

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

$\underbrace{\text{VOL. LIV}-\text{NO. 5.]}}$	IAY,	1946. [PRICE SIXPENCE NET.
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TOOTHER WORK OPPERS	- doug	Orders had proved themselves to be of mutual advantage to

employers and workers and had also affected the industrial agreements of the industries which were brought within the scope of the Orders. He wished to reiterate that the object of giving notice of withdrawal was to allow the two sides of the industries concerned an opportunity of considering jointly any re-adjustment in their industrial agreements which might be needed to meet the changed circumstances when the Orders were withdrawn.

THE ESSENTIAL WORK (DE-SCHEDULING) ORDER, 1946.

The above Order* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 11th April, with a view to meeting a legal difficulty that would otherwise arise in cases of dismissal of a worker for serious misconduct from an undertaking which ceases to be scheduled under the Essential Work Orders before the procedure of appeal has had time to operate. This may arise in a certain number of cases owing to the withdrawal of large numbers of industries from the scope of the Orders.

The new Order provides that, where a person employed in a scheduled undertaking is dismissed for serious misconduct, he may appeal to a Local Appeal Board, the Local Appeal Board may consider his case, and a National Service Officer may, if the Board is of the opinion that the dismissal was not justified, give notice to that effect, although on any of these occasions the undertaking has ceased to be scheduled. In such case, the dismissal will become operative on, and the guaranteed wage

provisions will apply up to, the date of de-scheduling. The Essential Work Orders to which the new Order relates are the General Provisions, Building and Civil Engineering, Electrical Contracting Industry, and Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Orders.

The Order came into force on 30th April. * The Essential Work (De-Scheduling) Order, 1946. S.R. & O. 1946, No. 530. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d, net (2d. post free).

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF FURTHER INDUSTRIES. The Ministry of Labour and National Service have informed organisations representing employers and workers concerned that the industries indicated below will be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders at the end of three months, i.e., about the first week in August. Asphalt manufacture.

Ballast, sand and gravel (production, delivery and maintenance of pits).

Bread-making and flour confectionery.*

Cast stone and cast concrete products. Chalk, chalk-lime (excluding whiting).

Compound cooking fat.

Concrete, ready mixed.

Margarine manufacture.

Milk distribution and processing, including cheese processing.* Provender and compound food manufacture.* Putty.

Quarrying (including slag, igneous rock and sandstone, but excluding limestone and roofing slate).

Refractories (including the getting of the materials).

Roofing felt manufacture.

Seed crushing and oil refining Sugar refining.

Wholesale provision and grocery trade (England and Wales).* 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.

The Minister of Labour and National Service pointed out in statement which he made in the House of Commons on 13th December, 1945, that certain features of the Essential Work * Excluding a limited number of undertakings.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

GUARANTEED WEEKLY MINIMUM PAYMENTS IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

An agreement was arrived at on April 12th, 1946, between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation to replace all agreements made in connection with the Essential Work Orders, and came into operation on May 15th, *i.e.*, on the expiration of the three months' notice given by the Minister of Labour and National Service to withdraw the cotton manufacturing industry from the scope of the Orders. The agreement provides for the observance of seven days' notice of termination of employment,

of the agreement is as follows :---1. This Agreement shall apply to workpeople employed in cotton manufacturing undertakings (*i.e.*, undertakings wholly or mainly engaged in the production on looms of fabrics the textile content of which comprises not less than 85 per cent. by weight of cotton fibre (including waste from whatever process arising) or of rayon or of a mixture of such fibre and rayon, including the preparation of warp and weth for looms the including the preparation of warp and weft for looms, the examination and bundling of such fabrics, and operations incidental to the said production, preparation, examination and bundling)

The parties to this Agreement, with the object of retaining the productive incentive of the piece-rate system of payment, agree that the guaranteed wage principle shall only operate in respect of under-employment or unemployment of workpeople, and shall be applied under the conditions of, and calculated in accordance with, the clauses of this Agreement.

3. Seven days' notice to terminate employment shall be given by the employer or worker (except as provided below). Such notice shall be given on Saturday to expire on the following Saturday. Provided that :-

Provided that:—
(a) The employer shall have the right of dismissal without notice in the case of serious misconduct of a worker, subject to the worker's right of appeal through the Joint Rules for the Settlement of Trade Disputes. (b) The employer may terminate the employment of a worker by payment of one week's wages in lieu of notice. (c) Workers who occasionally work as substitutes for regular workers shall be considered as temporary employees but shall

workers shall be considered as temporary employees, but shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement during the period they are actually working. At the end of such temporary employment they shall not be entitled to receive notice of termination.

(d) In the case of regular part-time workers, the notice of termination (or wages in lieu) shall be in the proportion which their normal weekly hours of work bears to a full week.
4. In order to be entitled to any payment under this Agreement, the worker shall, during the normal working hours, be :---- (a) Capable of and available for work; and
(b) Capable of and available for work; and
(c) Capable of an available for work; and

(b) willing to perform any services outside his (or her) usual occupation which in the circumstances he can reasonably be asked to perform during any period when full work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking. (The employer may direct that such "alternative work" shall be undertaken in any department or process in the firm concerned.)

be undertaken in any department or process in the firm concerned.)
(c) When work in a worker's usual occupation is not available, and he (or she) is called upon to do other work, he shall be paid the recognised rate for such work, or the gross normal wage for his usual occupation, whichever is higher.
5. Payment shall be made under this Agreement in respect of under-employment or unemployment, except in cases of total unemployment of any worker occasioned by :--(a) A stoppage caused directly or indirectly by any person(s), whether employed in that undertaking or elsewhere, taking part in a dispute, strike or lock-out.
(b) A stoppage caused by breakdown of or repairs to a mill engine, boiler, electrical prime mover, shafting or power transmission, or by failure of motive power due to fuel shortage (including electricity supply), subject, however, to a proviso that full production rates (gross hourly wages) shall be paid for the first four hours of stoppage ; thereafter compensation shall be paid at the rates laid down in this Agreement (Clauses 7 and 8) for the remainder of the day on which the stoppage occurs, and for any subsequent day on which the worker, at the instruction of the firm, presents himself for work, but is not provided with it.
(c) A stoppage of operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview of the operatives through work necessarily included in interview

(c) A stoppage of operatives through work necessarily involved in installing or improving working conditions or amenities

(d) A temporary stoppage of a mill or process for a full week occasioned by a necessity for adjusting output to trade circumstances.

(e) A stoppage due to waiting-time for the normal gaiting-up new warps (which will vary according to the type of cloth being woven)

[Note : The following shall, however, be regarded as cases of abnormal delay and be paid for stopped time at the agreed compensation rates :-

(i) Where new warps or pattern cards or dobby lags are not ready for the overlooker, whatever the reason. This includes warps not drawn-in or twisted (except in the case of warps drawn-in or twisted in the loom).
(ii) Where cases arise of faulty warps due to faulty preparation, wrong or faulty healds or reeds, wrong denting, twisting to wrong sets of healds, etc. In general, this includes any case where there is an abnormal fault or difficulty which causes the loom to be stopped for regaiting longer than is the normal circumstance for the type of loom or cloth concerned at that firm.
(ii) Where, for his own convenience, the employer refrains from putting a new warp into a loom because (for example) he wishes to keep the loom free for weaving another type of warp which is not yet ready for gaiting.]

another type of warp which is not yet ready for gaiting.] A recognised holiday.

(f) A recognised holiday.
6. In the case of stoppages caused by a mechanical break-down which affects only one loom and is due to breakage of a loom part (whether or not it results in a warp smash), the first hour of stoppage shall not be paid for, but where the stoppage exceeds one hour, time lost beyond the first hour shall be paid for at the agreed compensation rates. The time to be paid for will extend from when the breakdown occurs until the time the loom is capable of restarting (less the first hour). The stoppage time thus includes the repairing of the loom and the taking-up of a smash by the weaver (or the warp being dealt with as the management may decide) but, wherever possible, the weaver must do whatever she can to take up a smash whilst loom repairs are being carried out. Shuttles are not regarded loom repairs are being carried out. Shuttles are not regarded as loom parts under this Clause and no payment shall be made for lost time where a warp smash is caused by breakers or failure of a shuttle.

7. The appropriate flat-rate payment per hour shall be paid to every worker for each hour whilst he or she is in employment with the firm, and is capable of and available for work (except

7. The appropriate natrice payheit per hour shall be paid to every worker for each hour whilst he or she is in employment with the firm, and is capable of and available for work (except as provided under Clause 5).
8. (a) In the case of weavers paid by a piece-price List, an hourly rate per loom shall be calculated for each weaver. This shall be ascertained by dividing the individual weaver's net normal weekly wage (*i.e.*, the gross weekly wage less the flatrate payment), averaged over the last four full weeks, by the number of hours per week worked, and then by dividing this figure by the number of looms in the weaver's normal full complement. Provided that, by agreement between the employer and the weavers concerned, the hourly rate may be alternatively computed upon an individual loom average, ascertained by dividing the net normal weekly earnings (fourweek average) for each loom by the number of hours per week. Subject to Clause 5, three-quarters of the hourly rate per loom shall be paid in respect of every stopped loom out of the weaver's normal full complement. (The hourly rate payment shall not apply to any running looms; the weaver will receive the piece-rate earnings from these in the normal way).
(b) In the case of velvet and fustian weavers, the four-week period referred to above shall be eight weeks.
(c) An hourly rate shall be calculated for each class of worker other than weavers. This shall be ascertained by dividing the total net normal weekly wages (*i.e.*, the gross weekly wages less the flat-rate payments), averaged over the last four full weeks, of all workers in the class concerned by the number of clause 5, three-quarters of the storm full weeks of work of that class. Provided that where individual workers in the same class at a mill earn substantially different wages, a separate calculation may be made for each individual. Subject to Clause 5, three-quarters of the appropriate hourly rate shall be paid to each worker in respect of each hour when work i

(d) The hourly rates, when ascertained, shall be the standard until revised at the request of the employer, or workers (including weavers) in the class concerned.
9. In the case of loom overlookers paid on the starting-point-and-poundage system, the poundage shall be calculated upon the net weekly wages (*i.e.*, the gross wages less the flatrate payment) received by weavers in their sections, including any payment for stopped looms. (Note: The overlooker will be paid the flat-rate increase separately, and, consequently, poundage rates must be on the weaver's net earnings.)
Where an overlooker has any looms stopped out of his full section for which no compensation is payable to the weaver' (or for which there is no recognised weaver) poundage shall be paid for such looms, based upon the weaver's stopped-loom

aid for such looms, based upon the weaver's stopped-loom iompensation rate. 10. In certain classes of work (e.g., twisting and drawing,

10. In certain classes of work (e.g., twisting and drawing, chain beaming, warp dressing, etc.), it is the practice of operatives, although mainly employed by one firm to transfer temporarily to work in their own occupation at another firm to meet an immediate pressure of work, or when work is slack at the principal firm. This transfer system shall continue where appropriate, the details being dealt with locally according to circumstances and practices in different districts. Provided that :--.

Provided that :— (a) Both the Employers' and Operatives' Organisations would not countenance any attempt to use the temporary transfer arrangements to effect permanent changes of em-ployment which may be due either to inducements arising at a secondary firm or to the worker seeking specially advantageous terms of payment elsewhere than at his principal employment. Provided that :

(b) No worker shall suffer a monetary disadvantage as a result of temporary transfer. (The primary responsibility for making-up the worker's wage (if necessary) shall lie with the loaning firm, subject to which the two firms concerned may agree financial details between themselves.)
11. The 4 per cent. weekly allowance under the Holidays-with-Pay Agreement shall be calculated upon the total wages of the operative, including any payment in respect of underemployment.

employment or unemployment.

12. Where any modification of or addition to the foregoing Clauses is found necessary to meet either general or local conditions, such matters shall be dealt with through the machinery of the Joint Rules for the Settlement of Trade Disputes

13. This Agreement shall come into operation as from the time when firms are de-scheduled under the Essential Work Orders, and may be terminated by either of the parties on giving two months' notice to the other in writing.

BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MANUFACTURE.

The National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries arrived at an agreement on 2nd April providing for increases in wage rates and for the payment for Statutory and Bank Holidays. The agreement is applicable to all undertakings in England and Wales engaged in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, hollow clay bricks, clay roofing and engineering bricks, hollow Clay bricks, clay rooting tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials, clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles, salt glazed ware products and sanitary fireclay products. In the case of salt glazed ware and sanitary fireclay products it also applies to undertakings in Continue. Scotland.

National minimum rates of wages of 1s. 11d. an hour for adult National minimum rates of wages of 1s. 11d. an hour for adult male labourers and of 1s. 4d. an hour for women of 18 years and over are to operate as from the pay-day in the week commencing 6th May. The adoption of these rates involves increases in the various rates operative under existing National or sectional agreements, in most cases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour or 10s. a week so far as adult male workers are concerned. Existing good time-keeping bonuses are to be merged in the new rates as from 30th November and, in the meantime, are to be paid out of the rates incorporated in the new agreement ates incorporated in the new agreement.

rates incorporated in the new agreement. All operatives, subject to certain conditions of qualification as to service and attendance, are to be paid wages in respect of six Statutory or Bank Holidays in addition to the annual holidays with pay already provided for in existing national or sectional agreements, except where such agreements already concede twelve or more days annual holidays with pay. This section of the agreement is to come into operation at Whitsuntide, 1946.

OMNIBUS 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 on 20th February, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, to inquire into a difference that had arisen between the two sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry on the Trade Union application for a National Wages and Conditions Agreement, and to report. The main recom-mendations of the Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment of workers in company-owned omnibus under for mules of more or less spindles. A Supplement (Appendix IV)§ to the original Report of the Commission has also been issued containing the actual wages agreed upon and recommended for other classes of workers employed in the mule room, viz, assistant mule spinners, mule assistants, apprentice spinners and ancillary workers and leaners.

mendations of the Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment of workers in company-owned omnibus under-takings are summarised below. *Grouping.*—It is recommended that, for wages purposes, the Omnibus Companies should be divided into two groups, the line between Groups 1 and 2 being drawn at the point where the existing driver's wage is 90s. 6d. a week. This division would place 23 Companies in Group 1 and 37 Companies in Group 2. The Report recommends that provision should be made for the National Council to consider appeals against grouping. grouping.

92s. ,, 96s. 94s. ,, 98s. Conductors 90s. 940

The Further Education and Training Scheme was set up in March, 1943, for the purpose of assisting suitably qualified men and women to obtain after the war the further education and training which their war service had interrupted or prevented. The Scheme is intended primarily for men and women who have served in H.M. Forces or in other branches of national service for at least one year. The statement of the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on 25th March, 1943, on the introduction of the Scheme was reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1943 (page 50), and further articles on the subject have appeared in the issues for May, 1943 (page 63), and June, 1945 (page 93). When the Scheme was instituted, it was to be expected that only a small number of applications would be made before the cessation of hostilities, as applications under the Scheme could only be accepted from those who had been discharged from their war service on medical grounds or were otherwise free from their National Service obligations. The total number of applications which were received up to June, 1945, was 3,597. The Further Education and Training Scheme was set up in Rates of Wages .- The following rates are recommended for drivers and conductors :---Group 1. Drivers 96s. to 100s. a week. Group 2. Drivers ... Conductors These figures represent increases upon present rates varying from 7s. a week to over £1 a week. It is recommended that drivers and conductors should receive an immediate increase of 7s. 6d. a week (7s. a week in the case of drivers in two of the companies)

7s. 6d. a week (7s. a week in the case of drivers in two of the Companies). In so far as this increase does not bring them to the maximum of their new scale, the difference should be divided by four, one fourth being granted immediately and another fourth at the end of each of the next three years. For garage staff, increases in wage rates to the levels recently agreed upon in respect of municipal employees of similar grades are recommended, with a similar method of assimilation to that for drivers and conductors. An increase to 105s, a week is for drivers and conductors. An increase to 105s. a week is recommended for skilled maintenance engineers.

Remuneration of Women.-In so far as women are employed Since the war in the Far East ended and the accelerated release of men from the Forces began, the number of applications under the Scheme has increased very rapidly. The present weekly total of applications received is about 1,500 and the by Companies purely as a war-time measure, no recommendation is made. Where, however, the employment of women is a normal feature of the Company's practice in ordinary times, increases are recommended to preserve the existing differentials

with men's rates. Working Conditions.—The existing arrangement whereby the agreed "Model Conditions" may, on application, be substituted as a whole for an existing conditions agreement should, it is *Cmd. 6796. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

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suggested, continue. Where the "Model Conditions" test has not yet been applied, this should be done without delay. Stabilisation, etc.—In pointing out that the substantial increases suggested would cost the Companies about $\pounds 3\frac{1}{2}$ million the Court emphasise strongly that, in the absence of changes of circumstances affecting the whole omnibus industry, the new wage rates should hold for a number of years. The Court do not feel that there should be any consolidation of basic rates and war and other advances for the Company-owned omnibus industry. industry.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

At its meeting on 1st May, the Agricultural Wages Board resumed consideration of a motion by the workers' representa-tives for a substantial increase in the national minimum wage tives for a substantial increase in the national minimum wage with proportionate increases for female and juvenile workers. The Board decided by the votes of the appointed members and the workers' representatives (the employers' representatives voting against) to consult the County Agricultural Wages Committees, in accordance with statutory requirements, upon a proposal to increase the national minimum wage for men to 80s. per week, with proportionate increases for female and 80s. per week, with proportionate increases for female and juvenile workers and in overtime rates. In the case of female workers aged 21 and over the proposed rate is 60s. (except in a few areas where the weekly hours are less than 48). The Board will meet to consider the Committees' observations on 5th June. After considering a few objections received to the proposals to revise in five cases and to abolish in four others the inclusive weekly rates operative in certain counties for special class workers,* the Board decided to make Orders giving effect thereto as from 12th May.

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF EVERSHED COMMISSION ON MULE SPINNERS' WAGES.

In November last the Commission appointed to review the wages arrangements and methods of organisation of work in the cotton spinning industry issued a Report†which contained the cotton spinning industry issued a Report†which contained recommendations as to the general principles to be adopted and the actual wage rates to be adopted for all classes of workers, with the exception of those employed in the mule spinning room. The Commission were subsequently unable to reach agreement on the actual wage figures for mule spinners and referred the matter to the Chairman, Mr. Justice Evershed. The Chairman has now embodied his conclusions in a supple-mentary Report,‡ in which he recommends that a universal list should be established whereby a worker of average industry and ability would earn £7 a week on mules of 1,051 to 1,100 spindles, assuming a full staffing as recommended by the Commission, with a time rate minimum of £5 12s. 0d. a week. Recommendations are also made for a scale of total earnings for mules of more or less spindles.

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946 (page 90). * See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946 (page 90). * See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220). * The Cotton Spinning Industry : Report of a Commission set up to review the wages arrangements and methods of organisation of work and to make recommendations : Supplement : Mule-spinners' Wages. Report by the Chairman of the Commission. H.M. Stationery Office : price 4d. net (5d. post free). * H.M. Stationery Office : price 1d. net (2d. post free).

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

May, 1946.

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 (see, for example, page 93 of last month's issue). Separate figures are given for the Technical and Scientific Register and for the Appointments Register.

Technical and Scientific Register.

The Technical and Scientific Register is confined to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metal-lurgists, biological scientists, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers, the qualification for registration being, in general, possession of a University degree or its equivalent, or the appropriate membership of the recognised professional institutions. stitutions.

institutions. Each section is in charge of an officer who is fully qualified in the particular profession with which he is concerned, and can-didates for appointment, or those seeking advice, are thus enabled to consult a fully qualified man who maintains close touch with the relevant professional and scientific institutions. The Register is divided into three main groups, viz., memory of apployed but available for alternative employment

Vacancies outstanding at 11th March, 1946 4,417

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	010	
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period		459	
Vacancies filled	1997/1999	318	
(77 were filled by ex-Service men)			
acancies outstanding at 8th April 1946		4 253	

Appointments Register.

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

ments Office and at Regional Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below. The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 8th April, 1946, was 41,098, consisting of 37,704 men and 3,394 women. Of these, 21,964 men and 614 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 19,083 men and 1,788 women who were in employment, while 18,621 men and 1,606 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 8th April. Of those in employment 9,897 men and 245 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers un-employed were 12,067 men and 369 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the offices :—

Appointments Office.		In Emp	loyment.	Unemployed.	
Appointments Once	onstale.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women
London		5,044 925 1,527 1,512 1,726 935 1,176 1,304 2,074 839 593 729 699	501 49 133 70 271 68 90 100 138 67 87 155 59	6,230 852 1,706 1,228 1,874 667 784 1,101 1,164 660 936 802 617	629 36 115 84 147 57 89 65 99 54 89 54 89 52
Total*		19,083	1,788	18,621	1,606

During the period 12th March to 8th April, 1946, there were new registrations by 8,574 men and 1,064 women, and during the same period the registrations of 7,856 men and 1,171 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry. The following Table shows the number of vacancies notified and the number filled between 12th March and 8th April, 1946.

a of the disabled : a the second support in the	Men.	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 12th March, 1946	4,754	1,545
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period	2,025 1,079	696 517
Vacancies filled during the period [†]	1,116 4,584‡	287 1,437

The object of the interview is not only to arrive at the applicant's classification group, but also to make assessments of personality features and special aptitudes and interests which personality features and special aptitudes and interests which will relate the applicant to a small number of specific jobs within the group. In order to achieve reliable results the interview must be carefully planned. To assist further in this direction an Interview Record Form was devised. This guides the inter-• Excluding 877 registered for overseas employment only and also registrations nurses and midwives. † The number of vacancies filled included 509 filled by ex-Service men and 92 ted by ex-Service women. 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more that the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or more the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or men or more the service men and 92 1 Including 309 vacancies for men or m -Service women. ng 309 vacancies for men or women

total number of applications received up to the end of April, 1946, was more than 28,000. Financial assistance under the Scheme is given to those whose careers were interrupted or prevented in a wide range of professions; it is estimated that of the total number of applications made to date 83 per cent. have come from ex-Service personnel, and of the applications of the lotter close 55 per cent were by exception. The total of the latter class 55 per cent. were by ex-officers. The total number of awards made up to the end of April is recorded as 8,972, and, in addition, nearly 5,000 applicants have been notified that an award will be made to them, making a total of approximately 14,000 awards in all.

ESTABLISHMENT OF APPEAL TRIBUNALS.

Appeal Tribunals have been set up to assist the Government Departments concerned with the administration of the Further Education and Training Scheme. These Departments are the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Agriculture for

Scotland. The Tribunals will hear appeals, referred to them by the Minister concerned, from persons whose applications for awards have been refused, and will advise the Minister concerned. There will be one Tribunal for England and Wales (which will and one for

also deal with cases arising in Northern Ireland) and one for Scotland. The Tribunal for England and Wales will consist of a panel of 14 members with the Marquess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., K.C., as chairman. In the case of the Tribunal for Scotland, the panel will consist of nine members and the chair-man will be the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

SCHEMES FOR PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT AND VOLUNTARY TRANSFER, AND MODIFICATIONS TO WAR-TIME SCHEME!

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 16th April, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the introduction of a new scheme for assisting the resettlement the introduction of a new scheme for assisting the resettlement of workers who, with the approval of his Department, trans-ferred permanently to a new area. At the same time, he stated, steps would be taken to modify in the light of present conditions the temporary scheme of grants and allowances now in operation, which was framed on a war-time basis. The Minister further announced that he was introducing immediately a special Voluntary Transfer Scheme for assisting the transfer of certain unemployed workers to temporary employment in a new area while they were awaiting the development of new industries in their home area. Particulars of the arrangements thus an their home area. Particulars of the arrangements thus an nounced are given in the paragraphs below.

SCHEME FOR PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT.

Under this scheme, which came into operation on 1st May financial assistance may be given to certain workers who, with the approval of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are prepared in the interests of full employment to leave their present home areas and resettle permanently in a new area in Great Britain.

Great Britain. As stated in the White Paper on Employment Policy (Cmd. 6527),* the Government do not rely primarily on large-scale labour transfers for the solution of the unemployment problems of particular areas, but they are anxious nevertheless to over-come some of the obstacles which stand in the way of the transfer of workers to places where suitable employment is available for them. One of the most serious obstacles to such transfers is the cost involved in resettlement in a new area, and it is with the object of assisting workers to surmount this obstacle that the new scheme is being introduced. It will apply to persons domiciled in Great Britain who satisfy certain condi-tions of eligibility and whose resettlement in a new area in tions of eligibility and whose resettlement in a new area in Great Britain has received the prior approval of the Ministry. Types of cases suitable for assistance under the scheme are :

(1) The permanent transfer of key personnel for the purpos of establishing new industries or extending the scope of existing ones in areas where it is desired to encourage the growth or diversification of industry in pursuance of the Government's employment policy. Persons already trans-ferred who would be suitable as key workers would be eligible for assistance towards permanent resettlement. These workers would, in general, be skilled workers. To a large extent they would be employees of the firms concerned, detached from their old establishments and transferred as nucleus staff to the new establishments.

(2) The permanent transfer of unemployed workers from areas where the prospects of employment for them are poor to areas where the prospects are good. These would be workers: (a) who have no good prospects of suitable regular employment in the home area in the immediate future; (b) who are willing to transfer permanently with their dependants and household effects; and (c) who have been accepted for a job in a new area where they may expect to * See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944 (page 90).

get regular work for which suitable local unemployed persons t available

(3) The permanent resettlement of workers already in (3) The permanent resettlement of workers already in employment away from home for whom there are no good prospects of employment in the home area. These workers would be assisted to resettle either in the area where they are now employed or in another area according to the existence of regular employment for which suitable persons are not available locally. The main facilities available are: (1) free fores to the new area for the worker and his

(1) free fares to the new area for the worker and his

dependants; (2) a travelling allowance for unemployed workers to meet the incidental expenses of the journey; (3) a settling-in grant of 24s. 6d. (for both men and

(4) financial assistance towards the cost of removal of

(4) innancial assistance towards the cost of removal of household effects;
(5) a lodging allowance of 24s. 6d. a week for a period up to three months for married men (and unmarried workers with similar responsibilities) while seeking family accommo-dation in the new area; and
(6) a continuing liability allowance of up to 24s. 6d. a week in cases other than (5) for the minimum period necessary to

(6) a continuing liability allowance of up to 248. 6d. a week in cases other than (5) for the minimum period necessary to dispose of a liability for payments in respect of the old home. The period of three months for which lodging allowances are payable under the scheme should give transferred workers a reasonable opportunity, in normal times, of securing suitable accommodation for their dependants in the new area. It is recognised, however, that, until the housing situation improves, a longer search may be necessary in many cases before accommod a longer search may be necessary in many cases before accommo-dation can be secured. A limit of three months to the payment of lodging allowances will not therefore be enforced at the or lodging allowances will not therefore be emoted at the outset, but allowances will be continued in suitable cases beyond the three months period, provided that the workers concerned are making all reasonable efforts to find accommodation. Special assistance in time of sickness or domestic misfortune

will be available in all cases for three months after transfer, and, where workers with dependants are concerned, for so long as separation from the dependants necessarily continues. In the latter case there is also provision for workers to receive railway warrants twice a year for the purpose of visiting their dependants at a cost of 7s. 6d. on each occasion.

MODIFICATIONS TO WAR-TIME SCHEME OF GRANTS AND ALLOWANCES FOR TRANSFERRED WORKERS.

The Ministry's present scheme for the payment of grants and allowances to transferred workers was brought into operation on 1st June, 1940, to meet the war-time need for transferring on 1st June, 1940, to meet the war-time need for transferring workers away from home, if necessary by compulsion, on a temporary basis to work of national importance.* Relaxations in labour controls have greatly diminished the element of com-pulsion, and the general aim of the Ministry is to reduce the extent of employment away from home on a temporary basis to the minimum that the requirements of work of national import-ance necessitate. In consonance with these changes, the scope of the present scheme will be restricted, as regards future temporary transfers, to workers placed in employment away from home in a very limited field of industries and services of the highest priority. As regards workers already transferred the highest priority. As regards workers already transferred away from home who are eligible for facilities under the present away from home who are eligible for facilities under the present scheme, the general rule will be that these facilities will continue to be provided for workers whose employment away from home is still essential in the national interest and will be withdrawn in other cases, except where entitlement is continued as a result of new transfer to work of the highest priority. Workers from whom allowances are withdrawn will be free to return home if they desire to do so; alternatively, if there are no prospects of regular employment in their home area and they wish to resettle per-manently with their dependants in the new area, they will be at liberty to apply for assistance under the new scheme. Individual notice will be given, wherever practicable, to each worker from whom it is proposed to withdraw facilities. Application can then, if desired, be made in appropriate cases for permission to leave the employment or for the withdrawal of any current direction; where such application is refused, the facilities will continue to be made available to those eligible for them. There will be provision for subsequent review of cases in which the facilities are continued. facilities are continued.

VOLUNTARY TEMPORARY TRANSFER SCHEME.

VOLUNTARY TEMPORARY TRANSFER SCHEME. This scheme is supplementary to the normal arrangements for assisting workers to obtain suitable employment. It is designed to meet the needs of workers in certain places where develop-ments are planned which will, in due course, provide new em-ployment, but where meanwhile considerable numbers of workers cannot be placed in work locally. The aim is to alleviate this special temporary situation by enabling such workers to accept temporary transfer to work in other areas pending the develop-ment of employment in their home areas. They will be able to record their names on a special Register in their home areas so that their absence from home will not result in the loss of opportunity of local employment and they will be eligible for submission for any suitable vacancies there in the same way as if they had remained unemployed at home. Assistance available under the scheme will include, *inter alia*, free fares, a settling-in grant of 24s. 6d. and, for workers with dependants, a lodging allowance of 24s. 6d. a week. * See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1940 (page 156).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1940 (page 156).

MATCHING MEN WITH JOBS.

As a result of research and practical experiment, the Appoint-ments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have worked out and put into operation a new method of classifying vacancies and assessing applicants which, it is believed, will help considerably in matching men with jobs.

This new system aims at the solution of a big post-war problem, that of the young men and women with little or no experience of work outside the Services who now face the difficulty of choosing a career. It is designed to provide them with sound advice and help them in entering occupations for which their personal qualities and aptitudes make them individually suitable, and in which they should have the best chance of making up the leeway of the war years.

Investigation and experiment in this field began well before V.E. Day. It was clear that when the war ended in Europe thousands of young men and women released from the Services would be wanting to make a fresh start in civilian life. Many of them would have no appreciable experience of civilian employ-ment, but many of them would possess talent which industry and the country could not afford to waste. It was also clear that the normal method of matching candidates to jobs on the that the normal method of matching candidates to jobs on the basis of their recorded past employment and technical attain-ments was not applicable to these cases. An entirely new method of assessment was required, based on personal qualities and potentialities, and on the aptitudes, interests, and physical and temperamental make-up of the individual. Detailed research and experiment were therefore undertaken by the Ministry of Labour; and the War Office was invited to collaborate in view of its wide experience in methods of personnel selection

and experiment make-up of the individual. Detailed research and experiment were therefore undertaken by the Ministry of Labour; and the War Office was invited to collaborate in view of its wide experience in methods of personnel selection. *Classifying the Jobs.*—The first step was to find out directly from employers what kinds of openings would be available to the men and women in question. The jobs were then analysed in detail. Special attention was paid to educational standards, duties and responsibilities, personal relationships, and aptitudes and interests required. From such facts could be drawn a picture of the kind of applicant needed to fit the job. Finally Job Descriptions were compiled. This phase of the investigation was carried out in the Midlands, thosen because of the wide range of industry and commerce in that area. The investigators were representatives of the Appointments Department and Army Officers with experience in personnel selection. The data obtained were examined with a view to finding a satisfactory system of classifying jobs on a basis to which applicants could be matched. It was discovered that the most promising approach to the problem lay in the basic conception that all jobs are concerned, in varying proportions, with relation-ships (*a*) with People, (*b*) with Things and (*c*) with Ideas. It was necessary at this stage to arrive at clearer definitions of these relationships. That with "People" was taken to mean managing, advising, persuading, instructing or simply mixing with people. "Things" covered designing, constructing, handling, and in any way dealing with concrete materials. It included indirect contact where knowledge of concrete materials and technical processes was necessary. Under "Ideas" came constructive thinking, such as planning, solving problems, framing policy and the routine application of well-known principles as used in recording or calculating. From the detailed information contained in the Job Descriptions each job was rated on a proportionate scale under

Classifying the Applicants.—The next step was to see whether applicants could be assessed in the same way. The difficulties here were greater; but a method was found of assessing their capabilities for relationships with People, Things and Ideas, so that they could be matched with a group of jobs for which their personal characteristics made them basically suitable. Briefly, the method is as follows. The applicant first records on a questionnaire the main factual information regarding his past record and experience. The headings on the questionnaire past record and experience. The headings on the questionnaire cover his education, civilian employment—if any—and service record; his part-time occupations and interests, and participa-tion in clubs and organised social activities; and his own choice tion in clubs and organised social activities; and his own choice for future employment, where such choice exists, together with his estimation of what particular abilities and experience he could bring to this employment. The applicant then appears for interview. The interviewing officer bases his investigation on the information contained in the questionnaire. This information by itself, of course, is no more than "bare bones." It is necessary for the interviewing officer to elaborate, verify and fill in caps; and to probe into reasons motives and prefet and fill in gaps; and to probe into reasons, motives and prefer-encies. However, by relating his interview closely to the record of the applicant's past performance in all sorts of activities the interviewing officer does make full use of what factual evidence is available and avoids the dangers of haphazard or purely intuitive judgments

viewing officer in the interpretation of the information which he has gained, and provides him with a systematised method of recording his judgments, impressions and predictions. It leads, finally to the prediction of

recording his judgments, impressions and predictions. It leads, finally, to the registration of one or more recommendations as to the most suitable kind of employment. "*Trial Run*" in B.A.O.R.—Such is the plan of the interview. But before any plan could be accepted it was necessary to see whether it would work. The only way in which the system could be proved valid would be to place applicants in jobs by means of this system, and to follow up their progress over an appreciable period; but this was not possible. What was possible, and indeed essential on grounds of urgency, was a try-out of the system in a large number of experimental inter-views, and the collection and analysis of all evidence that could be obtained.

This phase in the experiment led the investigators to the British Army of the Rhine. The War Office agreed to provide the "applicants" for the experiment, and as most of the suitable "applicants" for the experiment, and as most of the suitable subjects were at that time serving overseas the interviewing teams arranged to carry out their work in the British Zone in Germany. The "applicants"—all volunteers—were carefully selected as being of the kind who would later be calling on the services of the Appointments Department. They were inter-viewed in conditions approximating as closely as possible to those obtaining in Appointments Offices. Both the experimental work and the system founded on it have been carefully "vetted" by specialists in the fields of psychology, particularly industrial psychology, and statistics. The method itself, however, is not highly technical in its applica-tion. It would be neither desirable nor practicable to introduce a scheme which could only be operated by qualified and experi-enced psychologists. But it was considered advisable that during the formulation of the system experts in psychology should keep

the formulation of the system experts in psychology should keep a watching brief; and they have, in fact, checked the develop The Vacancy Situation.—No scheme for dealing with this

The Vacancy Situation.—No scheme for dealing with this important problem could be claimed to be really practical unless the designers had kept in mind the situation with regard to vacancies. The work which the Appointments Offices can accomplish in placing applicants depends very largely on the number and kind of vacancies notified to them. A shortage of opportunities in any particular branches of civilian employment will make it necessary for many applicants to look for openings in occupations which would not in ideal circumstances be their first choice. The placing agency must keep this fact in view, and be able to adapt its work to the situations caused by short-ages of vacancies in some lines, and shortage of suitable candi-dates in others. This need for flexibility in selecting the jobs for which an applicant is to be recommended has been given a good deal of attention, and has considerably influenced the design od deal of attention, and has considerably influenced the design of the new method.

It must be remembered in this connection that the final It must be remembered in this connection that the infait choice of the man for each job rests with the employer. The task of the Appointments Officer is not merely to find some job for each applicant, whether he is likely to make a success of it or not. The primary duty is to put forward suitable candi-dates for each job, as it is notified, from which the employer can make his choice. make his choice

make his choice. This system of interviewing and recommending applicants for jobs can have little direct effect, of course, on the number of jobs which will be available. But it goes far towards ensuring that the most suitable candidates are recommended to the em-ployer as each new job comes along, and that the work for which each applicant is put forward is the most suitable which is available to him at the time. It can also do invaluable service in vocational guidance, in helping people fresh from the Services—some of them almost bewildered by the outlook in civilian life—to direct their efforts along the road which offers.

Services—some of them almost bewindered by the outlook in civilian life—to direct their efforts along the road which offers, for each individual, the best chances of success. An interesting sidelight on the problem, which emerged from the experiment, is that, of those applicants in B.A.O.R. who were in civilian employment before entering the Army, 56 per cent. wished to make a complete change in their post-war jobs.

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

SPECIALISED BUSINESS COURSES.

The First General Business Course under the Business Training The First General Business Course under the Business Training Scheme has now commenced and will be completed in July or August next, by which time it is hoped that, with the co-opera-tion of employers, there will be adequate opportunities for the first batch of trainees to continue their training for business management in Specialised Business Courses. A Specialised Business Course is one in which a man selected from among those who have taken the General Business to learn the set the time science to learn the set.

from among those who have taken the General Business Coulse, by the firm providing the training, is given a chance to learn the essential ground work of a particular business from the angle of management by being "put through the departments" or various aspects of the business and doing work as a trainee (as distinct from being an employee) for a suitable length of time under the supervision of an executive. There are several ways in which firms, irrespective of their size, may find it possible and indeed to their advantage, to help,

- by exploring the possibility of setting up a Specialised Course in their own business; by taking a personal interest in the General Business Courses now running at principal centres throughout the (1)
- (2)

country, visiting the class whilst the course is in progress, and looking to it for a due proportion of the new recruits whom they wish to take into their business and probable

whom they wish to take into their business and probable Specialised Course; and by encouraging young men and women who come to them for jobs, and who seem to be both eligible under the Scheme and suitable for training at the management level, to take advantage of the Business Training Scheme and apply for a General Business Course as a prelude possibly to the provisional offer of a place later in the form (3) firm

In planning a Specialised Course, employers may wish to start

In planning a Specialised Course, employers may wish to start by giving the trainee a general training in the work of the business as a whole. After a period thus spent it is expected that any special interests or aptitudes would have declared themselves and the trainee would then specialise in an appro-priate section of the work in the business. In order that trainees in Specialised Courses may be able to qualify for financial assistance, each Specialised Course must be approved as part of the Business Training Scheme by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Normally a man cannot qualify for financial assistance in taking a Specialised Course unless he has already taken the General Business Course. Appointments Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will be at the service of employers to give any assistance in drawing up a Course, and, if need be, the advice of the Regional Business Training Committee may be sought.

a course, and, if need be, the advice of the Regional Business Training Committee may be sought. Further details about Specialised Courses under the Business Training Scheme are contained in leaflet P.L.198 entitled "Notes for the Information of Employers" obtainable from any Regional Appointments Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

Speaking at the Guildhall, London, on 6th May, 1946, at a conference on the resettlement of ex-Service men and women, the Minister of Labour and National Service emphasised the importance of personnel management. He said that a Personnel Management Section had recently been set up within the Factory Management Section had recently been set up within the Factory Department, now permanently attached to the Ministry of Labour, to provide an advisory service to help employers to organise and develop Personnel Departments in establishments where they did not already exist, or to improve existing arrange-ments where they were considered to be unsatisfactory. It was also intended that special attention should be given to factories which were too small to warrant the appointment of a Personnel Officer, but where expert advice as to management of personnel Officer, but where expert advice as to management of personnel was needed.

Officer, but where expert advice as to management of personnel was needed. Tor this purpose, a staff of Personnel Management Advisers had been appointed, selected from men and women with expert industrial undertakings. This staff would be purely advisory, and it was not intended that they should be concerned with the enforcement of the Factories Acts. This would be doneas before by H.M. Inspectors of Factories. The advice given would cover the accepted functions of Personnel Management (employment, comfort, joint consultation, health and safety, welfare services, education and training), and where necessary the attention of firms would be drawn to specialist services available in other branches of the Ministry of Labour, such as Training within Industry, or in other Government board of Trade. The closest co-operation would be maintained with these Branches, both centrally and regionally. The chief work of the Advisers would be to visit factories and, at singht be necessary with regard to personnel policy and the various functions of Personnel Management. The Advisers would be available to assist other Departments of the Ministry of Labour, and to visit establishments which were not subject to the provisions of the Factories Act if requested to do. The Advisers would give assistance in connection with and take part in Local Conferences and "Refresher Courses" in Personnel Management. Advisers were already posted in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and Leicester. The help of this Service would be at the disposal of managements in any of the special problems which might arise out of the re-settlement of ex-Service men and women. DEVELOPMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLANS.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLANS.

The Minister recalled that Mr. Ernest Bevin had summed up The similar for the second sec

These plans were working out smoothly in practice. He gave figures showing the vast number of men and women who had been released from the Forces to illustrate the importance of the problems of resettlement in civil life. He went on to indicate the extent of the switch over from munitions work to production for the home and export markets and said that we still needed for the expansion of our civilian production the labour of every man and woman who was capable of work. In these days when we had to expand our output to meet the needs of home consumption

May, 1946.

and export, without which our national economy would shrivel and die, we could not afford to have any potential worker standing idle for one moment longer than could be avoided. He went on to ask every disabled man and woman to register on the Disabled Persons Register and appealed to employers for their co-operation in making known the advantages of registration, as a step towards the successful resettlement of disabled ex-Service men and women disabled ex-Service men and women. He pointed out that no schemes for resettlement, Government

He pointed out that no schemes for resettlement, Government or otherwise, could be really effective unless all those who had regular contact with the ex-Service men and women were able and willing to appreciate their difficulties and help to overcome them. He said that giving to returned ex-Service men and women a job was our first duty, but it was equally important to ensure that the job was one that both satisfied and suited. Finally he made an appeal to employers to consider whether they were doing all they could to ensure that a fair chance was being given to ex-Service men and women who had shown capacities of leadership and initiative whilst in the Services. He indicated

eadership and initiative whilst in the Services. He indicated what the Ministry of Labour were doing in their Careers Advice what the Ministry of Labour were doing in their careers Advice Service, the Further Education and Training Scheme, and the Business Training Scheme, to help in practical fashion. He went on to say that from V.E. Day 27,500 persons were placed in employment in occupations within the ambit of his Department. Though the figures he had quoted were encouraging, it would be idle to deny that there were on the register a large number of applicants for higher appointments for whom suitable vacancies could not be found. Employers did not always make full use of the services when they had vacancies to fill in the senior ranks of their staff. There were many young men coming out of the Forces who had had no opportunity during their five or six years of service to acquire academic or other certificates of knowledge and capacity but who, nevertheless, had a fund of ability, character, initiative and sense of responsibility. The Minister put it to employers that here was a store of capacity which might be invaluable if it were turned to proper account and that it might be well worth while for far-seeing employers to give some of the sense that the sense that the sense of the sense that the sense the sense that of these young people a trial.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME FOR THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service in conjunction with both sides of the pottery industry have framed a scheme of training for adult new entrants for the re-settlement of able-bodied men and women returning from war service and disabled persons. The scheme is designed to put adult persons trained under it into exactly the same position on completion of training as those who entered by such normal channels as

apprenticeship. Nature of the industry.-The pottery industry covers the manufacture of a wide range of articles such as dinner and tea ware, vases and artistic ware, white and coloured wall and hearth tiles, sanitary ware, such as wash basins and closets, electrical insulators and so on. In addition, the type of clay used for making ware differs in different sections of the industry. used for making ware differs in different sections of the industry. Some make earthenware, others bone china, and there are also sections making red-clay ware, porcelain and stoneware. The processes involved are numerous and require varying degrees of skill. They start from the preparation of the clay body and go on through its formation into ware by hand or by machine, its firing in ovens and kilns, followed by glazing and re-firing. Various types of colour and decoration may be applied to the ware before or after the glazing process. Some of the crafts will make a special appeal to those with artistic aptitude; others will need mainly manual skill and dexterity, while a few others call for a leaning towards highly technical work. The products of the British pottery industry have a high reputation both at home and abroad, where there has been a substantial export of the British pottery industry have a high reputation both at home and abroad, where there has been a substantial export trade. To maintain this standard requires highly skilled workers and the training scheme is specifically designed to assist new entrants to reach the standard required. The industry is centred mainly in North Staffordshire, but there are many other large works in various parts of the country, e.g., in Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Derby, Worcester, Bristol and Poole, and near Newton Abbot. Apart from these there are many small works, often situated near popular centres for tourists, which make decorative pottery for sale as mementoes of a visit. *Selection of applicants for training*.—Persons who are eligible for training and who wish to enter the pottery industry should make application at the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service nearest to their homes. The selection of

make application at the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service nearest to their homes. The selection of applicants for training is undertaken in the first instance by the Ministry, who consult representatives of the industry on both sides concerning those whose suitability is in doubt. Generally speaking, the free use of both hands and arms is necessary, but in some cases the loss of a finger or minor injury to a hand might not be a barrier. Many of the processes can be correled out stifting and loss of a rinjury to have and applicants

carried out sitting, and loss of or injury to legs, and complaints such as rheumatism, nerve or heart troubles would not necessuch as rheumatism, nerve or heart troubles would not neces-sarily disqualify, though some occupations are only suitable for workers of good stamina with minor disabilities. Under modern industrial conditions the risk of lung affections, which is present only in some sections of the industry, is much reduced, but in order to maintain and improve physical standards all entrants to certain processes in the industry are required under the Pottery Regulations to undergo medical examination.

Training Arrangements.—Training will be confined to men, both able-bodied and disabled, and will be given in employers' establishments. It will comprise an initial period of training on Government training allowances, followed by a further period of training during which the trainee will receive wages from the employer. Part of the initial training period may, where the Local Advisory Committee so recommend, be given at the North Staffordshire Technical College, Stoke-on-Trent, provided suitable arrangements can be made. It is a condition of any such training at the Technical College that the trainee is definitely engaged by an employer. Training with an employer is to be in accordance with a syllabus agreed with the industry. *Training Courses.*—The list of occupations in which training will be given and the period of initial training agreed for each during which Government allowances will be payable are as follows : during follows :-

0	ccupat	ion.				I	to. of Weeks
Turning	1000	11. 12	2 Martin	17 A. D	11113 25	1950	26
Handling		28	2			Sec.	13
Small Flat. Saucer and	Muffin	1 Makin	ng	Section Start	4.		13
Flat Making		11.		10.00		21.00	26
Dish and Baker Making	1 10	- margine	a starting in	ale has		22.1	26
Light Jiggering and Jol		. Cup	and Boy	wl Mak	ing, etc	3 10 13	13
Heavy Jiggering and Je	ollevir	g. Basi	in and (Chamb	er Makin	ng	26
Casting (Small Ware)		3, 200	Length Series	and the second	-		13
Casting (Large Ware)	incluc	ling Sa	nitary	Earth	enware	and	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Sanitary Fireclay	And Acte			(111	-	26
Mould Making			Annalati	12.314	1.1.4 2.1 2.2	8283	26
*Modelling	Bielo A.		See Ask	365 300	1 inve	1 and the	26
*Modelling	Tringer	an idealor	28 10 8 20	State and	antine the	and?	13
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Tile Draughtsmen		6	000000	1	1. California	1000	
Tile Slabbing					5.000	••	26
Sagger Making			1		6	a	0 13

Training Allowances and Wages .- Training allowances on the scale set out in the article immediately following on this page will be paid by the Department during the training period referred to in the previous paragraph. The wage to be paid to a trainee at the end of a 13 weeks' period of initial training will be not

at the end of a 13 weeks period of initial training will be not less than £4 5s. a week. A trainee undergoing a 26 weeks' period of initial training will be paid a wage of not less than £4 10s. a week at the end of that period. *Apprenticeship interrupted by war service.*—Alternative arrangements have been made for apprentices in the industry whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by war service, and a scheme for the industry has been issued.

TRAINING ALLOWANCES.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1944 (page 58), on the training and resettlement of disabled persons included particulars of the allowances payable to disabled persons during their period of training. The corresponding allowances payable to able-bodied trainees were set out in the issue for June, 1945 (page 93). From these articles it will be seen that the training allowances for disabled persons were lower than those for able-bodied trainees. In view of the fact that in menu cases disabled persons were receiving the same lower than those for able-bodied trainees. In view of the fact that in many cases disabled persons were receiving the same training under the same conditions as non-disabled persons, it was decided a short time ago that, with certain minor ex-ceptions, all persons entering training or rehabilitation courses (other than those covered by the Further Education and Training Schemes) should be paid allowances at the rates appropriate to able-bodied trainees. For convenience, the rates of allowances have been fixed so as to give trainees during training a weekly amount slightly below that which they may

training a weekly amount slightly below that which they may expect to receive, on the average, on first taking up employment after training, having regard to outgoings which the wage-earner has to meet but which do not fall on the trainee. The allowances are payable without regard to any payments received from the Service Departments during paid furlough or to any disability pension or similar allowanc

	ALL 10 275 -		Trai	inees Hor	living at ne.	Trainees living away from Home.	
Age.			Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aged 20 years and over	Rate (A) Rate (B) Rate (C) Rate (D)		60s. 65s. 70s. 75s.	0d. 0d. 0d. 0d.	47s. 52s. 57s. 62s.	35s. 40s. 45s. 50s.	25s. 30s. 35s. 40s.
Aged 19 years Aged 18 years			47s. 37s.	6d. 6d.	41s. 33s.	25s. 19s.	20s. 17s.

Weekly Rates of Allowances for Trainees.

In the case of persons aged 20 years and over— Rate (A) applies to persons without dependants. Rate (B) applies to persons with one or more dependent children under 16 but with no adult dependants. Rate (C) applies to married man with wife or in certain circumstances a man or woman with an adult dependant other than a wife other than a wife.

other than a wife. Rate (D) applies to married man with wife and one or more dependent children under 16 or in certain circumstances a man or woman with an adult dependant other than a wife and one or more dependent children. * Opportunities of employment strictly limited.

Daily travelling expenses are paid where the distance is over two miles each way, subject to relaxation as necessary in the case of disabled persons. At many training establishments good quality mid-day meals are provided, and where they are available the allowances paid are reduced by 5s. per week. Persons who leave home for training are paid the cost of lodgings (normally not exceeding 30s. per week) in addition to the allowances set out in columns (4) and (5) of the Table above. Moreover, a trainee in training away from his home area who continues to maintain his former home may receive in addition an allowance of 24s. 6d. per week.

maintain his former home may receive in addition an anowance of 24s. 6d. per week. Married men under 20 years of age and, in certain circum-stances, unmarried men aged 19 and women aged 19, who have dependants, will receive allowances at rate (B) or (C) or (D) above as appropriate. Other persons under the age of 20 who have dependants will receive 10s. for an adult dependant and 5s. for a dependent child under 16 in addition to the allowances

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, will be held on 1st June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July, 1928, and 30th September, 1928, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As on previous occasions, the men concerned will be Acts. As on previous occasions, the men concerned will be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal-mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Seamen, however, should register, if possible, at Mercantile Marine Offices; but if they cannot do so, their registration will be accepted at the Ministry's Local Office. Local Offices

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1944.

DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act* came into 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. In the period of seventeen months to 31st December, 1945, only 505 cases had come up for decision in Great Britain. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1946, the number of cases dealt with was 849. This increase follows the release of large numbers of men and women from the Forces in Class A. Where a Committee is satisfied that default has been made by the former employer of an applicant in the discharge of his

Where a Committee is satisfied that default has been made by the former employer of an applicant in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make either an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or 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 gives an analysis of decisions given by Reinstatement Committees up to 31st March, 1946 :---

te de la constante	March Quarter, 1946.	Total Cases dealt with.
Order requiring employment to be made available to applicant	205	357
Order requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	51 222	84 322
the off-share of the first first the second	478	763
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	371	591
Total of cases decided	849	1,354

The Act makes provision for appeal from the decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire appointed under the Act. Up to 31st March, 1946, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 92 appeals. In 64 cases he confirmed the determina-tion of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 28 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

RESETTLEMENT OF SERVICEMEN.

ISSUE OF NEW BOOKLET.

On behalf of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, a booklet has recently been published entitled "The Serviceman's Resettlement : Notes for the Guidance of all concerned with Management."†

The booklet is designed to help foremen, supervisors and others in similar positions towards an appreciation of the temporary * See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1944 (page 1), and April, 1944

(page 59). † H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

difficulties which confront many servicemen when they first return to industry after years of service life, and has been published as a part of the Ministry's efforts to bring about the successful resettlement of servicemen and women. Many the successful resettlement of servicemen and women. Many of the ideas it contains were set out originally in a longer pam-phlet entitled "The Resettlement of the Serviceman in Industry," the text of a talk given by Lieut.-Colonel R. A. C. Radcliffe to branches of the Institute of Labour Management, the Office Management Association and others in the spring of 1944, which was issued jointly by the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the Ministry of Labour and National Service in 1945. The new booklet will be given a wide distribution among employers in all branches of industry.

May, 1946.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 18th April, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement showing the numbers of persons released and dis-charged from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services (a) during March, and (b) from 18th June, 1945, to 31st March, 1946, together with (c) a comparison of the numbers actually released and discharged with those laid down in the Government's personance. The particulars are set out below programme. The particulars are set out below.

Releases	and	Discharges from	the	Forces	and	Auxiliary	and
		Nursing	Sei	rvices.			

Service.		Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
Autor date of submittee		as a prime to the	March,	1946.	
1 . Contraction for the			Me		(1.110
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	··· ··	55,940 173,990 57,750	2,300 24,690 7,540	3,200 6,910 2,870	61,440 205,590 68,160
Total		287,680	34,530	12,980	335,190
1 11人工 地址 和中国 出产	1		Wo	men.	
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force		6,020 16,990 9,910	40 460 110	220 710 800	6,280 18,160 10,820
Total		32,920	610	1,730	35,260
services states and of	F.C.	Ginats 22	Total, Men	and Women.	Palticity
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force		61,960 190,980 67,660	2,340 25,150 7,650	3,420 7,620 3,670	67,720 223,750 78,980
Total		320,600	35,140	14,710	370,450
the paint in the set of		18th J	une, 1945, to	31st March, 1	946.
· When a first for the state of the		and the second	- Me		1 and the
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	··· ···	315,320 1,318,210 405,480	12,330 123,130 43,460	32,060 138,700 33,450	359,710* 1,580,040 482,390
Total		2,039,010	178,920	204,210	2,422,140
anarah salarah sala		David Star		men.	
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	··· ···	37,540 119,260 79,500	230 2,340 670	4,340 14,650 11,090	42,110* 136,250 91,260
Total		236,300	3,240	30,080	269,620
1 and the second strange		and the second		and Women.	
Royal NavyArmyRoyal Air Force	··· ··· ··	352,860 1,437,470 484,980	12,560 125,470 44,130	36,400 153,350 44,540	401,820* 1,716,290 573,650
Total		2,275,310	182,160†	234,290	2,691,760

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

	- Toler	Men.	No. M. A.	Wo	Sec. a. S. C.	
Service.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess (+) or Deficit () on Pro- gramme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess (+) or Deficit () on Pro- gramme.
Royal Navy Army Royal Air	344,000 1,591,000	359,700* 1,580,050	+15,700 	42,840 142,260	42,110* 136,250	730 6,010
Force	468,850	482,390	+13,540	91,020	91,260	+ 240
Total	2,403,850	2,422,140	+18,290	276,120	269,620	6,500

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1946.

An article relating to the provisional programmes of releases and discharges from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services during January to June, 1946, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (page 43). In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 16th April, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following

* These figures include an estimate of 25,500 men and 2,250 women whose release ad been effected at 31st March, 1946, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty. † Individual specialist releases include 11,170 men and 339 women.

May, 1946.

statement with regard to the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces, etc., from July to September, 1946 :---

1946 :--"Under the provisional programme the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged in the third quarter of this year will be 532,400, bringing the cumulative total since 18th June, 1945, up to 3,988,000. I am asked by the Service Ministers to make it clear that, although as far as possible men and women will be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of release of a number of individuals will continue to be necessary, and, as in the past, there will be some inequality in the rate of release for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force."

The provisional programme is set out below.

	Land State	Men.		Women.			
Period.	0	nd Service Froups A Releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A Releases),	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.		
Traitline sits	The Constant of the	a and grand	Royal Navy		A State Providence		
an in a support		verage) Men.	in shipse a	(Average)	an ordered an		
July, 1946 August, 1946 September, 1946	48–51 52 53	48–51 51–Pt. 53 52 Pt. 53–Pt. 55		56-Pt. 57 Pt. 57-58 59	1,400 1,600 2,000		
Total—July to Sept., 1946	48-53 51-Pt. 56		121,000	56–59	5,000		
ST. ST. D. S. S. S. S.	a Statistica		Army.				
July, 1946 August, 1946 September, 1946	Part 3 Part 3	Actual) 32–Part 35 35–Part 87 37–Part 40	84,600 84,500 81,900	(Actual) 50 51 Part 52	4,000 3,900 3,800		
Total—July to Sept., 1946	Part 3	32–Part 40	251,000	50-Pt. 52	11,700		
in the strent was	and the second	I state of the sta	Royal Air Force.				
July, 1946 August, 1946 September, 1946	Part 3 Part 4	ral Level) 88-Part 40 40-Part 42 42-Part 46	42,900 42,850 42,300	(Gen. Level) Pt. 47–Pt. 48 Pt. 48–Pt. 49 Remainder 49	4,950 4,900 4,850		
Total—July to Sept., 1946	Part 3	8–Part 46	128,050	Part 47-49	14,700		

As regards the Nursing Services, the estimated numbers of releases and discharges under the provisional programme for July to September, 1946, are shown in the following Table :---

Service.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
Royal Navy: Nursing Sisters and V.A.D. Officers	145	145	145	435	
Nursing Officers V.A.D.s	108 90	95 70	102 50	305 210	
Royal Air Force	F	ligures not	yet available.	1.5	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th April, 1946, was as shown in the Table below. The figures are analysed to show the origin of the disablement. Separate details are given in respect of ex-Service and non-ex-Service personnel.

	A sub-the	. (Drigin of D	isablement.	anadia i a	
	During Service.	Other War Casual- ties.	Industrial Acci- dents and Diseases.	Other Acci- dents and Diseases.	Disable- ment from Birth or Child- hood.	\ Total.
Ex-Service (1914–1918) Men Women Other Ex-Service	89,010 14	/ _26	257	340		89,633 19
Men Women Juveniles Non-Ex-Service	142,605 1,263 15	1,090 17 1	18,937 32 2	33,902 295 7	ro <u>E</u> q	196,534 1,607 25
Men Women Juveniles	293 ±93	2,846 559 40	57,167 2,151 187	75,139 12,416 1,156	29,010 11,482 2,250	164,162 26,608 3,633
Total	232,907	4,579	78,733	123,260	42,742	482,221

In the following Table the numbers of persons on the register are analysed according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used in connection with the register has been recommended by the Medical Research Council. For the

purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non- Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Congenital malformations Diseases of digestive	15,918 997 64	11,998 9,269 397	19,800 6,294 6,336	47,716 16,560 6,797
biseases of heart, etc Diseases of heart, etc Diseases of the lungs* Ear defects Eye defects	1,180 3,746 4,226 2,965 4,710	21,291 9,797 18,122 7,805 9,249	8,753 8,464 14,165 13,150 20,050	31,224 22,007 36,513 23,920 34,009
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen	11,109	13,374	8,397	32,880
Injuries and diseases* of lower limb	16,779	29,476	31,659	77,914
Injuries and diseases* of upper limb	18,132	19,008	18,220	55,360
Injuries and diseases* of spine	825	5,513	7,456	13,794
Nervous and mental disorders	3,873 1,963	19,842 9,486	10,727 8,937	34,442 20,386
Other diseases and disabilities	3,165	13,539	11,995	28,699
Total	89,652	198,166	194,403	482,221

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th April, 1946, is shown in the first part of the Table below. At the date of registration, action was pro-ceeding in respect of a number of disabled persons who, on the basis of the information available at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, would be *prima facie* eligible for registration. The number of such persons who were un-employed is shown in the second part of the Table.

			ole for ord			Requiring Employment under special conditions.				
and the second	and and a second	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Grand Total.		
ALCOURT .		- Jan an	Unemplo	yed Perso	ons registe	ered under	the Act.			
Men Women		26,457 149	18,184 1,614	44,641 1,763	4,492 25	4,393 540	8,885 565	53,526 2,328		
Total		26,606	19,798	46,404	4.517	4,933	9,450	55,854		
and and		Unem	ployed P		parently on ot regist	eligible for ered.	Registra	ation		
Men Women	1 	5,764 100	4,637 639	10,401 739	592 9	806 69	1,398 78	11,799 817		
Total	1	5,864	5,276	11,140	601	875	1,476	12,616		
		ALENT PROPERTY	1. Mar 18 3. 10 -		TON STREET	Stand Block Barry		1-77 STANGE		

NEW FOLLOW-UP SCHEME.

As a first step towards a complete follow-up scheme for all disabled persons registered and placed under the scheme for the resettlement of the disabled, a new scheme for following up disabled persons after they have been placed in employment has been introduced at certain selected Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in each Region.

The main principles underlying the scheme are, first, that a mere written enquiry is not enough—wherever possible there should be a personal enquiry; and, secondly, that these enquiries should not be forced on individuals who do not want to be should not be forced on individuals who do not want to be interfered with. Every registered disabled person who is placed in employment is, at the time of placing, invited to keep in touch with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer and to keep him informed of his progress, the object being to make sure that the individual is satisfactorily resettled, and to collect information which will throw light on the general problems of disablement.

Under the new scheme those who are to be followed up will. Under the new scheme those who are to be followed up will, at the time of placing, be given a definite appointment about six weeks ahead to come and see the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer. If they fail to attend they will receive a reminder, or a personal enquiry or visit will be made, as appropriate. If the enquiry shows that the person is satisfactorily resettled, no further action will be taken until the second follow-up which will take flows six menths after placing. If heavier, the six wacks further action will be taken until the second follow-up which will take place six months after placing. If, however, the six weeks enquiry shows that the disabled person is either unemployed or that his employment is unsatisfactory, immediate steps will be taken to secure satisfactory resettlement. This may involve finding a new job, possibly after consultation with the Disable-ment Advisory Committee; it may mean that further medical guidance is required; or the difficulty may be one which can be solved by consultation with the employer. Whatever steps seem necessary to solve the difficulty will be taken.

At the second follow-up, which takes place six months after the original placing, enquiries similar to those made at the end of the first six weeks will be made to ensure that resettlement is satisfactory.

The information obtained from this follow-up review of disabled persons should provide useful material for measuring the results of resettlement action, and should, in addition, throw light on the general problems of resettling the disabled in industry

* Except tuberculosis.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act to consider the question of the establishment of Wages Councils for the retail bookselling, newsagency, stationery, tobacco and confectionery trades.

The Commission comprises three independent members, together with two representatives of employers and two repre-sentatives of workers. The independent members are Mr. G. G. Honeyman (Chairman), Dr. H. G. Hanbury (Deputy-Chairman) and Mrs. Gertrude Williams. As far as possible, the membership of the new Commission of Inquiry is the same as that of the Commissions of Inquiry which were set up in December last to deal with other sections of the retail distribution trades ;* the only changes in the personnel are in respect of the workers' representatives.

The Commission will in due course publish in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes a notice stating the questions which it is its duty to consider and will specify a period within which representations may be made to it.

The Secretary of the Commission is Mr. J. M. Vincent Smith, 1, Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY. The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Mr. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C., to be Chairman of the Catering Wages Commission in succession to Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P

The Minister has also appointed Mr. E. M. Hunt to be Secretary of the Commission in place of Mr. I. McG. Roberton, who has been transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance.

SEAMEN'S WELFARE.

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY TO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

As from 1st April, 1946, the departmental responsibility for seamen's welfare in ports was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Transport. The latter Ministry have taken over the majority of the Regional Seamen's Welfare Staff.

The seamen's welfare organisation, which includes the Seamen's Welfare Board and Port Welfare Committees, will continue to function (under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport) until a permanent organisation is set up in its place, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service will maintain their general interest in seamen's welfare by being represented centrally on the Seamen's Welfare Board as well as locally on Port Welfare Committees.

The Seamen's Welfare Board was set up in the autumn of 1940 by the Minister of Labour and National Service to advise him on all questions concerning the welfare of British, allied and foreign seamen in British ports and of crews of British ships in oversea ports. At its first meeting the Board recom-mended the establishment of Port Welfare Committees for the purpose of developing and co-ordinating the various activities for the welfare of seamen in their respective areas; such Committees were accordingly set up in a number of ports. Articles dealing with the work of the Seamen's Welfare Board and of Port Welfare Committees were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1941 (page 97), and January, 1943 (page 8).

SHIPBUILDING: 1st QUARTER, 1946.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ending 31st March, 1946, the number of vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March was 403, with a gross tonnage of 1,676,103 tons, compared with 392 vessels of 1,612,810 tons gross at the end of December, 1945, and 326 vessels of 1,235,804 tons gross at the end of March, 1945. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction in this country at the end of March, 1946, was the highest recorded since June, 1922. Of the total tonnage under construction, 105,000 tons, or about 6.2 per cent., were intended for registration abroad or for

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain' and Ireland during the first quarter of 1946 were 48 steamers of 251,646 tons, 37 motorships of 103,235 tons, and 13 sail and barges of 2,339 tons, making a total of 98 vessels of 357,220 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 40 steamers of 119,465 tons, 32 motorships of 107,760 tons, and 12 sail and barges of 2,301 tons, making a total of 84 vessels of 229,526 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons 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

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 221).

WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

May, 1946.

The Department of Labour of Canada have issued, as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1946, a summary of the results of an enquiry into wages and hours of work during the complete pay-period nearest to 30th November, 1944, in the cotton yarn and cloth, woollen yarn and facturing branches of the Canadian textile industry. Returns were obtained by the Department from undertakings employing in all about 60,000 workpeople, out of a total of approximately 69,000 workpeople employed in the textile industry as a whole throughout the Dominion. The majority of these workpeople were employed in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The Supplement includes lables showing, for Canada as a whole, the average hourly wages in a large number of selected occupations, and, in addition, the range of hourly wages for the middle 80 per cent. of the individual wage figures for each of the occupations. Regional Tables are also included giving similar particulars for Quebec, Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces, together with the average number of hours worked in a week in the selected occupations. Most of the operatives in the textile industry in Canada are paid on a piece rate basis; but the material obtained in the enquiry included time rates in addition to piece work earnings. wage figures quoted are arithmetic averages of the hourly "straight time" earnings (*i.e.*, time or piece work earnings exclusive of any overtime premium earnings) of qualified workpeople, 18 years of age and over, employed on day or rotating shifts, other than foremen and supervisors, learners and beginners, aged and handicapped workers, and part-time workers.

The following Table shows, for Canada as a whole and for Quebec and Ontario, the average hourly wages during the complete pay-period nearest to 30th November, 1944, of men and women in some of the more important occupations in the textile industry, with the corresponding average weekly hours of work for Quebec and Ontario.

Branch of Industry	Averag	e Hourly	Wages.	Average Weekly Hours of Work.		
and Occupation.	Canada.'	Quebec.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Ontario.	
George Windersteiner	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	- Cance	ana tassutas	
Cotton yarn and cloth :	The second	1		Strip when	and and the	
Male workers :	020,20,50	1	1.00			
Weavers	56.6	53.5	60·2 67·6	52·1 52·1	50·4 52·1	
Loom fixers	67·7 48·4	67·7 47·8	50.7	49.6	52.4	
Dye house operators Skilled tradesmen	69.9	70.1	68.9	54.0	54.9	
Female workers :		101			and the second	
Ring spinners	41.8	42.3	41.0	46.5	45.1	
Weavers	49.2	48.5	51.5	46.3	50.2	
Battery hands	36.4	37.9	33.6	49.9	46.6	
Winder tenders	43.7	43·3 45·3	43·3 45·5	45·5 45·6	44·2 46·9	
Fly frame tenders	45·0 42·6	45.3	43.3	45.6	48.5	
Spooler tenders Woollen yarn and cloth:—	42.0	44.0	41.2	40.0	40.0	
Male workers :		1. S. C.	a fille the state	and all all	Saizus	
Garnett and wool pickers	47.4	43.2	50.0	53.7	52.2	
Card tenders and	19 milet milet		No. No.	Sugar Contraction of	ANT ANY	
finishers	49.9	46.3	51.5	56.2	52.0	
Mule and frame operators	56.6	51.1	60.9	52.8	49.1	
Weavers	58.1	54.4	62.9	49.7	48.5	
Wet and dry operators	50.0	10 5	54.3	54.5	53.2	
(finishing)	52.3	48.5	54.5	54'5	00.2	
Female workers: Winders, spoolers and	ALL - CONTRACTOR	alexe and a second second	- Statistical Street	the second provide the	11 16 CT 11 11 12 CT	
reelers	37.6	34.4	39.4	49.7	44.8	
Weavers	45.6	49.2	46.6	44.7	47.8	
Burlers and menders	44.3	37.9	49.2	47.6	44.9	
Hosiery knitting :	1 3 4 A	12.6 1843	1.24 44	States 28	Republic 1	
	and and the	e or the mark		and the state of t	and and a second	
Full-fashioned footers	84.5	83.0	88.5	48.0	47.8	
Full-fashioned leggers	82.2	81.4	84.0	47.9	48.7	
Female workers :	44.1	10.5	47.4	48.2	44.0	
Full-fashioned toppers	44·1 39·0	42·5 35·8	43.6	46.2	42.7	
Loopers Sewing machine	39.0	00.0	450	40.2	76 1	
operators	41.5	37.7	49.0	47.5	41.0	
Hand operators	40.5	37.9	44.8	46.8	43.3	
Circular knitters	37.3	32.1	41.1	46.8	44.9	
Twisters, reelers and	- Constant	1 Conteriore	with the price	are as a save	a contra to	
winders	39.0	35.8	41.6	45.8	13.4	
Underwear and outerware	A CONTRACTOR OF	the subscription of	The second second second	a second and		
knitting:		and the second s	in a subscription	and and the state of the second		
Male workers: Circular knitters	59.6	53.1	64.4	50.4	48.5	
Female workers :	09.0	001	TPO	004	100	
Circular knitters	39.9	32.5	45.3	47.1	44.4	
Sewing machine		1 Carlos	1	a training		
operators	41.8	38.4	44.5	44.8	40.8	
Hand operators	39.2	36.0	41.4	42.9	41.4	
Cutters	44.0	37.8	46.2	43.1	42.5	
Rayon :	- part for and	and an and the set	a the state	State of the second	and a start	
Male workers: Weavers	57.6	57.4	60.4	49.2	50'3	
OL 111 1 1 1	65.0	64.9	65.5	55.4	53.7	
Female workers :	000	047	000	00 4	001	
Winders	39%	35.7	49.8	47.7	44.9	
Weavers	48.2	47.5	51.0	48.2	46.9	

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN EIRE, 1938-1944.

The Government of Éire have recently published a survey by the Minister of Finance entitled National Income and Ex-penditure, 1938-1944, which includes statistics relating to the income and expenditure of public authorities and other aspects of the national economy of Éire during the period of the war. The information given relating to the war-time trends of employment and unemployment and changes in wage rates and earnings is summarised in the following paragraphs.

Employment.—The changes in the distribution of the employed population of Éire which occurred during the period under

(Thousa 1938, 1939. 1940. 1941. Group. Persons insured under National Health Insurance Acts who were at work 416 417 406 402 537 531 544 556 Manufacture of Transportable Goods Transport (Rail and Road Motor Passenger) ... Retail and Wholesale Distri-bution Banking and Insurance ... Higher Professions (including Education).... Government and Local Authority Services ... 99.7 101.0 99.7 95.6 19.5 * * * 20.1 20.1 20.1 20.1
 84.9
 85.9
 86.4
 85.5

 10.2
 10.1
 10.0
 10.1
 21.2 21.3 21.5 21.5 97.9 99.1 93.9 111.6

The figures in the first line of the Table, relating to persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts who were at work, represent broadly the average number of persons with an annual remuneration of less than £250 who were in employment in each year. By 1943, this average had fallen to 397,000, or approximately 4 per cent. below the level of 1938; but in the following year it rose by 9,000 to 406,000.

The figures in the remaining lines of the Table show the were available respecting earnings in other economic groups, average numbers employed each year in the principal occupathe conclusion was drawn that the average war-time increase tional groups.† The employment of male workers in agriculture in non-agricultural remuneration was between 20 and 25 per showed a substantial rise between 1939 and 1941, followed by cent., except in the higher income groups. According to the a larger decline in the three succeeding years. It was stated, official cost-of-living index figures, there was a rise of 70 per however, that shortages of farm workers were temporary and cent. in the cost of living in Eire between 1938 and 1944. local and were met by drawing upon the very considerable reserve of under-employed labour in agriculture. In the industrial It is pointed out in the survey that, during the period of emergency, family incomes of the wage earning classes were groups, the survey states, the decline in employment was considerably less than the decline in the volume of production, materially supplemented by allowances in cash and kind and by remitfances from Great Britain ; the effect of these suppleowing to the Government policy of using the price mechanism for the purpose of maintaining employment; there was, howments is not included in the figures quoted in the present article. ever, of necessity a reduction in the man-hour rate of output. The severest fall in employment was experienced in the building industry, in which activity was practically limited to maintenance FOOD CONTROL. and repair work during the later years of the period. In the remaining occupational groups there was, on the whole, little MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES. change in employment.

Unemployment.—The following Table shows, for each of the years 1938 to 1944, the average number of persons registered as unemployed in urban areas in Éire, and the percentages By an Order made by the Minister of Food, which took effect on 5th May, the sale of ordinary household bread otherwise than in loaves weighing 14 ounces or a multiple of 14 ounces was prohibited. The purpose of this Order was to substitute loaves of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and 14 ounces for loaves of 4 lb., 2 lb., and 1 lb. unemployed among persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts :-respectively; in each case the maximum retail price of the loaf remained unaltered. In effect, this change involved an increase in the price of bread, and, in order to offset this rise, the Minister in the price of bread, and, in order to offset this rise, the Minister of Food announced that steps would be taken to reduce the maximum retail price of butter by 2d. per lb., and that the prices of potatoes would be reduced in general by 1½d. per 7 lb. Orders giving effect to these changes were subsequently made, the price reductions coming into force on 26th May.

Year.	Average Number on Live Register of	Percentage Unemployed among Person Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.§						
	Unemployment in Urban Areas.‡	Total Insured.	Indus- try.	Trans- port.	Distri- bution.	Other		
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	40,700 44,000 45,300 43,300 42,300 37,000 34,000	13.8 15.6 15.5 14.6 14.2 12.5 11.3	14.5 16.8 16.4 15.4 15.6 13.8 12.7	19.5 22.3 21.8 21.8 18.1 17.0 16.3	11.6 12.5 12.1 11.4 10.6 9.4 8.2	10.4 11.2 12.8 11.7 10.6 9.3 8.2		

The Table shows that in all the main industrial groups there were lower percentages of persons unemployed in 1944 than before the war, although the reduction was not as great as in the belligerent countries, where unemployment practically vanished. In order to lessen the burden of unemployment, the Government in 1941 supplemented the existing Employment Schemes by Emergency Schemes which related mainly to bog development and turf production and were carried out almost entirely by local authorities. The unemployment position was mitigated still further by recruitment to the Defence Forces and by migration to Great Britain.

* Figures not available.

† At the Census of 1936, the total occupied population of Eire, aged 14 years and over, was about 1,339,000 (including 104,000 persons who were not at work at the time). Of this total, 644,000 were engaged in agricultural occupations and 695,000 in non-agricultural occupations. Male agricultural workers numbered J, of whom nearly three-quarters were farmers or their relatives. 337,000, of whom hearly three-quarters were farmers or their relatives.
‡ The average number of persons registered as unemployed in all areas, rural as well as urban, was 88,700 in 1938, and 60,300 in 1944. As a measure of unemployment, the all-area figures are considered to be inferior to those relating to urban areas only, as they include a considerable number of under-employed small farmers and members of their families who register only in order to become eligible for unemployment payment ceases in the summer months for large classes of persons resident in rural areas.

§ Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, all workers aged 16 years and over (with certain exceptions) are compulsorily insured against unemployment. The principal exceptions are persons engaged in agriculture or private domestic service, established Civil Servants, and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds 2250 a year £250 a year.

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, THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

review are illustrated by the figures given in the Table below showing the average numbers of persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts who were at work and the average numbers employed in various occupational groups in each of the years 1938 to 1944.

ds)	Section .	Seller 1. The
1942.	1943.	1944.
399	397	406
TO SER		
541	536	526
91.9 *	93.0 9.6	95.0 9.3
20.4	20.8	21.5
85.7 9.9	86.1 9.8	87.5 9.7
21.5	21.9	22.0
102.1	99.0	97.2

Rates of Wages and Earnings.—In the next Table, the trend of wages in Éire during the war years is shown by means of the official index numbers of rates of wages or earnings in some of the principal spheres of economic activity. The basis of com-parison is the average for the year 1938, taken as 100, except for the manufacture of transportable goods, in which case the base year is 1939.

	Manufac Transportab		Engineering, Building and	Agriculture (Weekly	*	
Year.	Weekly Wage Rates.*	Weekly Earnings.*	certain other Industries (Hourly Wage Rates).†	Earnings or Minimum Rates of Wages).‡	Transport (Weekly Earnings).§	
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	100.0 107.3 108.8 109.4 118.1 124.3	100.0 106.5 106.4 107.3 117.6 127.1	100.0 101.7 102.1 105.4 105.4 109.9 115.2	100.0 100.9 110.9 110.9 122.0 133.0 147.7	100.0 100.9 103.0 110.1 111.8 121.5 131.8	

The index figures show that the largest war-time advance in money wages was secured by agricultural workers. The recorded total increase, however, of nearly 48 per cent. between 1938 and 1944 was, it is stated, probably less than the actual rate of increase, as the index was calculated from average earnings in the two earlier years and from minimum wage rates in 1940 and later years. The next highest rate of increase was recorded in the transport industry. In industries manufacturing transportable goods, the index figure for earnings was higher than that for rates of wages in 1944 but lower in earlier years, suggesting that there was a greater amount of short time or a smaller amount of overtime in these years compared with 1944.

From the information afforded by the index figures quoted above, considered in conjunction with certain statistics which

Maximum retail prices for new potatoes of the 1946 crop have been scheduled under a recent Order of the Minister of Food. From 12th May until 10th June the maximum will be $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. in Great Britain, thereafter falling steadily and reaching a level of 12d. per lb. in some areas at the end of July; in Northern Ireland the maximum is 31d. per lb. up to 13th June, with progressive reductions thereafter. As from 2nd May a new Order of the Minister of Food prescribed the maximum retail price of cucumbers, both home-grown and imported, as 9¹/₂d. per lb. By a further Order, in force from 29th April, the maximum retail prices of certain varieties of imported apples were reduced by 1d. per lb. Other recent Orders made by the Minister of Food have increased the maximum retail prices of pre-packed oat flakes by id. per lb. and of semolina (except when packed in half-pound containers) by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

RATIONING.

The Minister of Food has authorised an additional ration of 1 lb. of sugar during the four weeks beginning 28th April, the sugar coupon during each of these four weeks entitling the holder to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar instead of the normal $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. During the following four-weekly ration period, commencing 26th May, an additional 1 lb. of preserves may be acquired, except by consumers who take sugar in lieu of their preserves ration. It has also been announced that the chocolate and sugar confectionery ration will be increased, from 12 ounces to 14 ounces, as from 23rd June, and that the ordinary cheese ration will be reduced from 3 ounces to 2 ounces, as from 26th May.

* Average wage rates or earnings for a week in September.

+ Weighted average hourly rates of wages in 11 towns for 23 industrial occupations. ‡ For 1938 and 1939, average earnings in a week in July; for 1940–1944, statutory n rates of wag

§ Average weekly earnings in a week at the beginning of the year.

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EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR MID-1939, MID-1945, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1946.

ANALYSIS FOR MID-1939, MID-1945, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1946. The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, and February and March, 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 on pages 127 and 128 of this issue, which include estimates of the number of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals. The figures given below for mid-1939 and mid-1945 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of part-time (*Thousands*)

coupled with information as		ales (14 an		(Th	ousands)	1-25	and under (50). []		Tota	1.	ALCONT -
Industry.	Mid-	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.
GROUP I (METAL AND	1939.	1945.	1940.	1940.	1939.		1940.	1940.	1909.	1740.	1710.	
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :	15.5	15.0	15·3 153·7	15.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5 19.5	15·5 160.0	15·9 174·8	15·8 174·3	15:9 175:2
Steel Melting, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates	156·4 51·2 22·7	147·0 63·0 9·7 25·9	60·6 10·9	155·7 61·1 11·1	3.6 4.7 2.4	27·8 21·0 2·7	20.6 17.4 2.5	17·1 2·5	55·9 25·1	84·0 12·4 34·7	78.0 13.4 33.6	78·2 13·6 34·0
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc Total, Metal Manufacture	29·1 22·4 297·3	25.9 19.2 279.8	26·9 20·0 287·4	27·3 20·4 291·0	2.6 4.4 17.7	8·8 10·7 71·9	6·7 9·0 56·7	6.7 9.4 55.7	31.7 26.8 315.0	29.9 351.7	29·0 344·1	29.8 346.7
Engineering : General Engineering Electrical Engineering	637·4 105·9	777·9 106·1	698·2 101·0	699·4 101·6	67·3 28·0	361·9 69·7	207·2 52·3	198·4 50·6	704·7 133·9	1,139·8 175·8	905·4 153·3	897.8 152.2
Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	$51 \cdot 1$ 47 \cdot 1 841 \cdot 5	70·1 35·7 989·8	65.8 37.7 902.7	65·5 42·6 909·1	1·1 1·9 93·3	10·4 6·2 448·2	5·8 4·8 270·1	5·5 5·7 260·2	52·2 49·0 939·8	80.5 41.9 1,438.0	71.6 42.5 1,172.8	71.0 48.3 1,169.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and	1111149 141.111			5772, 979 1.////22-95	a fairmant.	· Dendarts Walagest	indiana o d	n na arain e sham	adama ji naqiama	iniciality of the		
Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons	428·1 10·7 51·6	597·2 10·9 41·1	442·9 9·5 53·7	438·4 9·9 54·3	45·2 1·9 1·4	279·0 3·5 5·7	123·9 2·6 4·5	115·4 2·6 4·2	473·3 12·6 53·0	876-2 14-4 46-8	566·8 12·1 58·2	553·8 12·5 58·5
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Goods Industries:	490·4 141·8	649·2 230·4	506·1 216·9	502.6 215.5	48.5 2.9	288·2 21·9	131.0 12.2	122·2 12·2	538·9 144·7	937·4 252·3	637·1 229·1	624·8 227·7
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Con-	84.9	39.4	46.5	50.6	9.8	12.9	12.7	13-1	94.7	52.3	59.2	63.7
tracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. Scientific and Photographic	38·9 116·4	32·0 112·2	38·9 113·8	40·1 115·6	2·8 79·5	5·5 167·7	5·4 123·1	5·4 120·9	41·7 195·9	37·5 279·9	44·3 236·9	45.5 236.5
Instruments, etc	34·0 20·8 21·9	38·1 7·3 20·6	34·3 10·2 21·5	34·4 11·4 21·9	14·3 17·9 11·6	38·7 6·9 16·6	28·7 8·7 15·7	28·4 9·4 15·7	48·3 38·7 33·5	76·8 14·2 37·2	63·0 18·9 37·2	62-8 20-8 37-6
Bolts, Nuts, etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating	16·8 17·4	16·1 9·2	16·4 11·8	16·4 12·5	13·0 11·1	18·8 8·8	16·2 10·2	15·7 10·4	29.8 28.5	34·9 18·0	32.6 22.0	32·1 22·9
Apparatus	21·2 185·2 557·5	15·7 170·0 460·6	19·7 173·5 486·6	20·1 174·0 497·0	1.4 101.1 262.5	4·2 145·6 425·7	3.8 126.1 350.6	4.0 125.6 348.6	22.6 286.3 820.0	19·9 315·6 886·3	23.5 299.6 837.2	24·1 299·6 845·6
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	0.1	• 0.5	0.5	• 0.4	12.4	12.7	12.9	12.7
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, etc	88.6 29.2 20.4	91.6 78.3 14.2	102·9 29·8 17·2	105-8 26-8 17-7	36·2 7·9 6·5	65·9 90·4 9·2	64·2 23·6 9·1	63·4 19·6 9·1	124·8 37.1 26·9	157·5 168·7 23·4	167·1 53·4 26·3	169·2 46·4 26·8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	60·0 210·5	44·1 240·4	50·3 212·6	51.5 214.1	23·2 73·9	31.7 197.7	29·7 127·1	29·3 121·8	83·2 284·4	75·8 438·1	80·0 339·7	80·8 335·9
Total, Group I Industries GROUP II (BASIC	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,612.3	2,629.3	503.8	1,453.6	947.7	920.7	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,560.0	3,550.0
INDUSTRIES*) : Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity	757.5	707.8	693·2	694·5	3.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	761.2	717.6	708.0	704.3
Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service OtherRoad Passenger Transport	203·2 193·0 34·1	138·2 129·3 13·1	166·5 163·2 15·7	171·7 170·1 15·3	11.6 12.0 3.0	28·4 82·0 2·0	26·8 60·0 2·1	25·9 54·6 2·0	214·8 205·0 37·1	166-6 211-3 15-1	193·3 223·2 17·8	197.6 224.7 17.3
Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	141.7	129·8 18·7	142·4 23·1	145·3 23·3	4·9 2·6	13·4 6·8	13·1 6·9	12·7 6·9	146·6 22·2	143·2 25·5	155·5 30·0	158·0 30·2
GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES) :	a distance	enter de la companya estas	szai.di	247.10411			E.a.	1.51	A STATE	i dille		
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling Bread, Biscuits, etc	28 ^{*2} 103·1	21.6 69.3	24·5 77·4	25·0 79·0	3·9 77·6	8·7 68·0	8·0 67·4	7·8 66·6	32·1 180·7	30·3 137·3	32·5 144·8	32·8 145·6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Other Food Industries Drink Industries	26·4 71·3 95·0	13·4 53·8 71·0	16·3 60·0 80·4	16·7 62·3 81·9	55.9 62.2 25.9	23.9 71.9 38.1	27·4 68·0 35·6	27·3 67·4 34·9	82·3 133·5 120·9	37·3 125·7 109·1	43.7 128.0 116.0	44.0 129.7 116.8
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco Textile Industries:	15·5 339·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 4 \\ 243 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	17·8 276·4	18·0 282·9	26·8 252·3	31·1 241·7	30·0 236·4	29.6 233.6	42·3 591·8	45·5 485·2	47.8 512.8	47.6 516.5
Cotton Spinning Cotton Weaving Wool	65·5 53·7 90·3	35·3 27·4 50·1	40·2 30·7 58·0	41·4 31·5 59·7	119·4 101·3 117·3	78·3 71·9 79·7	81·2 73·4 85·3	81·7 73·5 85·6	184·9 155·0 207·6	113.6 99.3 129.8	121·4 104·1 143·3	123·1 105·0 145·3
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, etc., Weaving Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn	19·3 15·3	9·1 10·8	10·2 14·3	10·5 14·7	29·2 8·4	17·3 8·7	17.9	17·8 9·4	48·5 23·7	26·4 19·5 62·7	28·1 23·8 71·0	28·3 24·1 72·3
Hosiery / Carpets Linen	29·1 12·6 3·7	12·3 2·2 2·9	15·6 4·9 3·2	16·5 5·2 3·3	97·3 19·4 9·0	50·4 3·5 6·8	55·4 6·3 6·2	55·8 6·5 6·1	126·4 32·0 12·7	5·7 9·7	11.0 11.2 9.4 15.2	11.7 9.4 15.4
Jute Hemp Lace	10·2 6·8 5·1	3.8 5.1 2.4	4·8 5·3 2·7	4·8 5·4 2·8	15.5 10.2 7.8	9·7 11·4 4·5	10·4 9·7 4·2	10.6 9.7 4.3	25·7 17·0 12·9	13·5 16·5 6·9	15·0 6·9	15·1 7·1 54·3
Other Textiles	20.0 56.7 388.3	16·9 32·0 210·3	18-1 35-7 243-7	18·3 36·5 250·6	41.9 -22.9 599.6	46.5 20.2 408.9	37·3 20·1 416·9	36·0 20·0 417·0	61·9 79·6 987·9	63·4 52·2 619·2	55·4 55·8 660·6	56·5 667·6
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc. Leather Goods	33·5 11·6	21.4	25·0 7·1	25·8 7·3	11·3 16·6	11.8 12.2	11·9 12·3	12·0 12·3	44·8 28·2	33·2 18·4	36·9 19·4	37.8 19.6
Total, Leather Clothing Industries : Tailoring	45·1 66·6	27·6 37·4	32·1 43·2	33·1 44·3	27·9 168·0	24.0 134.8	24·2 145·9	24·3 145·6	73·0 234·6	51.6 172.2	56·3 189·1	57·4 189·9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Dressmaking, etc	· 10·1 11·4	4·2 6·7	5·1 8·1	5·3 8·4	83·4 96·1	48·3 48·0	52·5 54·3	52·5 54·5	98·5 107·5	52·5 54·7	57·6 62·4	57·8 62·9
Hats and Caps Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, etc	11·1 7·5 78·4	3·7 2·8 51·1	5·3 3·6 57·5	5.6 3.7 59.2	18·5 23·4 56·6	9·0 12·6 44·2	10·2 15·0 47·3	10·4 14·7 47·1	29.6 30.9 135.0	12·7 15·4 95·3	15·5 18·6 104·8	16·0 18·4 106·3
Total, Clothing	185.1	105.9	122.8	126.5	446·0	296.9	325.2	324.8	631·1	402.8	448·0	451·3

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

Industry.	M	ales (14 and	d under 65). ⁴ . ²	Fen	nales (14 a	nd under 6	0).	Contractor	Tot	tal.	(1193) (1193)
industry.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.
Woodworking, etc. : Furniture, etc	111.5	39.8	59.0	(27	010		ney sells	4.5.4.1	19 19 19	FORENES	10 00	101000
Sawmilling	63.0	56.1	60.7	63·7 61·1	26.9	22.6 20.2	22.2	23·1 14·3	138.4	62·4 76·3	81·2 75·8	86-75-
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc	9.2	14.0	13.9	13.3	2.4	13.4	7.7	6.7	11.6	27.4	21.6	20
Other Woodworking	17.8	13.5	14.8	15.1	5.8	7.7	6.7	6.3	23.6	21.2	21.5	21
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc.:	201.5	123.4	148.4	153.2	38.5	63.9	51.7	50.4	240.0	187.3	200.1	203
Paper and Paper Board	50.7	30.8	38.2	39.5	19.1	17.9	17.6	17.6	69.8	48.7	55.8	57
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags,		000	00 2	0,0	121	11.2	11.0	11.0	09.0	40.7	0.00	01
etc	29.0	14.6	18.0	18.4	53.3	34.9	35.6	35.8	82.3	49.5	58.6	54
Wallpaper	5.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	2.5	0.6	3.2	3.4	7.8	1.1	6.8	7
Stationery Requisites (not paper)	4.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	6.3	3.3	4.2	ale and	11.0		6.4	6
Printing, Publishing and	- T /		22	22	0.0	5.5	4.2	4.4	11.2	5.0	0.4	0
Bookbinding	198.9	97.0	120.1	125.1	105.4	.76.4	83.2	84.5	304-3	173.4	203.3	209
Total, Paper, Printing, etc	288.8	144.6	182.1	189.2	186.6	133.1	143.8	145.7	475.4	173·4 277·7	325.9	334
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	90.7	29·0 14·7	41.2	45.1	5.7	5.3	6.2	6.1	96.4	34.3	47.4	51
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	30.0	14.7	18.5	19.3	37.0	24.3	29.3	29.7	67.0	39.0	47.8	48
Glass Manufacture	22.5	15.5	19.6	20.3	8.1	10.2	10.7	10.8	30.8	25.7	80.3	31
Glass Bottles	15.4	12.2	14.0	14.7	2.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	17.6	20.1	21.9	22
Total, Glass	37.9	27.7	33.6	35.0	10.3	18.1	18.6	18.4	48.2	45.8	52.2	53
Other Manufacturing Industries : Cement, Whiting, etc.	17.1	9.5	11.1	11.6	0.5	1	10000	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		and the second	100	100 C 12
Cast Stone, etc.	27.8	16.8	22.2	23.8	0.7	1.5	-1·2 6·3	1·1 6·0	17.8	11·0 23·4	12·3 28·5	12 29
Rubber	41.1	34.3	39.7	41.0	29.1	28.0	28.1	28.6	70.2	62.3	67.8	69
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11.0	4.2	7.6	7.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	13.3	6.3	9.7	9
Brushes and Brooms	6.1	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.2	12.3	10.8	12.2	12
Musical Instruments Toys and Games	· 6·9 8·0	1.5 2.7	3.0	3·4 7·3	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	8.7	2.1	4.5	5
Other Industries	79.8	50.5	59.0	61.8	10·7 64·4	4·4 78·7	10·9 79·2	11·2 80·8	18·7 144·2	7·1 129·2	17.7 138.2	18 142
Total Other Manufacturing	110	00 9		01.0	04.4	10.1	19.2	00.0	144.2	159.5	2.001	144
Industries	197.8	123.8	154.5	161.9	117.7	128.4	136.4	138.8	315.5	252.2	290.9	- 300
otal, Group III Manufacturing	7.004.0		1050.0									1
Industries	1,804.7	1,050.5	1,253.3	1,296.8	1,721.6	1,344.6	1,388.7	1,388.8	3,526.3	2,395.1	2,642.0	2,685
GROUP III (NON-MANU-	Contraction of the	13-9 - 1 - 10 M	Sterke Start	all with the second		and the second	and any is allowed	Contraction of the	and an and a second de	La Des dans les	The state of the state	
FACTURING INDUSTRIES	· Salary		4. RIG 1	A State		and a second						- Sire
AND SERVICES*)	A. A. Daves	11. 1 . 19. 19.	S - APRE PLUS	A CONTRACTOR OF	and the second	CALL STORE	e generation	•			Carlos Carlos Carlos	
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	1 100 0	(07.0	044.4	001 (COMPANY RANGE		Real Strates	10月23月1月1月		Real Property and	
Distributive Trades	1,190·8 1,309·5	607·8	846·6 730·9	901·6 757·5	15·7 850·9	24·2 909•8	23.0	23.0	1,206.5	632.0	869.6	924 1.630
Commerce and Finance	216.5	83.9	108.8	112.4	98.6	148.0	880·7 145·0	873·4 144·6	2,160.4	1,514·5 231·9	1,611.6 253.8	257
Entertainments, Sports, etc	80.1	50.5	57.4	58.1	60.4	79.1	80.6	80.5	140.5	129.6	138.0	138
Hotels, Boarding Houses,	100					A MARK RI	Particular Con	a Provinsion	B COMPANY		and the second	
Restaurants, etc.	172.7	82·1 26·7	98·1 30·6	99.9	280.7	296.6	291.7	290.9	453.4	878.7	389.8	390
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	43.9	20.7	30.6	31.2	149.3	128.1	128.2	128.1	193.2	154.8	158.8	159
ND TOTAL OF ABOVE	8,706.3	6,493.3	6,942.1	7,107.0	3,718.8	4,526.4	4.004.3	3,961.9	12,425.1	11.019.7	10,946.4	11,068
and the second of the second sec	1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2.	and the second	With Stern		5,100	JOLO T	1,0010	0,701 9	10,200 1	11,010 7	20,010 2	22,000

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION. The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and March, 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.

HERE YES IN CITYONS	141. (832)	(11) ((A) ()	(Tho	usands)	These Makes	
SPRACE	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	Feb., 1946.	Mar., 1946.
1. Total Working Popula- tion (excluding private domestic service) :	in and in the second se	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100			a state	alaysier (and a second
Men Women	14,656 5,094	15,028 7,253	14,846 6,723	14,794 6,175	14,731* 5,961*	14,664 5,857
Total	19,750	22,281	21,569	20,969	20,692*	20,521
 Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons regist- 	*	20	40	750	875	875
ered as unemployed 4. Number in H.M. Forces and engaged in civilian employments :	1,270	60	103	285	356	372
Total Men Women	18,480 13,643 4,837	22,201 14,971 7,230	21,426 14,751 6,675	19,934 13,931 6,003	19,461* 13,687* 5,774*	19,274 13,605 5,669

The total working population is thus estimated to have decreased in March, 1946, by 171,000 (men 67,000, women 104,000). The total reduction since June, 1945, is 1,048,000 (men 182,000, and women 866,000). The total working popu-lation at the end of March, 1946, was, however, greater than in mid-1939 by 771,000 (men 8,000 and women 763,000).

The total number in the Forces and Auxiliary Services and engaged in civilian employment decreased by 187,000 during March (men 82,000, and women 105,000). At the end of March it was 2,152,000 less than at the end of June (men 1,146,000 and women 1,006,000).

The decrease during March in the case of men is accounted by (a) the fall of 67,000 in the working population; and (b) an increase of 15,000 in the number of insured men registered as unemployed.

The decrease during March in the case of women is accounted for by (a) the drop of 104,000 in the working population; and (b) an increase of 1,000 in the number registered as unemployed.

* Revised figure. † These figures overstate the numbers actually employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces. Employers in some cases wrongly included work for export and home civilian use in their returns as work for supply Departments on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces. The number employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces at the end of March was below the figure for mid-1939. 2. NUMBERS IN INDUSTRY. The numbers employed in industry included in item 4 of the * Revised figure.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

(Thousands)

6 (1) (1) (1) (1)	(Thousands)							
i va tren transferration	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	Dec.,	Feb.,	Mar.,		
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1945.	1946.	1946.		
otal	17,923	17,124	16,207	15,968	16,249*	16,413		
Men	13,086	10,425	9,984	10,269	10,720*	10,952		
Women	4,837	6,699	6,223	5,699	5,529*	5,461		

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The total number in industry increased during March by 164,000, an increase of 232,000 among men being partly offset by a decrease of 68,000 among women. The total number in industry at the end of March exceeded the number at mid-1945 by 206.000

NUMBERS IN THE FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE, AND EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

The numbers in this section of the working population up to March, 1946, are as follows :---

Appendia and a state	Forces and Auxiliary Services.	Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police.	Equipment and Supplies for Forces.	Total.
Mid-1939	477,000	80,000	1,270,000	1,827,000
Mid-1943	4,754,000	323,000	5,180,000	10,257,000
Mid-1945	5,092,000	127,000	3,887,000	9,106,000
31st Dec., 1945	3,859,000	107,000	1,790,000†	5,756,000
31st Jan., 1946	3,435,000*	97,000	1,601,000†	5,133,000*
28th Feb., 1946	3,116,000*	96,000	1,385,000†	4,597,000*
31st Mar., 1946	2,766,000	95,000	1,088,000	3,949,000

In the nine months from the end of June, 1945, to the end of March, 1946, there has been a total decrease in the number employed in the Forces, National Fire Service and Police, and in the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces of 5,157,000. Allowing for a fall of 2,152,000 in the total number in employment, there has been an increase in employment in these nine months of 3,005,000 in home civilian industries and services and manufacture for export.

4. Employment in Home Civilian Industries and Services AND MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The next Table gives an analysis of the changes in this section at various dates between mid-1939 and March, 1946. Of the increase of 3,005,000 since June, 1945, the increase on home civilian and export work in the manufacturing industries was 2,368,000, an increase of 78 per cent. on the number so employed 2

May, 1946.

May, 1946.

	-
at mid-1945. At the end of March, the number was short of	t
the 5,670,000 employed at mid-1939 by only 261,000 or 41	
the 5,670,000 employed at mid-1705 by only 201,000 of 12	
per cent. The increase since mid-1945 was greatest (134 per	6
cent.) in the metal and chemical industries. At the end of	f
March, 1946, the number employed on civilian and export	C
work in the metal and chemical industries exceeded the number	r I
work in the metal and them a mustices exceeded the humber	
so employed at mid-1939 by 810,000. The increase above	è
normal pre-war level was probably of the order of 500,000.	-
In the other manufacturing industries, the increase in em	
In the other manufacturing industries, the increase in chi	-
ployment on civilian and export work since mid-1945 amounted	1
to 736,000 or 40 per cent. At the end of March the number	r
fell short of the figure for mid-1939 by 1,071,000 or 30 per cent	

The estimated number employed at the end of March, 1946, on production of manufactured goods for export was 1,176,000, compared with 417,000 at mid-1945, and about 1,000,000 at mid-1939.

Employment for Home Civilian Manufacture and Services and Exports.

(Thousands)												
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	31st Dec., 1945.	28th Feb., 1946.	31st Mar., 1946.						
Manufactures— Metals and Chemicals† Other Manufactures‡	2,036 3,634	923 1,746	1,214 1,827	2,334* 2,253	2,635* 2,435	2,846 2,563						
Total Manufactures	5,670	2,669	3,041	4,587*	5,070*	5,409						
Basic Industries and Services§ Building and Civil Engin-	4,681	5,027	5,111	5,112	5,165	5,195						
eering Distributive Trades Other Services	1,310 2,887 2,105	726 2,009 1,513	722 1,958 1,488	895 2,050 1,540	960 2,086 1,583	1,015 2,110 1,596						
• Total	16,653	11,944	12,320	14,184*	14,864*	15,325						

5. The changes between mid-1945 and March, 1946, in each of the three main groups of industries, may be summarised as follows :---

	Mid-1945—March, 19
Group I. Metal and Chemical Industries†:	
Net change	- 756,000
Group III. Other Manufacturing Industries:-	
Manufacture of equipment and supplies for Forces	- 411,000
Home civilian and export work	+ 736,000
Net change	+ 325,000
Group III. Other Industries and Services :	
Building and civil engineering	+ 293,000 + 260,000
Group II. Basic Industries§	+ 84,000
Manufacture of equipment and supplies for Forces	-2,799,000
Home civilian and export work	+3,005,000
Net change	+ 206,000
6. UNEMPLOYMENT.	

		and Boys.	and Girls.	Total.
11th March		239,427	132,489	371,916
8th April	11004	247,128	124,282	371,410
In addition there	were	on the re	gisters at 8th	April, 9,171

uninsured persons, including 4,611 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry. The numbers of insured unemployed at 8th April are analysed below.

	Wholly Unem	ployed (includi				
Mary Andrews	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	
Men, 18–64 Boys, 14–17 Women, 18–59 Girls, 14–17	41,898 3,739 21,072 2,559	196,208 4,537 96,312 3,511	238,106 8,276 117,384 6,070	740 6 788 40	238,846 8,282 118,172 6,110	
Total	69,268	300,568	369,836	1,574	371,410	

The total of 371,410 includes 64,136 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-Service personnel numbering 27,992 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces. The changes between 11th March and 8th April! 1946, in each

Administrative Region are given in the next column.

 See footnote † in second column on page 127. The figures given above are understated to the extent of the overstatement in paragraph 3.
 † Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.
 ‡ Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.
 § Agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government.
 # Commerce and finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning.
 * The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 8th April these numbered 22,699 men and 615 women. women. †† This figure excludes 1,423 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

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			ly Unemplo iding Casua	Tempor			
Región.*		Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.	
ondon and South- Eastern	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	13,387 12,851	17,292 18,667	30,679 31,518	123 57	30,802 31,575	
LIGUTA	Dec. ()	— 536	+ 1,375	+ 839	- 66	+ 773	
Eastern	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	2,297 2,142	7,996 6,018	10,293 8,160	93 78	10,386 8,238	
Lizza 19	Dec. (—)	— 155	— 1,978	- 2,133	- 15	- 2,148	
Southern	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	2,253 2,376	5,885 5,805	8,138 8,181	30 14	8,168 8,195	
	Dec. (—)	+ 123	- 80	+ 43	- 16	+ 27	
South-Western	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	2,504 2,554	7,600 7,708	10,104 10,262	24 24	10,128 10,286	
TTO: STA	Dec. ()	+ 50	+ 108	+ 158		+ 158	
Midlands	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	3,672 3,506	18,035 16,642	21,707 20,148	178 60	21,885 20,208	
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	- 166	- 1,393	- 1,559	- 118	- 1,677	
North - Midlands	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	2,001 1,906	8, 24 3 5,557	10,244 7,463	240 66	10,484 7,529	
	Dec. ()	- 95	- 2,686	- 2,781	- 174	- 2,955	
North-Eastern	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	3,962 4,075	15,155 15,114	19,117 19,189	302 189	19,419 19,378	
	Dec. ()	+ 113	- 41	+ 72	- 113	- 41	
North-Western	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	12,565 13,178	50,476 54,532	63,041 67,710	387 359	.63,428	
	Inc. (+) or Dec. ()	+ 613	+ 4,056	+ 4,669	- 28	+ 4,641	
Northern	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	7,921 7,580	42,164 42,638	50,085 50,218	252 232	50,337 50,450	
	Dec. ()	- 341	+ 474	+ 133	- 20	+ 113	
Scotland	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	14,421 13,272	58,996 60,754	73,417 74,026	651 389	74,068 74,415	
	$\left \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Inc.}(+) \text{ or} \\ \operatorname{Dec.}(-) \end{array}\right $	- 1,149	+ 1,758	+ 609	- 262	+ 347	
Wales •	11th March 8th April Inc. (+) or	5,561 5,828	64,001 62,899	69,562 68,727	82 106	69,644 68,833	
Test Part and	Dec. ()	+ 267	- 1,102	- 835	J+ 24	- 811	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 8th APRIL, 1946, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed[†] in the United Kingdom at 8th April, 1946, was 402,555, including 273,198 men and boys and 129,357 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 8th April, 9,566[‡] uninsured persons, including 4,696 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry. The numbers of insured unemployed persons on the registers in each Region are shown below

in each Region are shown below.

Region.*	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
The state of the	W	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	ding Casual	ls).
London and South- Eastern	. 5,947 . 5,264 . 7,445 . 14,868 . 5,756 . 13,085 . 48,441 . 28,056 . 46,351 . 39,033	1,366 189 192 174 338 204 263 1,490 1,068 1,967 1,022 3	6,507 1,860 2,503 2,475 4,754 1,323 5,572 17,133 20,180 24,376 27,459 3,242	765 164 222 168 188 180 269 646 914 1,332 1,213 9	31,518 8,160 8,181 10,262 20,148 7,463 19,189 67,710 50,218 74,026 68,727 4,234
Great Britain .	. 238,106	8,276	117,384	6,070	369,836
Northern Ireland .	. 25,310	582	4,352	222	30,466
United Kingdom .	. 263,416	8,858	121,736	6,292	400,302
	- Second in	Tem	porarily Stop	oped.	The Second
London and South- Eastern	13 24 19 48 160 56 317 74	1	53 61 2 11 34 45 131 196 157 70 28		57 78 14 24 60 66 189 359 232 389 106
Great Britain .	. 740	- 6	788	40	1,574
Northern Ireland .	. 174	4	476	25	679
	And the second strength of the second	and and a second	And the second second	the state of the state of the state	COLOR MAN COLOR COLOR

United Kingdom .. 914 10 1,264 65 2,253

* The figures relate to the Regions as constituted before 1st April, 1946 (see page 114 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946). † The figures exclude 22,699 insured men, and 615 insured women, on the registers in Great Britain, who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. ‡ This figure excludes 1,423 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

May, 1940.		-	1111		1211	
Region.*	and	en 18 under years.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
			I-	Total.		-]
stem uthern dlands rth-Midlands rth-Eastern rth-Western		2,883 5,961 5,276 7,458 4,892 5,775 3,133 3,601 3,112 5,668	1,367 189 192 174 338 204 263 1,491 1,068 1,968	6,560 1,921 2,505 2,486 4,788 1,368 5,703 17,329 20,337 24,446	765 167 222 168 190 182 279 648 933 1,333	31,575 8,238 8,195 10,286 20,208 7,529 19,378 68,069 50,450 74,415
vales pecial Schemes	3	9,107 980	1,025	24,446 27,487 3,242	1,214	68,833 4,234
Great Britain	23	8,846	8,282	118,172	6,110	371,410
orthern Ireland	2	5,484	586	4,828	247	31,145
United Kingdom	26	4,330	8,868	123,000	6,357	402,555
PRINCIP The Table below insured persons on and Juvenile Emj Region* on 8th Ap n the registers of f the principal tow r decrease compare	v sl th ploy ril, the vns	hows th e regist yment 1 1946, au Exchan in each	e total ers of a Bureaux nd the r uges and Region,	numbers ll Emplo in each numbers of Bureaux together	of une yment E h Admi of insure situate	mployed† Exchanges nistrative d persons d in some
no salisata a seconda				ured Person th April, 19		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals
Regions*(<i>in italics</i>) an Principal Towns.	d	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 1 and unde 60 years.	r under	Total.	as compared with 11 th March, 1946.
ondon and South-Eastern		22,883	6,560	6,560 2,132		+ 773
County) Brighton and Hove County) Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Harrow and Wembley Harrow and Wembley Hendon Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden		10,627 860 554 465 201 250 328 429 627 433 190	2,178 226 940 148 55 135 43 57 94 89 61	561 18 108 50 38 51 46 54 46 85 32	13,366 1,104 1,602 663 294 436 417 540 767 607 283	$ \begin{array}{r} +1,298 \\ -121 \\ +9 \\ +114 \\ -38 \\ +10 \\ +5 \\ -21 \\ +63 \\ -6 \end{array} $
astern Ipswich Luton Norwich		<i>5,961</i> 260 186 - 906	1,921 21 43 95	356 36 17 16	8,238 317 246 1,017	-2,148 + 4 - 22 + 103
Portsmouth (including		5,276	2,505	414	8,195	+ 27
Gosport) Reading Southampton		1,243 216 768	1,182 37 440	100 35 73	2,525 288 1,281	$+ 199 \\ + 40 \\ + 7$
Bristol (including		7,458	2,486	342	10,286	+ 158
Kingswood) Plymouth Swindon	··· ··	2,189 647 142	255 919 63	110 56 5	2,554 1,622 210	+
idlands		14,892	4,788	528	20,208	-1,677

THE STREET	I Numl	or of Incu	red Persons	ton	I Ino (1) or	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,736	1,277	120	3,133	- 77
			h April, 194		$\left \begin{array}{c} \text{Inc.} (+) \text{ or} \\ \text{Dec.} (-) \end{array} \right $	Paisley	1,173	434	76	1,683	- 33
Regions*(<i>in italics</i>) and Principal Towns.		Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	in Totals as compared with 11 th March, 1946.	Wales Cardiff Newport Rhondda Swansea	39,107 2,090 734 4,839 2,763	27,487 925 549 2,247 2,165	2,239 121 84 241 105	68,833 3,136 1,367 7,327 5,033	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 811 \\ + & 415 \\ - & 135 \\ + & 32 \\ - & 439 \end{array} $
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	22,883	6,560	2,132	31,575	+ 773	Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	25,484 11,418 2,144	4,828 1,824 262	833 142 135	<i>31,145</i> 13,384 2,541	-1,340 + 570 - 140
County) Brighton and Hove Chatham	10,627 860 554 465 201 250 328 429 627 433	2,178 226 940 148 55 135 43 57 94 89	561 18 108 50 38 51 46 54 46 85 32	13,366 1,104 1,602 663 294 436 417 540 767 607	+ 1,298 - 121 + 9 + 114 - 38 + 10 + 5 - 21 + 63	COMPOSITIE STATIST The Table below giv registered as unemploy	ON OF CICS F	F UNE	MPLO PRIL, f the nu	YMEN 1946. mbers of	T
Willesden Eastern Ipswich Luton	190 5,961 260 186	61 <i>1,921</i> 21 43	356 36 17	283 <i>8,238</i> 317 246	- 6 -2,148 + 4 - 22	A.—Insured Unemployed	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over	Girls under /18 years.	Total.
Norwich Southern Portsmouth (including Gosport) Reading Southampton South-Western Bristol (including Kingswood)	906 5,276 1,243 216 768 7,458 2,189	95 2,505 1,182 37 440 2,486 255	16 414 100 35 73 342 110	1,017 8,195 2,525 288 1,281 10,286 2,554	+ 103 + 27 + 199 + 40 + 7 + 158 + 62	Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes	230,634 7,232 980	3,415 4,864 3	103,940 10,990 3,242	2,038 4,063 9	340,027 27,149 4,234
Plymouth	647 142	919 63	56 5	1,622 210	+ 62 + 25 - 7	Total of Insured Per- sons Unemployed	238,846	8,282	118,172	6,110	371,410
Midlands	14,892 3,064 3,182 85 2,183 370 10 845	4,788 389 882 4 263 118 1 51	528 145 54 12 64 24 19 38	20,208 3,598 4,118 101 2,510 512 30 934	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,677 \\ - 340 \\ - 532 \\ - 60 \\ + 91 \\ - 109 \\ + 3 \\ - 101 \\ \end{array} $	B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES Applicants for Unem- ployment Allow- ances Persons not applying for Allowances	430	2	249	6	687
North-Midlands Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Northampton Nottingham	5,775 74 802 183 18 284 1,044	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,368 \\ 12 \\ 91 \\ 14 \\ \hline 10 \\ 108 \end{array} $	386 14 32 29 	7,529 100 925 226 18 302 1,223	$\begin{array}{rrrr} -2,955 \\ -& 36 \\ -& 102 \\ -& 32 \\ +& 4 \\ +& 15 \\ +& 8 \end{array}$	Total of Uninsured Un- employed C.—Total of Registered UNEMPLOYED	1,845	2,589	1,908	2,829	9,171 380,581
North-Eastern Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Wakefield Wakefield	13,133 486 942 165 879 44 138 1,616 2,239 314 1,256 152 152	5,703 88 47 28 721 4 37 344 264 603 229 22 33	542 38 38 38 38 38 3 96 1 17 85 42 42 48 	19,378 612 1,027 196 1,696 49 192 2,045 2,545 965 1,485 190 626	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 41 \\ + & 53 \\ + & 59 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 224 \\ + & 205 \\ + & 77 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 77 \\ - & 5 \\ \end{array} $	NUMBERS OF IN AS UNEA The Table below shor registered as unemploy the numbers registered	APLOY ws the av ed in ea 1 as uno	ED: I verage nucleon of the	939 to ambers b years 1 d each tain.	1946. of insured 939 to 1	l persons 945, and
York Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackburn Blackburn Blackburn Bolton Burnley	581 48,601 330 433 353 1,229 1,035 530 1,444 1,215 150	33 17,329 380 67 1,137 182 98 38 360 115 - 19	12 2,139 8 10 46 48 16 10 18 4 4	626 68,069 768 510 1,536 1,459 1,149 578 1,822 1,334 1,75	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	(including (Males, 1 1939 934 332		Stoppe	ed. Females.	Total, 1,407,959 850,088 291,827 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410	Total. 1,480,324 918,054 330,675 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977
Liverpool (including Bootle) Manchester (including Stretford) Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) Preston	15,968 6,481 1,692 1,014 column or	5,768 750 73 804 1 page 128	929 187 9 66	22,665 7,418 1,774 1,884	+ 2,139 + 810 - 7 + 159	11 February 223,147 11 March 238,351		876 880 1,076 746 page 128.	1,152 1,295 1,286 828	329,454 355,578 371,916 371,410	360,240 388,050 404,401 402,555

* See footnote * in second column on page 128. † The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsui ployment. They include, however, some persons who were ployment away from home and others who for various rea-for the types of vacancies current.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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table	for o	ordin	ary	em-
not	availa	ble	for	em-
isons	were	not	suit	able

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INDUSTRIAL			red Persons† h April, 1946		Inc. (+) or Dec. () in Totals
Regions* (<i>in italics</i>) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.		Total.	as compared with 11th March, 1946.
North-Western (continued)	274	18	16	308	+ 41
Rochdale	721	422	20	1,163	+ 97
and Pendlebury)	1,569	57	29	1,655	+ 108 + 156 - 119 + 290
Stockport	778	113	59	950	
Warrington	149	427	38	614	
Wigan	1,756	1,326	18	3,100	
Northern	28,112	20,337	2,001	50,450	$+ 113 \\ - 47 \\ + 85 \\ - 174$
Darlington	343	956	22	1,321	
Gateshead	1,975	1,095	62	3,132	
Hartlepools	1,142	1,354	52	2,548	
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	872 5,025 1,704 761 2,653	1,473 2,264 495 1,186 1,685	112 284 143 65 233	2,457 7,573 2,342 2,012 4,571	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 7 \\ + & 179 \\ + & 208 \\ + & 73 \\ + & 175 \end{array}$
Scotland	46,668 1,610 304 2,299 3,411	24,446 256 394 894 435	3,301 50 67 108 138	74,415 1,916 765 3,301 3,984	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 347 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 125 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 258 \end{array}$
Rutherglen)	14,463	8,888	1,022	24,373	$\begin{array}{c} + & 468 \\ - & 36 \\ - & 77 \\ - & 33 \end{array}$
Greenock	1,120	1,310	132	2,562	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,736	1,277	120	3,133	
Paisley	1,173	434	76	1,683	
Wales Cardiff Newport Rhondda Swansea	39,107 2,090 734 4,839 2,763	27,487 925 549 2,247 2,165	2,239 121 84 241 105	68,833 3,136 1,367 7,327 5,033	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 811 \\ + & 415 \\ - & 135 \\ + & 32 \\ - & 439 \end{array}$
Northern Ireland	25,484	4,828	833	<i>31,145</i>	-1,340
Belfast	11,418	1,824	142	13,384	+ 570
Londonderry	2,144	262	135	2,541	- 140

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.

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Wholly (includi

Males aged 14 and under 65.

449 342 791

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 8th APRIL.

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 8th April, 1946, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain

exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent 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

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

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

The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured workpeople have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 8th April given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date.

	Just an Indiana Participation			Great Britain.					United Kingdom.			
	Who (inc	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temp	porarily Sto	opped.	Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
INDUSTRY.	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. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture Fishing	1,822 186 2,008 1,275	1,987 223 2,210 5	3,809 409 4,218 1,280	22 	208 13 <i>221</i>	230 13 <i>243</i> 33	1,844 186 2,030 1,308	2,195 236 2,431 5	4,039 422 4,461 1,313	3,243 237 <i>3,480</i> 1,383	2,295 239 <i>2,534</i> 6	5,538 476 6,014 1,389
Mining :	13,704 90 56 331 78	170 1 2 8	13,874 91 58 339 78	12 2 1	1	13 - 1 - 1	13,716 90 58 332 78	171 1 2 8	13,887 91 60 340 78	13,725 90 58 645 79	171 1 2 8	13,896 91 60 653 79 217
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	123 111 14,493 194	55 1 <i>237</i> 68	178 112 14,730 262	15			123 111 14,508 194	55 1 238 68	178 112 14,746 262	162 186 14,945 194	55 2 <i>239</i> 68	188 15,184 262
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	322 94 610	83 48 199	405 142 809		111		322 94 610	83 48 199	405 142 <i>809</i> 432	339 112 645 394	83 48 199 84	422 160 <i>844</i> 478
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass : Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	347 175 245	84 73 209	431 248 454 381	1		1	348 176 245 199	84 73 209 182	452 249 454 381	246 199	210 182	456 381
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc Total, Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives	199 444 1,364 14,515	182 391 1,283 18,336	835 2,647 32,851		6 18		444 1,364 14,521	391 1,289 18,354 130	835 2,653 32,875	445 1,449 14,613 279	392 1,292 18,378 131	837 2,741 32,991 410
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Metal Manufacture :- Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	262 976 17,117 168	127 589 20,335 175	389 1,565 <i>37,452</i> 343	. 6	3 30 	3 3 36 —	262 976 17,123 168	592 20,365 175	392 1,568 <i>37,488</i> 343	997 17,338 170	597 20,398 175	1,594 37,736 345
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	2,267 1,459 203 408 250 4,755	2,739 728 211 306 280 4,439	5,006 2,187 414 714 530 <i>9,194</i>	$\frac{3}{-1}$	4	7 — 3 2 12	2,270 1,459 203 409 250 4,759	2,743 728 211 308 282 4,447	5,013 2,187 414 717 532 9,206	2,281 1,501 203 414 257 4,826	2,747 731 211 312 282 4,458	5,028 2,232 414 726 539 <i>9,284</i>
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	20,330 1,842 1,476 1,009 24,657	15,308 1,027 1,557 412 18,304	35,638 2,869 3,033 1,421 42,961	$\frac{\frac{28}{1}}{\frac{2}{31}}$	50 3 6 1 60	78 3 7 3 91	20,358 1,842 1,477 1,011 24,688	15,358 1,030 1,563 413 18,364	35,716 2,872 3,040 1,424 43,052	21,272 1,914 2,121 1,036 <i>26,343</i>	15,714 1,045 1,565 414 <i>18,738</i>	36,986 2,959 3,686 1,450 45,081
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :	23,864 227 271 24,362 7,671	8,417 40 360 <i>8,817</i> 2,174	32,281 267 631 <i>33,179</i> 9,845	19 	$ \begin{array}{r} 13\\ 1\\ 14\\ 39 \end{array} $	$ \frac{32}{1} \frac{33}{126} $	23,883 227 271 24,381 7,758	8,430 40 361 8,831 2,213	32,313 267 632 33,212 9,971	28,047 244 274 28,565 9,077	8,932 43 361 <i>9,336</i> 2,217	36,979 287 635 <i>37,901</i> 11,294
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps,	465 519 1,742	230 .78 1,766	695 597 3,508	- 2	- 2		465 519 1,744	230 78 1,768	695 597 3,512	523 633 1,828	231 79 1,794	754 712 3,622
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,742 199 206 100	1,700 92 171 80	3,508 291 377 180		- 1	- - 1	199 206 100	92 172 80	291 378 180	204 211 106	92 172 80	296 383 186
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	262 97	48	310 142			1	262 97	48 46	310 143	295 100	48 47	343 147
Metal Industries not separately speci- fied	4,644 8,234	3,880 <i>6,390</i>	8,524 14,624	2 4	10 <i>14</i>	12 18	4,646 <i>8,238</i>	3,890 6,404	8,536 14,642	4,731 <i>8,631</i>	3,902 <i>6,445</i>	8,633 15,076

Textiles :— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manu-facture 300 64 103 48 149 134 124 26 24 389 Hosiery Lace 687 2,839 Total, Textiles ... 266 113 379 Clothing :--Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) 719 69 42 63 47 524 1,464 Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clotking 1,422 298 580 1,197 1,648 433 5,578 fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc. ... Woodworking, etc. :--Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ... Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. ... Building and Civil Engineering Con-struction :--Building ... 1,169 429 725 316 2,639 Building Civil Engineering Construction Total, Building and Civil Engin-eering Construction Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationary 9,865 7,831 17,696 390 297 16

INDUSTRY.

22 2,104 2,829 binding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries :-Rubber . Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments . Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing 669 80 115 492 26 66 1,448

Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply

1,643

2,271 1,482 469 3,435 3,589

5,044 732 5,776

534 17,556 12,961

Transport and Communication :	
Railway Service	
Tramway and Omnibus Service	
Other Road Passenger Transport	
Goods Transport by Road	
Shipping Service	
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :-	
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	
etc.)	
Harbour, River and Canal Service	
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc	
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	
Total, Transport, etc.	
10mm, 17mmsport, etc	25.6g
Distributive Trades	
	127
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	

Finance*	1,571
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	
National Government Service (exc.	
National Fire Service)	12,046
National Fire Service	419
Local Government Service	7,182
Professional Services	1,100
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	1,702
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant,	1,102
Club, Catering, etc. Service	3,910
Laundry Service	525
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	111
Other Demand Commisset	461
011 7 1 1 1 1 0 1	- 2,361
Total, Miscellaneous	29,817
Ix-Service Personnel not Classified by	11 01 1
Industry:	41,814
GRAND TOTAL *8	246 382

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 GRAND TOTAL*\$
 ...
 246,382
 123,454
 369,836
 746
 828
 1,574
 247,128
 124,282
 371,410
 273,198
 129,357
 402,555

 * Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
 1
 1
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 1
 273,198
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 1
 29,357
 402,555

 * Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
 1
 1
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 1
 2
 1
 2
 3
 1
 2
 3
 3
 402,555

 * Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.
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 from th § The totals include 2,536 male and 112 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 3,994 males and 119 females in the United Kingdom.

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

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Unemp ng Cas		is an a grown	Great Brita	The start	0.0	Total.	N R	Wholl	y Unemplo prarily Stop Casuals.	yed,
males aged and der 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.
316 196 <i>512</i>	765 538 1,303		2 2 4	2 14 16	449 354 <i>803</i>	318 198 <i>516</i>	767 552 1,319	453 354 807	318 198 <i>516</i>	771 552 1,323
150 53	450 117	17	3	20	317 64	153 53	470 117	226 67	172 53	498 120
94 107	197 155	Sciences	the second	10 10 III	103 48	94 107	197 155	112 1,024	95 809	207 1,833
139 344 203 20	288 478 327 46			1 1 1	149 134 124 27	139 345 204 20	288 479 328 47	158 156 138 30	141 414 249 23	299 570 387 53
40 457	64 846	13	7	20	27 24 402	40 464	47 64 866	25 420	23 40 . 642	65 1,062
190 2,309	877 5,148	2 45	16	2 61	689 2,884	190 2,325	879 5,209	812 4,075	236 <i>3,390</i>	1,048 7,465
129 86 215	395 199 <i>594</i>		22 2 24	22 2 24	266 113 <i>379</i>	151 88 239	417 201 <i>618</i>	301 114 <i>415</i>	160 88 <i>248</i>	461 202 663
784 187	1,503 256	1	5 7	6 8	720 70	789 194	1,509 264	764 74	826 215	1,590 289
63 235 58 144 1,471	105 298 105 668 2,935	$\begin{array}{c c} 17\\ -\\ 11\\ 30 \end{array}$	4 3 34 53	17 4 3 45 83	59 63 47 535 1,494	63 239 61 178 1,524	122 302 108 713 3,018	69 100 47 604 1,658	81 597 61 180 <i>1,960</i>	150 697 108 784 3,618
1,028	2,450 490	. 1	2	3	1,423 298	1,030 192	2,453 490	1,566	1,077 202	2,643 538
318 964 592	898 2,161 2,240	1 9 3	* 7 82 7	8 91 10	581 1,206 1,651	325 1,046 599	906 2,252	604 1,313 1,755	329 1,154 622	933 2,467 2,377
314 3,408	747 8,986	14	16 114	16 128	1,651 433 5,592	330 3,522	2,250 763 9,114	491 6,065	469 3,853	2,377 960 9,918
659 356 276 104 1,395	1,828 785 1,001 420 4,034	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ -4\\ 1\\ 8 \end{array}$	1 7 10 2 20	4 7 14 3 28	1,172 429 729 317 2,647	660 363 286 106 1,415	1,832 792 1,015 423 4,062	1,312 441 775 336 2,864	665 369 292 111 1,437	1,977 810 1,067 447 4,301
243 191	10,108	9 23	$b \leq \frac{1}{2}$	10 23	9,874 7,854	244 191	10,118 8,045	11,837 9,738	255 194	12,092 9,932
434 317	18,130 707	32 7	1	<i>33</i> 8	17,728 397	435 318	18,163 715	21,575 411	449 331	22,024 742
201 3	498 19	1	Lotta of	1	298 16	201 3	499 19	306 17	213 3	519 20
11 399 <i>931</i>	33 2,503 <i>3,760</i>	18	1 2	* 19	22 2,122 2,855	_11 400	33 2,522	22	11 431	33 2,643
233	3,760	26	2	28	669	933 233	2,522 3,788 902	2,212 2,968 786	<i>989</i> 236	2,643 <i>3,957</i> 1,022
78 74 256	158 189 748	22	3	25	80 137	78	158 214	89 145	78 81	167 226
256 10 41 692	36 107 2,140	$\left \begin{array}{c} 1\\ -\\ -\\ 23 \end{array} \right $		$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{27}}$	493 26 66 1,471	256 10 42 696	749 36 108 2,167	497 26 85 1,628	257 10 46 708	754 36 131 2,336
522	2,165	3	- 1	4	1,646	523	2,169	* 1,807	527	2,334
3,112 2,736 40 122 86	5,383 4,218 509 3,557 3,675	2 2 1 4 17	4 	6 8 1 4 18	2,273 1,484 470 3,439 3,606	3,116 2,742 40 122 87	5,389 4,226 510 3,561 3,693	2,409 1,570 557 3,703 3,778	3,120 2,745 41 126 88	5,529 4,315 598 3,829 3,866
67 100 <i>167</i>	5,111 832 <i>5,943</i>	17 1 18	- 1 1	· _ 18 1 19	5,061 733 5,794	68 100 168	5,129 833 5,962	6,285 747 - 7,032	69 100 <i>169</i>	6,354 847 7,201
45 6,308	579 23,864	44	1 13	1 57	534 17,600	46 <i>6,321</i>	580 23,921	566 <i>19,615</i>	47 6,336	613 <i>25,951</i>
3,771	26,732	48	75	123	13,009	13,846	26,855	14,526	14,375	28,901
4,012	5,583	1	3	4	1,572	4,015	5,587	1,652	4,031	5,683
6,649 264 2,790 1,121 868	18,695 683 9,972 2,221 2,570	42 1 56 3	9 29 22 4	51 1 85 25 4	12,088 420 7,238 1,103 1,702	6,658 264 2,819 1,143 872	18,746 684 10,057 2,246 2,574	13,958 530 7,824 1,184 1,810	7,141 278 2,898 1,199 915	21,099 808 10,722 2,383 2,725
5,620 800 166	9,530 1,325 277	4	37 3 1	41 3 1	3,914 525 111	5,657 803 167	9,571 1,328 278	4,281 569 117	6,098 916 171	10,379 1,485 288
40 917 19,235	501 3,278 49,052	$\begin{array}{r} 1\\17\\124\end{array}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$ 109	1 21 233	462 2,378 29,941	40 921 19,344	278 502 3,299 49,285	501 2,625 33,399	171 41 945 20,602	288 542 3,570 54,001
5,093	46,907	125	6 828	131	41,939 247,128	5,099	47,038	44,695	5,332	50,027
1011	007.000	/40	020	1.0/4	041.120	1214.202	0/1.410	1 113 198	1 124.50/	CCC. JUA

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

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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £579,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,200,000 workpeople.

The principal increase recorded was in the engineering industry, in which the national bonus paid to men aged 21 years and over was increased by 6s. a week, with corresponding increases (varying according to age) for youths and boys; and consequential increases were granted to women engaged -on men's work.

There were increases in a large number of other industries, including shipbuilding and ship-repairing, light castings manufacture, glass container manufacture, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, retail bespoke tailoring, millsawing, packing case making, the building trade in Scotland, electrical contracting, flour milling, baking, the wholesale grocery and provision trade, and the retail distributive trade carried on by co-operative societies. There were also increases in the wages of women workers in agriculture in England and Wales.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the increase for men amounted to 6s. a week. For men in light castings manufacture it was 10s. a week. In glass container manufacture men's rates were increased by 2d. an hour and women's by 1¹/₂d. an hour. In paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture there were increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. a week for women, and war bonuses were consolidated into basic wage rates. The minimum rates of wages fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales were raised by over 10 per cent. At sawmills in England and Wales, other than those connected with the home-grown timber trade, there were increases of 3d. an hour in the wages of woodcutting machinists and sawyers and of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in those of labourers. In the wood box, packing case and wooden container industry in England and Wales the rates of wages of skilled men were advanced by 2½d. an hour, those of labourers by 2d. an hour, and those of women by 1d. an hour. Building trade operatives in various districts in Scotland received advances ranging from 1d. to 21d. an hour, in consequence of the adoption of a uniform rate in place of rates which varied according to the grading of localities. In the electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland there were increases of 1^ad. an hour in the case of men employed in the lower-rated districts and 1^bd. an hour in other districts. In the flour milling industry the wages of men were increased by 6s. a week and those of women by 4s. 6d. a week. A new scale of minimum rates of wages was introduced under the Wages Councils Act in the baking trade in England and Wales, which represented varying advances over the previous minimum rates of wages. Warehouse and transport workers engaged in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales received an increase of 5s. a week. Shop assistants, clerks and other classes of distributive workers employed by retail co-operative societies were awarded advances of 4s. a week for those aged 21 years and over, and 2s. or 3s. a week for younger workers. The statutory minimum rates of wages of women of 18 years and over employed in

agriculture were increased by 2s. a week in nearly all districts in England and Wales.

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Of the total increase of £579,000, about £53,500 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £42,500 resulted from the issue of statutory orders; about £9,800 resulted from arbitration awards; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1946.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first four months of 1946, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture	90,000 40,000 183,500 1,705,000 167,500 151,000 117,500 181,500 864,000 77,500 271,500 63,000 111,000	£ 9,000 18,900 50,000 473,100 28,900 60,300 45,100 49,300 45,100 49,300 476,900 13,200 91,400 91,400 18,300 21,300
Total	- 4,178,000	1,419,000

In the corresponding months of 1945, there were net increases of £815,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,393,000 workpeople, and a small decrease in those of nearly 4,000 workpeople.

AVERAGE INCREASE SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

On the basis of such information as is available to the Department, relating mainly to rates of wages fixed by collective agreements, statutory orders, etc., it is estimated that the average increase in weekly full-time rates of wages between the beginning of September, 1939, and the end of April, 1946, for workpeople of corresponding grades at the two dates, in all industries (including agriculture) was between 59 and 60 per cent.

Hours of Labour.

For agricultural workers in England and Wales the weekly hours of labour to which the statutory minimum rates apply were reduced from 52 to 48 according to area and time of year to a uniform 48 hours. There were also reductions of varying amounts for agricultural workers in Scotland. The normal working week in the plywood and veneer industry was reduced from 47 to 45 hours, and in the bobbin manufacturing industry in England and Wales from 48 to 44 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL.

		1990 10 200		
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	England and Wales.	7 Apr.	Women 18 years and over	Minimum weekly rate fixed at 50s., except in a few areas with special rates, resulting in an increase of 2s. a week in most areas.†
Coal Mining	Cumberland	1 Apr.	Overmen, deputies and shot- firers.	Increase of 2s. a shift.
Coke and By-product Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	Beginning of 1st full pay period following	Process workers employed at coking plants.	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change, inclusive of war addition of 2s. 8d. a shift: 17s. 8d. to 18s. 1d. a shift, according to occupation. [‡]
100000 2.0/10	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (certain firms).	8 Apr. do.	do	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate additions of 6s. 2d. a shift: 16s. to 17s. 1d., according to occupation.
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain	Commence- ment of 2nd full pay week in April.		Minimum basic hourly rates for able-bodied adult male general labourers increased at works in Group I from 1s. 10d., in Group II from 1s. 94d., and in Group III from 1s. 84d., to 2s., 1s. 114d. and 1s. 104d. respectively, the new rates being inclusive of any "extra hourly allowances" (<i>i.e.</i> , the balances of war bonuses remaining after the merging of war bonus into basic rates in December, 1945) which were payable to certain adult male employees at various works and to such former employees returning from war service. Corresponding increases in rates for all other able-bodied adult male workers; half the advance for all able-bodied boys, youths and women.§

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime. † This change took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts. The areas in which special rates apply are Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire (46s.), and the Holland division of Lincolnshire (52s. at 17 years and over). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ This increase was the result of Award No. 838 of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

§ It was also agreed that employees working on any customary recognised holiday for which they are paid double-time, should be granted an alternative holiday with pay at a mutually convenient date.

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

Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
General Stoneware Manufacture.	Great Britain	2nd pay day in April	Men and women (21 and over)	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in minimum basic rates for men and of 1d. for women, with consequential increases for piece-workers. Minimum basic rates after change : skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 1s. 8d. an hour, kiln firemen, boiler firemen and other shift workers 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (or such hourly or shift rates as will, together with any payment for week-end work, secure earnings of not less than 81s. 8d. for a 56-hour week (plus war bonus), unskilled men 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (subject to a total minimum wage, including war bonus, of 83s. for a 48-hour week); women $8\frac{1}{2}d$. ; plus 3s. 6d. a day war bonus for men in each case and of 3s. for women.
Glass Container Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in May.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the glass container industry, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of 1d. 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 $\frac{1}{2}d$. for those under 18; other districts—founders, gas makers and furnacemen 1s. 8d. or 1s. 9d. according to melting capacity of furnace, boilermen or stokers and batch mixers 1s. $\frac{1}{2}d$, sorters 1s. 8d, lister or similar truck drivers 1s. $\frac{1}{2}d$. general labourers 1s. 7d., youths and boys $\frac{1}{2}d$. at 14 to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for younger workers. (In the case of certain higher paid operators already in receipt of higher rates the increases are limited to 50 per cent. of the above.)
Salt Manufacture	Cheshire	1 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in salt works.	Increases of $2\frac{1}{16}$ d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1 [§] d. for women and of varying amounts, according to age, for youths, boys and girls; pieceworkers' rates fixed at 55 per cent. on basic rates (previously 48 per cent.). Minimum rates after change include: men 1s. 10 [§] d. an hour, women on women's work 1s. 3d., women on men's work 1 [§] d. above the appropriate women's rate, boys and youths $9\frac{1}{16}$ d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 1s. $7\frac{1}{16}$ d. at 20 and under 21, girls 9d. to 1s. 2d.
Heavy Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain*	25 Mar.	Engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheel- wrights and wagon re- pairers	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in base rates.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in week commencing 29 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over and of 2s. 3d. to 7s. 3d., according to age, for younger workers; war bonuses previously granted merged into basic rates. Minimum rates after change for men: London district 95s. a week, other districts 90s.
	do	do.	Women 21 years and over wholly employed in place of men.	Increases of 5s. 9d. a week in the London district and of 6s. in other districts during 1st 6 months' service and of 6s. 6d., 6s. 9d. thereafter. Minimum rates after change: London district 67s. 6d. during 1st 6 months' service, 75s. 9d. there- after, other districts 64s., 71s. 9d.
	, do	do.	Other women and girls *	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for women 21 years and over and of 2s. 3d. to 5s., according to age, for younger workers; war bonus, previously granted, merged into basic rates. Minimum rates after change for women 21 years and over : London district 60s. 9d. a week, other districts 57s. 6d.
Steel Melting, etc.	Sheffield	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 15 Apr.	Men, youths and boys em- ployed on the Sheffield shift system in steel melting and steel man- ipulating departments.	Increases of 1s. a shift in the shift war bonus for men, of 8d. for youths 18 and under 21 years and of 6d. for boys.
Engineering and Allied Industries.	United Kingdom Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath. do	Commence- ment of 1st full pay week after 15 Apr. 3 Feb.‡ 15 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied in-	 Increase of 6s. a week in national bonus for men, with corresponding increases for apprentices, youths and boys. National bonus after change: men-timeworkers 31s. 6d. a week, workers on systems of payment by results 23s. 6d., apprentices, youths and boys 17½ per cent. of men's national bonus at 14 years, rising to 62½ per cent. at 20 and under 21 years. Increases varying according to the length of probationary service and to the rates of the men replaced. Increases of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over and of 1d. for boys. Increases of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over and of 1d. for boys. Rates after change: timeworkers not in receipt of any form of bonus-craftsmen 2s. 54d. an hour, pattermakers 2s. 61d., labourers 'ls. 11d. ', timeworkers receiving any form of bonus 2s. 44d., 2s. 54d., 1s. 10d.; apprentices 74d. in 1st
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	All federated ship- building and ship - repairing centres in the United Kingdom.	Beginning of the 1st full pay week after 9 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, except skilled engineers and other industries Men Male apprentices Other youths and boys Women and girls	 year, rising, according to service to 1s. 8ad. in 5th year. Bonus increased by 6s. a week of 47 hours for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. National uniform rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for timeworkers engaged on new work include: fully skilled men who have served an apprenticeship 104s., unskilled men 85s. The rates in the West of England (Lytham and Northwich) are 1s. a week less. Bonus increased by 1s. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship, 1s. 6d. in 2nd year, 2s. in 3rd year, 2s. 6d. in 4th year and 3s. in 5th year for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. Bonus increased by 1s. a week at 15 and 16 years, 1s. 6d. at 17, 2s. at 18, 2s. 6d. at 19 and 3s. at 20 and under 21 for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. Bonus increased by the following amounts: workers 21 years and over—first 8 months' employment 3s. a week, thereafter 4s. 9d. in skilled classes and 5s. 5d. in semi-skilled and unskilled classes for those not in receipt of full time rate and bonus of displaced male workers and 6s. in all classes for those in receipt of full male time rates and bonus; under 21 years—1s. at 16 rising to 3s. at 20.
Constructional Engineering.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 15 Apr.	Workpeople other than labourers¶ employed on outside steelwork erection.	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour. Rates after change: sheeters—London area, within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross 2s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d., elsewhere 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d., riveters and crane drivers 2s. 5 ¹ / ₈ d., 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d., erectors, riveters' holders-up and sheeters' holders-up 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d., 2s. 3 ¹ / ₈ d., erectors' helpers 2s. 3d., 2s. 2d., rivet heaters (adults) 2s. 2 ¹ / ₈ d., 2s. 1 ¹ / ₈ d., burners—new work 2s. 5 ¹ / ₈ d., 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d., demolition or scrap work 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d., 3 ¹ / ₈ d.

the works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay. † 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. ‡ This increase was the result of an award of a panel appointed by the Welsh Engineers and Founders Conciliation Board dated 3rd April which had retrospective

effect to the date shown.

effect to the date shown. § These increases were the result of an agreement between the Welsh Engineers and Founders Association and the West Wales Allied Engineering Trades Committee. The agreement provides that pieceworkers who receive a price for their products shall receive an increase at the rate of 5s. 11¹/₂d. a week of 47 hours. || These increases were also applied to a number of workpeople employed in boat building and boat repairing. || Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of outside general labourers in each district.

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CES IN DATES OF WACES REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	Industry.	District
Light Castings	Great Britain	effect.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 10s. a week in bonus for men 21 years and over and of 3s. to 8s.,		Trada a
Light Castings Manufacture.	Great Diftain	2) npi.		according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for men include : moulders 109s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. a week, labourers 90s. 6d. or 91s.	Millsawing	England an Wales (van districts).
	do	do.	Women and girls employed on work normally done by male labour.	Increases of 2s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age and period of service, in rates of wages for workpeople employed on time rates in skilled occupations and of 7s. 6d. (60s. 6d. to 68s.) for those employed as labourers. Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in bonus for women 21 years and over paid at piece rates and of 2s. or 4s. for	and standard from the second standard stand standard standard stand standard standard stand standard standard stand standard standard stand standar	endore sen la planskeite her de State
and a second second second		All interesting	A Company of the second s	younger workers. Rates after change for women 21 years and over on time rates in skilled occupations, after 32 weeks' service: moulders 85s. 9d., grinders and polishers 82s. 3d., fitters and sheet iron workers 79s. 3d., dressers and berlin blackers 77s. 9d.		England (va
	do	do.	Women and girls employed on work normally done by female labour (including hand and machine core- making).	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in bonus for women 21 years and over, of 4s. for those 18 and/under 21 and of 2s. for girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: hand coremakers 69s., other women 62s.	a se borrer after der	districts).
inen and Cotton Handkerchief and	Northern Ireland	8 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1%d. to 1%d. an hour in general minimum time rates, according to occupation or area, for workers who have served an apprenticeship of five		Constitution and and and and and and and and and an
Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.			and al warned is interest	years, of 1d. to 11d., according to service, for workers employed in the Swiss embroidery branch, of 11d. to 11d. for apprentices to lapping, measuring and sample making, and of 1d. to 11d., according to age or area, for other workers; increases of 21d. or 21d. in piecework basis time rates, according to area, for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines.*	Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container	England an Wales.
anal fis	do	do.	Women and girls	Increases of 14d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over and of 14d. to 14d. for workers under 18 engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing, of	Manufacture.	
na ta phip areas a	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	a car be contar Participation and	an her state and state	Id. to 14d., according to age or service, for learners engaged on Swiss embroidery machines and of ad. to 14d. for other workers under 18; increase of 14d. in piecework basis time rates; revised general minimum piece-rates adopted (subject to an increase of 50 per cent. or 10s. in the £ as previously) resulting in		Northern Ire
leaching Dreing	Northern Ireland	Beginning	Men, youths, women and girls	increases of varying amounts.*	Cabinet Case Making.	Sheffield
and Finishing.		of 1st full pay period	18 years and over.	for men 21 years and over, of ¹ / ₂ d. for women 21 years and over and of 2s. a week for workers 18 and under 21. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled workers (including engine drivers) 1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, semi-skilled (including firemen) 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., general workers and labourers	Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture.	England and Wales.
		following 1 Apr.	and the state of the second	Is. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., women 21 and over 1s., youths and boys 20s. a week at under 15 years rising to 57s. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and under 21, girls 20s. at under 15 years rising to 44s. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and under 21. ⁺		entral de lentre
urgical Dressings, Surgical Plasters and Sanitary	Great Britain	First pay day after 29 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 3s. for worfen 21 and over and of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for girls under 21; "war bouuses previously paid merged into basic rates. Minimum rates after		
Towels Manufacture.		and any or set	And the set of the second set of	change; men 21 and over 85s. a week, youths and boys 30s. at under 15 rising • to 74s. at 20 and under 21, women 21 and over 55s., girls 30s. at under 15 rising to 54s. at 20 and under 21.		
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	8 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increase in general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates of 15 per cent. on rates operating at September, 1939, making a total increase of $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per log hour in time	Building	Scotland (var districts).
	Number Taba	, 15 Apr.	Female workers, 19 years or	rates for workers to whom the general minimum piece rates apply for making morning coats (without cross pockets) from materials other than tweeds or cheviots, but excluding regulation school morning coats.‡ General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for workers	Electrical	England an
	Northern Ireland	15 Apr.	over with not less than 4 years' experience in the trade.	employed on ripping, picking of stitches, smoothing or any other operation in the preparation for or incidental to turning, re-making, altering or renovating, as follows: Belfast and Londonderry 1074. 12d.: other areas 104d., 104d.*	Contracting.	Wales and Northern Ireland.
No. Denga Ser Barry political	do	- do.	Male and female workers who are remunerated on the "log" system.	Increases of 11d. per log hour in in-workers' and out-workers' general minimum piece rates for male workers employed in areas (other than Belfast, Londonderry, Ballymena, Coleraine, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Portadown) with a population of 3,000 and over administered by Borough or Urban District Councils, and of	A second s	A Contract
				various amounts for male workers employed on operations where the time allowance is a fraction of a log hour, with proportional amounts for female workers.*	Electricity	Great Britain
Hat and Cap Making and	England and Wales	26 Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 22 years of age or over, for male late entrants 19 years of age or over, and for female workers other than learners of 1 ¹ / ₄ d for works and hour 16 and under 22 years of 1 ^d / ₄ d	Supply Undertakings. Road Transport	Belfast
Millinery.	do	do.	Pieceworkers	other than learners, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for youths and boys 16 and under 22 years, of 1d. for boys under 16, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2d., according to service for female learners.§ Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§	(Goods).	Belfast
Baking	England and Wales	29 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases in general minimum time rates in the Greater London area of 14d. to 2d. an hour for men and women 21 years or over, of ad. to 24d. for youths and boys and of 14d. to 14d. for women and girls under 21; and increases in general whele solve and the solve of	National	Great Britair
i a der begen, frat beseter – filtere blat, i matemorje	and a state of the	and some parts of all the set of all the set	The reaces are being and poor fail	minimum time rates of 11d. to 21d. for those employed in wholesale cake and four confectionery in areas administered by rural district councils in England and in certain districts in Wales, and of 1d. to 11d. for other workers employed in areas administered by rural district councils in England and in certain districts in	Government.	
		1 Sanata	in antiputs, in annual fact	Wales, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for men 21 or over employed in other districts, of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for youths and boys and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for women and girls; rates fixed for female confectioners, 19 years of age and under 21, in certain areas.§	Local Authority Services (Non-Trading).	West Midlan Area.
	Northern Ireland	18 Apr.	Apprentice bakers and other male workers (excluding bakers, bakehouse labourers,	Increases of 9d. to 2s. 3d. a week, according to year of apprenticeship and area, in general minimum time rates for apprentice bakers during 1st to 4th year of apprenticeship and of 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., according to age and area, for other	- des la prince	Monmouthsh Glamorgan
		1 and	packers, transport workers, stablemen, harness cleaners and van washers) employed	male workers; and additions to general minimum time rates increased by 2s. to 8s., according to year of apprenticeship and area, for apprentices. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of additions, for male workers 21	· State · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(various authorities
	and accord to service in the service of the service		in baking establishments other than home bakeries.	years and over: Belfast district 75s. 6d., Londonderry 71s. 9d., other areas 63s. 6d.*	Retail Distribution (Co-operative Societies).	Great Britain
'Brewing.	London (certain firms).	1st p'ay day in May.	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regulated by other trade agreements).	and by 3s. (9s. to 12s.) for women 18 and over. Minimum rates after change	Wholesale Grocery and	. England and Wales.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	1st full pay period after	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except road trans- port workers, mechanics	employed in the sackhouse, or in packing small bags, and for all other women	Provisions Distribution.	
		1 Mar.**	and electricians.	20 and of 1s. 6d. for boys and girls under 18. Kates atter change include : 'men- 1st rollermen 92s. to 108s., according to location of mill and area of roller contact, general tabourers 80s. according to location of mill : women 20 years and	Cold Storage, etc.	Great Britair
			21.22	over—truckers and mill cleaners on day work 56s. to 65s. 6d., mill cleaners on shift work 58s. to 67s. 6d., sackhouse workers 56s. 6d. to 64s. 6d., packers of small bags 52s. 6d. to 56s. 6d., according to location of mill in each case.	* These rates of	lo not apply t

which Classes of Workpeople. Particulars of Change. took effect. Woodcutting machinists and sawyers. Increases of 3d. an hour in universal minimum rate and in district basic rates for qualified adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers. Rates after change for qualified adult male workers : universal minimum rate 2s. 2½d.; district basic rates—Cardiff and district, Hartlepools and Tees, Humber district, London, Tyne and district 2s. 6½d., Berwick-on-Tweed 2s. 6d., Bristol and district, Barrow-in-Furness and the West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 5½d., Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham district 2s. 5½d., South Coast (Sussex) Area 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d. Full pay week preceding lst pay day in May. nd arious Increases of 24d. an hour in universal and district minimum rates for saw mill labourers, of 14d. for female labourers and of proportional amounts for boy and youth labourers. Minimum rates after change: universal minimum rate 1s. 101d.; district basic rates—Humber district, London district, Tyne and Wear 2s. 04d., Berwick-on-Tweed 2s., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Gloucester and district, Hartlepools and Tees, Leicester and district, Nottingham and district, Plymouth and Southampton, West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield 1s. 111d., East Anglia and South Coast—specified towns 1s. 101d., rest of area 1s. 101d., Cumberland, Hants. (except Southampton) and Dorset 1s. 101d.* Labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the saw mill yard (Import Mills). various do. Increases of 2¹/₂d. an hour in minimum rates for skilled men 21 years and over and of 2d. for labourers, of 1d. for women 21 years and over (including dilutees), of ¹/₂d. to 1¹/₂d., according to age, for male workers under 21, and of ¹/₄d. to ¹/₄d. for female workers under 21. Minimum rates after change : men—sawyers and machinists 2s. 3d., box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 2d., labourers 1s. 11d., women— box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 1s. 5¹/₄d., labourers 1s. 4d.[†] Men, youths, boys, women and girls. st pay day following 15 Apr. Packing case makers eland 15 Apr. Increase of 11d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 11d.). War bonus increased by 6s. a week for men and by smaller amounts for youths and boys. Rate after change for skilled men and machinists 76s. 6d., plus war bonus of 33s. 6d. 1st full Men, youths and boys pay week after 15 Apr. 1st full pay week after 1 Apr. Increases of 2d. to 4d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 19 years and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change, inclusive of all war bonuses: London (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross)—plywood manufacturing: machinist 2s. 3d. or 2s. 6½d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 1d., women 19 years and over 1s. 4d. during 1st 3 months' employment, 1s. 5d. thereafter; veneer cutting: crane drivers working travelling crane or derrick 3-ton and over 2s. 4½d., log crosscutting, breaking down cores, trimming veneer remains 2s. 3d., peeler or slicer 2s. 4d. or 2s. 7d., according to occupation, peeler or slicer assistant 2s. 1d. for males, women's rate plus 1d. for females, labourers and yard labourers 2s. 1d. plus ½d. or 1d. according to occupation. Rátes in Isle of Wight are 2d. an hour less than the above for male labour and 1d. less for female labour; other provincial rates are 1d. an hour less than the London rates for male and Men, youths, boys, women and girls. other provincial rates are 1d. an hour less than the London rates for male and female labour.§ Craftsmen and Labourers employed in districts for-merly graded A1, A2, B and B1. to Grade A. Rates after change :, craftsmen 2s. 6d., labourers 2s. I5 Apr. arious Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for skilled electricians and men and women in receipt of skilled electricians' rates in Grade C districts and of $\frac{4}{2}$. elsewhere, with proportional amounts for other mend and women, youths and boys; and temporary hourly additions increased by $\frac{4}{2}$ d. an hour for those over 21 years of age, by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for those between 18 and 21 and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for those under 18. Rates after change for skilled electricians and men and women over 21 years of age in receipt of skilled electricians' rates: Grade A 2s. an hour, B' 1s. 9d. (1d. extra in Mersey district in lieu of travelling time), C 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., plus temporary hourly addition of 9d. in each case.¶ 3rd pay day in Apr. Men and women 21 years and over and youths and boys, other than indentured apind prentices. Technical engineers employed in electricity supply under-Revised scale of basic salaries fixed resulting in an increase of 15 per cent. on the previous minimum basic salary, decreasing by .0625 per cent. for each rise of £5 in salary, to nil on a basic salary of £1,400 a year.** 1 Apr. takings. Increase of 11s. 6d. a week. Rates after change for a 48-hour week: lorry drivers 99s., carters 96s., assistants on lorries 93s. Transport workers employed by coal importers. 14 Feb.^{††} Increases of 9s. 6d. a week for horse, motor and steam wagon drivers, stablemen and storemen (where such are employed) and of a proportional amount for casual workers. 5 Apr. Transport workers ... Workpeople employed in Admiralty industrial establishments at home. Increases of 6s. a week in national bonus for men and for women fully replacing men, with corresponding increases for women paid a percentage of the men's rates, apprentices, youths and boys. 1st full pay period after 15 Apr. 1 Apr. Increases of 2s. 10¹/₂d. to 3s. 7¹/₂d. a week, according to occupation, as a result of the abolition of Zone B2 and adoption of Zone B1 rates. Minimum hourly rates after change, inclusive of current war wage increase, for general labourers Zone A1 84s. 8d., Zone A2 83s. 2¹/₂d., Zone B1 80s. 2d.^{‡‡} nds Manual workers in Zone B2 localities except workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum basic rates. Minimum basic rates after change for labourers: semi-skilled 1s. 7¹/₂d. an hour, ordinary 1s. 7d., plus 16s. a week cost-of-living bonus in each case. Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated nire and 1 Apr. by movements in other industries.).88 Special advances granted of 4s. a week for workers 21 years and over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21 and of 2s. for those under 18. Total war and special advances after change : men, youths and boys—28s. 6d. at 21 and over, 21s. at * 18 and under 21 and 15s. at under 18; women and girls—27s. 6d., 20s. 6d. 22 Apr. General distributive, clerical, etc., workers. and 15s. respectively. Warehouse and transport Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over and of Pay day 1 Apr. Male workers, 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and grade of town. If and supervisory grades and over, \P 1st pay in day in Mar.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL-continued.

engineering operating staff."

1

These rates do not apply to workpeople who are employed by firms normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber.
These rates are to remain in operation until 30th April, 1947.
This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).
See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
These increases applied to all districts other than those formerly classified by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry as Grade A districts (West of Scotland, Edinburgh, East of Scotland, Fife, Dundee and Aberdeen.
These rates are to remain in force until the 2nd pay day in January, 1947, subject to claims for adjustment if the cost-of-living index figure is 5 points or more above a figure of 103 for any period of three months. The districts included in the three grades were shown in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1945 (page 210),
** The increases of salary are to cover the normal working conditions of rotating shifts. All awards for parallel operation with the Central Electricity Board to merge in the increases.

increases. †† This increase was agreed on 18th April, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. ‡‡ This change was the result of a recommendation of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers). In the case of any local authority whose basic wage rates (exclusive of war wage increase) are in excess of Zone B2 basic rates for the various occupations, the Joint Council agree to such authorities taking the excess into account as a set-off against the increase involved by the re-zoning. §§ The authorities affected are those affiliated to the Joint Wages Boards of Local Authorities of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. |||| These increases took effect as a result of an award of the Independent Chairman of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service. ¶¶ These increases do not apply to port cold stores which are at present covered by agreements related to the Docks Industry.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1946.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	England and Wales.	7 Apr.	Workpeople employed in agri- culture (other than certain classes of men in some areas for whom special weekly rates are in operation which are inclusive of additional time involved in the per- formance of their particular duties).	Weekly hours to which the minimum rates of wages apply fixed at 48 all the year round, except in Yorkshire and Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely where the hours for females remain unchanged at 44. Previously the minimum rates of wages had applied to weekly hours ranging from 52 to 48, according to area and time of year.*
The second secon	Scotland	1 Apr.	Cattlemen, stockmen, stock- women, poultrywomen, dairymaids, etc. (on farm work).	Weekly hours to which the minimum rates apply fixed (1) at 61 hours and 48 hours in alternate weeks during the period from last Sunday in April to last Sunday in October, and (2) at 61 hours in 2 weeks, 52 hours in 1 week, and 48 hours in 1 week in any four-weekly period during the other half of the year.*
o tomas in 1070	appendi trent " a titut "a tido be n ati-a presso masa faransa pretina	teatrois Eas ban singaA Langestan	Horsemen, horsewomen, tractormen and tractor- women.	Weekly hours to which the minimum rates apply fixed at the hours stated below for workers in unspecified occupations plus not more than 7 hours for necessary stable work or 5 hours for necessary garage work.*
	relay for scalled men ou Di rears and avec als version under 21 and relay alter the	rmatiairs porrsol at a 12 ann or a 12 ann or	Workers in unspecified occu- pations.	Weekly hours to which the minimum rates apply fixed at 48 during the period from last Sunday in January to last Sunday in October and at 42, 44 or 46, according to area, during the remainder of the year; hours previously in force ranged from 50 to 60 during the summer months and from 41 ¹ / ₂ to 47 ¹ / ₂ during the winter months.*
Bobbin Making	England and Wales.	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 44.
Laundries.	Birkenhead, Liver- pool, Stoke-on- Trent and Manchester.	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed in co-operative laundries.	See footnote †.
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture.	England and Wales.	1st full pay week after 1 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 47 hours to 45.‡ Regulation Acts. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

† The reduction in hours as published in last month's GAZETTE should read 48 to 44 not 45 to 44. *‡ See* also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in April[†] was 126, as compared with 147[‡] in the previous month and with 136[‡] in April, 1945. Details for separate industries are given

	an in the sol modifier distance from the set	
NES AND QUARRIES. [†]	FACTORIES—continued.	LEAD POIS
r Coal Mines Acts : derground 34 face 2 liferous Mines 1 ies 3	Paper, Printing, etc.1Gas WorksElectrical StationsOther Industries	Among Oper: engaged in : Smelting of Met
ies and quarries 40 Factories.	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937. Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 4 Building Operations 14 Works of Engineering	Plumbing and S Shipbreaking Printing Other Contac Molten Lead White and Read
Stone, Cement, Pot- y and Glass 2 icals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2 l Extracting and ining l Conversion and inding (including ling Mills and Tube	Construction 3 Warehouses 1 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 66	Works Pottery Vitreous Ename Electric Accur Works Paint and Colou
king) 8 teering, Locomotive Iding, Boilermaking, 9 ay and Tramway riages, Motor and er Vehicles and Air- ft Manufacture 4	RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1 Engine Drivers, Motor- men Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers Mechanics	Paint used in Industries Painting of Buil TOTAL
uilding 5 Metal Trades n n Worsted, Shoddy 3 le Printing, Bleach- and Dyeing ng, Currying, etc and Drink al Woodwork and niture	Permanent Way Men 7 Porters 4 Shunters 4 Other Grades 3 Contractors' Servants TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20 Total (excluding Seamen) 126	OTHER POIS Aniline Chronic Benzene P Toxic Jaundice TOTAL
	The second s	and a star a start of the start

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available. † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th April, 1946, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th March, 1946, and the 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1945.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EpitheliomatousUlceration (Skin Cancer).
Among Operatives engaged in :Smelting of Metals.3Plumbing and SolderingShipbreakingPrintingOther Contact with Molten LeadOther Contact with Molten LeadWhite and Red Lead 	Pitch
total7	II. Deaths.
daman and a prost on the same sign	LEAD POISONING.
OTHER POISONING.	Printing
Aniline 2	OTHER POISONING.
Chronic Benzene Poisoning 1	The same and the second s
Toxic Jaundice 1	Chronic Benzene Poisoning
TOTAL4	Total Deaths

** Cases include all attacks reported during so far as is known, during the preceding reported during the month, whether or not during the ling 12 month nonth, and not previously reported ths. *Deaths* include all fatal cases d (as cases) in the same or previous

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st May, 1946.

May, 1946.

		Food	All Items
Rise since July, 1914	i dini	69%	104%
Rise since 1st Index Points		nil	1
April, 1946. Per cent.	25. et	nil	1*
STRATICE CAME A DESCRIPTION OF STREET,			CONSIGNATION CONSIGNATION

FOOD.

During April the prices of some kinds of fish were reduced, following reductions in the maximum permitted prices under an Order made by the Minister of Food. There was also a slight reduction in the average price of potatoes, but little change in the retail prices of other items of food.

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

Article.	othe	Price (per) erwise indica e nearest ‡d	Percentage Increase or Decrease (
AT LICIE.	* 1st May, 1946.	1st April, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st April, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef Childer R	s. d. 1 3ª 0 9ª	s. d. 1 3 ⁸ 0 9 ⁸	s. d. 1 2 1 0 7 1	Per cent.	Per cent. 11 27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	1 1 0 6	1 1 0 6	0 9 ¹ / ₂ 0 4 ² / ₄		35 23
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 5\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \end{array} $	1 3 ¹ / ₂ 0 7 ¹ / ₃	.:	13 8
Legs Breast Bacon† Fish	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array} $	···	16 50
Fish per 6 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4 0 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 3 \\ 0 9 \\ 2 10 \\ 0 4 \\ 0 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $		19 30 9 21 32 32
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese Margarine—	} 1 8 1 1	1 8 1 1	$\left\{\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}\right.$	}	$\begin{cases} 21 \\ 31 \\ 30 \end{cases}$
Special	$\begin{cases} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 1 ² 0 8 ¹ / ₂	$ \left. \begin{array}{c} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	 —1	12 1 28

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

A-11	Article.		Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (
Aru	cie.		1st Sept., 1939.	1st April, 1946.	1st May, 1946.			
Beef, British- Ribs		Sectores Constant	Per cent. 44	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 59			
Thin Flank			15	46	46			
Beef, Chilled or 1	Frozen-		ABOAR MORE	The survey of	No. State State State			
Ribs			32	79	79			
Thin Flank			1	24	24			
Mutton, British-	CALL DI LAND		This president	- and since share	sob suggitati			
Legs Breast	••••••••••••••		48	67	67			
Mutton, Frozen-			14	24	24			
Legs	State Succession		51	75	75			
Breast			-3	-3	-3			
Bacont			35	102	102			
Fish			116	166	158			
Flour			26	64	64			
Bread			42	55	55			
Tea			52	85	85			
Sugar (granulated	l)		46	93	93			
Milk	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	all	92	154	154			
Butter-			10		icits a fighter a state			
Fresh Salt	12500 01 1	110000	13	37	37			
OL	•• ••	•••	7 16	41 51	41 51			
Margarine	••		8	3	3			
Fam (fresh)			58	60	60			
Potatoes			33	73	71			
All above artic Average on Jul	les (Weig y, 1914, b	hted	38	69	69			

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st May, 1946, of the articles of food specified was about 69 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of Sentember 1030 September, 1939

* A rise of 1 point on a total of 203 for " all items" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a rise of about one-half of one per cent. † The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind is seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative. ‡ This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939. § Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st May and 1st April, 1946, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1åd. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1åd. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

As a result of increases in local rates in a large number of towns, the average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 1st May was about 1 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 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 rates.

As regards *clothing*, changes in retail prices during April were relatively slight. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of terms) indicates

years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st May the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st May showed little change as compared with those at 1st April. Prices of coal averaged about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 200 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 200 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 100 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st May was about 52 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 176 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during April for most of the articles, but there was a fall in the average level of prices of some articles of domestic ironmongery and pottery resulting from price reductions following the remission of purchase tax. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st May was about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 191 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 are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st May, 1946, is approximately **104 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 103 per cent. at 1st April, 1946, 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 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. that date

that date. The rise of 49 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to nearly 32 per cent. Of these 49 points, about 41 points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 1921	125 165	130 151	130 141	132 133	141 128	150 119	152 119	155 122	161	164	176	169
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	120 79	110 78	103 80	99 80 77
1923 1924	78	77	76 78	74 73	70	69 69	69 70	71 71	73 72	75 76	75	77 81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926 1927	75	73	72	68 65	67 64	68 63	70 66	70 64	72 65	74 67	79 69	79
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	69 68 67 55
1930	67 66	65 64	66	62 57	61 55	60 54	61 55	63 57	64 57	65 56	67 57	67 55
1931 1932	53 47	52 47	50 46	47	47 43	45 42	47	45	45	45	46	48
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	43 38	41 39	41 41	43 41	43 43	43 43
1934	42 43	41 42	40	39 39	37 39	38 40	41 43	42 43	43 43	43 45	44 47	44 47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51 59	51 57	51 56	51 54	52 56	52 55	55 59	55 56	55 56	58 55	60 56	60 56
1939	55	55 77	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940	74 96	97	. 79	78 98	80 100	81 100	87 99	85 99	87 99	89 99	92 100	95 101
1942	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 1944	99 99	99 100	99 100	98 100	99 100	98 100	100 101	99 102	98 102	99 101	99 101	99 101
1945	102	102	102	102	103	104	107	105	103	103	103	103
1946	103	103	103	103	104	••	!		••]		••	••

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 142 of this GAZETTE. * Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers.

lasted over six days.

Industry Group.

Coal Mining Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical

etc. . . Engineering Shipbuilding Iron and Steel Other Metal Textile . . Clothing . . Woodworking, Furniture, etc Building, etc. Transport

Transport All Other Indus

Total

questions of trade union principle

Number of

toppag eginnin in period.

467

70 43

59 16 14

May, 1946.

January to April, 1945.

progress.

82,700†

800 39,300 9,500

6,900 1,000 800

700 1,100 23,900 2,100

723 168,800† 664,000

Number

of Stoppage beginnin in period.

373

8 99 64

64 18 7

Number of Workers in all Number of Working Days lost in all

progress.

307,000

8,000 153,000 50,000

23,000 3,000 2,000

2,000 1,000 109,000 6,000

lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted three days; 21, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 24, directly involving 9,500 workers,

Causes.—Of the 185 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 31, directly involving 7,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 51, directly involving 5,800 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 4,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 68, directly involving 8,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 5,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1946 AND 1945.

69,800† 142,000

Aggregat r Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in

2,000 303,000 70,000

43,000 21,000 81,000

2,000 3,000 33,000 31,000

January to April, 1946.

Number

of Workers involved in all stoppage in

400 43,100 7,900

9,300 3,300 9,900

400 1,200 18,400 5,800

770 169,500† 731,000

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in November, 1945, was 0.1 per cent. lower than in October, 1945, and 0.6 per cent. lower than in November, 1944.

CANADA

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 15,600 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st February, 1946, in the estab-lishments covered by the returns was 0.8 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1946, and 6.7 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1945. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February, 1946, was 1.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 15.2 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1945. RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th April, 1946, was 67,435, compared with 73,662 at 30th March, 1946, and 63,656 at 28th April, 1945.

28th April, 1945. Unemployment among Insured Persons in 1945.—According to information recently published in the "Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin," the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts* in Eire in October, 1944, was 320,335; of this total 230,284 were males and 90,051 were formable. The monthly personance acts of unemployment 320,335; of this total 230,284 were males and 90,051 were females. The monthly percentage rate of unemployment among these persons during 1945 ranged from 9.3 at mid-June and mid-September to 12.6 at mid-February, the average for the year being 10.6 per cent., compared with 11.3 per cent. in 1944. As regards the several industrial groups, the average percentages unemployed during 1945 were lowest in mining and quarrying (4.3), the professions (4.5), and the skins and leather, rubber and waterproof goods and the drink industries (4.7), and highest in house and general building (17.1), road and other construction (17.9), and the "other industries or services" group (27.3). group (27.3).

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment assistance in Belgium during January, 1946, was 135,885, compared with 120,742 during December, and 290,630 during January, 1945. Approximately 3,261,000 working days were lost in January, 1946, as a result of unemploy-ment; the corresponding figures for December and January, 1945, were 3,383,000 and 6,351,000, respectively.

DENMARK.

At the end of March, 1946, returns received by the Danish At the end of March, 1946, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 44,224 or 7.6 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 584,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 8.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 7.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1945. In addition, 12,245 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of the month, and 9,514 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of are or other reasons. At the for employment on account of age or other reasons. At the end of February, 1946, 42,627 members of unemployment funds were working reduced hours under work-sharing schemes, which were estimated to have maintained or provided employment for about 14,000 persons.

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 February, 1946, was slightly higher than in January. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 98 in February, 1946, compared with 97 in January.

Compared with 97 in January. Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 818,000 showed that 5-4 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st January, 1946, compared with 6-7 per cent. at 31st December, 1945, and 6-5 per cent. at 31st January, 1945.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND. At the end of February, 1946, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 11,385 persons, as compared with 21,817 at the end of January, and 11,024 at the end of February, 1945; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situa-tions at the same dates numbered 7,180, 5,046 and 4,577, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employ-ment at the end of February, 1946, who were wholly unemployed was 9,234, or 6.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for January, 1946, were 19,582 or 13.6 per thousand, and those for February, 1945, were 9,038 or 6.3 per thousand. per thousand.

* Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, all workers aged 16 years and over, with certain exceptions, are compulsorily insured against unemployment. The principal exceptions are persons engaged in agriculture, fishing and private domestic service, established Civil Servants, and non-manual workers whose remuneration

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 185. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 206 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 42,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was nearly 160,000. Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in April, the coal mining industry accounted for 123, involving 19,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 40,000 working days. In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom during April :—

and geo duods the		er of Stoppa gress in Mor	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining	5	118	123	19,100	41,000	
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	8	37	45	12,400	59,000	
Clothing	2	2	ti dan4a	2,700	26,000	
Transport	No entry	10	Ban 4m	4,100	5,000	
All Other Industries		17	22	3,500	21,000	
Total, April, 1946	21	185	206	42,400	158,000	
Total, March, 1946	21	201	222	55,900	270,000	
Total, April, 1945	13	215	228	44,700	98,000	

In the 185 stoppages which began during April, over 32,000 workers were directly involved, and about 7,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 21 stoppages which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during April, either directly or indirectly, was over 3,000

workers involved during April, club during april, club during april, on the analysis of a start and a

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result,	
course analytication are standing of	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	ist tipet 1945, and ist M	and a second sec	
OAL MINING:— Fillers, packers, erectors, haulage workers, screeners, banksmen and labourers, etc.—Codnor, Derby (one colliery).	460 *	460	5 April	8 April	Dissatisfaction with earnings following a reversion to contract rates after a short period of experimental working at fixed day wages, and claim that day wages should be continued for a further week.	Settlement reached providing for the payment of an additional allowance for one week.	
Underground and surface workers —Altofts, Yorks. (one colliery).	୪୦୫	300	15 April	4 May	In support of two colliers who objected to being transferred from morning shift to afternoon shift.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
NGINEERING :	540	ALARY antago La ge cente	9 April	27 April	Refusal to work with non-unionists and demand for a " closed " shop.	Work resumed to permit of settlement of dispute through normal negotia- ting machinery.	
HIPBUILDING:— Shipyard joiners, woodcutting machinists and apprentices— Clydeside and districts in North- East and East Scotland (various firms).	3,000		8 April§	22 April	For enhanced rates to joiners em- ployed on one ship and subsequently for a general increase of bd. an hour.	Work resumed on the understanding that workers' trade union would prepare a claim for an increase in wages.	
CITHING :	2,590	Chi : Fili I.S	15 April	30 April	Dissatisfaction with the results of negotiations for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours.	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials to permit of reference of dispute to constitutional machin- ery.	
RANSPORT : Omnibus drivers and conductors - Motherwell (one firm).	1,200	112 B	13 April	13 April	In sympathy with a driver who had been dismissed.	Work resumed.	
UBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES:	600¶	A State of the sta	8 April¶	3 May	Discontinuance of payment, hitherto made, of 10 per cent. in excess of the minimum rates as laid down by the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services.	Temporary agreement reached pro- viding for payment of an additional 2§d. an hour to male employees and of 1§d. to female employees pending further negotiations.	

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

information. † Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1946 was approximately 55,000 and in the corresponding period in 1945 was approximately 50,000. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 150,000 and 130,000 respectively. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. § Approximately 400 employees of one for event in the corresponding respectively.

nselves parties to the disputes. § Approximately 400 employees of one firm ceased work on 8th April. The stoppage extended rapidly and nearly 2,000 Clydeside workers were involved by 11th il. There were further extensions on Clydeside and in districts in East and North-East Scotland between 12th and 18th April. II The stoppage began at Manchester and Crewe on 15th April and later extended to Leeds. At Crewe work was resumed on 30th April. I Only a small number of motor transport drivers were involved in the stoppage up to 12th April.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February, 1946, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 35,554,C00. This was 0.8 per cent. lower than the figure for January, 1946, and 6.4 per cent. lower than that for February, 1945, but 17.1 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in February, 1946, is estimated to have been 4.1 per cent. lower than in January, 1946, and 27.2 per cent. lower than in February, 1945, but 18.0 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 February, 1946, was approximately 2,650,000, compared with 2,290,000 at the middle of January, 1946.

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

CANADA.

CANADA. At the beginning of March, 1946, the official index figure covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 120·1, an increase of 0·2 per cent. compared with the beginning of February and of 17·3 points or 19·1 per cent. compared with the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the beginning of March was 133·1, an increase of 0·5 per cent. compared with the beginning of February, and of 33·7 points or 33·9 per cent. compared with September, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In January, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and rates, and sundries, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. over the previous month and of 30.3 per cent. over August, 1939, compared with 29.6 per cent. in December, 1945. For food alone, the index figure in January was 1.1 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and 32.6 per cent. above that for August, 1939, compared with 31.2 per cent. in December.

CEYLON.

CEYLON. In January, 1946, the official index figure (revised series), covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items of working class consumption in Colombo Town, was 21 per cent. above the figure for the base period, November, 1942, the same as in December, 1945. For food alone, the corresponding increase in January was 12 per cent. compared with 13 per cent. in December. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the all-items figure for January, 1946, showed a rise of 122 per cent. over the level of the base period, November, 1938, to April, 1939, and was the same as in December, 1945. IAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA. In February, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and cleaning, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items for working class persons and peasantry in Kingston, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of about 56 per cent. over August, 1939, compared with an increase of 57 per cent. in January. For food alone, the index figure for February was 1.4 per cent. below that for the previous month and about 43 per cent. above that for August, 1939, compared with an increase of 45 per cent. in January. cent. in January.

PALESTINE.

In January, 1946, according to the combined series of official index figures based on the prices of food, housing; fuel and light, clothing and footwear, and miscellaneous items in Arab and Jewish markets in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, the cost of living was 162 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 159 per cent. in December, 1945.

FINLAND.

In January, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, taxation, and other items, showed an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 323 per cent. over the average for August, 1938–July, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in January was 2.5 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 362 per cent. above that for August, 1938–July, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st March, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items in Reykjavik, was the same as at 1st February and 1st January, and showed an increase of 182.2 per cent. compared with 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at 1st March was 0.3 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 245.5 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939, compared with 246.5 per cent. at 1st February, and 247.5 per cent. at 1st January, 1946.

SPAIN

In October, 1945, the official index figure, covering food In October, 1945, the official index figure, covering food, clothing, rent, fuel, light, water, soap, and miscellaneous items in large towns, based on the average of prices in July, 1936, taken as 100, was 283.8, an increase of 5.4 points or 1.9 per cent. over the previous month and of 135.2 points or 91.0 per cent. over August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in October was 361.2, an increase of 8.9 points or 2.5 per cent. over the previous month, and of 191.3 or 112.6 per cent. over August, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of February, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, soap, rent, and clothing, based on the average of prices in June, 1914, taken as 100, was 205.9, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 68.7 points or about 50 per cent. compared with the and of August 1929. For food alone the index figure with the end of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure was $208 \cdot 2$ at the end of February, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of $77 \cdot 0$ points or nearly 59 per cent. over the level of the end of August, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. At mid-January, 1946, the official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, covering food, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, rent, house furnishings, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935-1939 taken as 100, was 129.9, the same as in the previous month, and showed an increase of 31.3 points or 31.7 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at mid-January was 141.0, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 47.5 points or 50.8 per cent. over mid-August, 1939, the corresponding increase at mid-December, 1945, being 51.2 per cent.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS-EMPLOYEE INJURED BY FALL IN EMPLOYER'S FACTORY-WHETHER ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. The employee, a woman 60 years of age, was employed as a cleaner. While going to "clock in " on the clock in the machine shop, she suddenly lost consciousness, and was found, on the floor, with her head bleeding. It was not known whether she had received the injury by striking an upright post, or a pro-jection from it, or had slipped and hit her head on the floor. Her evidence was only that the lighting was adequate ; that she reached the top of some steps, passed two or three machines, and then came up against the pole. The injury was consistent with her having struck the pole, but the medical evidence was that her injuries were also consistent with a fall on to the floor. The County Court Judge said that the evidence about the employee's injuries being no more than that they were consistent with her falling on to the floor, he was unable to draw the infer-ence that she came into contact with the pole, and that her ence that she came into contact with the pole, and that her injuries were caused in that way. Not having the slightest idea what happened, he said, he was not satisfied that she had discharged the burden of proving that the accident arose out of

the employment. The employee appealed. The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, Tucker and Somervell) held that, as it was part of the employee's employ-ment to "clock in," if she met her accident by reason of some-thing that happened to her on the way to do that, it was clearly an accident that arose out of it; that a sudden attack of dizziness had that been the cause of her fall, would not take the employed out of the statute, as implying that the accident had not arisen out of the employment, unless it was the sole cause of the accident. There was no evidence to justify the conclusion that the accident had not arisen out of the employment or even a finding that the employee had not proved her case. The appeal was allowed.—*Tankard v. Stone Platt Engineering Co. Ltd.* Court of Appeal, February. 5th, 1946.

Loss of Submarine "Thetis"—Liability of Builders to Widows of Workmen for alleged Negligence.

The issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1943, contained at The issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1943, contained at page 174 an article dealing with actions, claiming damages for negligence, which were brought by the widows of two workmen, both of whom lost their lives when the submarine "Thetis" foundered. The decisions of the Court of Appeal in these cases were reported in the November, 1944, issue (page 191). The defendants were : an Officer in the Royal Navy, the widow of a Leading Seaman, Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd., and the Wailes Dove Bitumastic Co. Ltd. (sub-contractors). Mr. Justice Wrottesley found that the action against Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. succeeded but that the other three actions failed. The Court of Appeal reversed his decision with regard to the first defendant, the Naval Officer, whom they held to have been negligent, but upheld his decision with regard to two defendants (the widow of a Leading Seaman and the Bitumastic Company). They allowed the appeal of Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. the appeal of Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.

the appeal of Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. The Naval Officer subsequently appealed to the House of Lords, and the plaintiffs appealed against the decision in favour of the other three defendants. The House of Lords (Lords Simon, Russell of Killowen, Macmillan, Porter and Simonds) allowed the appeal of the Naval Officer, but dismissed the appeals of the plaintiffs.

The cause of the foundering was the flooding of a torpedo tube compartment through a tube which had a bow-cap at the seaward end and a circular rear door fitted with a test cock. When the test cock was horizontal a small hole was opened so that, if the tube was more than half full, water could trickle through. The test cock was used and no water came through but when the door was opened there was a continuous rush of water, due to the bow-cap being open, and the submarine sank. The House of Lords held:

May, 1946.

he House of Lords held: Firstly, that the Naval Officer had not been negligent. He had read the bow-cap indicators and was entitled to rely on the statement of the Leading Seaman that everything was in order. He had discharged the onus upon him and it was not for him to prove affirmatively how the accident had happened

- it was not for him to prove affirmatively now the accident had happened. Secondly, that there was no evidence that the Leading Seaman had been negligent. Thirdly, that, although Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. had been negligent in allowing the "Thetis" to sail with the test cock hole blocked with paint, they were not liable since the blocking of the hole was not the cause of the accident

Fourthly, that the Bitumastic Company were not liable. Woods v. Duncan and Others; Duncan and Another v. Hambrook and Others; Duncan and Another v. Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. House of Lords, 27th February, 1946.

Workmen's Compensation Acts—Question whether Gradually Increasing Incapacity caused by a Vibrating Machine was Injury by Accident.

The workman was a rotary fettler whose employment involved holding a vibrating machine tightly in the left hand and guiding with the right. After using the machine for approximately one year the workman found that the tips of the fingers of the left hand were going dead and, eventually, he became totally incapacitated.

Incapacitated. His application for Workmen's Compensation was heard at the County Court by His Honour Judge Harrison who held that an injury by accident could only be said to occur when the workman was "suddenly and decisively attacked at his ork." The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott and Somervell and

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott and Somervell and Mr. Justice Vasey) allowed the appeal and held that each vibra-tion was, as it were, an infinitesimal blow causing an infinitely small damage to the tissue. The fact that the condition causing the disability was the result of the cumulative effect of successive occurrences did not prevent its being accidental. The workman was entitled to an award as the use of the machine involved a succession of accidental injuries to him.—*Fitzsimons v. Ford Motor Company Ltd. (Aero Engines).* Court of Appeal, February 22nd, 1946.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous of the Court was not unanimous.

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

Case No. 108/46 (21st March, 1946).

SECTION 23 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO EMPLOYMENT RECEIVED NO PAY OR WAGES IN RESPECT OF CUS-TOMARY HOLIDAYS: DURING EARLIER EMPLOYMENT HAD TAKEN HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN JUNE, 1945: UMPIRE RULES THAT DIRECTION TO EMPLOYMENT DOES NOT ABROGATE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE THAT "PERSONS CANNOT BE REGARED AS UNEMPLOYED ON CUSTOMARY HOLIDAYS FALLING WITHIN A PERIOD OF EMPLOY-MENT ALTHOUGH THEY DO NO WORK AND GET NO WAGES."

It is not in dispute that the period in question (11th to 18th August, 1945) was one of customary holidays at the premises where the claimant was employed immediately before and after that holiday. He had been directed by the National Service Officer to that employment from earlier employment at the docks at Preston, where he had taken holidays with pay in June, 1945. He received no pay or wages in tespect of the customary holiday in question, where he had taken holidays with pay in June, 1945. He received no pay or wages in respect of the customary holiday in question, but it is in accordance with the principle established by a long line of decisions that "persons cannot be regarded as unemployed on customary holidays talling within a period of employment although they do no work and get no wages" (Decision 7712t)

period of employment atthough they do no work and get no wages" (Decision 7712[†]). It was argued that this principle should not be applied in the present case on the ground that it was based on the voluntary acceptance of employment, the incidence or conditions of which included the observance of a customary holiday of the place of employment; and as the present claimant was directed to the employment under compulsory powers the principle is inapplic-

In dismissing the argument in which it was sought to apply the legal maxim volenti non fit injuria, the Umpire said Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B, (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown at the foot of page 142.
 † U.I. Code 8B, page 491. have to decide whether the claimant satisfies the Second Statutory Condition for receipt of Unemployment Insurance benefit (Section 23 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) in respect of the period of customary holiday aforesaid and in particular whether the fact that he was directed to the employ-ment in question is sufficient to take his case outside the principle above mentioned.

"That principle does not, in my opinion, depend on whether the individual who enters on the employment agrees or disagrees with the incident of it which includes the observance of the with the incident of it which includes the observance of the customary holiday, but on whether by agreement or custom from which the acquiescence of the majority of the workers at the place of employment is inferred or ascertained, the holiday is in fact an incident of the employment. It is the fact that the holiday in question was a customary holiday and an incident of the 'employment and the claimant cannot be regarded as un-employed (save for the purposes of the 'continuity rule') during that holiday although the employment was in an undertaking to which the Essential Work Order applies and claimant had taken his nolidays with pay while in his previous employment." The Umpire observed that the directive powers of the Minister are not exercised under the provisions of any Essential Work Order, but under those of the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) Order, 1943,* whereby a "directed person" can apply to the National Service Officer for withdrawal of the direction, and, if aggrieved by refusal to withdraw, has a right of appeal

and, if aggrieved by refusal to withdraw, has a right of appeal to a Local Appeal Board.

Case No. 120/46 (8th April, 1946).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT ON USUAL LEAVE PENDING DISCHARGE FROM ARMED FORCES: OBTAINED AND VOLUNTARILY LEFT EMPLOYMENT: UMPIRE RULES THAT AS HE HAD BOTH ACCEPTED AND VOLUN-TARILY LEFT EMPLOYMENT DURING HIS LEAVE HE CANNOT INCUR DISQUALIFICATION UNDER THE SECTION.

The claimant was granted the usual leave pending discharge from the Armed Forces. During this leave he obtained employ-ment with a firm as he was entitled to do if he chose, but he left it voluntarily less than six weeks before the termination of his

On the termination of his leave he claimed Unemployment Insurance benefit, and the question arose whether he required to prove that he had just cause for so leaving : was disqualification could properly have been imposed for a full six weeks, the claim would have been for disallowance for the balance of the period falling on and after the date of claim. The Umpire turned his decision upon the special circumstance that the claimant had both accepted and voluntarily left employ-

ment during his leave from the Armed Forces pending discharge He said that he understood that the leave which is granted to members of the Armed Forces pending discharge is intended to give them a holiday on pay and allowances after their service and a chance to look around, and, if they choose, to accept civil employment, but without obligation to seek or accept civilian employment during their leave. He found that they would be employment during their leave. He found that they would be entitled to refuse to accept an offer of such employment during such leave without any loss of benefit. He added that upon leaving the civilian employment this claimant did not become unemployed for he was still employed in the Armed Forces until s leave expired. In the Umpire's view the claimant was not disqualified under

Section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, whether he had shown just cause for leaving the civilian employment or

Case No. 176/46 (29th April, 1946).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE IN WOMENS' LAND ARMY FOR "DURATION OF WAR." LEFT THE LAND ARMY AFTER RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE INFORM-ING HER THAT SHE MIGHT CLAIM RELEASE: UMPIRE DECIDES THAT IN THE TERMS OF THE LETTER SHE HAS JUST CAUSE FOR SO LEAVING.

Claimant volunteered for service in the Women's Land Army Claimant volunteered for service in the Women's Land Army for the duration of the war. In October, 1945, she received a letter from the Minister of Agriculture informing her that under a release scheme she might claim her release as from a deter-minable date. The Minister hoped that she would remain in the Land Army; in that case she would not need to commit herself for any period of promised service, but could claim release when she felt the proper time had come. Claimant exercised the right indicated in the letter and was released from the Land Army. The Lumpire reled that she had left her or exercised the right indicated in the letter and was released from the Land Army. The Umpire ruled that she had left her em-ployment voluntarily; but in relieving her of the disqualification imposed by the statutory authorities he said : "She had fully discharged the voluntary obligations under-taken by her throughout a long period of great national emer-gency. The letter mentioned did not indicate or suggest that

by exercising her right to release she would forfeit or lose any right to Unemployment Insurance benefit or at all—which she would otherwise have. On the contrary the passage in which she was told 'there is no need for you to commit yourself to any further period of promised service' was such as to give her the impression that the exercise of her right would involve no ill consequences, in particular, disqualification for Unemployment Insurance benefit.

Insurance benefit. "Further, the position so far as she was concerned was that having discharged her Land Army obligations and become entitled to release therefrom she would have been handicapped, if she had continued her service in the Army, in her efforts to resume civilian employment elsewhere. This applicant, in fact, having been released on 5th January, entered on employment in domestic service on the 10th of that month."

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1943 (page 61).

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During April, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued

During April, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards^{*}, Nos. 837-840. One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers. *Award No.* 838 (8th April).—*Parties:* Members of the West Yorkshire Coke Owners' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an advance of 1s. per shift to process workers. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During April, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued six awards, Nos. 503-508. Three of these awards are summarised below. *Award No.* 503 (1st April).—*Parties:* The members of the Irish Bleachers' Association Ltd., the Irish Dyers Ltd., and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association ; and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For certain increases in minimum rates of wages and outstime conditions for male and formely of the member firms. Claim: For certain increases in minimum rates of wages and overtime conditions for male and female workers, with proportionate rates for boys and girls under 21 years of age. Award: The Tribunal awarded the following rates, on the basis of a working week of 48 hours : adult male workers (aged 21 years and over)—minimum rates of wages of 1s. 4¹/₂d. an hour for general workers or labourers, 1s. 6¹/₂d. an hour for semi-skilled workers (including firemen) and 1s. 8¹/₂d. an hour for skilled workers (including engine drivers), these rates representing in each case an increase of 1d an hour on rates representing in each case an increase of 1d. an hour on rates representing in each case an increase of 1d. an hour on the present rates; adult female workers (aged 21 years and over)—a minimum rate of wages of 1s. Od. an hour, being an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour on the present minimum rate; male and female workers (aged 18 and under 21 years)—an increase of 2s. Od. a week on present minimum rates. Particulars of the claim and the Tribunal's findings are set out in full in the award.

Award No. 504 (3rd April) .- Parties: The members of the Awara No. 504 (ord April).—Parines. The members of the Belfast Master Bakers' Association, the North of Ireland Country Master Bakers' Association (excluding the Londonderry members), the North of Ireland Bakers' Alliance, and the Provincial Association of Master Bakers; and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For two consecutive weeks holidays with pay in addition to statutory holidays. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established

The Informal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. Award No. 505 (8th April).—Parties: The members of the Ulster Packing Case Makers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For an increase in wages of 6d. an hour. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour on the present wages of the workers to whom the claim relates claim relates

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During April, 1946, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2050-2052. os. 2050-2052. Two of these are summarised below. Award No. 2051 (18th April).—The parties were the Transport

Award No. 2051 (18th April).—The parties were the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Navigators' and Engineer Officers' Union on the one hand, and the London County Council on the other. The claim was concerned with the provision of four-tide rest periods for officers and ratings employed in the Sludge Vessel Service; alternatively, certain additional payments were claimed. A hearing on 13th March was adjourned to enable the parties to consider a suggestion put forward in the course of the hearing, and at the resumed hearing on 17th April a joint statement signed by representatives of both parties was put before the Court. The Court were of the view that the terms of the joint statement afforded a reasonable basis of settlement and should be put into operation. In these circum-stances the Court made no award on the claim. *Award No.* 2052 (29th April).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade

Award No. 2052 (29th April).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments— Trade Union Side and Official Side. Claim: That all Mechanic Recorders of work in H.M. Dockyards be paid their classified rates as mechanics in addition to their recording allowances. Award: The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

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

of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944. All of the awards related to individual undertakings. In addition, a Single Arbitrator was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with a difference relating to an individual undertaking, reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944. After an adjournment of the hearing, the parties were able to reach agreement on the matter in dispute.

* See footnote on page 142.

May, 1946.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSALS.

Proposal R. (85) (statutory minimum remuneration), dated 9th April, 1946.

th April, 1946. Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).-

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal H.M. (31) (customary holidays and annual holidays and holiday remuneration), dated 23rd April, 1946. Further information concerning either of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

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

concerned :— The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946—S. R. & O. 1946, No. 504 (Bk. (E. & W.) 11); and The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946—S. R. & O. 1946, No. 505 (Bk. (E. & W.) 12); both dated 9th April, 1946, and effective from 29th April, 1946. The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946—S. R. & O. 1946, No. 506 (H.M. (30)), dated 12th April, 1946; effective from 26th April, 1946.

April, 1946.

April, 1946. The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946—S. R. & O. 1946, No. 598 (D. (87)), dated 30th April, 1946; effective from 13th May, 1946. This Order excludes certain trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme from the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration of workpeople in relation to whom the Wages Council expected. Wages Council operates.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

No notices of proposals were issued during April, 1946, under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. During April, 1946, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:— The Linen and Cotton Handherchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.H.H.G. (84)), dated 2nd April, 1946; effective from 8th April, 1946. The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.T.R.B. (58)), dated 9th April, 1946; effective from 15th April, 1946. The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1946 (N.I. Bk. (36)), dated 15th April, 1946; effective from 18th April, 1946.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES **REGULATION ACTS.**

ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS. Orders (Nos. 1540 to 1586) were made on 27th March, 1946, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales increasing the minimum weekly wage for female workers 18 years and over to 50s. (except in a few areas with special rates), reducing weekly hours to 48 for male and female workers, and varying other conditions of employment with effect on 7th April, 1946. (See also pages 117, 132 and 136 of this GAZETTE and page 90 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946.) Orders (Order No. 9 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 10 of District No. 10) were made on 15th February, 1946, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board varying with effect on 1st April, 1946, the weekly hours to which the minimum rates apply. (See also page 136 of this GAZETTE.)

GAZETTE.)

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

Order or Regulation, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free). The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 504; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated April 9, 1946; The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 505; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated April 9, 1946; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 506; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated April 9, 1946; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 506; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated April 12, 1946; and The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 598), dated April 30, 1946.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See previous column. The Essential Work (De-Scheduling) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 530), dated April 11, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 115. The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Amend-ment Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 591); The Various

The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Amend-ment Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 591); The Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment (No. 2) Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 592); The Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis) Amendment Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 593); The Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 594); and The Sandstone Industry (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 595).—These Orders, made on 16th April, 1946, by the Minister of National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, amend earlier Work-men's Compensation Schemes in regard to the period during which a man may claim compensation in respect of silicosis or asbestosis. Formerly a man had the right of claiming compensa-tion during a period of five years from the time of leaving employment; the new Orders provide that any period of war service or war work between 3rd September, 1939, and 31st March, 1946, shall not count for inclusion in the five-year period.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(Note .- The prices shown are net; those in brackets include

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.—Report of a Commission set up to Review the Wages Arrangements and Methods of Organisation of Work and to make Recommendations: (i) (Supplement). Appendix IV. Price 1d. (2d.); (ii) (Supplement). Mule Spinners' Wages—Report by the Chairman of the Commission. Price 4d. (5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page

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

The Labour and Institutional Service. File 2d. (od.). REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlets Nos. 33-36. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).

1d. each (2d.). RESETTLEMENT.—"The Serviceman's Resettlement." Notes for the guidance of all concerned with management. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 122. ROAD TRANSPORT.—Report by a Court of Inquiry into a Difference between the Two Sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry on the Trade Union Application for a National Wages and Conditions Agreement. Cmd. 6796. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 117.

FACTORY ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

From time to time the Ministry of Labour and National Service issue Factory Forms regarding Regulations and Orders made under the Factory Acts. The undermentioned Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the January, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price.

- 82 Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for Bronzing with Dry Metallic Powders in Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing, and Coating of Metal Sheets. Form for Notice of Intention to Use Exemption 2. February, 1946,
- Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for the Heading of Yarn dyed by means of a Lead Compound. (Reprinted 1946). Revised price 3d. (4d.). Precautions against Danger in the Use of Screw Cap Electric Lamps. February, 1946, price 1d. (2d.). 947
- 1911

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* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses below. LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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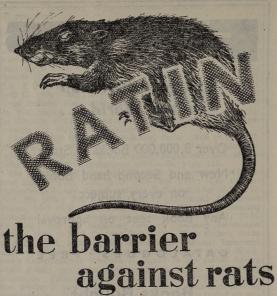
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May, 1946.

May, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE





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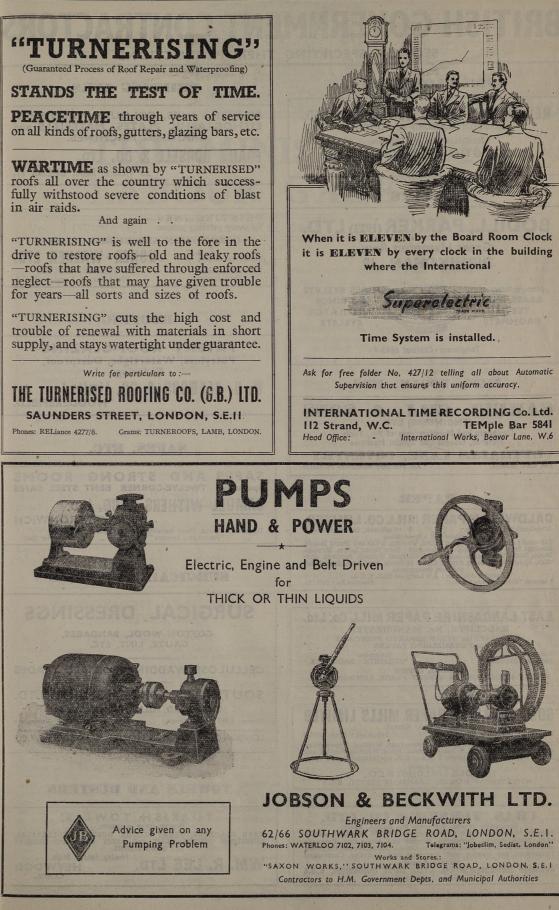
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