s. 6d.), tenters 74s. plus 35 per cent., plus 5 per cent., plus a bonus on production with a guaranteed minimum of 20s. a week; females—weavers and winders 18 years and over, 33s. 6d. plus 45 per cent. bonus, girls 18s. at 14 years rising to 33s. 6d. at 18, plus 45 per cent. bonus; piecework rates to be such as will yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker at least 20 per cent. above the time rates.*
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Scotland	17 Jan.	Men, youths and boys (all branches). Women and girls in the wholesale manufacturing branch. Women and girls in the retail branch.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years or over, of ½d. to 2d. for younger workers at certain ages (workers aged 18 and under 19 had a decrease of ½d.), and of 2½d. an hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1½d.) in piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: 7d. an hour at under 15 years rising to 1s. 9½d. at 22 years or over.† Increases of 1½d. an hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.) in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, of ½d. to 1d. for learners, and of 1½d. an hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.) in piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages.† Increases of 1½d. or ¾d. an hour, according to area, in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, of 1½d. or ¾d. for other workers except learners, and of 1d. to 3½d. for learners. General minimum time rates after change: 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 1½d. an hour, according to area, for workers 20 years or over in specified occupations, and 1s. 1½d. or 1s. for other workers, except learners.†
Baking.	England and Wales	29 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 21 years or over, and of 1d. or 1½d. for younger workers, according to age. Rates after change include: men—foremen 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d. an hour (according to area), tablehands 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.; women—forewomen 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d., confectioners 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.†
	Scotland	1st pay day following 4 Jan.	Female assistant bakers employed by private traders and co-operative societies.	Increases in national minimum rates of 6s. 3d. a week at 20 years and over, 5s. at 19 years and 4s. 6d. at 18 years. Minimum rates after change: 27s. 6d. a week at under 16 years rising to 75s. at 21 and over.
Flour Milling.	Great Britain	First full pay period following 22 Jan.	Men, youths and women, except road transport workers, mechanics and electricians.	Increases of 8s. a week for men, of 4s. for women 18 years and over employed in the sack-house, of 4s. at 20 years and 3s. at 18 and 19 years for women employed in other departments, and of 2s., 3s. and 4s. at 18, 19 and 20 years respectively for youths. Rates after change include: men—1st rollermen 100s. to 116s., according to location of mill and area of roller contact, general labourers 88s. to 100s., according to location of mill; women 20 years and over—truckers and mill cleaners on day work 60s. to 69s. 6d., mill cleaners on shift work 62s. to 71s. 6d., sack-house workers 60s. 6d. to 69s. 6d., packers of small bags 56s. 6d. to 60s. 6d., according to location of mill in each case.
Brewing.	Burton-on-Trent	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except malsters.	New standard rates adopted for a working week of 44 hours, resulting in increases of 2s. a week in basic rates and 2s. in war bonus for able-bodied men, of 1s. 6d. in basic rate and 1s. 6d. in war bonus for women employed in breweries and maltings, of 7s. 6d. for women in bottling stores, and of varying amounts for youths, boys and girls. Standard weekly rates after change include: men—brewery labourers 78s., brewery shiftmen 84s., cellarmen and steersmen 83s., 1-horse carters and drivers 78s., 2-horse 80s., loco drivers 99s. 6d., head shunters 89s., under shunters, ale loaders and stowers, firemen 81s., stationary enginemmen 90s., stokers 87s. 6d., steam or petrol lorry drivers 88s., plus in each case 16s. war bonus; youths and boys 26s. at 14 rising to 81s. at 20 and under 21; women and girls in bottling stores 30s. at 15 rising to 65s. at 21 and over.‡
	East Midlands	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in net increases of 3s. 6d. a week for men 21 years or over, and of 1s. 9d. for women and all younger workers. Minimum rate after change for men: 2s. 1½d. an hour or 93s. 6d. a week.§
	Edinburgh district and Falkirk.	Pay week beginning on or after 20 Jan.	Youths, boys, women, and girls.	New rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: youths and boys 30s. at 14 and under 15 years rising to 80s. at 20 and under 21; women and girls 30s. at 14 and under 15 years rising to 58s. at 19 years and over.‡
Tobacco Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers increased by 5½d. a week for men and of 3½d. for women and juveniles. The additions are not to be counted in calculating overtime.¶
Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Decreases of ½d. an hour for men, and ¼d. an hour for other workers, in the statutory minimum time rates laid down under the Wages Councils Act.**
Timber Trade	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st pay week after 27 Jan.	Forest workers and hauliers, and sawmill workers employed in home grown timber trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for all workers.††
Electrical Installation and Maintenance.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Journeymen electricians and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships).	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the standard rate of wages for journeymen, and of ½d., ¼d. or ¾d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices. Rates after change: journeymen 2s. 6d. an hour, apprentices 5d. in first year of apprenticeship rising to 1s. 3d. in fifth year.
Patent Glazing.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Patent glazing fixers and assistants employed on outside work.	New minimum rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in net increases of 6s. 8½d. a week for patent glazing fixers and 5s. 8½d. for assistants working in the London Area or working elsewhere and receiving lodging allowance, and of 3s. 0½d. for fixers and 2s. 0½d. for assistants working elsewhere than in London when not receiving lodging allowance. Rates after change: patent glazing fixers 2s. 6d., assistants 2s. 4d., when working in London Area or when working elsewhere and receiving lodging allowance, and 2s. 7d. or 2s. 3d. when working elsewhere and not receiving lodging allowance.‡‡
Waterworks Undertakings.	England (various districts).	First full pay week in Jan.	Manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases in national war wage of 4s. a week, or 1d. an hour for a 47-hour week, for men. National war wage addition after change, 32s. a week, or 8d. an hour.†††

* These rates are to apply as minimum rates and are not to prejudice the payment in individual cases of additional merit rates for special skill or ability. An employer who is already paying higher rates need not give any increase in time or piece rates to his workers. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

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

§ The agreement, which is operative for two years, also provides that a commuted sum of 10s. a week is to be paid for the period from and including the first pay day in September, 1946, to the last pay day in December, 1946. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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

‡‡ These increases were contained in a Confirming Order issued under the Wages Councils Act.

††† These decreases were contained in a Confirming Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. The rates of wages agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry remain unchanged.

†† This increase was the result of an award given in December, 1946, by an independent arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

‡‡‡ These increases took effect as a result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The districts concerned and the minimum or standard rates, inclusive of war wage addition, for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts, are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to the sub-divisions of the districts): Northern 2s. an hour; Yorkshire 2s.; North-Western 2s. 0½d.; Midlands 2s. and 1s. 11d.; South Midlands 2s. and 1s. 11d.; South-Eastern 2s. and 1s. 11½d.; London (Metropolitan Water Board), 98s. a week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authority Service.	West Midlands	2nd pay day in Jan.*	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 6s. a week in Zones A1 and A2 basic rates and 4s. in Zone B1 basic rates for men and for women doing men's work, of 4s. 6d. and 3s. for other women, of proportional amounts for juniors, and of 1s. and 8d. a shift for night watchmen (highways). Minimum rates for men after change (inclusive of war bonus of 30s. a week): Zone A1 94s. 8d. a week, A2 93s. 2½d., B1 88s. 2d.; night watchmen 14s. 4d. a shift, 14s. 1d. and 13s. 3d.†
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain	22 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 3d. an hour in basic time rates for male and female workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d. according to age and sex, for younger workers; increases of ½d. an hour in supplemental time rates for male and female workers 21 years or over and of ¼d., ½d. or ¾d. for younger workers. Basic time rates after change for male and female workers 21 years or over: men 1s. 6d., to 1s. 8d. an hour, according to occupation; women employed on press vulcanising 1s. 6d., other women 1s.; supplemental time rate payable to men and women 4d. an hour.‡
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Great Britain	17 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over employed in any section of the trade, of 1d. to 4½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. or 2½d., according to occupation, for female workers 18 or over, and of 1½d. to 4d. for girls; new rates fixed for those entering the trade for the first time after reaching the age of 18; increases of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers in specified occupations and of 2d. for others. General minimum time rates after change: males, 7d. an hour at under 16 years rising to 1s. 9d. at 21 or over; females, 7d. an hour at under 16 years rising to 1s. 1d. or 1s. 1½d., according to occupation, at 18 years or over; late entrants 1s. or 1s. 0½d., according to occupation, during the first three months of employment, and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1d. during the second three months; piecework basis time rates 1s. 2d. or 1s. 2½d. an hour, according to occupation.‡
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making.	Great Britain	20 Jan.	Male and female workers, other than engravers and engravers' assistants—Coffin furniture section Cerement making section	New general minimum time rates of wages fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change including current cost-of-living addition: male workers 21 years or over, dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers—grade I 1s. 11d. an hour, II 2s. 1d., III 2s. 3d.; gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 1s. 11d.; assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 1s. 10d.; all other workers 21 or over 1s. 9d.; youths and boys 8d. at under 15 years rising to 1s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; female workers 21 years or over, 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d. or 1s. 4d., according to occupation; girls 8d. at under 15 rising to 1s. 3d. at 20 and under 21; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.‡
Wholesale Groceries and Provisions Distribution.	England and Wales	Commencement of last pay period prior to 31 Jan.	Warehouse and transport workers.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for adult warehouse workers, of 2s. for transport workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: London area—warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—men 94s.; women 63s.; elsewhere—warehouse workers, vanguards and mates, men—88s., women 60s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London 96s. to 108s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, elsewhere 88s. to 99s., according to district and carrying capacity of vehicle (outside the London area rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation).§
Retail Distribution.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Radio service engineers employed by retailers of radio apparatus, etc.	New minimum wage rate fixed for a normal working week of 44 hours of 104s. 6d. (inclusive of 24s. 6d. war bonus).||
Retail Pharmacy.	England and Wales	Pay day in week beginning 30 Dec.	Managers, Managerses, Assistants (qualified or unqualified), shop assistants, etc.	Increases of 15s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for qualified managers and managerses employed in the London area, of 15s. for qualified managers and managerses in the Provinces, of 10s. 6d. for male and female qualified assistants and assistants who have completed Articles of Pupillage but have not qualified, in the London area, of 10s. in the Provinces, of varying amounts ranging up to 14s., according to age and area, for male shop assistants (other than apprentices), to 12s. for female shop assistants (other than apprentices) and to 8s. for all other male workers (other than apprentices). Minimum rates after change: qualified managers controlling a staff of three or more full-time employees, London 155s. 6d. a week, Provincial A 152s., Provincial B 150s., controlling a staff of less than three, 148s., 144s. 6d., 142s. 6d.; qualified managerses controlling a staff of three or more, London 145s. 6d., A 142s., B 140s., controlling a staff of less than three 138s., 134s. 6d., 132s. 6d.; qualified assistants—males London 1st year after qualification 123s., 2nd year 128s., 3rd year 133s., A 119s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 129s. 6d., B 117s. 6d., 122s. 6d., 127s. 6d., females—London 113s., 118s., 123s., A 109s. 6d., 114s. 6d., 119s. 6d., B 107s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 117s. 6d.; assistants who have completed Articles of Pupillage but who have not qualified, males—London 70s. 6d. at 20 years rising to 98s. 6d. at 24, A 67s. to 95s., B 65s. to 93s.; females—London 65s. 6d. to 85s. 6d., A 62s. to 82s., B 60s. to 80s.; male shop assistants—London 28s. at 15 years rising to 88s. at 24, A 25s. to 84s. 6d., B 23s. to 82s. 6d.; females—London 24s. at 15 years rising to 63s. at 23, A 21s. to 59s. 6d., B 19s. to 57s. 6d.; all other male workers (other than apprentices)—London 27s. at 15 years rising to 80s. at 24, A 24s. to 76s. 6d., B 22s. to 74s. 6d.†
Animal Gut	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st pay period following 23 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for male and female adult workers and of 4s. for juniors and late entrants. Rates after change include: qualified gutmen 100s. a week, other gutmen 96s., qualified gutwomen 68s., other gutwomen 58s.; juniors—males 40s. at 16 years rising to 72s. 6d. at 18, females 35s. to 47s. 6d.**
Entertainments	Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire.	Beginning of pay period following 26 Nov., 1946.††	Musicians employed in certain theatres and music halls.	Increase of 17s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for musicians employed in grade B and C theatres and music halls. Minimum rates after change: grade B 107s. 6d., C 102s. 6d. ("player conductors" to receive not less than 30s. a week above the minimum rates and "leaders" to receive not less than 10s. above the minimum rates).
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers; cine-technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week; certain workers†† employed in film laboratories.	Bonus increased by 6d. a week (24s. to 24s. 6d.) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (16s. to 16s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers, including learners, employed in producing newsreels.	do.

* In respect of the preceding pay week.

† These increases also apply in cases where the inclusive rates paid are higher than those agreed by the Joint Industrial Council.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

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

|| Where a 47-hour week is the normal working week of any firm, the basic wage will be proportionately greater than the minimum rate for a 44-hour week and overtime will only commence after a 47-hour week has been worked.

† London rates apply in City of London and Metropolitan Police District; Provincial A rates apply in places outside the London area with populations of 10,000 or more, together with certain other places; Provincial B rates apply in all other places.

** These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court.

†† These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court on 17th January, and were made retrospective to the date shown.

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

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering and Allied Industries.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied* industries.	Normal working week on dayshifts or nightshifts reduced from 47 to 44 hours (to be worked in 5 days unless otherwise arranged on account of particular circumstances).†
	Swansea, Llanely, Port Talbot and Neath.	20 Jan.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 44 (to be worked either in 5 or 5½ days).‡
	Birmingham and Midlands.	27 Jan.	Workpeople employed in brass foundry.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44.§
	Sheffield	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in engineers' (small) tools manufacture.	do. do.
Constructional Engineering.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed on outside steelwork erection.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 44, to be worked in 5 days for 9 months of the year and in 5½ days for 12 weeks of the year (mid-November to mid-February).||
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours (to be worked in 5 days from March to September inclusive and in 5½ days from November to February inclusive).¶
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	3rd pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except plumber-jointers, etc.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours for dayworkers and from 47½ to 44 for nightworkers, to be worked over 5 days or 5 nights.**
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain	17 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.††
Jute	Dundee	8 Jan.	All workers	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours (5 days of 9 hours each).§
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Dec.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours (5 days of 9 hours each).§
	do.	do.	Skilled engravers employed in calico print works.	do. do.
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 46½ to 42½ hours.§
Shirtings, Costume Cloths and other Coloured Cotton and Woolen Goods Manufacture.	West of Scotland	1st pay day after 20 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours.§
Hat and Cap Making.	Scotland	30 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 46 to 44.‡‡
Wholesale Groceries and Provisions Distribution.	England and Wales	Commencement of last pay period prior to 31 Jan. Week commencing 5 Jan.	Warehouse and transport workers.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.§
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except malsters.	Standard working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.§
	East Midlands	1st pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44.§
	Edinburgh district and Falkirk.	20 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5½ days).§
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	6 Jan.	Patent glazing fixers and assistants employed on outside work.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.§

* Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the decrease applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, constructional engineering, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making, and the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

† The agreement provided that existing hourly basic rates, piecework times and piecework prices should be maintained, and that the national bonus should be increased in order to maintain approximately the same total time rates for a week of 44 hours as for a week of 47 hours. There was no change in the hours on double-day or three-shift systems, viz., 43 hours per week on the first shift, and 37½ on the second and third shifts (exclusive of half-an-hour break for meals each shift). See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

‡ This change was agreed upon by the Welsh Engineers and Founders' Conciliation Board. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

¶ Hourly rates of wages were increased in order to maintain approximately the same total rates for a week of 44 hours as for a week of 47 hours. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

|| To be 5½ days all the year round at outstations, until such time as any variation is made in the working week in the railway service. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

** See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." The hours of workers on double-day shifts or three-shift system remained at 8 per shift (including ¼-hour paid meal break), but the weekly working hours on the first shift (6 a.m. to 2 p.m.) were reduced from 45 (6 shifts) to 37½ (5 shifts).

†† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 75 of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. This entry is in substitution of that on page 29 of the January, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

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 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 in the following Table account has been taken of the approximate total pre-war wages bill in the various industries.

Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.	Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.
1946 January	57	1946 August	63-64
February	57-58	September	64
March	58	October	64
April	59-60	November	65
May	60-61	December	65
June	61	1947 January	65
July	63-64		

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 144. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 154 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at 112,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was about 412,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in January, the coal mining industry accounted for 76, involving 13,200 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 21,000 working days. In the 144 stoppages which began during January, about 99,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 11,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 10 stoppages which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during January, either directly or indirectly, was over 2,000.

Duration.—Of 137 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during January, 59, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 34, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 27,800 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 15,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 144 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 14, directly involving 2,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 44, directly

involving 6,900 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 57,600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 54, directly involving 5,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 24,500 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of disputes involving stoppages of work in January:—

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	1	75	76	13,200	21,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	5	32	37	51,700	118,000
Clothing	1	4	5	500	6,000
Transport	1	8	9	33,900	179,000
Public Administration Services	1	1	2	2,100	41,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc.	1	7	8	9,400	43,000
All Other Industries	1	17	18	1,200	4,000
Total, January, 1947	10	144	154	112,000	412,000
Total, December, 1946	9	88	97	18,700	50,000
Total, January, 1946	14	108	122	40,900	120,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Sherburn, Durham (one colliery).	890	..	17 Jan.‡	21 Jan.‡	Dissatisfaction of conveyor workers with payments received in respect of waiting time.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations through recognised channels.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING:— Workers employed in shipbuilding and shiprepairing—Clydeside, East Coast of Scotland, Belfast and certain English ports.	45,000	..	11 Jan.§	1 Mar.	In support of a demand for a 5-day working week.	The conclusions of a Court of Inquiry which had been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 7th January, recommending a 44-hour week of 5½ days during the 4 months November to February and of 5 days during the remaining months of the year, were accepted by the national organisations of employers and workpeople and embodied in an agreement operative as from the first full pay in March (see pages 40 and 42).
CLOTHING:— Machinists, passers and sealers employed in the manufacture of waterproof clothing—Blackburn (one firm).	100	200	7 Jan.	25 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with the rate offered by employers for a particular machine operation.	Work resumed; a bonus of twenty per cent. to be paid for an experimental period of three weeks.
TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION:— Road haulage workers—England, Wales and Scotland.			6 Jan.	16 Jan.¶	Dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board on workers' claims for reduction in standard weekly hours from 48 to 44, without reduction in wages, introduction of a "regulated" week scheduling normal daily working hours, and 12 days' paid holiday a year.	A National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry was constituted on 16th January, but was unable to reach agreement. The Minister of Labour and National Service thereupon appointed a Court of Inquiry, the findings of which were accepted by both parties to the dispute (see page 43).
Dockers, lightermen and watermen—London and Tilbury.	40,000||		14 Jan.	16 Jan.¶	In support of the road haulage workers and in objection to the employment of troops to distribute supplies of food.	Work resumed.
Market porters, wholesale provision workers, abattoir and cold storage workers—London and various provincial centres.			13 Jan.	16 Jan.¶		
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES:— Employees of the Cleansing Department of Glasgow Corporation.	1,780	..	30 Dec., 1946	27 Jan.	Demand for a minimum wage of £5 a week.	Work resumed and recommendations of Joint Industrial Council, increasing wages by 7s. 6d. a week as from first full pay in February, 1947, and reducing weekly hours from 48 to 44 as from the beginning of March, 1947, accepted.

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

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

‡ The stoppage began on the night shift of 17th-18th January; work was resumed on the night shift of 21st-22nd January.

§ Stoppages occurred on each Saturday from 11th January until 1st March.

¶ Several thousand road haulage workers in the London Area were involved at the commencement of the stoppage. After some days they were joined by provincial road haulage workers and on 13th January and following days by dockers, and provision and cold storage workers.

|| The strike was called off on the evening of 16th January and there was a general resumption of work on 18th January.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

INDEX FIGURES FOR 1st FEBRUARY, 1947.

Rise since July, 1914	68%	103%
Fall since 1st January, 1947.	nil	1
Index Points	nil	1*
Per cent.	nil	1*

FOOD.

There was little change during January in the retail prices of food.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices in the United Kingdom at 1st February, 1947, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1947, and 1st September, 1939:

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st February, 1947, compared with—	
	1st Feb., 1947.	1st Jan., 1947.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1947.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	11
Thin Flank	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 1	1 1	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	35
Thin Flank	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	16
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon†	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	..	50
Fish	..	..	..	..	10
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 3	1 3	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	31
Bread .. per 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 9	0 9	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	25
Tea ..	2 10	2 10	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	21
Sugar (granulated)	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	21
Butter—					
Fresh	1 6	1 6	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	9
Salt	..	..	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	18
Cheese ..	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ .. each	0 2	0 2	..	..	..
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st January, 1947, and 1st February, 1947, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1947.	1st Feb., 1947.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen			
Ribs	32	79	79
Thin Flank	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	75	75
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon†	35	102	102
Fish	116	138	138
Flour	26	65	65
Bread	42	78	78
Tea	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated)	46	93	93
Milk	92	156	156
Butter—			
Fresh	13	23	23
Salt	7	27	27
Cheese	16	51	51
Margarine	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)	58	60	60
Potatoes	33	32	33
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	68	68

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st February, 1947, 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.

* A fall of 1 point on a total of 204 for "all items" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a fall of about one-half of one per cent.

† The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

‡ This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.

§ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st February and 1st January, 1947, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st February was about the same as at 1st January, being 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, some reductions in the maximum permitted retail prices of many kinds of clothing and clothing materials came into force at the end of January, and at 1st February the average level of prices of the kinds of clothing generally bought by working-class families was between 1 and 2 per cent. lower than at 1st January. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st February the average level of prices was about 64 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 240 to 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st February showed little change as compared with 1st January. 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 40 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 117 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st February was about 53 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 179 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were small increases in the retail prices of certain brands of tobacco during January, and a slight fall in the average retail price of soda following the imposition of price control. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st February was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 197 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st February, 1947, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 104 per cent. at 1st January, 1947, and with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom 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.

INDEX FIGURES: 1930 to 1947.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom for all items at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1930 ..	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	56	55
1931 ..	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	43	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937 ..	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938 ..	59	57	56	53	53	53	57	57	59	60	61	61
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	55	56	56	56	56	56
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	100	101	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	99	98	100	99	99	99	99	99
1944 ..	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	102	102	101	101	101
1945 ..	102	102	102	102	103	104	107	105	103	103	103	103
1946 ..	103	103	103	103	104	103	105	105	103	103	103	104
1947 ..	104	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 the front cover of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

In the Table below 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.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is Available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:					
Bulgaria (1939=100)	Oct.	583.3	+ 12.5	483.3†	483†
All Items	"	737.6	+ 24.9	637.6†	638†
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	Dec. (middle)	309.1	+ 2.1	209.1†	209†
All Items	"	311.7	+ 2.2	211.7†	212†
Finland (Aug., 1938—July, 1939=100)	Dec.	468†	+ 1	368†	368†
All Items	"	488†	+ 2	388†	388†
France (1938=100)	Dec.	861	+ 10	753	697
Food, Paris	"	..	..	..	..
Other Large Towns	Aug.	790	+ 212§	681	625
Italy (Rome) (1938=100)	Nov.	2,448	+ 245	2,348†	2,348†
All Items	"	3,279	+ 333	3,179†	3,179†
Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938—June, 1939=100)	Oct.	206.5	— 2.7	107.8	109
All Items*	"	215.8	— 3.3	117.4	119
Spain (July, 1936=100)	Aug.	377.1	+ 6.7	228.5	154
All Items	"	522.2	+ 11.7	352.3	207
Sweden (1935=100)	Nov.	161	Nil	47†	41†
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	Dec. (end)	212.0	+ 0.2	74.8	55
All Items	"	215.9	+ 0.3	84.7	65
OTHER COUNTRIES:					
Canada (1935-39=100)	Dec. (beginning)	127.1	Nil	26.3†	26†
All Items	"	146.4	+ 0.2	47.0†	47†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100)	Nov.	13.0	Nil	..	..
All Items	"	118	+ 1	..	..
India (Bombay) (July, 1933—June, 1934=100)	Nov.	272	+ 8	167	159
All Items	"	341	+ 14	229	204
Palestine (Arab and Jewish Markets) (Pre-war Period =100)**	Nov.	274	— 2	174†	174†
All Items	"	..	..	..	..
South Africa, Union (1938=1,000)	Sept. (first half)	1,334	+ 4	341	34
All Items	"	1,420	+ 2	443	45
Food	"	..	..	..	..
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100)	Dec.	134.3	+ 0.9	34.3	34
All Items	"	135.9	+ 1.6	35.9	36
Food	"	..	..	..	..
United States (1935-39=100)††	Nov. (middle)	151.7	+ 3.3	53.1	54
All Items	"	187.7	+ 7.7	94.2	101
Food	"	..	..	..	..

SHIPBUILDING: 4th QUARTER, 1946.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1946, the number of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December was 454, with a gross tonnage of 1,937,062 tons, compared with 464 vessels of 1,874,878 tons gross at the end of September, 1946, and 392 vessels of 1,612,810 tons gross at the end of December, 1945. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of December, 1946, was the highest recorded since March, 1922, and exceeded by nearly 196,000 tons the total reported as under construction abroad;

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Portugal, for which country the figure relates to the cost of food, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only.

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Sweden, 1st July, 1939; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Palestine, pre-war period.

‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché, British Legation in Helsinki.

§ The index is quarterly, and comparison is with the preceding quarter.

|| Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100), the "all-items" figure for November, 1946, was 238, an increase of 1 point compared with the previous month and of 137 points or 136 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

¶ Not stated.

** The base date of the official index figures is January, 1942; a comparison with the pre-war period has been effected by the Palestine Government by assuming that the cost of living at the base date was 75 per cent. above the pre-war level.

†† Official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried officials in large cities.

no returns have, however, been received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and certain other countries involved in recent hostilities. Of the total tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland, 478,000 tons, or 24.7 per cent., were intended for registration abroad or for sale.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1946 were 36 steamers of 158,235 tons, 46 motorships of 177,170 tons, and 18 sail and barges of 3,655 tons, making a total of 100 vessels of 339,060 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 38 steamers of 142,534 tons, 39 motorships of 119,935 tons, and 17 sail and barges of 5,291 tons, making a total of 94 vessels of 267,760 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude vessels that are being built at merchant shipbuilding yards to the order of the Admiralty, solely for naval purposes, but include certain vessels which are of merchant type (e.g., tugs, oil tankers, etc.) but which are intended for naval service.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1946.

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services during December, 1946. In that month, 85,390 releases and discharges were reported. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of December, 1946, was 4,290,850.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by statutory Committees during the fourth quarter of 1946 was 1,157. Figures in respect of earlier periods have been given in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 339 of the issue for November, 1946). The total number of cases decided up to 31st December, 1946, was 4,782.

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The following Table analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the December quarter of 1946, and (b) in the whole period up to 31st December, 1946:—

	December Quarter, 1946.	Total Cases dealt with.
Order requiring employment to be made available to applicant	198	1,001
Order requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .	91	342
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .	217	1,032
Total of orders made .. .	506	2,375
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned .. .	651	2,407
Total of cases decided .. .	1,157	4,782

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 31st December, 1946, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 451 appeals. In 257 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 194 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 31st December, 1946, was 27, of which 18 were determined in favour of the applicant. Four cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, the determination of the Reinstatement Committee being confirmed in each case. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined two cases, in both of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. There were no appeals to the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

An article was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 33) giving some statistical information about the Further Education and Training Scheme, which was instituted in March, 1943, for the purpose of assisting men and women, eligible under the Scheme, to obtain the further education and training which their war service had interrupted or prevented. Further statistics, showing the progress made under the Scheme up to the end of January, 1947, are given below.

Up to the end of January, 91,722 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 52,437 cases; in addition over 5,000 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case. The total number of awards made during January was 6,075.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during January, 1947, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 31st January, 1947.

	January, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of January, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made	5,305	91,722
Number of awards made by—		
Ministry of Labour and National Service	2,368	16,208
Ministry of Education	2,875	27,937
Other award-making Departments	832	8,292
Total awards .. .	6,075	52,437
Number of applications rejected .. .	1,060	13,712
Persons transferring to other training schemes or withdrawing applications .. .	817	6,322
Cases under consideration at end of period .. .	—	19,251*

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

An article reviewing the progress of the Business Training Scheme during the first year of operation will be found on page 46.

* This figure includes over 5,000 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 145, compared with 155 in December and 151 in January, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 14 fatal accidents were reported in January; the corresponding figures for December, 1946, and January, 1946, were 7 and 42, respectively.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		FACTORIES—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Gas Works .. .	1
Underground .. .	54	Electrical Stations .. .	1
Surface .. .	4	Other Industries .. .	1
Metalliferous Mines .. .	2		
Quarries .. .	2	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
TOTAL,	62	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .	7
MINES AND QUARRIES	62	Building Operations .. .	22
		Works of Engineering Construction .. .	—
		Warehouses .. .	1
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	63
		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
FACTORIES.		Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .	5	Engine Drivers, Motor men .. .	—
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .	—	Firemen .. .	—
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .	—	Guards (Passenger) .. .	—
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .	4	Labourers .. .	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .	6	Mechanics .. .	—
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .	2	Permanent Way Men .. .	7
Shipbuilding .. .	4	Porters .. .	—
Other Metal Trades .. .	2	Shunters .. .	3
Cotton .. .	1	Other Grades .. .	8
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy .. .	2	Contractors' Servants .. .	—
Other Textile Manufacture	2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	145
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .	1		
Food and Drink .. .	2	SEAMEN.	
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .	2	Trading Vessels .. .	11
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	—	Fishing Vessels .. .	3
Rubber Trades .. .	—	TOTAL, SEAMEN	14
		Total (including Seamen)	159

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Operatives engaged in:		Pitch .. .	3
Smelting of Metals .. .	1	Tar .. .	2
Plumbing and Soldering .. .	—	Paraffin .. .	—
Shipbreaking .. .	3	Oil .. .	1
Printing .. .	—	TOTAL .. .	6
Other Contact with Molten Lead .. .	—	CHROME ULCERATION.	
White and Red Lead Works .. .	—	Chrome Tanning .. .	—
Pottery .. .	—	Chromium Plating .. .	6
Vitreous Enamelling .. .	—	Other Industries .. .	—
Electric Accumulator Works .. .	1	TOTAL .. .	6
Paint and Colour Works .. .	1	Total Cases .. .	21
Other Industries .. .	—		
Painting of Buildings .. .	—	II. Deaths.	
TOTAL .. .	6	OTHER POISONING.	
OTHER POISONING.		Toxic Anaemia .. .	2
Aniline .. .	1	TOTAL .. .	2
Toxic Anaemia .. .	1	Total, Deaths .. .	2
TOTAL .. .	2		
ANTHRAX.			
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. .	1		
TOTAL .. .	1		

* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the recent war. Nine such accidents were reported during December. None were reported in January, 1947, or in January, 1946.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st February, 1947, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th December, 1946, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd February, 1946.

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

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 is not unanimous.

Recent decisions in cases of general interest are set out below.

Case No. 2/47 (9th January, 1947).

SECTION 26(1) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT, A SHUTTLE-MAKER, LOST EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LOCKOUT AT FACTORY WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED; HE CONTENDED (1) STOPPAGE NOT DUE TO TRADE DISPUTE AND (2) EMPLOYERS' FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE OF LOCKOUT AN "ILLEGAL ACT."

In disallowing the claim to benefit, the Umpire said that there had been a stoppage of work at two factories belonging to employers other than claimant's employer. At the factory where claimant was employed no dispute arose until the employer (with other employers in the industry) locked out claimant and all other workers, in sympathy with or in support of the employers actually involved in the dispute at the two factories above-mentioned. The Umpire ruled that this action resulted in an extension of the dispute to the premises at which claimant was employed, and on application of the principles of Umpire's Decisions 5117, 8768/31, 10287/32, 6138/36,† and other decisions, the claimant lost employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

If it were held that the stoppage of work was attributable not to the dispute but to an "illegal act" of the employer, the alleged "illegal act" being the failure by the employer to give the notice required by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 (paragraph 4), a similar conclusion would be unavoidable in the case of a "lightning strike" by workers without notice.

The Umpire reviewed the principle on which, in a number of decisions, it had been held that a stoppage of work was due to an "illegal act," and instanced Decision 6138/36† in which it was stated:—"It was not the intention of the legislature, where the claimant had the choice of continuing to work in conditions in which the law of the land said he should not work, or of losing his employment in consequence of refusing to commit an 'illegal act,' that he should be disqualified under Section 26 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for receiving benefit because he chose the latter alternative."

The Umpire held that non-compliance with the requirement to give notice in the present case was not the subject matter or true cause of the dispute, and that the stoppage of work by which claimant lost employment was due to the trade dispute which began at the two factories above-mentioned, and was extended by the lock-out to the factory at which the claimant was working.

Case No. 24/47 (9th January, 1947).

SECTION 35(6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT, FOLLOWING TERMINATION OF WHOLE TIME WAR SERVICE, OBTAINED ORDER OF REINSTATEMENT AND OF COMPENSATION UNDER REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1944, AGAINST FORMER EMPLOYER; DID NOT ENTER THE EMPLOYMENT BUT ACCEPTED FROM EMPLOYER £90 IN DISCHARGE OF REINSTATEMENT RIGHTS; CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED AND CLAIMING BENEFIT.

The Umpire said that compensation paid under the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act was not wages but "compensation for any loss suffered or likely to be suffered" by the person entitled to it under the Act "by reason of the default" of the "former employer." It could not, if it were "wages," be regarded as wages which he "continued to receive" notwithstanding that his employment "has terminated," nor as a "payment by way of compensation for the loss of, and substantially equivalent to, the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated"; for "the employment" had no beginning or termination.

The case would have been on a different footing if the claimant had received the compensation payment in respect of the unexpired part of the period for which, under Section 4 of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, the employer was under obligation to continue to employ him; and if the payment were "substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated." In such case the payment would not be a receipt of "wages" but a payment "by way of compensation" within the meaning of Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

As in this case the employment had not begun and therefore had not "terminated," the Umpire could not hold that under the provisions of the Act the claimant should be "deemed" to be "not unemployed" during a period when, in fact, he was unemployed.

The Umpire allowed the claim for benefit.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE. † These Decisions have been published as follows: 5117 in U.I. 440, page 18 (Pamphlet 26); 8768/31 in U.I. Code 8B, page 134 (Pamphlet 7/1931); 10287/32 in U.I. Code 8B, page 80 (Pamphlet 4/1932); 6138/36 in U.I. Code 8B, page 112 (Pamphlet 6/1936).

Case No. 51/47 (16th January, 1947).

SECTION 35(6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT AFTER WHOLE TIME WAR SERVICE REINSTATED IN PRE-SERVICE OCCUPATION; DISCHARGED AFTER LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS' EMPLOYMENT; REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEE ESTIMATED LOSS SUFFERED AT £90. APPROXIMATELY EQUIVALENT TO THREE MONTHS' WAGES; COMMITTEE TOOK VIEW CLAIMANT WOULD OBTAIN OTHER AND NOT LESS REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT AFTER THREE MONTHS; QUESTION WAS WHETHER CLAIMANT FAILED TO SATISFY SECOND STATUTORY CONDITION HAVING REGARD TO SECTION 35(6).

The Umpire said that the sum of £90 was not wages which claimant continued to receive, but a payment by way of compensation for loss of remuneration he would have received if employment had not terminated. The maximum sum which the Reinstatement Committee could award was "the amount of the remuneration which, in the opinion of the Committee, if the obligation imposed by the Section (9) (2) (b) of Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, in relation to him had been duly discharged, the applicant would have been entitled to receive from his former employer, in respect of the period during which, under the Act, he has to be employed by his former employer."

The payment was not a gratuity, but was paid under a statutory obligation and is in kind analogous to damages or compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The claimant cannot, however, be deemed to be employed—or "not unemployed"—on application of Section 35 (6) of the Act unless the payment of £90 is substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated, and the Umpire could not say that the sum of £90 complied with this requirement. If the employment had not terminated but had continued in accordance with the statutory obligation aforesaid, the claimant would have received wages at the rate of £7 8s. 3d. a week for approximately a further 30 weeks; and this larger sum represents the payment which would have been substantially equivalent to the remuneration which the claimant would have received "if the employment had not terminated" (cf. Umpire's Decision 2543/27 and cases and principles discussed in Umpire's Decision 50/35*).

Umpire's Decision 50/46 (not reported) deals with a case in which an employer, in purported discharge of his obligations under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, paid to the claimant—soon after his reinstatement and on termination of the employment—a sum substantially equivalent to 52 weeks' wages. That payment was held to be a payment within the meaning of Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the receipt of which justified a finding that the claimant should not be deemed to be unemployed during the period (twelve months) to which it related.

In the present case, the remuneration which the claimant would have received if the employment had not terminated would be the equivalent of 30 weeks' wages at £7 8s. 3d. a week—a payment substantially exceeding the aforesaid sum of £90.

In allowing the claim for benefit the Umpire held that claimant did not fail to satisfy the Second Statutory Condition by reason of the payment of £90.

Case No. 52/47 (16th January, 1947).

SECTION 35(6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT REINSTATED ON 17TH JUNE, 1946, AS PRINTER'S BENCH HAND AT TRADE UNION RATE OF WAGES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDER OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEE; CLAIMANT, BELIEVING ENTITLED TO HIGHER WAGE, MADE FURTHER APPLICATION TO COMMITTEE; BEFORE CLAIM HEARD EMPLOYMENT TERMINATED BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND CLAIMANT ON 17TH JULY, 1946, ON PAYMENT BY EMPLOYER OF £250 IN DISCHARGE OF OBLIGATIONS UNDER REINSTATEMENT ACT; UMPIRE DISALLOWS CLAIM FOR BENEFIT.

The reinstatement at the rate indicated above was in accordance with the Reinstatement Committee's order, and the claimant's contention that he was entitled to a higher rate was not in fact established. The payment of £250 was substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if his employment had not terminated until the expiration of the period of 52 weeks.

The Court of Referees took the view that the payment was compensation for "loss of employment" and not for "loss of wages." The Umpire agreed with the Court that it was not a payment for loss of "wages"; but in his opinion it was a payment by way of compensation for the loss of remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated; and the fact that it was paid by agreement between the parties and not in compliance with an order of the Reinstatement Committee did not justify a finding that it was otherwise than a payment for "loss of remuneration" or in that respect materially distinguishable from the payment considered in Umpire's Decision 51/47 (reported).

It was, however, a payment distinguishable from that to which Umpire's Decision 51/47 (supra) referred, in that it was "substantially equivalent" to the remuneration to which reference is made in Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

The facts were not distinguishable in principle from those considered in Umpire's Decision 50/46, in which it was held that a similar payment made under similar circumstances was such that the claimant in that case could not be regarded as satisfying the Second Statutory Condition during the period to which the payment related—that is to say, the period ending 52 weeks from the date of reinstatement.

* These Decisions have been published as follows: 2543/27 in U.I. 440, page 168 (Pamphlet 9/1927); 50/35 in U.I. Code 8B, page 1 (Pamphlet 1/1935).

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

DEFENCE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT—TRAMCAR CONDUCTRESS INJURED BY NEGLIGENCE OF DRIVER OF ANOTHER TRAMCAR.

This was an appeal to the House of Lords brought by a tramcar conductress in the employ of the Glasgow Corporation against the decision of the Second Division of the Court of Session who had reversed a judgment given in her favour by the Lord Ordinary.

In January, 1944, the appellant sustained personal injuries when engaged in her employment as a tramcar conductress. Another tramcar ran backwards down a steep incline and collided with the tramcar in which the appellant was working. As a result of the collision the appellant was injured. She brought an action for damages against her employers, who admitted that the collision was caused by the negligence of the driver of the other tramcar but pleaded that, as the appellant's injuries were due to the negligence of a fellow employee, her claim was excluded by the doctrine of common employment.

The House of Lords (Viscount Simon, Lords Thankerton, Macmillan, Simonds and du Parc) upheld this submission of the employers and dismissed the appellant's claim for damages. Viscount Simon said that the defence depended on the theory that the contract of employment between workman and employer contained an implied term that the workman would not hold his employer liable for an injury due to the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in common employment with him. To make good the defence of common employment it was not enough that the plaintiff was a fellow-servant of the person by whose fault he was injured, but it was also necessary that the two should have been engaged at the time of the injury in "common work."

Viscount Simon said that the crews of the two tramcars were carrying out a "common work." The tramcars could not avoid an impending collision by lateral movement, and a common path was prescribed for them by the rails on which they both travelled. The cause was remitted to the Court of Session with a direction that the case be remitted to the Sheriff-Substitute to assess such compensation as the appellant might be entitled to under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.—*Graham or Miller v. Glasgow Corporation*. House of Lords, 16th December, 1946.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—SECOND ACCIDENT TO WORKMAN WHILE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR THE FIRST ACCIDENT.

This was an appeal to the House of Lords by a workman against a judgment of the Second Division of the Court of Session in favour of his employers.

In February, 1939, the workman in the course of his employment was injured by an accident which totally incapacitated him. He received compensation on the basis of total incapacity until February, 1943, when he had sufficiently recovered to be able to undertake light work at a lower wage. He was thereafter paid in addition to his wages 15s. a week with supplementary allowances as compensation for partial incapacity.

In April, 1944, a second accident befell the workman in the course of his employment which totally incapacitated him for work. In respect of the second accident he claimed compensation of 30s. a week and supplementary allowances, and maintained that he was also entitled to 15s. a week and supplementary allowances for partial incapacity due to his first accident.

The employers disputed this claim and relied on a provision in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, that, where total or partial incapacity for work results from an injury, the weekly payments of compensation shall in no case exceed 30s. The employers tendered the workman the sum of 15s. a week in addition to the sum of 15s. already paid in respect of the accident which occurred in February, 1939, together with supplementary allowances. The workman was not satisfied with this.

The House of Lords (Viscount Simon, Lords Thankerton, Macmillan, Simonds and du Parc) decided the appeal in favour of the workman. The words "in no case" in the above-mentioned provision of the Act referred to the accident and not to the individual. The liability in respect of the first accident to pay 15s. a week and supplementary allowances from February, 1943, continued. The new liability arising out of the accident in April, 1944, was not affected by, and the compensation arising from this second accident was not reduced by reason of, the former and independent liability.—*Douglas v. Kinneil Canal and Coking Company Ltd.* House of Lords, 16th December, 1946.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eight awards*, Nos. 908-915. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 910 (20th January).—Parties: Members of the North East Coast Section of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For the payment to men, when employed in handling timber between the dock-side and the "initial piling," of a rate of 20s. 4d. per day.

* See footnote * in second column on page 76.

Award: On the footing that the normal working week of the workers concerned remained at 47 hours, the Tribunal awarded that they should be paid at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per hour when employed on the work in question. The award was not to apply to workers employed by the Hartlepool Wharfingers Association covered by the award dated 31st January, 1946, of Mr. D. T. Jack, a single arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Award No. 911 (22nd January).—Parties: Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Ltd., and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For the establishment of certain specified wage rates and conditions of employment for filleters, filleter learners and barrow lads. Award: The Tribunal awarded certain revised rates of wages and conditions of employment.

Award No. 913 (28th January).—Parties: Members of the North West Engineering Trades Employers' Association, and members of the Constructional Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: For the basic time rate for structural plantmakers in the West of Scotland and Mid-Lanarkshire to be increased to 2s. 6d. per hour. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During January, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos. 578-580. Each of these awards related to an individual firm.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During January, 1947, the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2079 and 2080. These are summarised below.

Award No. 2079 (17th January).—Parties: The Musicians' Union, and the Provincial Entertainments Proprietors' and Managers' Association. Claim: For a reduction in the number of grades of theatres, an increase in the minimum rates of musicians, and enhanced rates for leaders and player conductors. Award: The Court found against the first part of the claim, but they awarded that the weekly minimum rates for musicians should be £5 7s. 6d. for grade B theatres and £5 2s. 6d. for grade C theatres, and that leaders and player conductors should receive not less than 10s. and 30s. a week, respectively, above the minimum rates.

Award No. 2080 (23rd January).—Parties: The Joint Industrial Council representative of employers and workpeople connected with the animal gut industry in England and Wales—Employees' Side and Employers' Side. Claim: For an increase on present minimum wages rates of 8s. per week to all male and female adult workers and 4s. per week to all junior workers and late entrants; and for a working week of five days. Award: The Court awarded in favour of the claim for increased wages, but found that the claim for a five-day working week had not been established.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1947, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both related to individual undertakings.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) ACTS.

ORDER RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS IN CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Order No. 1651 was made on 1st January, 1947, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 12th January, 1947, discontinuing the minimum inclusive weekly wages payable to special class workers in Cumberland and Westmorland. These workers are now entitled to the general minimum weekly wage with overtime for any employment in excess of 48 hours per week or at week ends.—See page 63.

CATERING WAGES ACT.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

The Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board have given notice in Proposals U.P.R. (1) and U.P.R. (2), dated 7th February, 1947, of their intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals for fixing the statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to certain male and female workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment in Great Britain, for hours of work, for payment in respect of overtime and work on Sundays, for guaranteed weekly remuneration, and for holidays with pay.

Further information concerning these proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Wages Board at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During January, 1947, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal F.C. (19), dated 17th January, 1947, relating to the revocation of Order F.C. (18), dated 3rd April, 1941, and substituting revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, for female workers only. (2) Proposal F.C. (20), dated 17th January, 1947; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U. (23), dated 17th January, 1947; relating to the payment of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (27), dated 24th January, 1947; (a) re-proposing the existing statutory minimum remuneration subject to the substitution of new provisions relating to guaranteed weekly remuneration, and (b) proposing an amendment of the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946,* relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—(1) Proposal B.K.S. (11), dated 24th January, 1947; relating to the fixing of hourly minimum rates, revised weekly remuneration and overtime rates and the payment of guaranteed weekly remuneration. (2) Proposal B.K.S. (12), dated 24th January, 1947; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, for fixing payment for such holidays, and for increasing the annual holidays with pay from 6 days to a maximum of 12 days.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by anyone engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secretary of the Council in question at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During January, 1947, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders† giving effect to proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1 (D.B. (37)), dated 1st January, and effective from 17th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 67.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2 (D.B. (38)), dated 1st January, and effective from 17th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 3 (R.U. (21)), dated 2nd January, and effective from 22nd January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased basic and supplemental time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 67.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 4 (R.U. (22)), dated 2nd January, and effective from 22nd January, 1947.—This Order prescribes certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 6 (H.L. (32)), dated 2nd January, and effective from 17th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See pages 65 and 68.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 8/S.1 (W.D.S. (40)), dated 3rd January, and effective from 17th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 66.

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 9 (U. (45)), dated 3rd January, and effective from 20th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 67.

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 10 (U. (46)), dated 3rd January, and effective from 20th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 18 (B.K. (26)), dated 6th January, and effective from 29th January, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1946 (page 142).

† See footnote * in second column on page 76.

and overtime rates for workers other than male night workers and for certain female wartime substitutes.—See page 66.

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 108 (X. (30)), dated 22nd January, and effective from 10th February, 1947.—This Order prescribes certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During January, 1947, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.45) and N.I.Bk. (N.46), dated 3rd January, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for certain workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.52), dated 24th January, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed time rate and overtime rates for certain workers employed in the factory branch of the trade.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.24), dated 31st January, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for certain workers employed in the trade.

Further information about these proposals may be obtained by anyone engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secretary of the Council in question at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During January, 1947, no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.—*Report of the Committee on Amenities in the Brick Industry.* Ministry of Works. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 49.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.—*Economic Survey for 1947.* Cmd. 7046. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 38.

EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRY.—*Education for Industry and Commerce. Entrants to the Mining Industry.* Pamphlet No. 7. Ministry of Education. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 46.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.—*Statement on the Economic Considerations affecting Relations between Employers and Workers.* Cmd. 7018. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 40.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries including Building and Construction and in Agriculture.* Cmd. 7037. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 51.

NUTRITION.—*Nutrition in Newfoundland.* Report by D. P. Cuthbertson, M.D., D.Sc. Dominions No. 4. Dominions Office. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.—*Report by a Court of Inquiry into the differences which have arisen between the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry on the Trade Union Claim.* Cmd. 7025. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 43.

SAFETY IN MINES.—*Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board 1945.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 48.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY.—*Report by a Court of Inquiry into the difference that has arisen between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on the Trade Union Claim for a 40-hour week of five days.* Cmd. 7036. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 42.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—*Reports of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools and for Teachers in Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, 1945.* Addendum No. 1. November, 1946. Ministry of Education. Price 1d. (2d.).

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.—*United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment: Report of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee.* October, 1946. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 51.

FULL EMPLOYMENT.—*Public Investment and Full Employment.* International Labour Office. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd., London. Price 7s. 6d.—See page 50.

* See footnote * in second column on page 76.

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 (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) 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).

Order in Council revoking and amending certain Regulations of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 2174).—This Order, which was made on 21st December, 1946, revoked as from 1st January, 1947, certain Defence Regulations concerning the employment of seamen. One of the Regulations revoked is Regulation 47AC, which related to the application of agreements with crews to persons required to perform services in ships. (This Regulation was briefly noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1943, page 46.)

Order in Council revoking Regulations 47A and 47AC of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, and the Defence (Merchant Navy Reserve Pool) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1942 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 2175).—The two General Regulations revoked by this Order were concerned with the employment of seamen; of these, Regulation 47AC related to the application of agreements with crews to persons required to perform services in ships (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1943, page 76). The Merchant Navy Reserve Pool Regulations dealt with the administration of the Reserve Pool in the Isle of Man (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1942, page 202). All the Regulations covered by the present Order in Council were revoked as from 1st January, 1947.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 1st January, 1947; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 1st January, 1947; The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 3; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 2nd January, 1947; The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 4; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 2nd January, 1947; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 6; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 2nd January, 1947; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 8/S.1; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 3rd January, 1947; The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 9; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated 3rd January, 1947; The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 10; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 3rd January, 1947; The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 18), dated 6th January, 1947; and The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 108; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 22nd January, 1947.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 75.

* See footnote * in next column.

The Essential Work (Evacuation No. 2 Order, 1944) (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 86), dated 16th January, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 47.

Order in Council revoking 58AAA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 151), made by His Majesty on 29th January, 1947.—See page 48.

The Factories Act Holidays (Different Days for Different Sets) Regulations, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 184), dated 3rd February, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 43.

The Unemployment Insurance (Eire Volunteers) (Commencement of Arrangements) Declaration, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 196), made by His Majesty in Council on 29th January, 1947, in pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Eire Volunteers) Act, 1946.—See page 47.

The Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 197), dated 5th February, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 47.

The Anthrax Disinfection Fee (Amendment) Rules, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 233), dated 10th February, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919.—See page 43.

The Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 234), dated 10th February, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 48.

The Unemployment Insurance (Eire Volunteers) (Benefit in the United Kingdom) Regulations, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 340), dated 25th February, 1947, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance (Eire Volunteers) Act, 1946.—See page 47.

The Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Revocation Order (Northern Ireland), 1946 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 220), dated 19th December, 1946, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—This Order revoked as from 1st January, 1947, the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order (Northern Ireland), 1942, under which there was established, for undertakings engaged in shipping services, a reserve called the "Merchant Navy Reserve Pool" to ensure that enough workers were at all times available to meet Merchant Navy manning requirements. The effect of the revocation of the Order is to discontinue the direction, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, of seamen and officers to join, or to remain in, the Merchant Navy.

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

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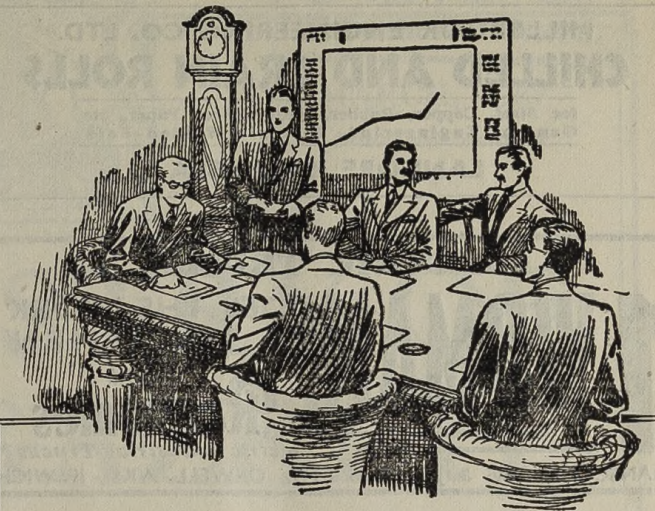
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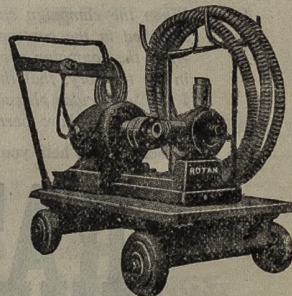
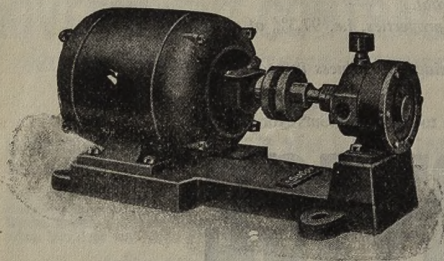
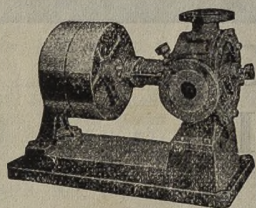
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