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SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

Vol. LIV-No. 11.]

EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for September, 1946, compared with those for mid-1939, mid-1945 and August, 1946 :---

and the second s	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.
Numbers employed in Industry :			alle lange and	
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270,000	3,830,000	588,000	530,000
Manufacture for Home Market : Metal and Chemical Industries	1,586,000	1.014.000	2,426,000	2,452,000
Other Manufactures	2,969,000	1,566,000	2,413,000	2,453,000
Manufacture for Export	990,000	410,000	1,359,000	1,410,000
Basic Industries and Services	4,683,000	5,191,000	5,517,000	5,531,000
Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades	1,310,000 2,887,000	722,000	1,225,000	1,240,000 2,254,000
Other Services	2,225,000	1,598,000	1,923,000	1,938,000
Total	17,920,000	16,289,000	17,688,000	17,808,000
ivil Defence, N.F.S. and Police.	80,000	127,000	88,000	88,000
Services x-H.M. Forces who have not yet	480,000	5,090,000	1,763,000	1,657,000
taken up Employment		40,000	540,000	490,000
employed	1,270,000	103,000	364,000	359,000
Total Working Population	Distantis -	OWNER -	125.01	Carat .
(excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750,000	21,649,000	20,443,000	20,402,000

The total number employed in industry in September, 1946, included 12,213,000 males and 5,595,000 females. Compared with mid-1939 the number of males showed a decrease of 870,000 and the number of females an increase of 758,000, a net decrease of 112,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 320-321.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th October, 1946, are given below, together with corresponding figures for the previous month and for mid-1939.

	Mid-	16th Sept.,	14th Oct.,	Increase (+)
	1939.	1946.	1946.	or Decrease (
Men (18 and under 65)	992,000	258,317	259,528	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,211 \\ - & 182 \\ + & 4,867 \\ + & 556 \end{array} $
Boys (14 to 17)	20,000	9,578	9,396	
Women (18 and under 60)	239,000	85,325	90,192	
Girls (14 to 17)	19,000	5,986	6,542	

The numbers unemployed at 14th October, 1946, represent $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2, respectively.

Of the total of 365,658 persons unemployed, 361,788 were wholly unemployed and 3,870 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 83,013 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 91,947 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 186,828 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for October, 1946, are analysed in greater 6,215,000 a year earlier. A detail on pages 323-6, on which statistics are given for figures is given on page 314.

each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

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 in October, 1946, resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at $\pm 97,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of about 268,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about $\pm 9,400$ in the wages of about 184,000 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages included agricultural workers in Sectland material workers.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages included agricultural workers in Scotland, paper-box makers, hollow-ware workers, cutlery workers, brush and broom makers, and employees of retail co-operative societies and of land drainage authorities. The reductions mainly affected workpeople engaged in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture and tobacco workers, whose rates of wages were slightly reduced under cost-of-living sliding scales. It is estimated that weekly wage rates at the end of

It is estimated that weekly wage rates at the end of October, 1946, were about 64 per cent. higher than at September, 1939, the same as at the end of September, 1946.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages which occurred in October are given on pages 330 to 334.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the official cost-of-living index figure was 103 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 1st October. The index figure of food prices also remained unchanged at 68 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The rise in the index since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. for all items and about 22 per cent. for food.

Further particulars with regard to retail prices at Ist November are given on page 336.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 203. In addition, 22 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 225 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was 68,000, and the aggregate number of working-days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 285,000. Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during October are given on page 335.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1945 was 7,803,000, showing a decrease of 223,000, or 2.8 per cent., compared with the end of 1944. The decline occurred mainly in the female membership which fell from 1,811,000 to 1,597,000. The male membership was 6,206,000 compared with 6,215,000 a year earlier. A detailed analysis of the figures is given on page 314.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT. ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1946.

'It is estimated that at July, 1946, 14,500,000 persons in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes) and 700,000 under the Agricultural Scheme. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 years and females aged 14 and under 60 years. For the United Kingdom An industrial analysis of the corresponding totals were 14,848,500 and 723,500 July, 1946, is given below

· .

ESTIMATED NUMBERS 1	INSURED AT JUI	LY, 1946	·W	and the second	
The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year, which begins early in July. The classes of persons who are now within the	respectively. The fe totals according to a <i>Estimated Numb</i>	ge and sex	:— ured Person	ns at July,	
scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unem- ployment Table on page 325. For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry		General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.
of Labour, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. (The figures for 1946 also	Males— Aged 21 and under 65 Aged 18 to 20 Aged 16 and 17 Aged 14 and 15	8,621,000 338,000 488,000 359,000	489,000 42,000 37,000 26,000	8,804,400 356,600 501,200 367,900	508,600 43,900 38,100 26,300
include a considerable number of persons released from the Forces who were on demobilisation leave (or were registered as	Total— Aged 14 and under 65	9,806,000	594,000	10,030,100	616,900
unemployed) at the beginning of July but entered insurable employment later. At the beginning of July persons in this category held unemployment books which would give them a title to benefit under the General Scheme if they became un- employed and they are therefore included in the General Scheme	Females— Aged 21 and under 60 Aged 18 to 20 Aged 16 and 17 Aged 14 and 15	3,174,000 679,000 490,000 351,000	71,000 21,000 10,000 4,000	3,254,700 699,400 503,800 360,500	71,500 21,100 10,000 4,000
figures in the following Tables). It is estimated that at July, 1946, 14,500,000 persons in	Total— Aged 14 and under 60	4,694,000	106,000	4,818,400	106,600
Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes) and 700,000 under the Agricultural Scheme.	-Grand Total— Aged 14 and over	14,500,000	700,000	14,848,500	723,500
The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 years and females aged 14 and under 60 years. For the United Kingdom	An industrial anal		e estimated	l numbers	insured at

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1946: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

	tell' in	vele lo a	G	eat Britain	-0-01	all all and a second		Uni	ted Kingdo	m.
mas of workpearse affected by	The Cong	Males.	ill in the		Females.		Grand	Males. aged 14	Females. aged 14	
INDUSTRY.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.	Total.	and under 65.	and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* : Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	53,220 7,010 60,230	431,420 48,070 479,490	484,640 55,080 539,720	11,530 2,940 14,470	77,010 16,850 <i>93,860</i>	88,540 19,790 <i>108,330</i>	573,180 7 4,870 648,050	506,040 55,860 561,900	89,100 19,850 <i>108,950</i>	595,140 75,710 670,850
Fishing	1,070	18,470	19,540	- 100	300	400	19,940	19,740	400	20,140
Mining :- Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	30,780 290 50 1,620 240 430 940 34,350	693,440 6,770 1,210 28,040 4,490 7,540 12,210 753,700	724,220 7,060 1,260 29,660 4,730 7,970 13,150 788,050	1,480 30 180 580 140 2,410	7,470 130 830 20 1,410 530 10,420	8,950 160 30 1,010 20 1,990 670 12,830	733,170 7,220 1,290 30,670 4,750 9,960 13,820 800,880	724,240 7,060 1,260 33,080 4,730 8,070 13,550 791,990	8,950 160 30 1,050 2,010 670 12,890	733,190 7,220 1,290 34,130 4,750 10,080 14,220 804,880
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	500	12,670	13,170	40	320	360	13,530	13,170	360	13,530
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc	2,020 690 <i>3,210</i>	27,010 13,500 <i>53,180</i>	29,030 14,190 56,390	860 250 1,150	4,900 1,080 <i>6,300</i>	5,760 1,330 7,450	34,790 15,520 <i>63,840</i>	29,380 14,660 <i>57,210</i>	5,770 1,340 7,470	35,150 16,000 64,680
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	5,290	48,460	53,750	890	5,220	6,110	59,860	54,610	6,120	60,730
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,010	20,280	23,290	5,380	26,310	31,690	54,980	23,380	31,720	55,100
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	2,450 2,100 4,550	18,740 13,680 <i>32,420</i>	21,190 15,780 <i>36,970</i>	2,010 940 2,950	8,540 5,570 14,110	10,550 6,510 <i>17,060</i>	31,740 22,290 54,030	21,220 15,780 <i>3</i> 7,000	10,560 6,510 17,070	31,780 22,290 54,070
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	7,030 440 1,510 3,680 12,660	103,340 34,880 17,140 49,160 204,520	110,370 35,320 18,650 52,840 <i>217,180</i>	11,840 860 1,730 5,820 20,250	48,610 31,810 6,970 21,360 108,750	60,450 32,670 8,700 27,180 129,000	170,820 67,990 27,350 80,020 346,180	110,920 35,400 18,750 53,070 <i>218,140</i>	60,530 32,710 8,710 27,350 129,300	171,450 68,110 27,460 80,420 347,440
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	560	15,730	16,290	40	610	650	16,940	16,290	650	16,940
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.	9,850 2,490 1,330 1,570 1,670 17,470	146,170 61,350 10,380 25,360 19,560 278,550	156,020 63,840 11,710 26,930 21,230 <i>296,020</i>	2,340 1,810 560 790 1,190 6,730	17,570 16,120 2,050 5,660 7,480 49,490	19,910 17,930 2,610 6,450 8,670 56,220	175,930 81,770 14,320 33,380 29,900 352,240	156,070 64,210 11,710 26,940 21,230 296,450	19,910 17,970 2,610 6,460 8,670 56,270	175,980 82,180 14,320 33,400 29,900 <i>352,720</i>
General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc	66,560 13,460 5,230 3,860 <i>89,110</i>	661,210 88,510 63,920 46,410 860,050	727,770 101,970 69,150 50,270 949,160	22,110 5,750 460 760 29,080	173,900 45,610 5,700 6,850 232,060	196,010 51,360 6,160 7,610 261,140	923,780 153,330 75,310 57,880 1,210,300	738,070 103,090 77,530 50,850 969,540	197,230 51,670 6,170 7,630 <i>262,700</i>	935,300 154,760 83,700 58,480 1,232,240
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	52,750 3,050 4,570 60,370	412,260 12,400 47,320 471,980	465,010 15,450 51,890 <i>532,350</i>	11,560 610 470 12,640	100,840 2,950 3,080 106,870	112;400 3,560 3,550 119,510	577,410 19,010 55,440 <i>651,860</i>	477,380 15,820 51,900 545,100	114,330 3,720 3,550 121,600	591,710 19,540 55,450 666,700
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	16,060	205,780	221,840	1,310	11,710	13,020	234,860	241,490	13,370	254,860
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	4,570 14,170 11,590 3,270 1,950 1,160 3,030 1,690 21,190 62,620	49,060 32,200 107,950 21,150 14,340 14,430 18,930 12,020 160,880 430,960	53,630 46,370 119,540 24,420 16,290 15,590 21,960 13,710 182,070 493,580	$\begin{array}{c} 2,020\\ 1,230\\ 12,810\\ 2,910\\ 1,750\\ 1,380\\ 500\\ 1,550\\ 1,550\\ 19,300\\ 43,450\end{array}$	9,860 4,010 108,340 14,070 12,080 9,520 3,290 8,620 99,920 269,710	11,880 5,240 121,150 16,980 13,830 10,900 3,790 10,170 119,220 313,160	65,510 51,610 240,690 41,400 30,120 26,490 25,750 23,880 301,290 806,740	53,840 47,260 119,770 24,430 16,290 15,630 23,060 13,870 183,030 497,180	11,890 5,350 121,340 16,980 13,830 10,900 3,850 10,210 119,430 <i>313,780</i>	65,730 52,610 241,110 41,410 26,530 26,910 24,080 302,460 810,960
* Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamel workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks,	ceepers, par	k gardeners.	sports grou	ind keepers	etc., who	are insured				out including

November, 1946

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	n second particular Contraction of the Co	Males.	Gre	at Britain.	Females.	Aller A. St.		1		
. Industry.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.	Grand Total.	Males, Aged 14 and under 65.	Females Aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
extiles : 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 Manufacture Linen. Jute Linen, Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,170 2,180 6,350 5,380 930 700 500 660 1,130 2,040 2,240 2,240 2,240 2,240	44,010 30,170 74,180 60,080 11,980 12,180 3,140 4,560 4,230 15,5440 2,780 4,380 16,370 36,670	48,180 32,350 80,530 65,460 12,910 12,880 3,640 5,220 5,360 17,480 3,030 4,940 18,610 39,530	9,980 8,860 18,840 12,770 4,130 1,720 1,150 1,200 1,2670 680 1,790 7,400 3,490	77,250 63,620 140,870 68,230 16,950 5,900 5,140 9,550 8,300 42,550 3,290 5,860 28,840 15,380	87,230 72,480 159,710 81,000 21,080 7,620 6,290 10,750 10,290 10,5230 3,970 7,650 36,240 18,870	135,410 104,830 240,240 146,460 33,990 20,500 9,930 15,970 15,650 72,710 7,000 12,590 54,850 58,400	48,190 32,350 80,540 65,930 13,160 12,890 20,040 5,220 6,080 17,560 3,040 5,090 19,110 43,080	87,250 72,480 159,730 81,430 21,670 7,620 37,690 10,750 12,460 55,520 4,030 7,880 38,560 20,410	135,440 104,830 240,270 147,360 34,830 20,510 57,730 15,970 18,540 73,080 7,070 12,970 57,670 53,490
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles eather, Leather Goods and Fur : Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods Total, Leather	23,600 2,700 1,230 3,930	25,380 6,730 32,110	269,590 28,080 7,960 36,040	67,830 1,840 3,120 4,960	350,870 9,600 9,830 19,430	418,700 11,440 12,950 24,390	688,290 39,520 20,910 <i>60,430</i>	291,740 28,360 8,030 36,390	457,750 11,650 13,100 24,750	749,490 40,010 21,130 61,140
othing : Tailoring	5,660 800 550 640 600 9,750 18,000	41,680 7,490 5,440 4,680 3,650 50,910 113,850	47,340 8,290 5,990 5,320 4,250 60,660 131,850	39,060 19,160 1,520 16,390 4,320 8,450 88,900	111,150 41,310 8,380 37,660 10,710 38,490 247,700	$150,210 \\ 60,470 \\ 9,900 \\ 54,050 \\ 15,030 \\ 46,940 \\ 336,600$	197,550 68,760 15,890 59,370 19,280 107,600 468,450	48,280 8,370 6,030 6,920 4,320 61,530 <i>135,450</i>	154,820 61,340 10,010 75,250 15,290 47,090 <i>363,800</i>	203,100 69,710 16,040 82,170 19,610 108,620 499,250
ood, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	11,450 1,570 1,680 5,630 9,440 2,180 <i>31,950</i>	72,010 23,230 15,280 63,440 84,990 13,110 <i>272,060</i>	83,460 24,800 16,960 69,070 94,430 15,290 <i>304,010</i>	14,320 1,450 7,040 12,680 6,600 7,470 49,560	45,540 5,980 18,920 -54,310 29,090 21,950 175,790	59,860 7,430 25,960 66,990 35,690 29,420 225,350	143,320 32,230 42,920 136,060 130,120 44,710 529,360	88,330 26,290 16,990 70,880 95,830 16,440 <i>314,760</i>	61,440 7,570 25,970 68,590 36,110 32,420 232,100	149,770 33,860 42,960 139,470 131,940 48,860 546,860
Yoodworking, etc.: — Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork … Wood Boxes and Packing Cases … Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. … Other Woodworking … … Total, Woodworking, etc. … …	11,240 2,650 14,650 3,630 <i>32,170</i>	59,020 9,640 60,950 13,590 <i>143,200</i>	.70,260 12,290 75,600 17,220 175,370	1,830 750 3,710 1,580 7,870	12,160 4,410 19,410 5,450 <i>41,430</i>	13,990 5,160 23,120 7,030 49,300	84,250 17,450 98,720 24,250 224,670	71,900 12,540 76,930 17,620 178,990	14,050 5,180 23,420 7,130 49,780	85,950 17,720 100,350 24,750 228,770
uilding and Civil Engineering Construction :	103,240 6,450 <i>109,690</i>	729,440 171,340 900,780	832,680 177,790 1,010,470	4,190 880 5,070	15,180 5,020 <i>20,200</i>	19,370 5,900 <i>25,270</i>	852,050 183,690 1,035,740	852,150 183,920 1,036,070	19,700 5,970 25,670	871,850 189,890 1;061,740
aper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making. Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Collcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other Manufactures Total, Other Manufacturing	470 18,170 24,020 2,610 300 1,080 5,740 530 1,570 3,470	38,520 15,200 2,280 125,210 184,000 41,360 6,430 4,870 30,840 3,120 4,880 29,940 191,440	41,530 17,250 3,110 2,750 143,380 208,020 43,970 6,730 5,950 36,580 3,650 3,650 3,650 3,650 3,450	3,820 9,030 290 1,110 23,210 37,460 3,790 250 2,030 3,690 160 2,670 7,160	13,610 25,400 1,070 3,590 60,860 104,539 22,390 1,580 5,640 22,050 990 6,710 25,140	34,430 1,360 4,700 84,070 141,990 26,180 1,830 7,670 25,740 1,150 9,380 32,300	58,960 51,680 4,470 7,450 227,450 350,010 70,150 8,560 13,620 62,320 62,320 4,800 15,830 65,710	42,050 17,470 3,110 2,760 145,610 211,000 44,150 6,730 6,090 36,790 3,670 6,600 33,770 137,800	17,700 34,830 1,360 4,700 85,480 144,070 26,200 1,830 7,800 26,110 1,150 9,540 32,580	59,750 52,300 4,470 231,090 355,070 70,350 8,560 13,890 62,900 4,820 16,140 66,350 243,010
as, Water and Electricity Supply	10,000	121,440	136,740 175,860	19,750 3,270	84,500 17,390	104,250 20,660	240,990 196,520	179,960	21,030	200,990
Railway Service	1,390 12,500 9,000	234,810 181,970 19,850 144,630 101,000 101,650 23,830 125,480 23,200 830,940	261,760 185,750 21,240 157,130 110,000 103,930 24,850 128,780 24,990 889,650	3,160 2,180 1,950 1,000 370 150 520 1,020 10,290	53,200 50,600 2,080 8,800 6,000 2,200 1,080 3,280 6,740 130,700	56,360 52,780 2,540 10,750 7,000 2,570 1,230 3,800 7,760 140,990	318,120 238,530 23,780 167,880 117,000 106,500 26,080 132,580 32,750 1,030,640	265,020 191,520 21,780 161,090 112,520 106,990 25,560 <i>132,550</i> 25,170 <i>909,650</i>	56,610 53,010 2,600 10,790 7,130 2,580 1,240 3,820 7,830 141,790	321,630 244,530 24,380 171,880 119,650 109,570 26,800 136,370 33,000 1,051,440
istributive Trades	128,030 11,800	672,680 121,200	800,710 133,000	239,290 23,850	617,430 99,300	856,720 123,150	1,657,430 256,150	827,310 136,120	873,420 124,470	1,700,730 260,590
iscellaneous Services : National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service Local Government Service Professional Services Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc., Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Personal Services Total, Miscellaneous	15,900 100 11,030 13,020 11,530 7,830 5,160 940 3,880 5,030 74,420	380,940 24,150 321,110 94,940 61,850 120,950 19,820 6,440 68,680 56,550 1,155,430	396,840 24,250 332,140 107,960 73,380 128,780 24,980 7,380 72,560 6,580 1,229,850 671,000	25,690 190 20,480 25,970 15,590 29,750 16,420 4,240 4,240 17,320 156,099	280,990 5,300 191,830 138,020 56,750 257,370 81,420 16,560 2,570 35,810 1,066,620	306,680 5,490 212,310 163,990 72,340 287,120 97,840 20,800 3,010 '53,130 <i>1,222,710</i> 34,000	703,520 29,740 544,450 271,950 145,720 122,820 28,180 75,570 114,710 2,452,560	411,490 24,670 338,570 110,310 74,850 131,980 25,740 7,570 73,540 63,110 1,261,830	313,730 5,590 213,660 166,840 73,220 293,320 100,690 21,060 3,010 53,010 1,244,870	725,220 30,260 552,230 277,150 148,070 425,300 126,430 28,630 76,550 116,860 2,506,700
Ex-Service Personnel not classified by Industry;	A PARTY A	671,000	671,000 10,400,000	and the state of the	1,066,620 34,000 3,945,000	4,800,000	705,000	676,200	4,925,000	710,850
* Persons insured under the Special Schemes † Including private gardeners, grooms, gameke	for the ban	king and in	sports grou	lustries are	included in	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	es.	tes Philipp		20.113

† Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.
 ‡ These are ex-Service personnel released or discharged from the Forces before July, 1946, who had had no insured employment before that date. A large proportion were on demobilisation leave.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1946: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS-continued.

STATISTICS FOR 1939-1946.

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of males and females insured at July in each of the years 1939 to 1946. The effects of certain changes in the scope of unemployment insurance that were made in 1940 and 1941 are indicated by the two lines of figures which are given for each of those two

Sales I have been			(Tł	nousands)	activitiend.	and the second	
1 Hogen	and have	Great Britai	n.	Un	ited Kingdo	m.	
Year (July).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Transit in the		General Sc	heme (inclu	ding Specia	1 Schemes).	Binner [
1939	10,538	4,300	14,838	10,736	4,421	15,157	
$1940* \begin{cases} (a) \\ \end{cases}$	9,503	4,655	14,158	9,696	4,781	14,477	
$\begin{pmatrix} (b) \\ (c) \end{pmatrix}$	9,503	4,617	14,120	9,696	4,742	14,438	
	9,184	5,108	14,292	9,389	5,233	14,622	
1941† { (<i>d</i>)	9,529	5,123	14,652	9,738	5,248	14,986	
1942	8,775	5,631	14,406	9,002	5,754	14,756	
1943	8,316	5,629	13,945	8,535	5,757	14,292	
1944	8,039	5,426	13,465	8,252	5,553	13,805	
1945	7,836	5,129	12,965	8,044	5,256	13,300	
1946	9,806	4,694	14,500	10,030	4,818	14,848	
	Agricultural Scheme.						
1939	661	49	710	691	50	741	
(<i>a</i>)	584	61	645	615	6 2	677	
1940* { (b)	584	60	644	615	61	676	
1941	548	.82	630	577	83	660	
1942	538	117	655	564	118	682	
1943	534	151	685	559	152	711	
1944	531	154	685	555	154	709	
1945	534	141	675	558	142	700	
1946	594	106	700	617	107	724	
071,21		0000	Total—All	Schemes.	Constant - M	Color In	
1939	11,199	4,349	15,548	11,427	4,471	15,898	
$1940* \int^{(a)}$	10,087	4,716	14,803	10,311	4,843	15,154	
	10,087 9,732	4,677 5,190	14,764.	10,311 9,966	4,803 5,316	15,114 15,282	
1941† { (d)	10,077	5,205	15,282	10,315	5,331	15,646	
1942	9,313	5,748	15,061	9,566	5,872	15,438	
1943	8,850	5,780	14,630	9,094	5,909	15,003	
1944	8,570	5,580	14,150	8,807	5,707	14,514	
1945	8,370	5,270	13,640	8,602	5,398	14,000	
1946	10,400	4,800	15,200	10,647	4,925	15,572	

Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased intake from the uninsured classes, led to a reduction between 1939 and 1945 of nearly 3,200,000 in the number of insured men (after allowing for the changes in the scope of unemployment insurance during the period). After the end of the war, however, there was a very large influx of demobilised men, and the male insured population rose by more than 2,000,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946. Among women, the peak of mobilisation for the Forces and industry was reached by mid-1943. In spite of the recruitment by that date of over 300,000 women for the Forces (a large majority of whom were withdrawn from insured employment) there was an increase between mid-1939 and mid-Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased Forces (a large majority of whom were withdrawn from insured employment) there was an increase between mid-1939 and mid-1943 of over 1,450,000 in the number of insured women. In the following two years there was a decline of 500,000 due to a fall in the rate of intake, coupled with an increase in the rate of "wastage", particularly among women with household res-ponsibilities. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946 there was a further reduction of nearly 500,000 in the number of insured women; this was due to the retirement of large numbers from war work after the end of the war, counter-balanced to some extent by the return of women from the Forces extent by the return of women from the Forces.

Precise statistics of these very large movements into and out of the field of unemployment insurance since the end of the war are not available, but it is roughly estimated that the numbers of entrants from the Forces during the 12 months between mid-1945 and mid-1946 were not far short of 2,500,000 men and 150,000 women, and that the numbers who retired from war work in that period were about 100,000 men and 500,000 women. (These movements are, of course, additional to the normal flow of juvenile and other recruits into employment and the normal losses due to retirement, marriage, death, etc.).

The figures given in preceding paragraphs do not, of course, provide a proper measure of the changes in the numbers of insured persons in employment. The number of insured persons unemployed (who are included in the estimates of the insured population) fell during the war from over 11 million to an insignificant figure, but since the end of the war it has increased insignificant figure, but since the end of the war it has increased to about 360,000. The volume of employment was also increased by the influx of large numbers of women into uninsured part-time employment, which reached over 900,000 in 1944, but fell to 600,000 in 1946. Statistics of the estimated changes between mid-1939 and September, 1946, in the numbers of persons in employment (including employers, workers on own account and other uninsured persons) are given in the Tables on page 320 on page 320.

* The figures for females on line (a) for 1940 include an estimate of the number of women aged 60 and under 65 who ceased to be insurable against unemployment at 1st July, 1940 (when they became entitled to pensions under the Old Age and Widows Pensions Act, 1940) and are therefore comparable with those for 1939. The figures on line (b) for 1940 and those for later years relate to females aged 14 and under 60 years. † The figures on line (c) for 1941 exclude non-manual workers with a fact of remuneration exceeding £250 but not exceeding £420 a year, who first became insurable in September, 1940, while the figures on line (d) and those for later years include these non-manual workers.

ANALISIS DI AGE AND SEA	ANALYSIS	BY A	GE A	ND SEX
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The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and under 21 and 21 and under 65 (men), 21 and under 60 (women). The estimated numbers of persons in each of these groups insured under the General Scheme, the Special Schemes for banking and insurance and the Agricultural Scheme in each of the years 1939 to 1946 are given in the following Table:

	Estimated Nu	mbers Insured.	Increase (+) o	or Decrease ()
Year		-	as compared w	ith year before.
July).	Britain.	Kingdom.	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.
	. 9,135,000 . 8,218,000 . 7,602,000	Men aged 21 9,318,200 8,395,700 7,785,500	to 64 years. 	
	0 110 000	8,134,900 7,896,800 7,613,730 7,415,800 7,241,560 9,313,000	$\begin{array}{r} 254,000 \\ 276,000 \\ 193,000 \\ 170,000 \\ +2,056,000 \end{array}$	
	. 947,000 . 764,000 . 688,000 . 564,000 . 431,000 . 402,000 . 391,000	Xoung Men aged 968,000 785,500 709,200 586,900 452,580 422,900 411,760 400,500 400,500	18 to 20 years. - 183,000 - 76,000 - 124,000 - 133,000 - 29,000 - 11,000 - 11,000	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & - \\ - & 182,500 \\ - & 76,300 \\ - & 122,300 \\ - & 134,320 \\ - & 29,680 \\ - & 11,140 \\ - & 11,260 \end{vmatrix} $
	. 630,000 . 623,000 . 607,000 . 564,000 . 539,000 . 530,000	Boys aged 16 a 656,900 645,200 637,900 622,600 579,370 554,200 544,610 539,300	and 17 years. 	$\begin{array}{c} - & - \\ - & 11,700 \\ - & 7,300 \\ - & 15,300 \\ - & 43,230 \\ - & 25,170 \\ - & 9,590 \\ - & 5,310 \end{array}$
	. 475,000	Boys aged 14 a 484,400 484,430 483,700 459,550 448,400 414,000 404,200 394,200	and 15 years. — 1,000 — 25,000 — 11,000 — 33,000 — 10,000 — 10,000	$ \begin{array}{c} - \\ + & 30 \\ - & 730 \\ - & 24,150 \\ - & 11,150 \\ - & 34,400 \\ - & 9,800 \\ - & 10,000 \end{array} $
cia ·	. 2,686,000	2,767,100		1/2010/1/ (1,200).
	. 2,946,000	3,029,250	minand part Eli	+ 302,150
(b) . 	. 3,404,000 . 3,996,000 . 4,090,000 . 3,925,000 . 3,649,000	3,487,200 4,074,200 4,174,090 4,008,000 3,731,550 3,326,200	$\begin{array}{r} + 443,000 \\ \hline \\ + 592,000 \\ + 94,000 \\ \hline \\ - 165,000 \\ - 276,000 \\ - 404,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 442,850 \\ \hline \\ + 587,000 \\ + 99,890 \\ \hline \\ - 166,090 \\ - 276,450 \\ - 405,350 \end{array}$
······································	. 758,000 . 851,000 . 858,000 . 810,000 . 752,000 . 753,000	ung Women age 776,750 872,300 879,200 831,200 773,200 774,400 764,720 720,500	d 18 to 20 year + 93,000 + 7,000 - 48,000 - 58,000 + 1,000 - 10,000 - 43,000	$\begin{vmatrix} & - & - \\ + & 95,550 \\ + & 6,900 \\ - & 48,000 \\ - & 58,000 \\ + & 1,200 \\ - & 9,680 \\ - & 44,220 \end{vmatrix}$
	. 541,000 . 550,000 . 545,000 . 530,000 . 514,000	Girls aged 16 : 545,050 546,050 554,100 564,200 559,130 543,800 513,800	and 17 years. + 1,000 + 8,000 + 9,000 - 5,000 - 15,000 - 16,000 - 14,000	$\begin{array}{c}\\ + & 1,000\\ + & 8,050\\ + & 10,100\\ & 5,070\\ & 15,330\\ & 15,800\\ & 14,200 \end{array}$
	. 386,000 . 387,000 . 392,000 . 393,000 . 372,000 . 364,000	Girls aged 14 : 381,900 395,320 396,000 402,050 402,050 402,000 381,200 373,600 364,500	and 15 years. + 13,000 + 5,000 + 5,000 - 21,000 - 8,000 - 9,000	$\begin{array}{c} & \\ + & 13,420 \\ + & 680 \\ + & 6,050 \\ & 50 \\ & 20,800 \\ & 7,600 \\ & 9,100 \end{array}$
	July).	Year July). Great Britain.	July). Great Britain. United Kingdom.	Year as compared w July). Great Winited Great Men aged 21 to 64 years. 9.135,000 8.395,700 917,000 (a) 7,602,000 7,785,500 917,000 917,000 (b) 7,603,000 7,785,500 917,000 917,000 (c) 7,647,000 7,135,500 276,000

The decline of more than 2,400,000 in the number of insured men aged 21 and under 65 between 1939 and 1945, which was due to recruitment for the Forces, was largely recovered as a result of demobilisation during the year 1945-46, and at mid-1946 the number in this age-class was more than 2,000,000 greater than at mid-1945. The numbers of men in the 18 to 20 age-class were heavily reduced throughout the period 1939-1946 by recruit-ment for the Forces, and the numbers were also affected by the fall in the birth-rate after 1920. The reduction in the number of insured boys under 18 years of age was likewise due to this latter cause. Under the stimulus of the war effort large numbers of women previously not in work took up insurable employment, and the number in the 21 and under 60 age-class increased by

* The figures on line (a) for 1941 exclude non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding $\pounds 250$ but not exceeding $\pounds 420$ a year who first became insurable in September, 1940, while the figures on line (b) and those for later dates include them.

lude them. The figures on line (c) for 1940 include an estimate of the numbers aged 60 under 65 who ceased to be insurable on 1st July, 1940, and are therefore com-able with those for 1939. The figures on line (d) for 1940 and those for later rs relate to women aged 21 and under 60 years.

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more than 1,400,000 between 1939 and 1943. After the peak of mobilisation had been reached in the latter year, however, the rate of recruitment of women into war work naturally declined, and this, together with the higher rate of wastage to which reference has already been made, resulted in a reduction to which reference has already been made, resulted in a reduction in the number of insured women aged 21 and under 60 of more than 400 000 between 1943 and 1945. Retirements from war work reduced the number by a further 400,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946. The increase in the number of insured women aged 18 to 20 between 1939 and 1940 was to be expected in view of the rise in the numbers reaching those ages; for the middle years of the war, on the other hand, the fall in the numbers reflect the falling birth-rate after 1920, and they were further depleted by heavy recruitment for the Forces. The reduction of 43,000 in 1945-46 includes only a very small element of retirements from war work. The increases in the numbers of insured girls aged 16 and 17 and 14 and 15 during the first years of the war occurred in spite of the fact that the numbers reaching those ages fell steadily year by year. That fall con-tinued without interruption up to the end of the period under review.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

An agreement was made on 28th October, 1946, between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation relating to holidays, hours of work, Kindred Trades Federation of Master Frinters and the Frinting and Kindred Trades Federation relating to holidays, hours of work, the five-day week and wages in general printing and book-binding offices in Great Britain. As regards holidays, the agreement provides that annual holidays with pay are to be increased from one week to two weeks, the additional week to accrue from 1st July, 1946. The working week for day workers is reduced as from 4th November, 1946, from 45 to $43\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the hours of work to be spread over the five days Monday to Friday, subject to provision for variation by house or local agreement to take account of house or local circum-stances as the case may be. Where less than 45 hours but more than $42\frac{1}{2}$ hours are being worked by day at present the working hours are to be reduced by $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, provided that the reduced hours do not fall below $42\frac{1}{2}$; where $42\frac{1}{2}$ hours or less are being worked by day there is to be no reduction in hours. For night workers the weekly hours are reduced by $1\frac{1}{2}$. For double-day staffs there is to be no change in the hours at present worked. It is provided that the maximum number of hours of overtime permitted under existing agreements is to be of overtime permitted under existing agreements is to be increased by a number equal to the number of hours by which the normal working hours are reduced by this agreement. It is agreed, however, that the working of overtime up to the maximum limits is undesirable and is to be avoided whenever maximum limits is undesirable and is to be avoided whenever possible, and particularly when suitable unemployed workers are available. A further clause of the agreement states that the principle of a 42½-hour week is accepted by the parties and will be put into effect when the necessary adjustments for adequate recruitment into the industry have been made with the unions concerned and when the labour situation has sufficiently improved to enable the industry to meet its obliga-

the unions concerned and when the labour situation has sufficiently improved to enable the industry to meet its obliga-tions to the community. The agreement cancels the wage stabilisation clause of the agreement of January, 1946, and grants wage increases operative on the pay-day in the week commencing 4th November, 1946, in respect of the week for which payment is then made. For time workers, the increases are 10s. or 8s. a week for adult male workers, according to occupation, and 7s. 6d. a week for adult women apart from those employed on men's work at full men's rate, who receive the appropriate increase for males, and female compositors in Scotland who receive 10s. There are also increases for juvenile workers. For adult piece workers, the increases are 2s. a day in 5-day houses or 1s. 8d. a day in 54-day houses for men in occupations qualified for the 10s. increase on time-work, 1s. 7d. or 1s. 4d. for other men, and 1s. 6d. or 1s. 3d. for women. Workers engaged on night staffs or double-day staffs are to receive wage increases equal to the amount of the advances provided under this agreement, and overtime payments and deductions for lost time are to be calculated on the increased wage rates. The advances are an addition to the wages the employee is at present receiving, including merit payments, but it is recognised that the employer retains his right to withdraw wholly or in part, by giving the appropriate notice, any payments in excess of the rates provided by the national agreements and that the employee may accept such notice of reduction as notice of discharge. A further clause of the agreement states that the employers and the unions will consider without delay all the suggestions and proposals for removal of difficulties in the industry set out in paragraph 60 of the Report of the Court of Inquiry (Command

and the mons will consider without delay an the suggestions and proposals for removal of difficulties in the industry set out in paragraph 60 of the Report of the Court of Inquiry (Command Paper 6912)* and will make such new agreements or adjustments to existing agreements as may be necessary.

HOURS OF WORK IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

An agreement was arrived at on 4th November, 1946, between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, providing for a 5-day week of 45 hours in the cotton spinning and weaving

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 275)

industry with a *pro rata* adjustment of wage rates to compensate for the reduced number of hours. The full text of the agreement, which will come into operation on Monday, 2nd December, 1946, is as follows:—

1946, is as follows:—
It is hereby jointly agreed that:—
1. The normal working week shall be 45 hours, consisting of five days (Monday to Friday) of nine hours each.
2. It is jointly recommended that the daily working hours should be 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., but in view of special requirements (including transport facilities) and customs in certain districts, it would be permissible for alterative of agreements to be made by agreement between local native arrangements to be made by agreement between local employers' and operatives' organisations.

and operatives organisations.
There shall be an increase of 6.66 per cent. on current piece-rates and hourly time-rates, applied in accordance with the methods laid down in Appendix "A."
The total recognised holidays per year shall be equivalent to 110 working hours, and shall be allocated to suit district convenience by agreement between local employers' and operatives' organisations. tives' organisations.

by the second December 2nd, 1946.

8. This Agreement may be terminated by two months' notice in writing given by any of the three parties thereto.

APPENDIX "A."

Methods of Applying the Compensatory Wage Increase.

The detailed adjustment of sectional and occupational wage agreements will be a matter for the parties concerned, but it has been agreed to follow certain general principles :---(a) Piece-rates will require a compensatory increase. (b) Hourly time-rates will require a compensatory increase. (c) Standing weekly wages will remain the same total for 45 hours as they were for 48 hours.

Piece-vates 1. In the spinning section, the present "percentage on standard" for each of the various piece-price Lists will be increased in accordance with the following formula: (Present percentage on standard + 100) \times 6.66 = required

100

increase in percentage on standard. For example, where "percentage on" is now 141— (141 plus 100) $\times 6.66 = 16$ (making a new total of 157

2. In the weaving section, where piece-price Lists are now subject to an addition of 45%, this will be increased to $54\frac{1}{2}$ %. Hourly time-rates (spinning and weaving). Current hourly time-rates will be increased by 6.66%.

Standard weekly wages (spinning and weaving). Where, under various agreements, minimum or other fixed weekly wages are at present expressed as so much "per week of 48 hours," the same weekly amount will be payable "per week of 45 hours " week of 45 hours.

- (a) If such weekly wages need to be computed in terms of so much per hour (e.g., where there has to be payment for broken time or short weeks, etc.), the weekly amount must be divided by 45 instead of 48 to obtain the correct hourly rate. (This gives, in effect, the same result as increasing present hourly rates by 6.66 per cent.)
 (b) In many cases, time-rate wages are "built-up" under existing Agreements from a base wage, plus a percentage, plus the flat-rate payment, to show a gross weekly wage. In practice, none of these figures need be altered; the only point which must be borne in mind is that the same gross weekly wage will in future be payable for a 45-hour week as for one of 48 hours.

Flat-rate payment (spinning and weaving).

The flat-rate payment made to each operative per week will be the same total amount for 45 hours as it now is for 48 hours, but if such weekly flat-rate needs to be computed in terms of so much per hour, it must be divided by 45 instead of 48. (For example, where the flat-rate is now 16s. for a 48-hour week, it will remain at 16s. for a 45-hour week, but if expressed as an hourly rate, it would be 4.266d. or say, 44d. per hour for practical purposes.)

APPENDIX "B.'

APPENDIX 'B.' Memorandum of agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners relating to the question of increasing production during normal working nur

It is hereby agreed that :---

Clause 1. Having regard to the necessity to obtain the maximum production, the machinery shall be run on each working day from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch (subject to any deviation in hours which might be agreed upon in accordance with the terms of the principal agreement dated 4th November, 1946, relating to the reduction of hours from 48 to 45)

Clause 2. Cleaning Time.

(a) It shall be permissible for managements to arrange for all cleaning to be done by cleaning staffs or other labour outside the normal engine hours, except that roller cleaning, scouring, or cleaning through, shall be done during the normal engine hours and under the supervision of the spinner. (b) Where the list cleaning time is reduced as a result of

(d) Where the list cleaning this is reduced as a result of cleaning being done outside engine hours or by cleaning staffs, the splither shall make an appropriate monetary contribution having regard to the value of the time saved, and on the basis that he shall receive the same wage for 45 hours as he received for 48. The necessary adjustments to existing agreements shall be made by the local Associations.

Clause 3. Overtime and Incidental Duties.

(a) There shall be no objection to staff, other than spinners, joiner spinners, spinner piecers (Oldham), and minder assistants (Bolton), working overtime on such work as cleaning, breaking-out, turning strings, gaiting-up, etc. (b) The rate of pay shall be at time-and-one-half of the normal full staff hourly rate of the individual concerned, *i.e.*, excluding

absentee money and overtime pay. (c) In the event of the spinner losing time in gaiting-up following work done during overtime and in his absence, appro-priate compensation at spinning rates shall be paid for the time lost.

Clause 4. General.

Clause 4. General. Commencement.—The terms of this agreement shall be effective on and after Monday, December 2nd, 1946. Termination or Amendment.—The agreement may be ter-minated or amended after two months' notice, except that amendments may be made at any time by mutual consent. Outertimes Arginer Any constitute activity a chall be ambined of the amount of the second second second second second second second of the second secon Questions Arising.—Any questions arising shall be subject to the customary local and central procedure.

APPENDIX "C."

APPENDIX "C." Memorandum of agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives relating to cleaning time and the maintenance of production at the maximum possible level.

It is hereby agreed that :--

Clause 1. Running Hours. Having regard to the necessity to obtain the maximum production, the machinery in the preparatory departments and the ring spinning rooms shall run each working day from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch. (Subject to provide in hours which might be acreed upon in accordance any deviation in hours which might be agreed upon in accordance with the terms of the principal agreement dated 4th November, 1946, relating to the reduction of hours from 48 to 45.)

Clause 2. Cleaning by the Normal Staff. Where ancillary labour is not available, the machinery after Where ancillary labour is not available, the machinery arter the carding process shall, as nearly as possible, be cleaned at a definite time each week. The operatives shall be allowed reasonable time for cleaning within the working hours, and such cleaning shall be completed prior to 12 noon on Friday. The machinery will be run up to 5.30 p.m.

Clause 3. Cleaning Staffs.

(a) It is recommended strongly that managements who have the opportunity should engage sweeping, cleaning, and oiling staffs with well defined responsibilities. A member of each team should be in charge and should be responsible for supervising the work.

Where the sweeping, cleaning and oiling duties of the tenter (b) where the sweeping, cleaning and oning duries of the tenter or spinner are done by ancillary staff, they shall work the full engine hours except that roller cleaning and oiling shall be done during the normal running hours under the supervision of the employee in charge of the frame.

Clause 4. Mixing Room, Blowing Room, and Cards.

Machinery shall be cleaned in the normal manner, but where necessary it shall be permissible for managements to make such arrangements with the men as are mutually acceptable for cleaning to be done outside working hours for the purpose of increasing production.

Clause 5. General.

Clause 5. General. Commencement.—The terms of this agreement shall be effective on and after December 2nd, 1946. Termination or Amendment.—The agreement may be ter-minated or amended after two months' notice, except that amendments may be made at any time by mutual consent, Questions Arising.—Any questions arising shall be subject to the customary local and central procedure.

APPENDIX "D."

a reasonable period during working hours each week for sweeping and cleaning; the length of this period may vary according to the type of cloth produced. Sweeping, etc., should be actually done during this period (which should preferably not be at the end of a spell of work) and operatives should continue work until the normal stopping time. Oiling and cleaning of boxes shall be done by weavers during working hours; this much distingt from superstript and cleaning of looms

boxes shall be done by weavers during working hours; this work is distinct from sweeping and cleaning of looms. 4. Recognising the vital importance of maximum productive output in the national interest, both sides agree in principle to promote all methods (such as the extension of the More to promote all methods (such as the extension of the More Looms per Weaver system) which will increase production per unit of labour employed. This must be done under arrangements jointly agreed by the Central Organisations which will provide suitable safeguards and conditions to ensure that no operative will be required to carry more than a normal and reasonable aggregate work-load as determined by assessment of working mendium minemission and relayation time. operations, supervision and relaxation time.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF RETAIL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Five national agreements were concluded on 2nd October, 1946, between the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd., acting on behalf of its constituent wages boards and affiliated societies, and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating and affiliated societies, and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating Committee for the Retail Co-operative Movement, acting on behalf of its constituent unions, relating to the wages and working conditions of distributive and ancillary workers in the employment of retail co-operative societies. These national agreements, which came into operation on the pay day in the week commencing 14th October, 1946, replace a large number of local and area agreements. It is provided that any employees coming within the scope of these agreements who were receiving higher rates of wages than those laid down in the agreements, or receiving specific amounts in excess of the former agreements, or receiving specific amounts in excess of the former agreement rates in consideration of individual merit or special esponsibility, are to continue to receive the higher rates or

amounts. The five national agreements cover separately (a) general distributive workers, excluding transport, general office and milk workers, (b) branch managers and manageresses, (c) milk workers, (d) transport workers, other than those wholly or mainly employed on milk work, and (e) clerks. The working conditions set out in these agreements apply generally to all classes of workpeople. The normal working week for all workers except clerks is 44 hours; in the case of milk workers it is provided that the work is to be spread over 6 days, while in the case of general transport workers in the Metropolitan area the case of general transport workers in the Metropolitan area it may be spread over 5 days; for clerks the normal week is 40 hours, except for cash desk workers dealing solely with cash and checks, whose hours are to be those of the shops or depart-ments with which their duties are associated. Overtime is pay-able at the rate of time-and-a-half for all time worked beyond the normal working hours, but where it is necessary to clear the shops of customers after the usual hours of closing not more than fifteen minutes daily are to be allowed free from any overtime payment. For all workers other than milk workers it is provided that, when overtime is worked, it is not to be compensated by giving time off in lieu except where this is requested by the worker. For work performed on Sundays and Bank or statutory holidays double time rates are payable. and Bank or statutory holidays double time rates are payable. Annual holidays with pay, in addition to the recognised Bank or statutory and local holidays, are to be granted during the holiday season (1st April to 31st October) on the basis of one working day's holiday for each completed month of continuous service up to 31st March, subject to a maximum of 12 working days or 2 weeks when a 5-day working week is in operation days, or 2 weeks when a 5-day working week is in operation. So far as possible, annual holidays are to be consecutive. As regards milk workers provision is made for payment for work on customary holidays. Further clauses of the agreements refer to the intention of the parties to the agreements to deal with the payment of wages during sickness as soon as possible after the enactment of the National Insurance Bill.

The agreements prescribe rates of wages applicable to "Metropolitan," "Provincial A," "Provincial B" and "Pro-visional" groups of societies, the Sectional Boards in conjunction with the trade unions being given the task of assigning the individual societies to these groups. The rates of wages are in all cases exclusive of the nationally agreed war bonuses (see balar) below)

The more important provisions of the agreements relating to rates of wages are summarised below :---

(a) General distributive workers, excluding transport, general office and milk workers.

and milk worke Weekly rates	of w	ages	for n	nale	and fo	emale	e sho	o assi	istant	ar.
the reaction of the same so to say			IV	lales.						
Age.	15	16				20	21	22	23	
The second						and the second se			71s.	
Provincial "A"										
Provincial "B"										
Provisional										
and the second second second second			Fe	male	S.					
Metropolitan	18s.	21s.		12 20 20 20 20 20 20		35s.	39s.	425.	47s.	6d.
		120-01	4.4 11 120				100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Construction of the second
TANK CONTRACTOR STATEMENT OF A CONTRACTOR OF A										
Provisional										
	and milk worke Weekly rates all departments Age. Metropolitan Provincial "A" Provincial "B" Provisional Metropolitan Provincial "A" -Provincial "B"	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wall departments (example of the second secon	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages all departments (except Age. 15 16 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. Provisional 14s. 18s. Metropolitan 18s. 21s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for n all departments (except haird Mage. 15 16 17 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. Provisional 14s. 18s. 22s. Fe Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 24s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for male all departments (except hairdresse Males, Age. 15 16 17 18 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. 35s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. 34s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. Provisional 14s. 18s. 22s. 28s. Female Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 24s. 27s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 26s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 26s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s. 25s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for male and f all departments (except hairdressers an Males. Age. 15 16 17 18 19 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. 35s. 42s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. 34s. 40s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 37s. Provisional 14s. 18s. 22s. 28s. 35s. Females. Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 24s. 27s. 31s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 26s. 30s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s. 25s. 29s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for male and female all departments (except hairdressers and cal Males. Age. 15 16 17 18 19 20 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. 35s. 42s. 50s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. 34s. 40s. 48s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 37s. 46s. Provincial "B" 14s. 18s. 22s. 28s. 35s. 44s. Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 24s. 31s. 35s. 45s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 36s. 34s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 34s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s. 2s. 32s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for male and female shop all departments (except hairdressers and café workers). Age. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. 35s. 42s. 50s. 60s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. 34s. 40s. 48s. 58s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 37s. 46s. 56s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 35s. 44s. 54s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 27s. 31s. 35s. 39s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 23s. 26s. 30s. 34s. 38s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s. 25s. 29s. 32s. 36s.	and milk workers. Weekly rates of wages for male and female shop assiall departments (except hairdressers and café workers Males. Age. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Metropolitan 18s. 21s. 28s. 35s. 42s. 50s. 60s. 63s. Provincial "A" 16s. 20s. 26s. 34s. 40s. 48s. 58s. 61s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 37s. 46s. 56s. 59s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 24s. 32s. 37s. 46s. 56s. 59s. Provincial "B" 14s. 19s. 22s. 28s. 35s. 44s. 54s. 57s. Females. Females. Females. Females. 14s. 21s. 24s. 23s. 36s. 34s. 48s. 48s. 48s. 48s. 48s. 48s. 44s. 44s. 44s. 44s. 54s. 57s. 55s. 55s. 44s. 54s. 54s. 25s. 30s.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

November, 1946.

Workers dealing with cash and/or checks are to be classified as shop assistants. Leading assistants and first assistants are to be appointed with additional remuneration above the scale departments concerned. Scales of weekly sales in the various years are fixed for male warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners lift attendants and cellarmen, and for female packers, cleaners lift attendants and warehouse workers; the rates for males at 23 years of age are 65s., 62s., 61s. and 60s. respectively, in the four classes of localities (warehousemen to receive 68s., 65s., 63s. and 60s.), and for females 43s., 41s. 6d., 40s. and 38s. Rates for head warehousemen are fixed according to the number of persons they supervise.

(b) Branch managers and manageresses.

Weekly rates of wages are agreed for branch managers of grocery, butchery, and all other departments except pharmacy, and for branch manageresses of tobacco, bread and confectionery, grocery, and all other departments except pharmacy. The rates vary according to the average weekly sales. For example, the rates for a grocery branch manager in the Metropolitan area range from 85s, when weekly sales average under $\pounds100$ to 113s. for sales of $\pounds490$ and under $\pounds510$, with 1s. for every additional $\pounds25$ (or part thereof) to $\pounds910$ and 1s. for every additional $\pounds25$ (or part thereof) to $\pounds910$ and 1s. for every additional $\pounds30$ to $\pounds1,510$. For a grocery branch manageress in the Metropolitan area the range is from 65s. for sales of under $\pounds100$ to 93s. for sales of $\pounds490$ and under $\pounds510$, with 1s. additions, as for managers, up to £1,510.

(c) Milk workers.

(0) 111 0010 000110013.				
The agreed weekly rates	of wages	include :-	<u></u>	
alternative secondary manager		Pro-		Pro-
	politan.			visional.
Adult males :		"A."	"B."	
Roundsmen, including those				
operating with horses,				
mechanically propelled				
and electrically pro-				
pelled vehicles	70s.	67s.	64s.	61s.
Rotary roundsmen	76s.	73s.	70s.	67s.
Head sterilisers and head		and the second second	and the second s	NELSON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
pasteurisers		73s.	70s.	67s.
Foremen, where supervising		And Andrew Street	and the second second	and some states and a
6, 7 or 8 workers		78s.	75s.	72s.
Assistant roundsmen,				
assistant pasteurisers,				
assistant sterilisers, and		12	10	1000
all other male workers		65s.	625.	60s.
Adult females, other than		10	hin one	07 (1
roundswomen	45s.	42s.	40s.	37s. 6d.

Rates of wages are also agreed for junior males and females, and for adult transport workers wholly or mainly employed on milk work, other than roundsmen. The rates for these transport workers correspond with the rates agreed for general transport adult workers, but workers on milk transport are to receive 3d. an hour extra for all hours worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. in England and Wales and 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in Scotland.

(d) Transport workers, other than those wholly or mainly employed on milk work

agreed weekly rates o	f wages	include '-	11112321	
	Metro-		Pro-	PI
ilt workers engaged general transport.	politan.	vincial ''A''.	vincial "B".	visi
orse carters s of mechanically and trically propelled cles :	685.	64s. 6d.	62s.	60
ying capacity up to ad including 15 cwt. ying capacity over	68s.	64s. 6d.	62s.	60
cwt. and under 2 tons ying capacity 2 tons	72s.	66s. 6d.	64s. 6d.	62
id under 3 tons ying capacity 3 tons id up to and including	76s.	70s.	68s.	64
tons	82s.† 68s.	71s. 64s. 6d. 67s.		66 60 61
of wages are also				

Rates of wages are also agreed for junior drivers, transport workers and junior male roundsworkers. iunio clauses of this agreement relate to additional remuneration for transport workers handling coal or taking cash.

(e) Clerks

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(e) Clerks. Scales of weekly rates of wages are agreed for male clerks, ranging from 18s. at 15 years to 84s. at 26 years for those employed in the Metropolitan area, and from 16s. to 81s., 14s. to 78s., and 14s. to 74s. for those employed in the other areas. For female clerks, including check office workers and cash desk workers with additional clerical duties, the starting rates are the same at 15 years as for males, but the scales terminate at 25 years and reach 60s., 54s., 52s. and 50s., respectively, in the four areas. Additional rates are payable to skilled calculating machine operators, shorthand typists, and to clerks with special duties and responsibilities.

* Inside workers in the Metropolitan area are to receive 71s. + Drivers in the Metropolitan area, carrying capacity 4 to 5 tons, 83s. onal

National War Bonus .- All the rates quoted in the above paragraphs are subject to the addition of war bonuses as

ortedies Didata bia		Males. per week.	Females. per week.
Shabirach degawakaran	an making way 4	s. d.	s. d.
Adults	the second of the	28 6	27 6
18 and under 21 years	A State of the sta	21 0	20 6
Under 18 years	real cases	15 0	15 0

In addition branch managers and manageresses receive spewar increases of 3s. a week where average weekly sales are under ± 100 , 5s. where sales are ± 100 and under ± 200 , 6s. where sales are ± 200 and under ± 400 , and 7s. 6d. where sales are ± 400 and over.

PAY AND CONDITIONS IN THE POLICE SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department made the following statement in the House of Commons on 6th November, 1946, regarding improved pay and conditions in the police service

service :---Meetings of the Police Council for England and Wales were held at the Home Office on 25th October, 1946, and 5th November, 1946, at which the following improved scales of pay for police were unanimously recommended to me: Constables (Men): 105s. a week rising to 140s. a week,

including long service increments. Constables (Women) : 94s. a week rising to 125s. a week, including long service increments.

In the case of both men and women these scales represent increase of 15s. a week at the minimum and 17s. a week at the maximum.

Sergeants (Men): 150s, a week rising to 165s, a week. Sergeants (Women): 135s. a week rising to 148s. a week.

In the case of both men and women the sergeants' scales represent an increase of 22s. a week throughout the scales. The Police Council also recommended the following improvements in conditions of service: -

(a) the reimbursement of income tax paid on rent allow-

(b) the payment of an allowance of 25s. a week to any married man in a police force who is living apart from his family because he cannot find suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance of his place of duty;

(c) improved rates of lodging, subsistence and refreshment allowance

The revised scales of pay for the ranks of constable and sergeant, and the other improvements in conditions mentioned above, were adopted freely by all interests represented on the Police Council as a satisfactory settlement of the claim submitted by the Police Federation, on the understanding that the scales of pay now recommended would remain in force until 1st January, 1950, and that, before that date, there would be an inquiry by an independent committee into the whole question of pay and conditions of service of the police.

I have accepted all the recommendations of the Police Council, together with certain other recommendations for Council, together with certain other recommendations for improving the conditions of service, and propose to make police regulations to-day to give effect to them. The improvements in pay which have been agreed will come into effect as from to-day. Discussions on the subject of the pay of the higher ranks of the police service are taking place with the repre-sentatives of the police authorities and of the ranks concerned.

I have also accepted a recommendation of the Police Council that a Committee of the Council should be set up at once to review local rules or conditions of service which may unduly restrict the liberty of members of the police service and their families

The Secretary of State for Scotland made a statement as follows regarding police pay and conditions in Scotland :----

I have had discussions with the Scottish Police Council about police pay and conditions of service. There was unanimity on the question of a refund of income tax on police rent al-lowances, the payment of an allowance of 25s. per week to married police officers who have to live apart from their family married police officers who have to live apart from their family because of shortage of housing accommodation, and on improved rates of lodging subsistence and refreshment allowances. There was also complete agreement that a substantial increase in police pay was called for; and increases of the same order as have been recommended by the English Council were accepted by all sections of the Scottish Council as an interim settlement by all sections of the Scottish Council as an interim settlement— the Police Federation reserving their right to press further claims for additional increases which they consider justified. After careful consideration of all the circumstances, I propose to make regulations incorporating the improved conditions upon which agreement was reached, and fixing new scales of pay at the same rates as those which will apply in England and Wales. As regards the pay of the higher ranks, I am having discussions with the representatives of the police authorities and the ranks concerned and the ranks concerned.

* The Police Regulations of November 6, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1798; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), and The Police (Women) Regulations of November 6, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1799; price 1d. net (2d. post free)). H.M. Stationery Office.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 16th September, 1946, with effect on 7th October, 1946, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in

The Orders raise the minimum time rates for ordinary male agricultural workers 20 years and over from 70s. a week, the rate operative from 16th April, 1945, to 80s. a week in all districts. For men employed in special classes of work, *e.g.*, as grieves, shepherds, stockmen, horsemen or tractormen, the minimum rates are increased by approximately one-seventh, and now range from 83s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. a week. For men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, the minimum hourly rate is raised from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d. The minimum differential rates of overtime are advanced from 1s. 7½d. an hour to 1s. 10d. for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 1s. 11¹/₂d. to 2s. 3d. for overtime employment on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by varying amounts according

to age. For female workers in all districts, the Orders specify an adult weekly minimum rate of 60s. for women 21 years and over, in place of the previous minimum rate of 47s. which applied at the age of 18 years and over. For women employed as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the previous minimum rate of 53s. a week payable at the age of 18 is increased to 67s. a week at the age of 21. The minimum hourly rate for adult women employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is raised from 1s. Id. to 1s. 3¹/₂d. The minimum differential rates for overtime are advanced from 1s. 4d. an hour to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour to 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. for overtime employment on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The corresponding rates for female workers below 21 years of

age are proportionally increased according to age. The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. The hours of work in respect of which the minimum rates are payable remain unaltered. For workers other than certain specified classes, such as shepherds, cattlemen, etc., they are 48 from the last Sunday in January to the last Sunday in October and 44 (or, in certain districts, an average of 44) in the remainder of the year. As regards holidays with pay, the provisions in previous Orders are unchanged except for con-sequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST AT SMITHFIELD MARKET.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry was recently appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service with the following terms of reference: "In the light of the stoppages of work that have occurred in recent months in the handling and distribution of

- (a) the maintenance of differential rates of pay for men in
- fact performing the same work ; the present lack of opportunity for normal advancement (b)
- the problem of redundancy; and the mutual antipathy of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Smithfield Guild of Clerks and (d)Salesmen

Salesmen. The causes of discontent were to a large extert transient, arising from abnormal organisation and trading conditions designed to meet war-time needs and would in the main disappear with the re-introduction of pre-war practices. The Court found that, with regard to the causes of unrest specified in (a) and (b) above, the existing machinery of nego-tiation was in general adequate to enable such matters and all other questions relating to wages and conditions of employment to be dealt with without recourse to unofficial action. With regard to the other two causes of unrest specified, the Court found that the solution to the redundancy problem was obregard to the other two causes of unrest specified, the Court found that the solution to the redundancy problem was ob-structed by the hostility of the Union to the Guild, members of both organisations being concerned. This attitude of the Union was primarily due to the fact that the Guild was not regarded as a *bona fide* industrial organisation but as one sponsored by the employers. The Court took the view that the facts elicited in the course of the Inaview did net constitute proof either that the Guild

of the Inquiry did not constitute proof either that the Guild was not in fact a *bona fide* organisation or that it was a mere instrument of the employers; but the circumstances in which the Guild was promoted and the manner in which it was * Cmd. 6932. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

subsequently administered were, in the view of the Court, such as to raise suspicion in the minds of the Union's membership, and, if it was to continue in the Market as a trade organisation performing functions normally performed by a trade union on behalf of its members, it must, in order to remove suspicion of its activities, redraft its rules to meet its proper purpose and observe its rules when redrafted. The Court observed that, in another instance, the Union in association with others In another instance, the Union in association with others affiliated to the Trades Union Corgress and one not so affiliated was able to negotiate jointly with their employers and the Court saw no reason, having regard to the admittedly good relationship which existed between the employers and workers in Smithfield, why they should not do so in this instance if the Union's suspicion of the Guild were removed. If, however, the Union, convinced of the bona fide character of the Guild, neurortheless sought the articular of the thetheles of the Su

the Union, convinced of the *bona fide* character of the Guild, nevertheless sought the extinction of that body, an issue would be raised of a more general character upon which the Court considered it would not be proper to reach a conclusion on the facts underlying this particular industry alone. Finally, the Court, observing that any dispute or stoppage of work occurring during a period of rationing inevitably impressed itself upon the public mind, considered that it would be wrong to assume that the disputes and stoppages of short duration which had occurred at Smithfield had any greater significance than those which had occurred in other industries which loomed less prominently in the public eye or that they which loomed less prominently in the public eye or that they indicated a chronic state of turbulence in the meat trade.

COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

COMMISSION ON WAGES AND METHODS OF WORK.

The Report of the Working Party for the cotton industry* contained a recommendation to the effect that a review of wages contained a recommendation to the effect that a review of wages arrangements and methods of organisation of work should be carried out in all sections of the industry on the lines of the enquiry by the Evershed Commission in the spinning section.[†] The two sides of the cotton manufacturing industry have now jointly agreed to establish a commission to carry out such a jointly agreed to establish a commission to carry out such a review in cotton manufacturing. They have requested the Minister of Labour and National Service to appoint an inde-pendent chairman and two independent members for the commission, and the Minister has, accordingly, appointed Mr. R. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C., to be chairman and the Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas of Chilworth and Mr. John Brown, C.B.E., to be in-dependent members. The commission also includes five members appointed by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associa-tion and five members appointed by the Northern Counties tion and five members appointed by the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation. When the decision to establish a commission was reached.

it was recognised that winding and associated functions of yarn production were not covered either by the Evershed Commission or by the commission now envisaged. The intention is, however that when the proceedings of the new commission are sufficiently advanced, a fresh decision should be made by all concerned as to how best to apply the same technique of enquiry and recom-mendation to these sections of cotton spinning and manufacture.

WORKING HOURS OF JUVENILES.

INQUIRY INTO REGULATIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN TEXTILE FACTORIES

In 1940, Regulations entitled the Weekly Hours of Young Persons under Sixteen in Factories (Various Textile and Allied Industries) Regulations, 1940, were made under the Factories Act, 1937, authorising the employment of young persons under 16 years for 48 hours a week in various textile and allied industries[‡]; these Regulations were made after a Public Inquiry as to whether certain special conditions laid down in Section 71 of the Act were fulfilled. It was provided that the Regulations should continue in force until the end of 1944, and that they might be continued thereafter by further Regulations if a further Public Inquiry showed that the conditions were still fulfilled. fulfilled.

After such an Inquiry had been held in November, 1944, further Regulations entitled the Weekly Hours of Young Persons under Sixteen in Factories (Various Textile and Allied Industries) (Continuance) Regulations, 1944, were made continuing in force the original Regulations, 1747, were made containing in location of the original Regulations until 31st December, 1946§, with provision for further extension after that date in the same manner as before. On this occasion, the continuance was limited to (i) factories in which the sole or principal industry carried on was the spinning or doubling of woollen or worsted yarn and/or the weaving of woollen or worsted cloth, and (ii) the operations

the weaving of woollen or worsted cloth, and (ii) the operations known as legging and stripping in the finishing of hosiery. The Minister of Labour and National Service has recently received representations that the Regulations should not expire at the end of this year, and he has appointed Sir John Forster, K.C., to be the Commissioner to hold the Public Inquiry into the question whether the special conditions are fulfilled in the case of factories and operations to which the Regulations apply. The Inquiry, which was opened by the Commissioner on 15th November, has now been completed.

See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (page 148).
See the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1945 (page 127), and December 945 (page 220).
See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1940 (page 154).
See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 3).

November, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE CUTLERY TRADE.

REPORT BY THE CUTLERY WAGES COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN).

(GREAT BRITAIN). In September, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service requested the Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain), now the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain), to inquire into and report upon "the poor environmental conditions under which a good deal of the work of the trade is carried on." The Report* submitted by the Council has recently been published. In their Report, the Council examine the types of premises in which the cutlery industry is carried on and their effect upon working conditions. It is pointed out that, of the 313 separate cutlery factories within the definition of the Factories Act, 1937, only 36 (including 28 occupied by single firms) were found to be completely satisfactory, the remainder requiring reconstruction or demolition. Statistics are quoted in the Report to illustrate the sizes of the establishments, the distribution of workers, the estimated extent of the competition exercised of workers, the estimated extent of the competition exercised small manufacturers, and the relative proportions and female labour employed in the industry. The Counc discuss the problem presented by outworkers and small masters The Counci and give special consideration to the conditions arising from the nature of the processes and customary methods of working in the industry. They express the opinion that mechanisation does not, of itself, contain the hope of cleaner and healthier conditions.

A number of recommendations are embodied by the Council in the Report. In order to secure a satisfactory minimum of standard factory conditions, they recommend that the powers of the Local Authority and the Factory Department should be strengthened to enable them to condemn and demolish premises declared to be unfit for use as factories. The Factories Act, 1937, should be applied in full to the industry without delay, and special regulations should be made under the same Act designed to improve the health and safety of cutlery workers in specified respects. It is recommended that representatives of employers' and

workers' organisations in the industry should confer with the Sheffield Corporation on the application of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, as it affects the displacement and re-housing of cutlery factories. It is further recommended that, before anyone is allowed to set up as a cutlery manufacturer, his premises and working conditions should be fully inspected to ensure that leavel minimum standards are being complied his premises and working conditions should be fully inspected to ensure that legal minimum standards are being complied with. Finally, the Council recommend that certain improve-ments in working conditions, supplementary to those which would result from a vigorous application of the Factories Act, 1937, should be brought about by the co-operation of employers and workers, and they suggest that a voluntary joint Board should be formed to encourage such co-operation. In a Foreword to the Report, it is stated that the Minister drew the attention of the Board of Trade to the contents of the Wages Council's Report relating to the types of premises in use as cutlery factories and to their influence on working conditions, and that the Board of Trade had submitted this question to the Working Party for the cutlery industry set up by the President of the Board of Trade.

EOUAL PAY FOR EOUAL WORK.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay has recently been published as a Command Paper. As recorded in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (page 165), the Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. (now Lord) Justice Asquith, its terms of reference being: "to examine the existing relationship between the remuneration of men and women in the public services, in industry and in other fields of employment: to consider the social economic and financial employment; to consider the social, economic and financial implications of the claim of equal pay for equal work; and to

report." The Report is divided into two parts. The first presents a factual survey of the existing relationship between the re-muneration of the two sexes in Central and Local Government services, nursing and other professions, and private industry, commerce and agriculture; it concludes with a summary of the position as regards equal pay for men and women in the United States of America, Australia, France and the Union of Soriat Socialist Beaublics of Soviet Socialist Republics. The second part of the Report deals with the implications of

the claim of equal pay for equal work, considering first the various explanations which have been put forward to account for the prevailing difference between the remuneration of men and women, and proceeding to a discussion of the general economic and social consequences that may be expected to economic and social consequences that may be expected to result from equal pay irrespective of the peculiar circumstances of particular spheres and types of employment. These general consequences are considered under four headings, *viz.*, the psychological effects; the effects on the health and efficiency of women as workers; the effects on relative standards of living; and the effects on marriage and the birth-rate.

• Industrial Conditions in the Cutlery Trade. Report by the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free). † Royal Commission on Equal Pay, 1944-46, Report. Cmd. 6937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net. (4s. 4d. post free).

From the general consequences of equal pay, the Report proceeds to examine the consequences peculiar to each of the main fields of employment surveyed in Part I, with the exception of the professions, where sex-differentiation in pay is, in general, non-existent. There are also discussions of the questions of the marriage bar and equal pay, the propriety of Government initiative in the adoption of equal pay, and the relation of equal pay to family endowment and the legal privileges of women. Finally, the Report considers briefly the direct money cost to the payer of the additional wages or salaries which would result from the acceptance of the equal pay principle.

The main Report is followed by a memorandum of dissent by three women members of the Commission from the sections of the Report dealing with explanations of the prevailing differences between the remuneration of men and women and differences between the remuneration of men and women and with the economic and social consequences of equal pay in private industry and commerce, and by a note of reservation by the Chairman and two other members on paragraphs of the Report dealing with the question of the overstrain in women workers which might result from the adoption of equal pay. Two of the appendices to the Report present statistics relating to sickness and other absence rates in men and women.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1945-1946.

The Prime Minister has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* reviewing the activities in Wales and Monmouthshire of the various Government Departments concerned. The period covered by the survey is, in most cases, the twelve months ended 31st July, 1946, and the Paper is intended as the first of a series of annual reviews, on a factual basis, of Government action in

In a section dealing with industry and employment, the Paper surveys briefly the course of employment and unemployment in Wales and Monmouthshire in the period immediately before the war and during the war and in the first year of post-war reconversion. Some account is then given of short-term measures taken by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Departments to compute the obtacles to increased employment Departments to remove the obstacles to increased emplo Departments to remove the obstacles to increased employment, and of the action taken or planned by the Board of Trade under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945,[†] to increase the volume of employment and bring new industries into the area. The Paper describes the progress made in the provision of sites and buildings for industry and gives details of the employment situation and of employment plans and programmes in the and buildings for industry and gives details of the employment situation and of employment plans and programmes in the principal industries and in agriculture and forestry. The section includes a short account of Government activities in relation to general labour questions, such as the Juvenile Employment Service, vocational training schemes, resettlement advice and grants, and industrial re-habilitation for the disabled.

Subsequent sections of the Paper review the progress recorded in the area in housing and health services, education, unemploy-ment and health insurance, workmen's compensation, family allowances, assistance and other social services, the food supply, public utilities and local services generally. Finally, the work of town and country planning in the area is described brieffy, with special reference to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Development Area. A number of statistical tables are appended to the Paper.

POST OFFICE TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1946.

CHRISIMAS SEASON, 1946. In order to facilitate the engagement of temporary postal staff for the Christmas Season, the Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed all Head Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Great Britain to be Local Offices for the purposes of the Control of Engagement Orders, 1945 and 1946, for the period commencing 1st November and ending 31st December, 1946.

This means that persons to whom these Orders apply will be able, during that period, to obtain Post Office employment direct from Head Postmasters, Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters. Men or women of any age or occupation, except men employed Men or women of any age or occupation, except men employed in coal mining, may be engaged direct by such officers, without reference to Employment Exchanges, for either part-time or whole-time work for the Christmas Season on the understanding that, (i) these temporary engagements will be for the period of Christmas pressure only, and (ii) if men and women already in employment are engaged for part-time Post Office work their Post Office hours of duty will be arranged so as not to interfere with their normal work with their normal work.

• Wales and Monmouthshire. A Summary of Government Action, 1st August, 1945-31st July, 1946. Cmd. 6938. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free). † See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1945 (page 112).

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

The total membership (including members of overseas branches) of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1945* was about 7,803,000, showing a decrease of 223,000, or 2.8 per cent., as compared with the end of the previous year.

These figures have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northen Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners— which are known to include among their functions that of which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures given cover the total membership—including members in branches overseas—of all such organisations, so far as known to the Department, whose head offices are situated in the United Kingdom; on the other hand, members of organisations having their head offices elsewhere are wholly excluded. Members serving with H.M. Forces are included in the totals.

Number of Trade Unions in 1945.

On the basis indicated above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1945 was 765, including 21 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. During that year 17 unions, with an aggregate membership of about 3,000, were reported as dissolved, and 8 new unions, with an aggregate membership of about 691,000, were reported as having been formed in 1945. There was, however, a net at the end of 1945 as compared with the end of 1944. This reduction was partly due to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently of the parent organisation.

Membership in 1945 in comparison with 1944.

At the end of 1945 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 7,803,000, as compared with 8,026,000 at the end of 1944. The number of males at the end of 1945 was 6,206,000, showing a decrease of 9,000 or 0.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,597,000, a decrease of 214,000, or 11.8 per

The total of 7,803,000 included 37,000 members in branches in Eire and 90,000 in other overseas branches of certain unions. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 7,676,000 at the end of 1945 as compared with 7,903,000 at the end of 1944; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 146,000 and 141,000, respectively.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplica-tion is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of Unions.

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1945 :---

STOLD OF	TTER STOR	CREAT CITY	Percen	tages of
Number of Members,	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Jnder 100 100 and under 500 500 , 1,000 1,000 , 2,500 2,500 , 5,000 5,000 , 10,000 10,000 , 15,000 15,000 , 25,000 15,000 , 25,000 50,000 , 50,000 00,000 , 100,000 00,000 or more	182 205 90 100 60 49 19 17 17 18 10 15	9,000 51,000 64,000 162,000 214,000 342,000 236,000 332,000 625,000 790,000 4,978,000	23.8 26.8 11.8 13.1 7.8 6.4 2.5 2.2 2.3 1.3 2.0	0.1 0.7 0.8 2.1 2.7 4.4 3.0 4.3 8.0 10.1 63.8
Totals	765	7,803,000	100.0	100.0

The Table shows that 15 unions, each of which had a member-The Table shows that 15 unions, each of which had a member-ship of 100,000 or more, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1945, and that 28 other unions, each having 25,000 or more members, repre-sented nearly another one-fifth of the aggregate membership. In contrast, there were 477 unions with less than 1,000 members each and together these represented less than 2 per cent of each, and together these represented less than 2 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

* All figures for 1945, given in this article, are provisional and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members.

Industrial Distribution of Membership.

The following Table shows, by industrial groups, the total nembership of trade unions at the end of 1945, in comparison with a year earlier:

	Membersl	nip at end	of 1945.	Membership at end of 1944.			
Groups of Unions.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agriculture, Hor- ticulture, etc. Coal Mining Pottery and Glass Metals, Machines,	121,150 684,300 9,280	7,530 12,730 13,100	128,680 697,030 22,380	100,600 686,870 8,000	9,980 11,120 13,210	110,580 697,990 21,210	
Conveyances, etc Cotton (Preparing,	1,384,830	98,420	1,483,250	1,443,050	173,360	1,616,410	
Spinning and Manufacturing) Other Textile Boot and Shoe Tailoring and	65,100 71,950 65,240	150,900 73,720 31,210	216,000 145,670 96,450	62,590 73,150 63,680	154,140 68,320 30,910	216,730 141,476 94,590	
Other Clothing Paper, Printing,	34,140	95,200	129,340	34,210	85,950	120,160	
etc	172,300	48,880	221,180	171,200	46,540	217,740	
working and Furniture Man- ufacture, Public Works Con-	oqènq si Perinalia bita stet	ritalor ti edira l'ionizità	it) tints 11 tioyol vit tistu	eranicas ar lores as pres	Ranota Sala Sala Idang sal	ine small and form	
tracting, etc Railway Service Water Transport Other Transport (Road, Dock,	455,090 501,060 85,760	13,580 71,370 130	468,670 572,430 85,890	432,950 490,310 90,170	18,180 75,690 760	451,130 566,000 90,930	
etc.) and General Labour	1,407,230	292,210	1,699,440	1,396,870	413,820	1,810,690	
Commerce and Distribution	231,660	155,670	387,330	228,150	160,390	388,540	
Banking and Insurance National Govern-	70,200	22,840	93,040	71,000	27,770	98,770	
ment Local Government Teaching Entertainments	371,500 202,170 93,840	193,240 78,830 166,300	564,740 281,000 260,140	390,100 201,310 93,110	205,430 78,770 165,760	595,530 280,080 258,870	
and Sport All Other Groups	36,790 141,920	14,100 57,480	50,890 199,400	32,520 144,980	13,240 57,950	45,760 202,930	
Totals	6,205,510	1,597,440	7,802,950	6,214,820	1,811,290	8,026,110	

The grouping of unions adopted for the purpose of the above Table is based, as far as possible, on the standard industrial classification used for the Population Census. Many unions, classification used for the Population Census. Many unois, however, have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, which have members Union of General and Municipal Workers, which have members in a wide variety of industries, has been included, in the "other transport and general labour" group. The figures given in the above Table, therefore, do not represent the total number of trade union members in each of the groups of industries named in the first column. It will be seen that the largest group of unions was that of road, dock, etc., transport and general labour, which accounted for about 1,700,000 members, including over 290,000 females, while the "metals, machines, conveyances, etc.", group accounted for nearly 1,500,000, and coal mining for nearly 700,000; these three groups together represented practically one-half of the aggre-gate membership of all unions.

Totals for 1931-1945. The following Table shows the total numbers of unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past fifteen years :--

Year.	Number of Unions at end of	Membe	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. () on Membership		
an asar	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	of previous Year.
Standard'	bna oittios	000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1,108 1,081 1,081 1,063 1,049 1,036 1,032 1,032 1,032 1,032 1,032 996 988 983 982 977 952 765*	$\begin{array}{c} 3,859\\ 3,698\\ 3,661\\ 3,854\\ 4,106\\ 4,947\\ 5,127\\ 5,264\\ 5,469\\ 5,729\\ 6,128\\ 6,235\\ 6,215\\ 6,206\end{array}$	765 746 731 736 761 800 895 926 980 1,089 1,380 1,682 1,882 1,882 1,811 1,597	4,624 4,444 4,392 4,550 4,867 5,584 6,053 6,244 6,558 7,109 7,810 8,117 8,026 7,803	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The total membership at the end of 1945, viz., about 7,803,000, compares with 8,348,000 at the end of 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point.

Federations of Trade Unions. At the end of 1945 the number of federations of trade unions At the end of 1945 the number of rederations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 49, as compared with 57 at the end of 1944. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation. An explanation of the reduction in the number of unions is given in the opposite solumn on this page.

November, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The seventy-eighth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on 21st October, 1946, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Charles Dukes, C.B.E., J.P., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 793. The number of organisations represented was 192 and the approximate membership represented was 6,671,000, including 1,242,000 female members. The total was 192 and the approximate membership represented was 6,671,000, including 1,242,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of over 95,000 as compared with the total membership represented at the previous year's Congress. The 1946 total included nearly 380,000 members of Civil Service organisations which have become affiliated to the Trades Union Congress following the repeal, during 1946, of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927. The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1946 and 1945 Appund Congress shows for

relating to the 1946 and 1945 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

and Ords Registra.	aroll 1	946 Con	gress.	1945 Congress,		
Trade Group.	No. of Unions.	No. of Dele- gates.	Member- ship.	No. of Unions.	No. of Dele- gates.	Member ship.
Mining and Quarrying.	6 3	109 41	568,359 568,208	63	128 42	638,09 561,90
Transport (other than Railways) Shipbuilding	11 4	96 9	1,088,781 125,302	11 4	93 10	1,130,18 131,47
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building.	28	73	1,079,571	31	72	1,215,72
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	20	37	164,556	21	34	169,27
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing Printing and Paper	20 14 8	44 37 33	460,846 191,692 144,047	20 14 8	43 40 33	444.65 189.42 143,20
Textiles (other than Cotton) Clothing	20 5	30 19	96,816 151,779	20 5	32 20	92,87 138,32
Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	17	109,411	6	18	107,10
Glass, Pottery, Chemi- cals, Food, etc Agriculture Public Employees Givil Service Non-Manual Workers	18 4 7 13 4	66 10 25 49 38 60	496,639 104,400 166,727 378,020 165,103 610,863	19 1 5 13 4	61 11 29 	493,27 104,40 185,51 163,28 666,94
Totals	192	793	6,671,120	191	762	6,575,6

The President, in the course of his address to the Congress, spoke of the difficult problems still to be solved in connection with industrial production and of the vital importance of a with industrial production and of the vital importance of a steady and large expansion of output. In this connection, he referred to the important shanges which had taken place in the position of the trade union movement in its relations with industry and with the Government and of the still greater changes which would occur in the future, as the area of socialised industry extended. The representatives of organised labour had now a larger share in the tasks and responsibilities of industrial management. New wage relationships and a new technique in collecting horzening would be necessary and the unions would collective bargaining would be necessary and the unions would have to reconsider their attitude towards such matters as the piece-work system, time and motion study, and scientific management. In the past the trade unions had been reluctant to countenance these practices, but when the output of industry was treated as a social product, to be equitably apportioned for the benefit of the community, they stood in a different light.

After condemning unofficial strikes and unofficial internal movements the President referred to the "closed shop" con-troversy. This, he said, was not a new departure in British trade union practice. It meant that all workers in an industry or establishment covered by union agreements should be in their appropriate unions, and he added that the "100 per cent. union shop" already existed in industries where unions were so strong that managements were constrained to recognise that the strong that managements were constrained to recognise that the holding of a union card was a necessary condition of employment. Other and more complicated problems arose from the existence of organisations of workers which were not affiliated to the Congress and from the spread of trade unionism among non-manual workers, but the President was optimistic regarding a satisfactory solution of these matters.

A report by the General Council on the subject of the "closed shop" issue was approved by the Congress, which then debated and passed a composite resolution instructing the General Council to examine the question of increased productivity in all its implications in order that an authoritative policy could be formulated; to approach the Government to set up machinery whereby a continuous examination of industrial productivity could be carried on; and to survey new methods, materials, machinery and new power tools and to prepare reports to help workers' representatives to play a full part in the activities of joint production machinery. A composite resolution urging that the Government should provide for the workers' particithat the Government should provide for the workers particle pation in the control and regulation of industry at all levels in the management of nationalised industry, and for the maximum amount of consultation with trade union representatives in non-nationalised industries was referred to the General Council. A resolution was adopted which called for the inauguration

of a comprehensive scheme of education in all its phases, with special emphasis upon those subjects calculated to be of the greatest assistance to trade unionists and members of the working-class movement in general. Another composite reso-lution which stated that the Factory Acts required drastic alteration and extension was referred to the General Council.

A debate took place on a composite resolution which called upon the Congress to continue its efforts to secure the adoption of a forty-hour week and two weeks' holidays with pay for all employed persons and to press for legislation empowering the Ministry of Labour and National Service to require industries

Ministry of Labour and National Service to require industries to negotiate agreements giving effect to this principle. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Other subjects which were considered and upon which reso-lutions were passed included the World Federation of Trade Unions; trade unionism in the Colonies; factory councils; the abolition of night baking; shortage of maternity beds in hospitals; cleanliness standards in upholstery and bedding fillings; Wages Councils; employment of married women— equal opportunities; Income Tax—P.A.Y.E.; Juvenile Em-ployment Service; marketing and distribution of agricultural produce; and utility furniture. ployment Service; marketing a produce; and utility furniture.

International affairs occupied a considerable part of the time of the Congress. A resolution criticising various aspects of the Government's foreign policy was defeated, but another, which advocated the severance of all economic and diplomatic relations with the present Spanish government, was carried by a large majority.

The Congress was addressed on the second day by the Minister of Labour and National Service and on the fourth day by the Prime Minister. There were also addresses by the Minister of Fuel and Power, as representing the Labour Party, and by representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions U.S.S.R., the American Federation of Labor, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union Ltd. Mr. G. W. Thomson, of the Association of Engineering and

Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and a member of the General Council since 1935, was elected Chairman for the forthcoming

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE TRAINING FACILITIES.

FACILITIES. Developments in connection with the Vocational Training Scheme were described in articles published in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1946 (page 69), and August, 1946 (pages 212-213). Since the publication of the latter article further progress has been made in expanding the operation of the Scheme. Additional Government Training Centres have been opened at Bamber Bridge (Stone Mill), Barking, Birmingham (Yardley), Bridgend, Bushey Park, Dorking, Dudley, Felling-on-Tyne, Maltby, New Washington, Nottingham (Long Eaton), Oldham (training for the cotton industry), Plymouth (Honic-knowle) and Wrexham. Additional centres are being opened as quickly as buiklings can be erected or adaptations of existing premises completed. On 23rd September, there were 65 centres in operation providing training places for 23,702 persons, compared with 51 centres and 16,657 training places available at 1st July. In addition there were five coal mining centres in operation providing training places for 1,282 persons. The introduction of double-shift working in a number of centres where it was possible to arrange it resulted in 2,380 additional training places becoming available as at 23rd September, and these, together with 554 trainees employed during their training from persons included in the current femobilisation groups continue to be numerous, and 31,000 persons have now been accepted for training and are awaiting allocation. During the twelve weeks ended 23rd September, as31 men and ten women were placed in employment on completion of training. The following Table shows the numbers of persons in training Developments in connection with the Vocational Training

completion of training.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in training under the Government Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes at 23rd September, 1946 :---

S CONTRACTOR		and the second se	Men.	Women.	Total.
Persons in training at— Government Training Centres Technical Colleges, etc. Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres			22,266 1,350 736 257	121 1,550 43 39	22,387 2,900 779 296
Total	Carriero	anha	24,609	1,753	26,362

The figures given above include 4,406 men and 236 women training under the provisions of Section 2 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Ex-Service men and women are given preference in allocation to training places, and the figures for 23rd September, shown above, include 24,017 ex-Service men and 1,352 ex-Service women. Most of the additional training facilities provided during the period under review are devoted to the needs of the building and civil engineering industries, which show an increase of persons in training from 13,196 on 1st July to 19,714 on 23rd September.

Since the last article was published in August, training

arrangements have been brought into operation for the following trades

Bookbinding (for disabled persons only). Builders' Clerks. Clay Roofing Tile Manufacture. Glass Processing. Hosiery. Monumental Masons. Printing (for disabled persons only).

Radio Operators (Mercantile Marine). To meet the needs of persons whose part-time studies have been interrupted by war service and who are in need of the training to obtain suitable employment, intensive full-time courses have been set up in Technical Colleges leading to a standard equivalent to that of the Ordinary National Certificate or similar qualifications of professional or other hodies for or similar qualifications of professional or other bodies, for which part-time courses are normally a suitable preparation. These courses may be made available, according to demand, or similar for persons employed in the following industries Building.

Chemistry. Civil Engineering. Commerce Electrical Engineering. Mechanical Engineering. Metallurgy. Naval Architecture. oduction Engineering. Textiles.

LEAFLETS ON EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Some information is given below about a number of leaflets which have recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Coal Mining.—An illustrated booklet entitled "Mines Mechani-sation Training" gives information in some detail as to the courses of training in mechanised mining which are provided at the Sheffield Government Training Centre, established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in co-operation with the Ministry of Fuel and Power, for student workmen and technicians coming from colliery undertakings. The booklet also refers to the recreational facilities at the Centre, and to the wages and allowances payable to students during training. The booklet (P.L. 164) has been prepared for distribution through colliery managements to prospective students, workmen and officials, and further information about the Centre can be obtained by colliery managers from the Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Mines Mechanisation Training Centre, West Bar, Sheffield, 3. *Catering Industry.*—A short account of jobs, wages, working of training in mechanised mining which are provided at the Sheffield Government Training Centre, established by the

Catering Industry.—A short account of jobs, wages, working conditions and training facilities in the catering industry is given in a leaflet entitled "Personal Service : Careers for Boys and Girls in the Catering Industry." Copies of the leaflet (P.L. 199) can be obtained from the Juveniles Department of any Employment Exchange or from a Juvenile Employment

Brickmaking Industry .- A leaflet entitled "Jobs in Brick Brickmaking Industry.—A leaflet entitled "Jobs in Brick-works" sets out in summary form the present importance of the brickmaking industry, with some particulars of prospects, rates of pay, working conditions and training arrangements in the industry. Copies of the leaflet (P.L. 203) can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. (An article on training for the brickmaking industry proved blicked in the issue of this Computer for July 1946 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1946 184.) page

mastic Asphalt Industry.—A leaflet entitled "Builders of Britain: The Mastic Asphalt Industry," which has been prepared by the Ministry in collaboration with the National Joint Council for the Mastic Asphalt Industry, gives informa-tion about the apprenticeship scheme for the mastic asphalt spreader, including notes on the craft of mastic asphalt laying, wages, conditions and prospects in the industry. Copies of the leaflet (P.L. 218) can be obtained from the Juveniles Department of any Employment Exchange or from a Juvenile Employment Bureau

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF MERCHANT NAVY AND AGRICULTURE (SCOTLAND).

In accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Labour and National Service of withdrawing industries wherever possible from the field of the Essential Work Orders, consideration was

from the field of the Essential Work Orders, consideration was recently given to the position of the Merchant Navy and of agriculture in Scotland. As a result, the Ministry decided that the retention of the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Orders, 1942, and of the Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order, 1945, was no longer justified and revocation of the Orders was agreed. The workers' and the employers' sides in both the industries were given notice of the intended revocation of the Orders so as to afford them an opportunity to consider jointly any readjust-ments that might be necessary as the result of revoking the Orders.

In accordance with the decision referred to above, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Essential Work

(Merchant Navy) Orders (Revocation) Order, 1946,* on 30th October and the Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order (Revocation) Order, 1946,† on 7th November. Both Orders, which were made under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, will come into force on 1st January, 1947. In the case of agriculture, the revocation of the Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order will not affect agricultural workers in the direct employment of Agricultural Executive Committees in Scotland. These workers will continue to be covered by the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order. Executive

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 7th December. The obliga-tion to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st January, 1929, and 31st March, 1929, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registra-tion Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts 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. Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register; but no guara can be given that men will be allocated to that Service. guarantee particular, there is only a limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.

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 Offices.

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Hankey Committee, which was set up in 1943 "to consider The Hankey Committee, which was set up in 1943 "to consider and report on the arrangements which should be made to facilitate the employment after the end of hostilities of men and women qualified to undertake responsible work in the professions or elsewhere", recommended *inter alia* that the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service should be reorganised. This recommendation was accepted, and the Department was reorganised so as to offer to employers as well as applicants a nation-wide free employment service for the higher grades of vacancies in industry, commerce and the professions.t Certain post-war problems, employment service for the higher grades of vacancies in industry, commerce and the professions.[‡] Certain post-war problems, however, have arisen which the Hankey Committee could not consider in advance of the end of the war, particularly the inadequate number of vacancies notified by employers to the Appointments Department for ex-Service registrants. As a result, the Minister of Labour and National Service has set up an Appointments Department Advisory Council to advise him on the work of the Department. The constitution of the Council which held its first mation

on the work of the Department. The constitution of the Council, which held its first meeting on 11th November, is as follows: The Rt. Hon. George Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service (Chairman); Mr. G. Maurice Hann; Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E.; Sir Herbert Kay, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas of Chilworth; Mr. John McLean; Mr. G. W. Mitchell; General Sir Richard N. O'Connor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Admiral Sir Arthur J. Power, G.B.E., K.C'B., C.V.O.; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Slessor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Charles Tennyson, C.M.G.; Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.; and Mr. G. W. Thomson.

CIRCULATION OF VACANCIES BY TELEPRINTER. The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently introduced a new service to speed up the circulation of vacancies notified by employers to Regional Appointments Offices.

By means of teleprinter communication which has been estab-lished between the fourteen Regional Appointments Offices, the new service, known as the Daily Vacancy Broadcast, now transmits to all parts of the country the latest information about vacancies waiting to be filled. Previously, "an Appointments Office with a vacancy on its register for which it could not provide an adequate field of candidates circulated details of the vacancy to other Offices by the ardiance and the vacancy an adequate field of candidates circulated details of the vacancy to other Offices by the ordinary post, incurring an average delay of 24 hours. The Daily Vacancy Broadcast ensures that particulars of a vacancy notified by the morning post to any one Regional Appointments Office will have been received by all the other Offices by the afternoon of the same day (excluding of course those jobs for which a list of applicants can be submitted at once from a local register.) In most cases, details of suitable candidates registered at Regional Appointments Offices will be forwarded to employers the same day.

* S. R. & O. 1946. No. 1771. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post * S. R. & O. 1946. No. 1771. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). † S. R. & O. 1946. No. 1820/S.67. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

post tree. [‡] The Report of the Hankey Committee was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 4), and an article on the reorganisation of the Appointments Department appeared in the issue for July, 1945 (page 112).

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Broadcasting over the national network of teleprinters begins at 9 a.m. each day, when the London Appointments Office, to which the bulk of the vacancies are notified, transmits to all other Offices its list of posts to be filled, followed by cancellations of and amendments to circulated vacancies which have come to hand since the previous broadcast. Other Regional Appointments Offices will then be called upon by the main switchboard in London to start broadcasting their vacancies. The service remains open after the main broadcast for details of further vacancies to be broadcast and for general traffic between individual Appointments Offices, *e.g.*, urgent queries about vacancies or candidates.

The Daily Vacancy Broadcast circulates vacancies of Appointments Register standard only, *i.e.*, those of a professional, administrative, managerial or technical character. It does not deal with vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges.

NURSING APPOINTMENTS OFFICES.

As part of the general regional organisation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Nursing Appointments Offices are situated in 31 principal towns throughout England, Wales and Scotland. Detached officers are also located in Northern Ireland and Éire to assist in the recruitment of suitable persons in those countries

in those countries. The Nursing Appointments Offices are open to both men and women, and they provide a placing agency for those seeking employment in nursing, midwifery, physiotherapy and radio-graphy. They also provide an advisory service for employers and persons trained in these professions, as well as for other persons who are interested in them as a career and who require advice on the opportunities for training, conditions of employ-ment, salaries, etc., in the various branches. The Offices are also provide the for accouncing requirement to nursing and also responsible for encouraging recruitment to nursing and midwifery in their respective areas. An experienced nurse is on the staff of each of the Nursing Appointments Offices, which are assisted in their work by Local Advisory Committees com-posed of representatives of local hospitals, Local Authorities and organisations of nurses and midwives.

and organisations of nurses and midwives. Registration for employment is open to men and women who are unemployed and also to those in employment who are seeking a change of work. Moreover, so far as nursing and midwifery are concerned, Nursing Appointments Offices undertake the placing not only of trained personnel but also of new entrants to the profession who require vacancies where training is provided. Between 16th September and 14th October, 129 men and 1156 women ware placed in vacancies in nursing or midwifery 1,156 women were placed in vacancies in nursing or midwifery

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL As indicated in a statement made in the House of Commons on 23rd July,* the Minister of Labour and National Service has set up a National Advisory Council to assist the National Institute of Houseworkers in its work. Miss Violet Markham, Institute of Houseworkers in its work. Miss Violet Markham, C.H., Ll.D., D. Litt., J.P., is the chairman of the Council, which is representative of the various interests concerned in the domestic labour field. The Council's terms of reference are "to focus representative opinion on proposals for improving the supply of domestic workers and to advise on any question which may be referred to the Council from time to time either by the National Institute of Houseworkers or by the Ministry of Labour and National Service." At their first meeting, held on 30th October, the Council received a report from Miss Dorothy Elliott, O.B.E., J.P. (chairman of the National Institute of Houseworkers), on the progress made by the Institute in carrying out the objects

progress made by the Institute in carrying out the objects which it was set up to achieve, and they advised on a number of detailed proposals now under consideration.

DOMESTIC WORK IN HOSPITALS. RECRUITMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM

BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY The Ministry of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Control Office for Germany and Austria, have arranged with the Control Commission for Germany to bring over about 1,000 women of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian origin from Displaced Persons Camps in the British Zone in Germany for domestic work in sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals in Creat Britain Great Britain.

The women have been recruited on the basis that their wages and conditions of employment will not be less favourable than those applicable to British workers similarly employed. They will be subject to British law and will be in the same position as British subjects in the matter of insurability and entitlement benefit under the Unemployment Insurance and National Health Insurance Schemes

The women are arriving in this country in parties of approxi-mately 100. On arrival they go to a Reception Centre in London where they are accommodated for the first night or two and where they receive a settling-in grant of 24s. 6d. The first party arrived at Tilbury on 19th October. After their preliminary stay in London, they were escorted to Man-

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 213).

chester, and from there they were sent to the various sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals in the North-Western Region which had expressed a desire to have them.

had expressed a desire to have them. Similar arrangements were made for further parties which arrived on 26th October and 2nd, 11th and 18th November. Women included in these parties were escorted to sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals in the Eastern Region, the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and the Southern, South Western and North Midlands Regions, and a small number were allocated to establishments of the same kind in the London

Further parties are arriving at approximately weekly intervals, and from among these provision will be made for the remaining Regions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NOTIFICATION OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES.

In pursuance of the statutory procedure under the Factories ct, 1937, the Minister of Labour and National Service has Act given notice that he proposes to make, under Section 65 of the Act, Regulations entitled The Dangerous Occurrences (Notifica-

Act, Regulations entitled The Dangerous Occurrences (Notlinca-tion) Regulations, 1946. The Dangerous Occurrences Notification Order, 1935, which would be revoked by these Regulations, extended the provisions with regard to notice of accidents to the same classes of oc-currences as are specified in the Schedule to the Regulations. The Order was, however, limited to factories or workshops within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and places which, for the purpose of the provisions of that Act with respect to accidents, were a factory or workshop or were part of the factory or workshop.

were part of the factory or workshop. The proposed Regulations require notification of the same classes of occurrences happening in factories as definite the same The proposed Regulations require notification of the same classes of occurrences happening in factories as defined in the Factories Act, 1937, or in premises or places, or in the carrying on of processes or operations or work, to which Part V of that Act (which relates to the notification and investigation of accidents and industrial diseases) is applied by Sections 103 to 108. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d. (2d. post free).

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Arrangements have recently been agreed with the Government of Southern Rhodesia under which the United Kingdom Govern-ment will provide free passages for a limited number of suitable British subjects, who wish to settle in Southern Rhodesia and whom the Southern Rhodesian Government are willing to whom the Southern Knodesian Government are winning to receive. The scheme is confined to ex-Service men and women who have served in the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy of the United Kingdom during the period of the recent war, and their dependants. The Southern Rhodesian Government for their part will provide free transport for such selected settlers from the port of arrival in southern Africa to their destination in Southern Bhodesia

This scheme will open on a date to be agreed between the two Governments and a further announcement will be made on this subject. Owing to transport difficulties it must be made this subject. Owing to transport difficulties it must be made clear that the scheme cannot open until some time in 1947, and until the scheme opens no applications can be received. From the date of its opening, free passages under the scheme will be available only to selected ex-Service men and women with qualifications in such skilled trades or professional or technical occupations as may be thought by the Southern Rhodesian Authorities to provide openings for settlement in the Colony. More detailed information as to the nature of these openings will be made available from time to time. Leaflets (P.L. 224) giving fuller particulars of the scheme

Leaflets (P.L. 224) giving fuller particulars of the scheme can be obtained from any Local Office (including Resettlement can be obtained from any Local Office (including Resettlement Advice Office) or Regional Appointments Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and ex-Service men and women, with qualifications of the kind indicated above, who desire further information, should apply to one of these Offices. Men and women resident in Northern Ireland should apply to a Local Office or to the Appointments Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland.

FOOD CONTROL.

Brief details are given below of some recent Orders made by the Minister of Food concerning maximum retail prices of food and rationing, in continuation of similar particulars regarding earlier Orders given in the article on page 249 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

For the period 6th October onwards new maximum retail prices for potatoes have been in force, varying according to district and class of potato: the general effect of the new Order was to provide for slight increases in the maximum prices of better quality potatoes and for slight decreases in those of other kinds. As a result of other Orders recently made, there have been increases in the maximum retail prices of imported

canned sausage, Camembert cheese, macaroni and similar products, mincemeat and fruit curd, certain canned fruit and vegetables, and table jellies. Other Orders have reduced the maximum retail prices of most varieties of white fish and of onions, and amended those of canned sweet puddings. The Minister of Food has also made recent Orders prescribing maximum retail prices for canned Christmas puddings, certain varieties of imported canned meat, Sudan white beans, imported tomatoes, and cooked beetroot. On the other hand, price con-trol has been removed from certain other items, among them trol has been removed from certain other items, among them being green vegetables, including leeks.

RATIONING.

As from 13th October, the personal points ration was increased from 14 to 16 points for a ration period; and from the same date the exchange rate for bread units into points was altered to 2 bread units for one point, while the exchange rate for points into bread units remained at one point for one bread unit. An Order made by the Minister of Food provided, with effect from 13th October, for a reduction to 2 oz. in the amount of butter which could be taken in the combined butter and margarine ratio. but it has recently been announced that this amount

would be restored to 3 oz. as from 8th December. The Minister of Food has also announced a 75 per cent. increase in the meat ration of underground miners and in the supply of meat to canteens for heavy industrial workers. Other announcements include the provision of extra sugar and meat rations for Christmac rations for Christmas.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA. NEW LEGISLATION

By the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1946, to which the assent of the Governor-General was given on 21st June, pro-vision has been made for the establishment in the Union of South Africa of a system of compulsory unemployment insurance, which, as from a date to be fixed by the Governor-General, is to supersede the existing system set up by the Unemployment Benefit Act, 1937.* The main features of the new system are outlined below

Benefit Act, 1937.* The main features of the new system are outlined below.
Scope.—The liability for insurance under the Act applies, with certain exceptions, to "any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or of apprenticeship or learnership with an employer, whether the contract is expressed
or implied, is oral or in writing, and whether his earnings are calculated by time or by work done." The principal exceptions include persons whose earnings are at the rate of more than \$750 a year; natives who are employed on any gold or coal mine and are provided by their employers with both food and quarters; outworkers; persons employed on a profit-sharing or commission basis; domestic servants in private households; agricultural workers, other than those wholly or mainly employed in forestry; public servants and certain classes of persons in pensionable employment, including persons employed by a provincial administration and the railway administration. *Finance.*—The financial resources of the scheme are to be derived from contributions levied on insured persons and their employers, from contributions out of public funds, from the assets of the unemployment benefit funds established under the Unemployment

unemployment benefit funds established under the Unemploy-ment Benefit Act, 1937, and from certain incidental sources. For the purposes of the payment of contributions, the insured workers are classified in seven Groups according to the amount of their annual earnings, Group I comprising workers earning up to £78 a year, and Group VII those earning over £338 up to £750 a year. The weekly contributions range from 3d. in Group I up to 2s. in Group VII for workers, from 9d. up to 2s. for employers, and from 9d. up to 1s. in the case of the con-tributions from the national exchequer. The workers' con-tributions from the national exchequer. The workers' con-tributions are to be deducted by the employers each week, as a rule, from the workers' wages, and are to be paid over quarterly to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, for the establishment of which provision is made by the Act. At the end of each financial year, the employers must also furnish statements giving particulars by Wage Groups of the workers employed by them during the year and of the contributions paid over during the year in respect of such workers. *Benefits.*—Insured persons who, after the entry into operation of the Act, have paid contributions for at least thirteen weeks, whether for a continuous period or not, before the occurrence

of the Act, have paid contributions for at least thirteen weeks, whether for a continuous period or not, before the occurrence of their unemployment, are entitled, when unemployed, to benefit at rates varying according to the income group in which they were last employed; these rates range from 22s. 6d. a calendar week, or three-quarters of the weekly earnings, whichever is less, in the case of Group I, to 50s. a calendar week in the case of Group VII. However, persons who, at the date to be fixed for the entry into operation of the new Act, are in receipt of benefit under the Unemployment Benefit Act, 1937, and who, but for the repeal of that Act, would have continued to receive benefit, are to be eligible to receive from the new Fund benefit at the same rate and subject to the same the new Fund benefit at the same rate and subject to the same maximum period as previously. Contributors under the 1937 Act who, after the entry into operation of the new Act, become unemployed, are to be eligible to receive, subject to certain prescribed limitations, such benefit as they would have been

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1937 (page 259)

entitled to receive under the 1937 Act, together with benefit to which they may be entitled under the present Act. In such cases the total weekly benefit is limited to a maximum of 75 per cent. of their normal weekly earnings. The maximum period of benefit under the new system is fixed at 26 weeks in any period of one year terminating on the expiry of the period in respect of which benefit is claimed ; in certain cases, however, the Unemployment Insurance Board (see below) may authorise the extended payment of benefit at full or reduced rates. The refusal, or the payment at reduced rates, of benefit may be authorised by a Claims Officer (see below) in cases where, in his opinion, "the number of occasions on which, and the periods during which, an insured person became and remained unemployed during the year preceding the date of application for benefits is excessive in comparison with that obtaining during that year amongst other insured persons performing work of a nature similar to that normally performed by him." No benefit is payable in respect of the first week of unemploy-ment unless the beginning of such period occurs within nine weeks of any previous period of unemployment, but where this is not the case, and unemployment extends into the second is not the case, and unemployment extends into the second week, benefit is payable for the first week in respect of as many days of unemployment as are experienced in the second week. Applicants for benefit must be capable of and available for

work and must not be unemployed by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute; and benefit may be withheld for six weeks if the applicant lost his employment through misconduct or left it voluntarily without just cause.

misconduct or left it voluntarily without just cause. Administration.—General responsibility for the administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour and National Service, under whose control and direction certain powers and duties, including the control of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, are specifically assigned to the Secretary for Labour (the principal officer of the Department of Labour). An Unemployment Insurance Board consisting of a chairman and eight other members representing in equal numbers organics eight other members, representing, in equal numbers, organisa-tions of employers and workers, is to be set up by the Minister, with specified functions in relation to the Unemployment Insurance Fund; and Unemployment Benefit Committees are to be established with local competence under the Board in various matters affecting the practical administration of the Act. The Committees are to consist of a chairman and not Act. The Committees are to consist of a chairman and not less than four other members representative, in equal numbers, of employers' and workers' organisations, and they are expressly of enhancements and workers organisations, and they are expressly required, among their various duties, to investigate the causes of unemployment in their respective areas and to submit to the Board proposals having as their object the reduction or prevention of unemployment. For receiving and generally dealing, in the first instance, with claims for benefit, Claims Officers are to be appointed in the various localities.

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HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN CANADA.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN CANADA. In Canada, the provision by statute or under statutory authority of annual holidays with pay is a function of the Provincial Authorities, and such provision exists in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, special statutes have been enacted; in Alberta, provision is made by Orders issued under the Labour Welfare Act, 1943, and in Quebec, by an Order issued under the Minimum Wage Act, which was recently amended for this purpose. In general, the legislation applies to persons employed in most occupations other than private domestic service is covered in Saskatchewan, and agriculture and horticulture may be included if the Minister of Labour considers it administratively possible. As between the Provinces, there are variations in the length of the holiday, in the relationship of this to the qualifying period of employ-ment and in the basis of computing the holiday pay. The length of the holiday is one week in all Provinces other than Saskatchewan, where two weeks are granted. In Alberta,

The length of the holiday is one week in all Provinces other than Saskatchewan, where two weeks are granted. In Alberta, two weeks' holiday are given after two years' employment. Coal miners in that Province are entitled to one day's holiday for every 23 days worked in a month (22 in February), but to not more than two weeks' holiday in any period of twelve months. In Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the provisions expressly stipulate that the holiday is to be exclusive of any public holidays to which the worker may be entitled; the Quebec Order stipulates that the holiday must consist of at least six working days and must be continuous. In all the Provinces, the holiday is granted after a year of employment. In Quebec, a worker is entitled to a half-day's holiday for each calendar month of employment if he has worked for less than a year, and in Saskatchewan, to one day for each month. Payment for holidays is made at ordinary working rates in Alberta and British Columbia, at two per cent. of annual earnings in Ontario, and at 1/26th of annual earnings in Sas-katchewan; in Quebec, payment is at ordinary working rates

katchewan; in Quebec, payment is at ordinary working rates for persons remunerated on a time-work basis and at two per cent. of annual earnings for other workers. In all Provinces other than Ontario, provision is made in cases of the termination of the employment for payment to be made for holidays already earned but not taken.

earned but not taken. Special provision is made in Ontario for workers in the constructional industry who are employed by different em-ployers. Such workers are supplied with record books in which, at the end of each work-day or "work week," the

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included overtime hours. As a result, the "straight-time" earnings, which alone were taken into account in the survey, were substantially supplemented by payments for overtime and extra shift working. Late shifts were worked by about two out of every seven iron and steel foundry workers and by two out of every nine non-ferrous foundry workers. Extra pay for late-shift workers was provided in about three-fifths of the foundries that operated extra shifts, the most frequent supple-mentary payment for second and third-shift workers being 5 cents an hour. employers are required to affix vacation credit stamps, issued by the Ministry of Labour, equivalent to two per cent. of the earnings for the period. On or after 30th June in each year, the workers present their record books at a provincial savings office for payment of the amount accruing to them as "vacation with pay credits.' WAGES OF FOUNDRY WORKERS IN cents an ho

THE UNITED STATES.

cents an hour. Non-production bonuses, such as Christmas or profit-sharing bonuses, were paid in a considerable number of undertakings. The bonuses were large in some cases, but the average amount of bonus for all production workers in the industry was less than half a cent an hour. Formal schemes of holidays with pay for pro-duction workers after one year's service were in operation in two-thirds of all the foundries, the most common holiday allow-ance being one week a year. About two-fifths of the iron and steel foundries and three-tenths of the non-ferrous foundries had insurance or pension schemes. Comparatively few of the undertakings investigated had formal schemes of paid sick leave. A survey of the structure of wages in foundries in the United States of America was carried out in January, 1945, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor and a summary of the results was published in the July, 1946, issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the journal of the Department.*

The survey was based upon returns obtained from 646 under-takings employing 117,300 workers in the production of iron and steel castings and 350 undertakings employing 43,900 workers in the production of castings made from brass, aluminium, mag-nesium and other non-ferrous metals and alloys. The sample represented about half of the total number of foundry workers in the United States upon the areas employing discussion in the production of the states and alloys. in the United States who were employed in foundries with eight or more workers each, and was exclusive of the comparatively large group of workers employed in "captive" foundries (*i.e.*, foundries operated by undertakings in other industries) and in

foundries operated by undertakings in other industries) and in foundries producing cast iron pipes and fittings. The enquiry showed that, at January, 1945, the average earnings of men were 1.01 dollars an hour in iron and steel foundries and 1.05 dollars an hour in non-ferrous foundries. The average earnings of women at the same date were 83 cents an hour in both types of foundry; but the number of women employed as production workers in the industry was relatively small, amounting to 5 per cent. only of all workers in iron and steel foundries and 8 per cent. in non-ferrous foundries. The earnings taken into account in these averages are "straight-time" earnings, *i.e.*, the earnings during normal working hours time " earnings, *i.e.*, the earnings during normal working hours of time workers and of piece workers and other workers paid on an incentive basis, excluding extra payments for overtime, shift work and night work and non-incentive payments, such as Christmas or profit sharing bonuses.

The average bourly earnings, at January, 1945, of workers in a number of occupations in the iron and steel and non-ferrous foundries covered by the survey are shown in the Table below, together with the total numbers employed in the several occupa-tions in all foundries in the United States employing eight or tions in all foundries in the United States employing eight or more workers each. The averages relate to the earnings of timeworkers and of piece or other incentive workers during normal working hours, and are exclusive of extra payments for overtime, late shift working, etc., and of non-production bonuses. The earnings of inexperienced beginners, apprentices and handi-capped workers, which were included in the general averages quoted elsewhere in this summary, were excluded from the data from which the occupational averages were calculated.

.dl9.000 between mud-1945	Iron an Found	d Steel dries.	Non-Ferrous Foundries.	
Occupation.	Number of Workers.	Average Hourly Earnings.	Number of Workers.	Aver Hour Earni
THOTSE APA TRACTOR	EROIS A	Dollars.	M.S. EPRAM	Dolla
Men ;	and a second	in mining	mark second	18 act
Moulders, Floor	10,623	1.17	1,750	1.3
" Hand, Bench Machine	4,654	1.14 1.31	2,673 3,552	1.2
A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	3,220	0.98	1.607	0.9
Pourers, Metal	1,771	1.34	447	1.4
Coremakers, Hand	8,282	1.22	3,206	1.2
,, Turn-over-draw	and when the	A Lot Barrier		and we have
Machine	2,035	1.26	963	1.2
Sand Mixers, Hand and Machine	3,773 7,753	0.87	942	0.8
Shake-out men Chippers and Grinders	21,291	0·94 1·06	2,648 4,559	0.8
Working Foremen, Processing	21,271	1.00	4,007	0-9
Departments	2,722	1.16	1,285	1.2
Inspectors, Class A	378	1.06	309	1.2
" Class B	1,614	1.01	509	1.1
Class C	·1,898	0.88	797	0.9
Truckers, Hand	1,485	0.81	436	0.8
". Power	1,443	0.94	284	0.9
• Maintenance, Carpenters Electricians	759 1,376	1.12	198 270	1.1
" Electricians " Mechanics	1,416	1.08	351	1.1
", General Utility Men	1,900	0.97	331	1.0
Stock Clerks	782	0.87	223	0.9
Guards	1,534	0.81	508	0.8
Watchmen	1,230	0.68	407	Q·e
Women:	600	a or lo	1000 000	1 (
Coremakers, Hand	583	0.95	234	1.0
", Hurn-over-draw Machine	187	0.84	43	1.2
Chippers and Grinders	581	0.85	275	0.8
Inspectors, Class B	144	0.93	117	0.8 0.8
" Class C .	747	0.81	361	0-7
the and of Sectometric 246	DARK TO B	LENGTON SAFE	NAMES OF STREET	1000 1000

The duration of the working week tended to be longer in non The duration of the working week tended to be longer in non-ferrous foundries than in iron and steel foundries. A working week for men of 48 hours was reported in more than half of the foundries of the former type and in three out of eight of those of the latter type. Owing to the man-power shortage and the great demand for foundry products, many firms reported the working of extra shifts and scheduled working weeks that * A survey of similar character relating to the machinery industries of the Unite States at January, 1945, was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETT for July, 1946 (page 187).

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WARTIME LABOUR CONDITIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING IN INDIA.

STUDY BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The effect of the war upon labour conditions in India and the planning of reconstruction in that country are the subject of a Study^{*} recently published by the International Labour Office, which, it is suggested, may serve as an introduction to the systematic consideration of labour conditions in Eastern

In the first part of the Study, the impact of the war upon labour conditions in India is described with respect to the food situation, industrial development, the organisation of the labour supply, industrial relations, working conditions and the remuneration of the workers. The wartime evolution of Indian labour policy is briefly surveyed and some general conclusions are stated. The recent war, it is pointed out, demonstrated more forcibly than the war of 1914-1918 the difficulties of organising the supply of food and of labour under existing conditions in India. It was found that, while the human resources of the country were abundant, the provision of good food and physical instruction were essential preliminaries to any effective industrial training of these resources. In the long and arduous process of training, poor physique and the wide spread illiteracy of the Indian worker proved to be serious drawbacks, and it was realised that long-term planning would be required to assist the worker to overcome these obstacles to individual efficiency.

In the second part of the Study, which is concerned with reconstruction planning in India, the proposals of the Indian Central Government are considered at some length. Reference is made to two reports on the progress of reconstruction planning which were issued in 1944 by the Reconstruction Committee appointed by the Central Government. In these reports it is recognised that the ultimate object of all planning must be the minime of the standard of living of the Indian people as a whole recognised that the ultimate object of all planning must be the raising of the standard of living of the Indian people as a whole and the ensuring of employment for all. The general measures proposed in the reports are designed to increase the people's purchasing power by improving the efficiency and productivity of labour and developing and re-organising agriculture and industry, and to bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced. In addition, the Government, it is stated, propose to take special steps to ameliorate the condition of ose to take special steps to ameliorate the condition of "scheduled castes" and other backward classes of the the community.

community. The main short-term objectives of the Central Government, as set out in the reports, include the resettlement and re-employ-ment of defence service personnel and of labour displaced from war industries, the orderly disposal of surplus military stores and equipment, land and buildings, the conversion of industry from war to peace, and the removal or adjustment of controls to suit peace conditions. The important long-term objectives, involving large capital expenditure, include the development of electric power, capital and consumer goods industries and small scale and cottage industries, communications and transport, and irrigation and other methods of agricultural improvement. The expansion of public health, public instruction, housing and other social services is regarded as the essential pre-requisite to general economic progress. general economic progress.

general economic progress. The Study gives a short account of the various plans of reconstruction which have been prepared by the Central Govern-ment and, in the concluding sections, deals briefly with the plans of the Provincial and Indian State Governments, the "Bombay Plan" put forward by a number of prominent Indian industrialists, the recommendations on social economic planning of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and the "People's Plan" of the Indian Federation of Labour.

Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India. Studies : New Series No. 2. Published in the United Kingdom for the Inter-our Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd., Orchard House, 14, Great , London, S.W.1. (Price 2s.).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1946.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Note.—The figures for June and August, 1946, have been revised on the basis of statistics derived from this year's exchange of unemployment books. Some of the figures for earlier dates have also been revised.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

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

P. B. S THE CO. CO. CO. T. STREET	S. States	ad takes	(Tho	usands)	. Sugar and	traburne 1
walte geline same	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.
1. Total Working Popu- lation (excluding indoor private domestic service) Men Women	14,656 5,094	15,028 7,2 53	14,881 6,768	14,638 5,885	14,631 5,812	14,596 5,806
Total	19,750	22,281	21,649	20,523	20,443	20,402
 Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons regis- tered as unemployed Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and 	1,270	20 60	40 103	700 376	540 364	490 359
Police and in indus- try Men Women	13,643 4,837	14,971 7,230	14,786 6,720	13,698 5,749	13,835 5,704	13,853 5,700
Total	18,480	22,201	21,506	19,447	19,539	19,553

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

2. FOTAL WORKING POPULATION. There was a decrease of 41,000 in the total working population in September, 1946, the number of men falling by 35,000 and women by 6,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,247,000 (men 285,000 and women 962,000). The total working population at the end of September, 1946, was greater than at mid-1939 by 652,000 (men 60,000 less, and women 712,000 greater). women 712,000 greater)

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

The total number in the Forces and Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and engaged in civilian employ-ment increased by 14,000 during September (men 18,000 greater and women 4,000 less). At the end of September, it was 1,953,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 933,000, and women 1,020,000), but 1,073,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 210,000, women 863,000) women 863.000).

4. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

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

all and la	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	June,	Aug.,	Sept.,
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1946.	1946.
Men	480	4,296	4,653	1,895	1,653	1,556
Women		461	437	137	110	101
Total	480	4,757	5,090	2,032	1,763	1,657

In the fifteen months from mid-1945 to the end of September, 1946, there has been a decrease of 3,433,000 (men 3,097,000 and women 336,000).

5. CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE.

(Thousands)								
Aboutestate	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	June,	Aug.,	Sept.,		
Aboutestate	1939.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1946.	1946.		
Men	80	253	112	84	84	84		
Women		70	15	4	4	4		
Total	80	323	127	88	88	88		

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

6. INDUSTRY.

Stratig of	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	June,	Aug.,	Sept.,
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1946.	1946.
Men	13,083	10,422	10,021	11,719	12,098	12,213
Women	4,837	6,699	6,268	5,608	5,590	5,595
Total	17,920	17,121	16,289	17,327	17,688	17,808

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945 recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry by over 1,600,000. Owing to the retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war, the reduction continued up to the end of 1945, but since then the intake from demobilisa-tion has greatly exceeded net losses from other causes. Between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1946, there was a net increase of 1,519,000 (men increased by 2,192,000, women decreased by 673,000). The numbers in industry at the end of September, 1946, were about 112,000 below the numbers at mid-1939. This difference consisted of a decrease of 870,000 men, partly offset by an increase of 758,000 in the number of women

7. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

The estimated numbers employed on this work are as follows :

Contraction of the	anger a	(Thousands)							
tions of - the star	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.			
Metal and Chemical Industries Other Manufactures	1,070 200	4,310 811	3,132 698	492 224	428 160	395 135			
Total	1,270	5,121	3,830	716	588	530			

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces increased by 3,851,000. By mid-1945 there had been a decrease of 1,291,000. There was a further decrease of 3,300,000 between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1946, and at the latter date the numbers employed were 740,000 less than the numbers employed at mid-1939.

8. Home Civilian Industries and Services and Manufacture for Export.

OL COURSES	Contraction of the second s		o doddado)	All the second second	and the Read and
Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.
16,650	12,000	12,459	16,611	17,100	17,278

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed in this sector were reduced by about 4,650,000, or 28 per cent. There was an increase of 459,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1945. There was a further increase of 4,819,000 between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1946, and at the latter date the number employed in this sector was 628,000 greater than the number at mid-1939 (or about 350,000 above the normal pre-war level). level)

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

and a set of the set o	1. B. San Tes		(110	ousands)		
All the second s	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.
Home Market: Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	1,586 2,969	833 1,540	1,014 1,566	2,292 2,280	2,426 2,413	2,452 2,453
Total, Home Market	4,555	2,373	2,580	4,572	4,839	4,905
Export :— Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	450 540	, 90 162	200 210	851 460	866 493	900 510
Total, Export	990	252	410	1,311	1,359	1,410
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,625	2,990	5,883	6,193	6,315

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were reduced by 2,920,000 or 53 per cent. Between mid-1943, and mid-1945, there was an increase of 365,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1946, there was a further increase of 3,325,000 and the total at the latter date was 770,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The numbers employed on manufacture for export increased in the full months mid-1945 to the end of September, 1946, by 1,000,000, and at the end of September exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 420,000 (metals and chemicals + 450,000, other manufactures -30,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,325,000 in the same period; at the end of September the total was 350,000 greater than at mid-1939. The deficiency is 516,000 in manufactures such as textiles, clothing, leather,

* Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, rcraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives. † Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, ood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.

	<i>a</i>			~ ~ ~ ~		ra pera	A ATVA MUA PATEL	F1574		(Thousan	lds)	
wood, paper, etc., or and chemical indus 10. Non-Manu	tries.			CINC		- (apars)	and the state of the source	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	August, 1946.	Sept., 1946.
The figures for thi	is group,	which	include	es the b	asic ind	lustries	Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	4,555 990	2,580 410	4,572 1,311	4,839 1,359	4,905 1,410
and services (agricu National and Local of the distributive tra- finance, personal a catering, laundries	Governm ades, an and pro	nent), b nd other ofession	er serv	and civ vices (c	vil engin commer entertai	ce and inment,	Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	5,545 4,683 1,310 2,887 2,225	2,990 5,191 722 1,958 1,598	5,490 1,184 2,170	6,198 5,517 1,225 2,237 1,923	6,315 5,531 1,240 2,254 1,938
Table :	Second Second	and the	(Thou	usands)	a faithe	1 and	Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	16,650	12,459	16,611	17,100	17,278
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	June, 1946.	Aug., 1946.	Sept., 1946.	Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830		- And and a state of the	530
Basic Industries and Ser- vices Building and Civil Engin-	4,683	5,027	5,191	5,490	5,517	5,531	Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary	17,920 80 480	16,289 127 5,090	88	17,688 88 1,763	17,808 88 1,657
eering Distributive Trades Other Services	1,310 2,887 2,225	726 2,009 1,613	722 1,958 1,598	1,184 2,170 1,884	1,225 2,237 1,923	1,240 2,254 1,938	Services Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry	18,480	21,506	a and the second	Carl Man State	19,553
Total	11,105	9,375	9,469	10,728	10,902	10,963	Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons registered as	- 18	40	700	540	490
In the basic industries and services taken as a whole ther was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 and the number employed are now 848,000 greater than at mid-1939. In buildin							unemployed Total Working Population	1,270	103			359
employed are now 8-	48,000 gr	reater t				ouilding	(Excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	9 20,523	1 20,443	1 20,402
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, th	48,000 gr ng there 1945. In here was	reater t was a n the f s an in	decreas fifteen r hcrease	e of 58 months of 518,	8,000 h to the 000, th	end of ne total	Excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases	the cha	anges i	n the m (Thous	nain cate sands)	NUMBER OF STREET, STRE
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, ti at that date being 2 butive trades, the amounted to 929,0	48,000 gr ng there 1945. In here was 70,000 le reduction 000. Be	reater t was a n the f s an in ess than n between	decreas fifteen r icrease n at mid veen mid mid-19	e of 58 months of 518, d-1939. d-1939 945 and	8,000 h to the 000, th In the and m d the	end of e total e distri- uid-1945 end of	The Table below shows	the cha	d-1939	n the m (Thous Mid-19 September Number.	hain cate sands) 45 to r, 1946. Per cent. of	NUMBER OF STREET, STRE
employed are now & and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, t at that date being 7 butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, th total in these trade "Other Services" Gr	48,000 gr ag there 1945. In here was 70,000 le reduction 000. Be here was es 633,00 roup ther	reater t was a n the f s an in ess than n betw etween an inc 00 less re was a	decreas fifteen r icrease n at mid veen mid mid-19 crease of than a a reduct	e of 58 months of 518, d-1939. d-1939 945 and f 296,00 at mid- ion bet	88,000 l to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leav -1939. ween m	ouilding between end of he total e distri- hid-1945 end of ring the In the hid-1939	Domestic Service) . The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases	the cha s (). Mi Mic	d-1939 to 1-1945. 1 1,975 +	n the m (Thous Mid-19 September Number.	nain cate sands) 45 to r, 1946. Per cent. of Mid-1945. + 90	Changes during Sept., 1946.
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, mid- that date being 2- butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, th total in these trade "Other Services" Gr and mid-1945 of 62 by the end of Septem	48,000 gr ag there 1945. In here was 70,000 le reduction 000. Be dere was es 633,00 coup ther 7,000. C mber, 194	reater t was a n the f s an in ess than n betw etween an inc 00 less re was a Of this,	decreas fifteen r acrease n at mid reen mid rease of than a a reduct 340,00	e of 58 months of 518, d-1939. d-1939. d4-1939 945 and f 296,00 at mid- tion bet 10 had 1	88,000 h to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leav -1939. ween m been re	ouilding between end of he total e distri- hid-1945 end of ing the In the hid-1939 covered	Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export Total Basic Industries and Services	the cha	d-1939 to 1-1945. 1 1,975 580 2,555 508	n the m (Thou Mid-19 Septembe Number. + 2,325 + 1,000 + 3,325 + 340	$\begin{array}{r} \text{nain cate} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{sands} \\ \hline \text{45 to} \\ \text{r, 1946.} \\ \text{Per cent.} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Mid-1945.} \\ \hline \text{+ 90} \\ \hline \text{+ 244} \\ \hline \text{+ 111} \\ \hline \text{+ 7} \end{array}$	Changes during Sept., 1946. + 66 + 51 + 117
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employed are now & and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, th at that date being 2 butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, th total in these trad "Other Services" Gr and mid-1945 of 62 by the end of Septer with mid-1939 of 2 11. COMPARISC The numbers em certain important so of the numbers so e Manufacture of for the Force Manufacture fo Basic Industrie	48,000 gr ng there 1945. In here was 70,000 le reduction 000. Be there was es 633,00 roup ther 7,000. Comber, 19- 287,000. DN-SEP1 ployed a ectors of employed equipme es or Home br Expor es	reater t was a n the f s an in ses than n between an inc 00 less re was a Of this, 46, leav TEMBER at the indust l at mid ent and 	decreas ifteen r terease a t mid-19 reease of than a a reduct 340,00 ving a d a, 1946, end of try, exp d-1939, supplie	e of 58 nonths of 518, d-1939.	8,000 H to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leav 1939. ween m been re by as co MID-19 mber, 1 as perc follows 2 per ce 8 "," 8 ","	ouilding between end of he total e distri- hid-1945 end of ring the In the hid-1939 covered mpared 039. 1946, in centages :	Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services Total, Home Civilian Market Export Manufacture of Equipment and Supp for the Forces Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Ser	the chas s (). Mia and 	anges i d-1939 - to - 1-1945. 1 1,975 - 580 - 508 - 588 - 627 - 4,191 - 2,556 -	n the m (Thom Mid-19 September Number. 1 + 2,325 + 1,000 + 3,325 + 340 + 518 + 296 + 340 + 340 + 4,819 - 3,300	$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text{hain cate} \\ \text{sands} \\ \hline \\ 45 \text{ to} \\ \text{r, 1946.} \\ \hline \\ \text{Per cent.} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Mid-1945.} \\ \hline \\ + 244 \\ + 111 \\ + 7 \\ + 244 \\ + 111 \\ + 7 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ + 39 \\ \hline \\ - 86 \end{array}$	egories : Changes during Sept., 1946. + 66 + 51 + 117 + 14 + 15 + 15 + 17 + 15 + 178 - 58
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, and at that date being 2- butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, th total in these trade "Other Services" Gr and mid-1945 of 62 by the end of Septer with mid-1939 of 2- 11. COMPARISO The numbers em certain important se of the numbers so e Manufacture of for the Force Manufacture for Manufacture for	48,000 gr ag there 1945. In here was reduction 000. Be tere was es 633,00 coup ther 7,000. Comber, 19- 287,000. DN-SEP1 ployed a ectors of employed a equipme es or Home or Expor es Civil Eng rades	reater t was a n the f s an in ses than n between an inc 00 less re was a Of this, 46, leav rEMBER at the indust l at mid ent and gineerin	decreas ifteen r torease a t mid-19 reen mid-19 reease of than a a reduct 340,00 ving a d x, 1946, end of try, exp d-1939, supplie et ng	e of 58 nonths of 518, d-1939.	18,000 H to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leave 1939. ween m been re cy as co MID-19 mber, 1 as perc follows 2 per ce 8 ", 3 ",	ouilding between end of he total e distri- hid-1945 end of ring the In the hid-1939 covered mpared 039. 1946, in centages :	Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services Manufacture of Equipment and Support Total, Home Civilian Market Export Total, Home Civilian Market Export Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police in Industry Total in Forces who have not yet ti up employment up employment manufacture	the chas s (). Min Min 	anges i d-1939 - to 1-1945. 1 1,975 - 580 - 2,555 + 588 - 929 - 627 - 4,191 - 2,560 - 1,631 - 47	n the m (Thom Mid-19 September Number. 1 + 2,325 + 340 + 3,325 + 340 + 3	$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text{hain cate} \\ \text{sands} \\ \hline 45 \text{ to} \\ \text{r, 1946.} \\ \hline \text{Per cent.} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Mid-1945.} \\ + & 90 \\ + & 244 \\ + & 111 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 21 \\ \hline + & 39 \\ - & 86 \\ + & 9 \\ - & 31 \end{array}$	egories : Changes during Sept., 1946. + 66 + 51 + 117 + 14 + 15 + 17 + 15 + 17 + 58 + 120
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, engineerin at that date being 2- butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, th total in these trade "Other Services" Gr and mid-1945 of 62 by the end of Septer with mid-1939 of 2- 11. COMPARISE The numbers em certain important si of the numbers of for the Force Manufacture of Gasic Industrie Building and 0 Distributive Th Other Services	48,000 gr and there 1945. In here was reduction 2000. Be there was es 633,00 coup there 7,000. Comber, 19- 287,000. DN-SEP1 there was extra sectors of employed a equipmed es corr Home or Export es Civil Engrades 12.	reater t was a n the f s an in ss than n between an inc 00 less re was a Of this, 46, leav TEMBER at the f indust l at mid ent and gineerin SUMM	decreas ifteen r icrease a t mic reen mid-19 rease of than a a reduct 340,00 ving a d a, 1946, end of try, exp d-1939, supplie et ng IARY.	e of 58 nonths of 518, d-1939.	8,000 H to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leave 1939. ween m been re been re by as co MID-19 nber, 1 as perc follows 2 per ce 8 "," 5 "," 7 ","	ouilding between end of he total e distri- hid-1945 end of ring the In the hid-1939 covered mpared 039. 1946, in centages :	Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services Manufacture of Equipment and Supp for the Forces Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Ser Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police in Industry Karek Forces who have not yet to	the chas s (). Min Min 	anges i d-1939 - to - 1-1945. 1 1,975 - 580 - 2,555 - 508 - 508 - 508 - 580 - 4,191 - 2,550 - 1,631 - 4,610 - 3,026 - 40 -	n the m (Thom Mid-19- September Number. + 2,325 + 1,000 + 3,325 + 340 + 518 + 296 + 340 + 340 + 4,819 - 3,300 + 1,519 - 3,433 - 1,953	$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text{hain cate} \\ \text{sands} \\ \hline 45 \text{ to} \\ \text{r, 1946.} \\ \text{Per cent.} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Mid-1945.} \\ + & 90 \\ + & 244 \\ + & 111 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 121 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 21 \\ \hline + & 39 \\ - & 86 \\ + & 9 \\ - & 31 \\ - & 67 \end{array}$	egories : Changes during Sept., 1946. + 66 + 51 + 117 + 14 + 15 + 17 + 17 + 15 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 120 - 106 + 14
employed are now 8- and civil engineerin mid-1939 and mid- September, 1946, ti at that date being 3 butive trades, the amounted to 929,0 September, 1946, ti total in these trade "Other Services" Gr and mid-1945 of 62 by the end of Septer with mid-1939 of 3 11. COMPARISE The numbers em certain important si of the numbers of for the Force Manufacture of for the Force Manufacture fo Basic Industrie Building and 0 Distributive Th	48,000 gr ag there 1945. In here was 70,000 le reduction 000. Be tere was es 633,00 coup ther 7,000. Comber, 19- 287,000. DN-SEP1 teployed a ectors of employed a ectors of employed a ectors of employed a ectors of ectors of ectors of coup there or Home or Expor es Civil Engrades 12. shows	reater t was a n the f s an in ss than n between an inc 00 less re was a Of this, 46, leav TEMBER at the f indust l at mid ent and gineerin SUMM the tot	decreas ifteen r torease n at mid- reen mi mid-19 rease of than a a reduct 340,000 ving a d c, 1946, end of try, exp d-1939, supplie	e of 58 months of 518, d-1939.	8,000 H to the 000, th In the and m d the 00, leav 1939. ween m been re by as co MID-19 mber, 1 as perc follows 2 per ce 8 ,, 3 ,, 5 ,, 7 ,, n categ	ouilding between end of he total e distri- iid-1945 end of ring the In the iid-1939 covered mpared 039. 1946, in centages :	Domestic Service) The Table below shows increases (+) or decreases Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services Total, Home Civilian Market Export Manufacture of Equipment and Supjor the Forces Total in Industry Total in Industry Total in Forces, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Service In Industry Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet to up employment up employment Insured Persons registered as Up	the chases (anges i d-1939 - to - 1-1945. 1 1,975 - 580 - 2,555 - 508 - 588 - 929 - 627 - 4,191 - 2,5560 - 1,631 - 477 - 3,026 - 40 - 1,167 -	n the m (Thom Mid-19) September Number. 1 + 2,325 + 1,000 + 3,325 + 340 + 518 + 296 + 340 + 340 + 4,819 - 3,300 + 1,519 - 39 - 3,433 - 1,953 + 450	$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text{hain cate} \\ \begin{array}{r} \text{sands} \\ \hline 45 \text{ to} \\ \text{r, 1946.} \\ \hline \text{Per cent.} \\ \hline \text{of} \\ \hline \text{Mid-1945.} \\ + 90 \\ + 244 \\ + 111 \\ + 7 \\ + 244 \\ + 111 \\ + 7 \\ + 72 \\ + 15 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r} + 39 \\ - 86 \\ + 9 \\ - 31 \\ - 67 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{r} - 9 \\ - 9 \\ - 9 \\ - \end{array}$	egories : Changes during Sept., 1946. + 66 + 51 + 117 + 14 + 15 + 178 - 58 + 120 - 106 + 14 - 50

	~			~		carpora	M. ANYA KANA DAMIN	71 222			(Thousa	ands	5)		
od, paper, etc., of 1 chemical indust	ries.			TRACT		2 - Opurs	The state of the sources	Mie 193		Mid- 1945.	June 1946.		August, 1946.		pt., 46.
10. Non-Manua The figures for thi				C STORY		and the second	Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	4,5	555	2,580	0 4,57 0 1,31	2	4,839 1,359	4,	905 410
l services (agricu tional and Local (distributive tra ance, personal a ering, làundries	Governm ades, and and pro-	nent), b nd oth ofession	uilding er serv al serv	and civ ices (c vices, c	vil engir ommero entertai	ce and nment,	Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	5,5	545 583 310 387 225	2,990 5,191 722 1,958 1,598	0 5,88 1 5,49 2 1,18 3 2,17	3040	6,198 5,517 1,225 2,237 1,923	6, 5, 1, 2,	,315 ,531 ,240 ,254 ,938
ble :—			(Thou	isands)		3-5-	Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	16,6	550	12,45	9 16,61	1	17,100	17,	,278
	Mid- Mid- Mid- June, Aug., Sept., 1939. 1943. 1945. 1946. 1946. 1946.						Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	A. Kati	270	3,83		6	588	No. Co	530
ic Industries and Ser-	4,683	5,027	5,191	5,490	5,517	5,531	Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary	17,9	80	16,28 12		27	17,688 88	17	,808 88
lding and Civil Engin-	1,310	726 2,009	722	1,184 2,170	1,225 2,237		Services	-	180	5,09	2,03	32	1,763	1	,657
tributive Trades er Services	2,887 2,225	1,613	1,958 1,598	2,170 1,884	2,237 1,923	1,240 2,254 1,938	Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet	18,4	480	21,50	6 19,44	7	19,539	19	,553
Total	11,105	9,375	9,469	10,728	10,902	10,963	taken up employment Insured persons registered as		270	4			540 364	125	490 359
In the basic indu s a continuous ne ployed are now 84	et increa 48,000 g	ase from reater t	n mid-1 han at i	939 and mid-193	d the n 39. In b	umbers	unemployed Total Working Population (Excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)				9 20,52			20	,402
d civil engineerin d-1939 and mid-1	945. I	n the f	ifteen r	nonths	to the	end of	The Table below shows increases (+) or decrease			nges i	in the main (Tho			egor	ies :
that date being 7	0,000 le	ess than	at mic	1-1939.	In the	e distri-	mercases (1) or decrease	a rat			Mid-1 Septemb	945	to		nges
tive trades, the sounded to 929,0 ptember, 1946, the	00. B ere was	etween an inc	mid-19 rease of	45 and f 296,00	d the 00, leav	end of ing the			t	-1939 - to 1945.	Number.	1 30	er cent. of d-1945.	Sej	ring pt., 46.
al in these trade ther Services" Gr d mid-1945 of 62	oup the	re was a	reduct	ion bet	ween m	id-1939	Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export		_ 1	,975 580	+ 2,325 + 1,000	++	90 244	++	66 51
the end of Septer th mid-1939 of 2 11. COMPARISO	nber, 19 287,000. N—Sep	946, leav TEMBER	ving a d , 1946,	eficienc WITH	y as co MID-19	mpared	Total Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades	··· ·· ··	2 + 	2,555 508 588 929 627	+ 3,325 + 340 + 518 + 296 + 340	++++-	111 7 72 15 21	++++	117 14 15 17 15
The numbers emp tain important se							Other Services Total, Home Civilian Market	 and		CONT	1000 - 000	+		Ţ	CATE .
the numbers so en Manufacture of					follows	; °	Export	plies		,191 - 2,560 -	+ 4,819	+	39 86	+	178 58
for the Force Manufacture fo Manufacture fo	r Home r Expo	 Marke	et .	· 4 · 10 · 14	3 "	ent.	Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police Armed Forces and Auxiliary Ser	 vices	<u> </u>	,631 47 4,610	+ 1,519 - 39 - 3,433	+	9 31 67	+	120 106
Basic Industrie Building and C Distributive Tr	civil En ades	 igineerir	ıg.	. 7	5 ,,		Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police in Industry Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet t		+ 3	3,026	- 1,953		9	+	14 50
Other Services		 Summ	ARY.	. 8	1 ,,		Insured Persons registered as Up ployed	nem-	+	40	+ 450 + 256	+	249		5
The next Table d-1939, mid-1945, 46.	shows June,	the tot 1946, A	al in thugust,	he main 1946, a	n categ nd Sep	ories at tember,	Total Working Population (Exc ing Indoor Private Dom Service)			1,899	- 1,247		6		41
				1 march 1	a low set	Palt	1	hesh	1	L. is	And States				

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS. MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND SEPTEMBER, 1946.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1945, MID-1945, MID-1945, MID-1945, The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1946 and September, 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 the previous page, 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 montbly intervals. part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Under-takings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1946, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), National and Local Government Service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as un-employed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included. at present, be made at monthly intervals. The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945, and mid-1946* are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of are not included. (Thousands

Industry.	Ma	les (14 an	d under 65	5).
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	Sept., 1946.
CROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :	15-5 156-4 51-2 22-7 29-1 22-4 297-3 637-4 105-9 51-1 47-1 841-5	15-0 147-0 63-0 9-7 25-9 19-2 <i>279-8</i> 777-9 106-1 70-1 35-7 <i>988-8</i>	16-1 152-9 62-1 10-3 26-4 20-9 288-7 709-9 99-9 67-1 49-0 925-9	16-3 157-4 67-8 11-0 27-1 21-5 301-1 741-7 105-6 66-5 55-2 969-0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	428.1	597-2	443.1	456-4
Carriages, Carts, etc	10·7 51·6 490·4	10.9 41.1 649.2 230.4	15·2 51·5 509·8 217·6	16·8 54·5 527·7 216·5
The former	fra	M Long h	an entered	in the line

The figures for mid-1946 have been revised in the light of the information obtained at the 1946 count of insured persons

Females (14 and under 60) Total Mid-1945. Mid-1946. Mid-1946. Mid-1939. Sept., 1946. Mid-1939. Mid-1945. Sept., 1946. 16-8 174-0 85-2 12-8 33-7 80-1 352-6 15.5 160.0 55.9 25.1 31.7 26.8 315.0 15.9 174.8 84.0 12.4 34.7 29.9 351.7 16.6 170.9 79.8 12.1 33.2 29.7 342.3 0.0 3.6 4.7 2.4 2.6 4.4 17.7 0.5 18.0 17.7 0.9 27.8 21.0 2.7 8.8 10.7 71.9 0.5 16.6 17.4 1.8 6.8 8.8 53.6 6.6 8.6 51.5 928.7 158.1 70.8 62.8 1,220.9 902.4 153.1 72.0 56.5 1,184.0 192.5 53.2 4.9 7.5 258.1 1,139-8 175-8 80-5 41-9 1,438-0 67·3 28·0 1·1 1·9 98·3 361.9 69.7 10.4 187·0 52·5 4·4 704-7 133-9 52-9 49-0 939-8 7·6 251·5 552.4 18.9 54.8 626.1 229.1 558-5 20-6 57-5 636-6 226-5 876-2 14-4 46-8 937-4 252-8 45.2 279. 109.3 102-1 478-12-53-288·2 21·9 116.3 108.9 10.0

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1946.

Chancescon	NUM	BERS E	MPLOY		NDUST housands)		NALYS	IS—coni	tinued.	officelo by	en, etc., ical indi	od, pap d chem
	Ma	les (14 and	d under 65	5).	Fen	nales (14 a	and under	60).	oul area	Tot	al.	An Alle
Industry.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	Sept., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	Sept., 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	Sept., 1946.
Metal Goods Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Con-	84.9	39.4	53.0	59.7	9.8	12.9	12.0	12.4	94.7	52.3	65-0	72·1
tracting	38·9 116·4	32.0 112.2	45·5 117·4	48·0 127·9	2.8 79.5	5.5 167.7	5·4 126·8	5·2 130·2	41.7 195.9	37·5 279·9	50·9 244·2	53·2 258·1
Instruments, etc Watches, Clocks, etc Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc	34·0 20·8 21·9	38·1 7·3 20·6	36·1 13·6 24·2	37·9 15·0 26·3	14·3 17·9 11·6	-38·7 6·9 16·6	27.0 10.8 18.1	25·7 11·3 19·0	48·3 38·7 33·5	76-8 14-2 37-2	63·1 24·4 42·3	63·6 26·3
Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	16·8 17·4	16·1 9·2	16·1 15·4	16·8 16·1	13·0 11·1	18·8 8·8	14·8 11·5	14·6 11·6	29.8 28.5	34·9 18·0	42.5 30.9 26.9	45·3 31·4 27·7
Heating and Ve'itilating Apparatus	21 · 2 185 · 2 557 · 5	15·7 170·0 460·6	21.7 177.2 520.2	24·2 193·1 565·0	$1.4 \\ 101.1 \\ 262.5$	4·2 145·6 425·7	3.8 124.5 354.7	3·9 125·7 359·6	22.6 286.3 820.0	19·9 315·6 <i>886·3</i>	25.5 801.7 874.9	28·1 318·8 924·6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals	12·3 88·6	12·2 91·6	12.9 108.6	13·4 115·2	0·1 36·2	0.5 65.9	0.4 63.5	· 0·3 62·6	12·4 124·8	12.7 157.5	13·3 172·1	13·7 177·8
Explosives	29·2 20·4 60·0 210·5	78·3 14·2 44·1 240·4	23·2 18·3 51·5 214·5	22·3 19·7 53·1 223·7	7·9 6·5 23·2 73·9	90·4 9·2 31·7 197·7	20·4 9·1 27·9 121·3	19.6 8.9 27.4 118.8	37·1 26·9 88·2 284·4	168·7 23·4 75·8 438·1	43.6 27.4 79.4 335.8	41.9 28.6 80.5 342.5
Total, Group I Industries GROUP II (BASIC	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,676.7	2,803.0	503.8	1,453.6	915.5	900.3	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,592.2	3,703.3
INDUSTRIES*) :	757.5	707.8	708.6	704.2	3.7	9.8	8.8	8.8	761.2	717.6	717.4	713.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service	203·2 193·0	138-2 129-3	173-8 183-9	186·0 195·2	11.6 12.0	28·4 82·0	21.5 51.3	20·7 46·1	214·8 205·0	166-6 211-3	195·3 285·2	206·7 241·3
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc.,	34·1 141·7	13-1 129-8	20·7 153·0	21.8 157.8	3.0 4.9	2.0 13.4	2.6 11.5	2.5 10.8	37·1 146·6	15·1 143·2	23·3 164·5	24·3 168·8
Services	19.6	18.7	24.3	25.9	2.6	6.8	8.0	7.3	22.2	25.5	32.3	33.2
GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES) :		A Description	Linn Zein old Livel 1	i etal mic indus nivitus an	1 2975	area and	N. MAGIOR	ALL REALLY	and the state	ALL DESCRIPTION OF A	1939 - 101 1939 - 101	eler di
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Grain Milling	28·2 103·1	21.6 69.3	24·4 81·6	25.0 85.8	3.9 77.6	8·7 68·0	7·5 63·5	6·9 62·1	32·1 180·7	30·3 137·3	31.9 145.1	31·9 147·9
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Other Food Industries Drink Industries	26·4 71·3 95·0	13·4 53·8 71·0	16.5 67.9 92.5	18·2 71·3 96·3	55.9 62.2 25.9	23.9 71.9 38.1	27·4 70·8 36·5	30.5 69.8 35.6	82·3 133·5 120·9	87.8 125.7 109.1	43.9 138.7 129.0	48.7 141.1 131.9
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco Textile Industries :	15·5 339·5	14·4 243·5	14·8 297·7	15·2 311·8	26.8 252.3	31·1 241·7	31·1 236·8	30·8 235·7	42·3 591·8	45.5 485.2	45·9 534·5	46·0 547·5
Cotton Spinning Cotton Weaving	65·5 53·7 90·3	35·3 27·4 50·1	47.6 31.9 64.8	50-9 34-6 70-2	119·4 101·3	78·3 71·9	89·0 74·4	89·8 74·2	184·9 155·0	113.6 99.3	136·6 106·3	140·7 108·8
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc., Hosiery	34.6	19·9 12·3	25.6	28·2 19·2	117·3 37·6 97·3	79·7 26·0 50·4	83·8 29·3 57·2	83·7 29·7 59·0	207.6 72.2 126.4	129.8 45.9 62.7	148.6 54.9 74.5	153·9 57·9 78·2
Carpets Linen Jute	12.6 3.7 10.2	2:2 2:9 3:8	4.9 3.5 5.0	6.0 3.8 5.6	19·4 9·0 15·5	3.5 6.8 9.7	7·8 6·4 10·8	8·7 6·2 11·2 10·3	32·0 12·7	5.7 9.7 13.5	74.5 12.7 9.9 15.8	14·7 10·0 16·8
Hefnp, Rope, Cord, etc Lace Other Textiles	6·8 5·1 20·0	3.8 5.1 2.4 16.9	5·3 2·9 18·2	5.7 3.2 20.1	10·2 7·8 41·9	11·4 4·5 46·5	10·4 4·4 37·0	10·3 4·8 36·2	25.7 17.0 12.9 61.9	16·5 6·9	15·7 7·3	16·0 8·0
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	56·7 388·3	32.0 210.3	38.5 265.5	41·1 288·6	22.9 599.6	20·2 408·9	19·5 430·0	19.7 433.5	79.6 987.9	63·4 52·2 619·2	55-2 58-0 695-5	56·3 60·8 722·1
Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur Tanning, Currying, etc Leather Goods	33·5 11·6	21·4 6·2	27·8 7·9	29·9 8·6	11·3 16·6	11·8 12·2	11·8 13·6	11.6 13.8	44·8 28·2	33·2 18·4	39.6 21.5	41·5 22·4
Total, Leather Clothing Industries : Tailoring	45·1 66·6	27.6	35·7 46·4	38.5 50.8	27·9 168·0	24.0 134.8	25·4 153·0	25·4 152·1	73·0 234·6	51.6 172.2	61·1 199·4	63·9 202·9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Dressmaking, etc	10.1	4·2 6·7	5·2 8·2	5.6	83·4 96·1	48·3 48·0	•55·6 62·5	56·2 65·1	93·5 107·5	52·5 54·7	60·8 70·7	61·8 74·1
Hats and Caps	11·1 7·5 78·4	3.7 2.8 51.1	6.0 4.3 59.9	6.7 4.7 65.0	18·5 23·4	9.0 12.6	10·4 16·2	10·6 17·0	29.6 30.9	12·7 15·4	16·4 20·5	17·3 21·7
Boots, Shoes, etc Total, Clothing Woodworking, etc.:	185.1	105.9	130.0	141.8	56·6 446·0	44·2 298·9	48.5 <i>346.2</i>	48·7 349·7	135.0 631.1	95·3 402·8	108·4 476·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 113.7 \\ 491.5 \end{array} $
Furniture, etc. Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc	111.5 63.0 9.2	39·8 56·1 14·0	74·7 69·0 11·9	86·2 72·4 11·4	26.9 3.4 2.4	22.6 20.2 13.4	24·7 14·1 5·3	25·2 13·3 4·3	138·4 66·4 11·6	62·4 76·3 27·4	99.4 83.1 17.2	111-4 85-7 15-7
Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc.:	17·8 201·5	13·5 123·4	16.5 172.1	17·9 187·9	5.8 38.5	7·7 63·9	7·4 51·5	7.5 50.3	23.6 240.0	21·2 187·3	23.9 223.6	25.4 238.2
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc.	50·7 29·0	30·8 14·6	40·9 17·0	44·4 18·7	19·1 53·3	17·9 34·9	17.6	17·5 37·9	69·8 82·3	48.7	58.5	61.9
Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not	5.3	0.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	7.8	49·5 1·1	53·4 4·6	56·6 5·2
paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	4·9 198·9	1·7 97·0	2·8 141·2	4·0	6·3 105·4	3·3 76·4	88·2 148·7	6·1 91·5	11·2 304·3	5·0 173·4	7·8 229·4	10·1 243·7 377·5
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	288.8 90.7 30.0	144.6 29.0 14.7	205.0 53.2 23.1	222.7 59.8 24.8	186.6 5.7 37.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	148.7 6.2 31.9	154·8 6·0 32·1	475·4 98·4 67·0	277.7 34.3 39.0	353.7 59.4 55.0	377.5 65.8 56.9
Glass and Glass Bottles : Glass Manufacture	22·5 18·4	15.5	20·9 15·6	22·5 16·8	8·1 2·2	10·2 7·9	10.7	10·2 6·1	30·6 17·6	25·7 20·1	31.6 22.1	32·7 22·9
Total, Glass Other Manufacturing Industries : Cement, Whiting, etc.	37.9 17.1	27·7 9·5	36.5 14.1	39·3 14·8	10·3 0·7	18·1 1·5	17.2	16.3	48.2	45.8	53.7	55.6
Cast Stone, etc.	27·8 41·1	16·8 34·3	28·7 43·2	31·7 48·2	2·5 29·1	6.6 28.0	1·3 6·2 27·7	1·3 6·2 28·1	17.8 30.3 70.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 23.4 \\ 62.3 \end{array} $	15·4 84·9 70·9	16·1 87·9 76·3
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Musical Instruments	11.0 6.1 6.9	4·2 4·3 1·5	6.6 5.9 3.7	7·0 6·3 4·6	2·3 6·2 1·8	2·1 6·5 0·6	1.8 8.1 1.2	1.7 8.3 1.4	13·3 12·3 8·7	6·3 10·8 2·1	8·4 14·0 4·9	8·7 14·6 6·0
Toys and Games Other Industries Total, Other Manufacturing	8·0 27·8†	2.7 17.6†	6·4 32·1,	8·0 35·5	10·7 22·5†	4·4 27·5†	10.2	11·4 37·9	18·7 50·3†	7·1 45·1†	16.6 67.5	19·4 78·4
Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries	145.8	90.9	140.7	156·1 1,471·3	75.8	77.2	91.9	96.3	221.6	168.1	232-6	252.4
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,752.7	1,017.6	1,359.5	1,4/1.3	1,679.7	1,293.4	1,385-8	1,400.1	3,432.4	2,311.0	2,745.3	2,871.4
AND SERVICES) [‡] Building and Civil Engineering			CRE CONTRACT					1999		in Hos		And Anna Constant
Construction Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance	1,190-8 1,309-5 216-5	607·8 604·7 83·9	983-8 785-1 131-0	1,045·0 844·2 146·2	15.7 850.9 98.6	24·2 909·8 148·0	24.9 899.2 123.0	25.0 910.3 121.0	1,206.5 2,160.4 315.1	632.0 1,514.5 231.9	1,018.7 1,684.8 254.0	1,070·0 1,754·5 267·2
Entertainments, Sports, etc Hotels, Boarding Houses,	80.1	50.5	71.6	75.0	60.4	79.1	91.8	97•3	140.5	129.6	163-4	172.3
Restaurants, etc Laundries and Dry Cleaning	172.7 43.9	82.1	124·9 31·7	132·2 33·6	280.7 149.3	296.6 128.1	319·3; 126·2	318·6 124·6	453·4 193·2	878·7 154·8	444·2 157·9	450·8 158·2
* Excluding agriculture, mining	8,654·3	6,460.4	7,433.6	7,841.4	3,676.9	4,475.2	3,989·4	3,993.4	12,331.2	10,935·6	11,423.0	11,834.8

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November, 1946.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th OCTOBER, 1946.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN. The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th September and 14th October, 1946, were as follows :----

Man 18 Botts Wome

Ber D.		and under 65 years.	Boys 14–17 years.	and under 60 years
16th Septembe 14th October		258,317 259,528	9,578 9,396	85,32 90,19
In addition uninsured who had n	persons,		g 4,192	ers at 14 boys a
The num analysed be		insured	unemplo	oyed at
ALC: NO.	Wholly	Unemploye	d (includin	g Casuals
122	Unem- ployed fo not mon than 2 weeks.	2 weeks bu not more	t Unem-	n Tota
Men, 18-64 Boys, 14-17 Women, 18-59 Girls, 14-17	51,132 4,918 23,238 3,725	64,076 2,560 23,617 1,694	141,542 1,875 42,316 1,095	256,75 9,35 89,17 6,51
Total	83.013	91,947	186.828	361 78

The total of 365,658 includes 46,696 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-Service personnel numbering 31,579 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 16th September and 14th October, 1946, in each administrative Region are given in the Table below :--

VAB and	a sor voel a		Vholly Un including		i
Region.		Unem- pløyed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	
London and South- Eastern	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	16,390 17,939	9,844 9,970	10,101 11,425	
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,549	+ 126	+ 1,324	
Eastern	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	2,956 3,160	2,247 2,534	2,653 2,728	
UPDUENCE UDUPCIÓ	Inc. or Dec.	+ 204	+ 287	+ 75	
Southern	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	2,326 2,697	1,993 2,295	2,736 2,721	
Vikinkon Tus Alle	Inc. or Dec.	+ 371	+ 302	- 15	
South- Western	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	2,795 3,380	2,757 3,293	4,020 3,679	
-data in	Inc. or Dec.	+ 585	+ 536	- 341	
Midland	16th Sept. 4th Oct.	3,441 3,699	3,201 3,063	7,868 7,241	and a state of the
A State of the second s	Inc. or Dec.	+ 258	— 138	- 627	1000
North- Midland	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	2,160 2,378	2,179 2,343	3,830 3,507	Contraction of the local distance of the loc
Destern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 218	+ 164	— 323	And a state of the
East and West Ridings	16th Sept. i4th Oct.	4,966 5,055	5,424 5,692	9,761 9,794	
Ridings	Inc. or Dec.	+ 89	+ 268	+ 33	
North- Western	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	14,126 13,990	17,178 18,074	33,956 34,943	
2116Brite	Inc. or Dec.	- 136	+ 896	+ 987	
Northern	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	3,743 9,027	12,002 13,015	27,528 27,331	Contraction of the local distance of the loc
Contract of	Inc. or Dec.	+ 284	+ 1,013	- 197	1000
Scotland	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	15,460 14,864	20,492 20,302	39,966 40,984	
785	Inc. or Dec.	— 596	- 190	+ 1,018	N STORE
Wales	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	6,786 6,495	9,931 10,597	40,103 38,459	Contraction of the local division of the loc
BIRNER	Inc. or Dec.	- 291	+ 666	-1,644	-
Great Britain (including	16th Sept. 14th Oct.	80,401 83,013	88,0i2 91,947	186,872 186,828	
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	+ 2,612	+ 3,935	- 44	
See loot	note in the	next con	umn.		

† See footnote † in the next column.

* Excluding agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal), National and Local Government Service, railways, shipping, dock and harbour service.
 † Revised figures
 ‡ Excluding professional and other personal services.

322

Girls 14–17 years.

5,986 6,542

Tempor arily Stopped

2,778 43 1,021 28

3,870

259,528

9,396 90,192 6,542

365,658

Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons. Number of insured persons registered as unemployed at 14th October, 1946. Total. Region. Males. 359,206 365,658 Females. Total. Males. Females. 30,982 6,697 5,494 7,789 11,330 7,195 15,949 53,081 32,616 57,277 39,372 4th October, 11,918† and girls under 16 8,398 1,764 2,232 2,637 39,380 8,461 7,726 10,426 2,637 2,753 1,322 4,779 14,482 17,376 20,035 16,984 10,426 14,083 8,517 20,728 67,563 49,992 77,312 56,356 14th October are 71 4 10 Great Britain Total. (excluding Special Schemes) 267,782 92,762 360,544 21 2

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The following Table gives the number unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 14th October

among insured males and females in each Region :--

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed * in the United Kingdom at 14th October, 1946, was 393,772, including 292,641 men and boys and 101,131 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 14th October, 12,389[†] uninsured persons, including 4,269 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
1 10 43 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	WE	olly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	ls).
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Seotland Wales Special Schemes	29,318 6,438 5,252 7,528 11,008 6,693 15,486 51,066 30,905 54,416 37,506 1,134	1,641 2255 229 205 245 380 1,710 1,423 1,827 1,165 8	7,233 1,489 1,968 2,389 2,521 1,155 4,381 13,624 15,802 18,806 15,850 3,953	1,142 240 264 230 209 135 294 607 1,243 1,101 1,030 19	39,334 8,422 7,713 10,352 14,003 8,228 20,541 67,007 49,373 76,150 55,551 5,114
Great Britain	256,750	9,353	89,171	6,514	361,788
Northern Ireland	23,085	442	3,685	199	27,411
United Kingdom	279,835	9,795	92,856	6,713	389,199
		Temp	oorarily Stop	pped	Asterna A
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Scotland Wales	23 4 13 56 55 257 83 302 284 1,020 681	 2 3 4 14 20	23 35 17 23 31 101 245 320 125 101	 1 1 1 3 3	46 3 13 74 80 289 187 556 619 1,162 805
Great Britain	2,778	43	1,021	28	3,870
Northern Ireland	187	3	491	22	703
United Kingdom	2,965	46	1,512	50	4,573
	C 40	1990 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 -	Total.	1999 (1999) 1999	Statt.
London and South- Eastern	29,341 6,442 5,265 7,584 11,063 15,569 51,368 31,189 55,436 38,187 1,134 259,528	1,641 2255 229 205 267 245 380 1,713 1,427 1,841 1,184 1,185 8 9,396	7,256 1,524 1,968 2,406 4,462 13,869 16,122 18,931 15,951 3,953 90,192	1,142 240 264 231 209 136 297 613 1,254 1,104 1,033 19 6,542 201	39,380 8,461 7,726 10,426 14,083 8,517 20,728 67,563 49,992 77,312 56,356 5,114 365,658
Northern Ireland	23,272	445	4,176	221	28,114
United Kingdom	282,800	9,841	94,368	6,763	393,772

* The figures exclude insured persons on the registers in Great Britain classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 14th October, these numbered 22,909 men and 591 women. † This figure excludes 1,294 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Total.

5 43

21

Tempo arily Stoppe Total. 30 36,365 46 39,380 16 + 3,015 7,900 8,461 44 39 561 7,067 7,726 12 13 659 9,588 10,426 16 74 58 838 14,608 14,083 98 80 507 18 525 422 289 8,591 8,517 59 133 74 273 187 20,424 20,728 304 86 566 65,826 556 67,563 - 1,737 3.6 48,589 619 49,992 303 + 1,403 - 111 + 121 871 57,691 805 56,356

Total. 36,335 39,334 + 2,999 7,356 8,422 566 7,035 7,713 658 9,572 10,352 780 14,510 14,003 8,169 8,228 20,151 20,541 390 65,260 67,007 + 1,747 48,273 49,373 + 1,100 -75,918 1,273 77,191 76,150 1,162 77,312 232 -56,820 55,551 -1,269 66 -1,335 355,285 361,788 3,921 359,206 3,870 365,658

6,503

51 + 6,452

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed^{*} insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 14th October, 1946, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th September, 1946.

			red Person n October,		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.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 16th Sept., 1946.
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	29,341	7,256	2,783	39,380	+ 3,015
County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham	14,246 130 137 806 510 736 396	2,601 17 42 277 671 171 90	751 22 12 56 156 58 84	17,598 169 191 1,139 1,337 965 570	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
East Ham Enfield	289 151 296 111 502 850 718 815 243	102 59 169 50 48 89 126 133 60	65 52 38 35 51 82 128 30	456 262 503 196 585 990 926 1,076 333	$\begin{array}{r} + & 64 \\ - & 9 \\ + & 42 \\ + & 25 \\ + & 76 \\ + & 195 \\ 105 \end{array}$
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Watford	6,442 147 82 293 122 1,047 138	1,524 41 23 46 20 138 44	495 11 10 33 18 37	8,461 199 115 372 160 1,222 182	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Southern Oxford Portsmouth (including	5,265 121	1,968 77	49 3 21	7,726 219	+ 659 - 65
Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	1,300 245 197 827	647 78 22 313	129 49 10 71	2,076 372 229 1,211	+ 64 + 26 + 45 - 143
South-Western Bristol (including	7,584	2,406	436	10,426	+ 838
Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	2,097 391 85 827 143	311 68 34 860 61	119 16 13 102 10	2,527 475 132 1,789 214	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury	11,063 2,274 37 1,320 5	2,544 375 65 298	476 107 5 45	14,083 2,756 107 1,663 5	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 525 \\ - & 26 \\ + & 5 \\ - & 152 \\ - & 4 \end{array} $
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	77 2,202 392 9 662 99	3 101 80 	4 65 43 14 47 —	84 2,368 515 23 810 109	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 32 \\ - & 77 \\ & \cdots \\ + & 29 \\ - & 13 \end{array} $
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Peterborough	6,950 339 145 805 377 52 468 320 1,310 31 32	1,186 164 60 89 44 60 14 104 17	381 27 17 43 33 	8,517 530 222 937 454 554 345 1,494 66 85	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 74 \\ - & 37 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 224 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 40 \\ + & 19 \\ - & 47 \end{array} $
Scunthorpe East and West Ridings Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Wakefield York	32 15,569 742 1,257 226 1,024 84 148 2,432 2,829 291 1,013 273 589	39 4,482 144 61 6 600 5 5 558 267 491 187 69 41	14 677 40 3 81 2 200 110 60 58 	20,728 953 1,358 235 1,705 91 243 3,100 3,156 840 1,200 - 362 663	$\begin{array}{c}2\\ +304\\ +-97\\226\\74\\ +185\\ ++26\\ +-25\\ +-61\\ +-22\\ +-6\\ -\cdots\end{array}$
North-Western	51,368 337 479 379 1,715 805 450 1,425 971 200 190	13,869 240 64 1,145 318 90 73 235 93 28 150	2,326 18 10 47 65 8 19 20 6 5 28	67,563 595 553 1,571 2,098 903 542 1,680 1,070 233 368	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,737 \\ - & 25 \\ + & 5 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 252 \\ - & 112 \\ + & 236 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 236 \\ - & 45 \\ + & 34 \end{array}$
Liverpool (including Bootle) Manchester (including	18,956	3,854	1,143	23,953	+ 352
Stretford) Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton)	6,871 1,591	895 116	174 11	7,940 1,718	+ 301
Preston Rochdale St. Helens	894 329 708	682 22 540	44 7 17	1,620 358 1,265	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 5 \\ - & 30 \\ + & 175 \\ \end{array} $

* The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employ ment. They include, however, some persons who were not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons were not suitable for the types of vacancies current. § The figures for 1942 and later years are ex-suitable for ordinary employment. ¶ Including insured and uninsured persons.

Regions (or static) and Pancipal Toom. Mer. 14 andre 6 years Purcher Purcher Byears Toolal Toolal Setting Toolal Setting (producting local setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting Setting) Not Setting (producting) Not Seting (producting) Not Setting (producting)	CHARLES AN	DIAN D			ured Perso th October		Inc.(+)or Dec. ()
			Men 18 and under	Women 18 and under	Juvenile	s Total.	in Totals as compared with 16th Sept.,
Carials 1700 1710	Salford (includ and Pendlebu Stockport Warrington	ling Eccles nry) 	834 231	213 262	55	1,102 530	+ 39 - 4
South Bank) 1 1051 1.006 194 2220 1224 Stockton-on-Tes 2754 1423 138 2316 140 Stockton-on-Tes 2754 1423 138 2316 140 Wallisend (Including 440 333 34 810 + 96 Scatand	Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and He		308 345 1,931 909	158 297 845 1,169	27 49 70 46	493 691 2,846 2,124	- 3 - 22 + 98 + 102
Schland 55.489 18.931 2.945 77.312 + 121 Aberdeen 1.2533 253 652 2.318 - 39 Class of winchuding 1.2853 559 95 4.922 + 179 Ruthergien) 1.111 7289 1.044 27.444 + 496 Greenock 38.187 15.561 2.218 56.356 - 334 - 534 Wates 38.187 15.561 2.218 56.356 - 334 Nabonda	South Bank) Newcastle-upon South Shields Stockton-on-Te †Sunderland Wallsend (i	es	4,895 2,011 754 2,965	2,194 430 1,424 1,329	282 180 138 310	7,371 2,621 2,316 4,604	+ 5 + 221 + 140 + 54
Rethergien) 1 19,111 7,289 1,044 27,444 + 205 Motherwell and Wishaw. 1,233 945 122 2,304 + 205 Motherwell and Wishaw. 2,233 945 122 2,305 + 205 Motherwell and Wishaw. 2,233 945 122 2,305 + 205 Carciff 94,357 15,951 2,215 59,356 - 1,335 Merchy Tydii 14,270 400 1005 15,33 - 334 Newport 11,122 1441 212 5,612 - 2,73 Notkeen Ireland 93,272 4,176 666 98,114 - 1,777 Belfast 2,260 1481 12,866 - 167 NUMBERS UNEMENLOYDED: 1939 to 1945 140,415 140,425 4,460 1945 140,401 140,425 140,415 140,425 140,415 1945 1946 1946 1946 1946 1946 1946	Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	55,436 1,973 477 2,553	18,931 283 298 480	2,945 62 67 36	77,312 2,318 842 3,069	+ 121 - 30 - 39	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and		1,385 2,233	883	127	2,395 3,304	+ 203 + 6
Belfast 11,620 1,118 148 12,886 + 167 NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1946. The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the numbers registered as unemployed in each month of 1945. United Great Britain. Wholly Unemployed (including Casual) Temporarily Stopped. Total. Total. 1939 94,332 258,048 127,192 78,347 1407,959 1,480,324 19401 1435,320 97,752 29,235 27,476 291,627 30,0675 19421 135,320 97,752 29,235 27,476 291,627 30,0675 1943 47,191 20,574 795 733 66,293 85,538 1944 46,062 17,634 344 128,644 404,410 159,977 1945 86,273 53,004 549 544 40,4401 159,977 1946 <	Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda		2,529 2,496 1,027 4,259	427 698 400 1,141	103 103 104 212	3,059 3,297 1,533 5,612	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 394 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 33 \\ - & 274 \end{array} $
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1946. The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the numbers registered as unemployed in each month of 1945. Control of the years 1939 to 1945, and the numbers registered as unemployed in each month of 1946. Wholly Unemployed Core Britain. Winted Kingdom. Wholly Unemployed Total. Total. Total. 1939 934.332 258.088 131.192 78.347 1407.959 1,480.324 19401 135.320 97.752 29.275 27.476 291.627 330.675 19425 135.320 97.752 29.275 77.343 69.293 85.539 1943 47.191 20.574 795 733 69.293 85.539 1944 45.062 17.634 394 584 140.410 159.977 1946 14 47.191 20.574 795 733 69.293 380.240 11 February 128.1311,201 1,076 1,226 357.576	Belfast		11,620	1,118	148	12,886	+ 167
registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the numbers registered as unemployed in each month of 1946. Great Britain. United Kingdom. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuab) 1939	NUMI		NEMI	PLOYE	D: 193	9 to 19	46.
Great Britain. Kingdom. Wholdy Unemployed Total. Total. 1939 . 943,332 259,088 137,192 Total. Total. 1939 . 943,332 259,088 Total. Total. 1940 . 934,332 259,088 Total. 1942 . 62,073 Total. Total. 1943 . 62,073 53,064 57,35 60,220 1945 . 66,273 53,004 54 140,410 159,977 1946: 1942 129,205 876 1,523 29,454 300,425 1946: 1942 1942 1,224,323 1,152 329,454	registered as	unemploy	red in ea	ach of th	ne years	1939 to 1	945, and
Stopped. Total. Total. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. 1939 934,332 258,088 137,192 78,347 1407,959 1,480,324 19401 135,320 99,756 29,275 27,476 291,827 330,675 1943 47,191 20,574 795 733 69,293 85,538 1944 47,0191 20,574 795 733 69,293 85,538 1944 47,022,05 876 1,152 329,454 360,240 14 January 198,221 129,205 876 1,152 329,454 360,240 13 May 246,382 123,454 746 228 371,410 402,455 13 May 266,103 3165 319,457 405,820 15 July	ing the		G	reat Brita	in.	1014	
1939	Carlo Carlos			Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Total.
1940t			Carlos Co.	TONE TO T			
14 January 198,221 129,205 876 1,152 329,454 360,240 11 February 223,331 131,203 1,076 1,286 371,916 404,401 8 April 246,382 123,454 746 828 371,916 404,401 8 April 246,382 123,454 746 828 371,916 404,401 14 March 238,351 131,203 1,076 1,286 371,916 404,401 13 May 256,988 16,599 579 710 374,876 406,802 15 July 266,103 90,528 3,138 783 359,206 399,097 14 October 266,103 90,528 3,138 783 359,206 393,772 NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED [Numer Persons on the Registers of Employment Adover, 18 years, and over, 18 years, and	1940‡ 1941 1942§ 1943 1944	468,777 135,320 62,019 47,191 45,062	222,373 99,756 31,859 20,574 17,634	100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394	58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518	850,088 291,827 99,765 69,293 63,608	918,054 330,675 119,117 85,538 77,929
The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed * in Great Britain at 14th October.Image: Second StructureMen 18 yearsBoys under and over.Women 18 yearsGirls under and over.Total.A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Fxchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants249,9404,15371,6321,788327,513Non-claimants Unemployment Allowances Unemployment Allowances Durend Special Schemes249,9404,15371,6321,788327,513Statis Unemployment Allowances Unemployed259,5289,39690,1926,542365,658B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANCES Applicants for Unemployed ances 259,5289,39690,1926,542365,658B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANCES Applicants for Unemployed ances 382543419786Persons not applying for Allowances Unemployed1,5883,4592,6803,40511,132* See footnote * in previous column. * Total of Uninsured Unemployed1,9703.5133.0213,41411,918* See footnote * in previous column. * The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAzerrre (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. * From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	14 January11 February11 March8 April13 May13 June17 June15 July12 August16 September14 October	223,147 238,351 246,382 256,988 267,238 260,895 268,109 264,757 266,103	130,256 131,203 123,454 116,599 104,345 94,270 90,848 90,528 95,685	880 1,076 746 579 3,165 2,860 2,870 3,138 2,821	1,295 1,286 828 710 1,419 1,309 1,894 783 1,049	355,578 371,916 371,410 374,876 376,167 359,334 363,721 359,206 365,658	388,050 404,401 402,555 405.802 408,290 391,939 394,647 389,097
registered as unemployed * in Great Britain at 14th October.							f persons
Image: constraint of the second state of the secon			yed* in	Great I	Britain a	t 14th O	
InsuredPersons on the Registers of Employment Fxchances: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances249,940 4,1534,153 71,63271,632 4,7351,788 327,513327,513 33,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031Claimants8,4545,23514,6074,73533,031ClaimantsTotal of Insured Persons on Recisters of Employ- MENT Exchances<		- 4.51 4	18 years	s under	18 year	s under	
Allowances 249,940 4,153 71,632 1,788 327,513 Non-claimants 5,345 5,235 14,607 4,735 33,031 Claimants for Benefit 1,134 8 3,953 19 5,114 Total of Insured Persons 1,134 8 3,953 19 5,114 Total of Insured Persons 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY-MENT EXCHANCES 382 54 341 9 786 Persons not applying for Allowances . 382 54 341 9 786 Persons not applying for Allowances . 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,405 11,132 Total of Uninsured Unemployed 1,970 3.513 3.021 3,414 11,918 * See footnote * in previous column. 	Insured Perso Registers of Fxchanges: Claimants and App	ns on the Employment to Benefit plicants for	ALL PROPERTY			and an and	Anne Anne Anne Anne
under Special Schemes 1,134 8 3,953 19 5,114 Total of Insured Persons Unemployed 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 P.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES 382 54 341 9 786 Persons not applying for Allowances 382 54 341 9 786 Total of Uninsured Unemployed 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,405 11,132 * See footnote * in previous column. 7 The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. ‡ From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres. 254, 554 365,658	Allowan Non-claim	ces ants					
Unemployed 259,528 9,396 90,192 6,542 365,658 B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES Applicants for Unem- ployment Allow- ances 382 54 341 9 786 Persons not applying for Allowances 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,405 11,132 Total of Uninsured Unemployed 1,970 3.513 3.021 3,414 11,918 * See footnote * in previous column. 7 The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. 4 From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	under Specia	1 Schemes	1,134		3,953	3 19	5,114
MENT EXCHANGES Applicants for Unemployment Allow- ances ances Persons not applying for Allowances 1,588 341 9 766 9 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,405 1,132 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,414 11,918 * See footnote * in previous column. † The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. ‡ From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	Unemployed B.—Uninsured Persons on		259,528	9,396	90,192	2 6,542	365,658
Persons not applying for Allowances 1,588 3,459 2,680 3,405 11,132 Total of Uninsured Unemployed 1,970 3.513 3.021 3,414 11,918 * See footnote * in previous column. 7 The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are : juveniles 252, total 4,597. 4 From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	MENT Excha Applicants ploymer	for Unem-	0.09.000 820 V 10			Station of the second	
Unemployed 1,970 3.513 3.021 3,414 11,918 * See footnote * in previous column. † The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. ‡ From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	Persons no		and a sub-		10 10	a sea sea sea se	The second
† The figures for Sunderland for 15th July, 1946, given in the August issue of this GAZETTE (p. 224) were incorrect. The correct figures are: juveniles 252, total 4,597. ‡ From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.	Unemple	oyed		3,513	3.021	3,414	11,918
h the beings tex 1040 - 11	the figures for GAZETTE (p. 224) From July, 1 Centres.	were incorre 940, the figure	d for 15th ect. The c res exclude	correct figu e men in at	res are : ju tendance a	veniles 252, t Governme	total 4,597. nt Training

November, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

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

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 persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded. An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange when-ever 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 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 furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons.

and the second second	with a			Gr	eat Britain					Uni	ted Kingdo	om.
INDUSTRY.	Wholl (inclu	y Unemplo iding Casua	oyed als).	Temp	orarily Stop	oped.		Total.		Tem	lly Unemp porarily St and Casual	opped
	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	2,283 429 2,712	657 175 <i>832</i>	2,940 604 3,544	10 3 <i>13</i>	27 7 34	37 10 47	2,293 432 2,725	684 182 866	2,977 614 <i>3,591</i>	2,958 462 3,420	728 186 <i>914</i>	3,686 648 4,334
Fishing	1,001	3	1,004	96	-	96	1,097	3	1,100	1,122	3	1,125
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits <i>Total, Mining</i>	14,077 93 32 519 109 150 144 15,124	255 — 11 62 10 338	14,332 93 32 530 109 212 154 15,462	21 2 2 	1 _2 	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 8	14,098 93 34 521 109 150 144 15,149	256 11 64 10 341	14,354 93 34 532 109 214 154 154	14,104 93 35 779 109 166 206 15,492	256 — 13 — 64 10 343	14,360 93 35 792 109 230 216 15,835
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :- Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	277	42	319	- 		10 M -	277	42	319	283	42	325
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	548 146 <i>971</i>	161 24 227	709 170 1,198		22	22	548 146 <i>971</i>	161 26 229	709 172 1,200	579 176 1,038	161 26 229	740 202 1,267
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	850	133	983	11	-	11	861	188	994	957	134	4,091
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	342	85	427	4		4	346	85	431	366	93	459
Glass : Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc Total, Glass	354 306 660	284 226 510	638 532 1,170	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{12}{12}$	365 306 671	285 226 511	650 532 1,182	366 307 673	287 227 514	653 534 1,187
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Clue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	1,813 8,459 374 1,420 12,066	1,499 6,369 134 565 <i>8,567</i>	3,312 14,828 508 1,985 20,633	$\begin{array}{r} 6\\15\\-\\1\\22\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 15\\11\\-\\20\\46\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 21\\ 26\\ \hline 21\\ 68 \end{array} $	1,819 8,474 374 1,421 12,088	1,514 6,380 134 585 8,613	8,333 14,854 508 2,006 20,701	1,899 8,505 383 1,453 12,240	1,518 6,386 134 588 8,626	3,417 14,891 517 2,041 20,866
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	157 2,277 1,389 339 437 347 4,946	65 1,457 883 195 213 208 <i>3,021</i>	222 3,734 2,272 534 650 555 7,967	58 989 6 236 4 1,293	1 14 3 7 2 27	59 1,003 9 243 6 1,320	215 3,266 1,395 575 441 347 6,239	66 1,471 886 202 215 208 3,048	281 4,737 2,281 777 656 555 9,287	228 3,291 1,448 575 451 353 6,346	67 1,471 888 202 220 208 3,056	295 4,762 2,336 777 671 561 9,408
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc	17,037 1,702 1,667 1,330 21,736	6,654 750 928 215 8,547	23,691 2,452 2,595 1,545 <i>30,283</i>	48 3 9 60	46 1 2 1 50	94 1 5 10 110	17,085 1,702 1,670 1,339 21,796	6,700 751 930 216 8,597	23,785 2,453 2,600 1,555 30,393	17,856 1,784 2,483 1,404 <i>23,52</i> 7	6,799 767 931 220 8,717	24,655 2,551 3,414 1,624 32,244
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	15,397 231 351 15,979	3,483 46 90 3,619	18,880 277 441 19,598	25 1 8 <i>34</i>	$\frac{17}{\frac{1}{18}}$	42 2 8 52	15,422 232 359 16,013	3,500 47 90 3,637	18,922 279 449 19,650	17,623 267 372 18,262	3,806 50 90 <i>3,946</i>	21,429 317 462 22,208
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9,128	1,400	10,528	14	9	23	9,142	1,409	10,551	11,281	1,416	12,697
Other Metal Industries :	689 1,106	190 81	879 1,187	<u>17</u>	3 1	20 1	706 1,106	193 82	899 1,188	738 1,202	194 99	932 1,301
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	1,938 258	1,448 79	3,386 337	5	2	7	1,943 258	1,450 79	3,393 337	1,995 261	1,461 79	3,456 340
etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	227 122 312	175 77 39	402 199 351	<u>1</u> —	$\frac{-}{1}$	<u>1</u> 1	228 122 312	175 77 40	403 199 352	228 127 351	177 77 41	405 204 392
Metal Industries not separately	144	64	208	-			144	64	208	148	66	214
specified Total, Other Metals	4,262 9,058	1,838 3,991	6,100 <i>13,049</i>	21 44	51 58	72 102	4,283 9,102	1,889 4,049	6,172 <i>13,151</i>	4,384 <i>9,434</i>	1,905 4,099	6,289 <i>13,533</i>
 Excluding private gardeners, grooms workers in certain other employments, e.g 	s, gamekeen ., clerks, lo	pers, park g erry drivers	ardeners, s, etc., who	are insure	nd keepers, ed under th	e General	are insure Scheme.	d under	the Agrica	iltural Sch	neme, but	including

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

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1946.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG The Table below shows the percentages of insured males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 unemployed at 15th July, 1946. As considerable numbers of persons have probably changed their industry since July, the numbers un-

Turationa	Gre	eat Brita	in.
Industry.	Males	Females	To
Agriculture* : Farming, Forestry, etc.	0.4	0.7	0
Market Gardening, Horticul- ture, etc	0.7	.0.5 0.6	0
Fishing	3.2	0.3	3
Coal Mining	1.7	2·5	1
etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining.	2·1 1·7	0.9	21
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	1.6	2.6	1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1.0	0.7	1
Total, Mining	1.7	2.0	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.2	15.0	2
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	1.7	1.4	1
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	0.8	2.3	C
Total, NM. Mining Products	1.6	2.2	1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass :—	1.3	0.3	Ċ
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms,	045.)	10	
etc.)	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.7 \\ 1.7 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.9 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.3 \end{array} $	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :	1.6	2.1	1
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	29·7 2·0	29·2 1·2	29
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints,	2.5	2.2	2
Metal Manufacture :	6.4	8.9	7
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Pud- dling, Iron and Steel Rolling,	1.0	16.2	
etc	1.8	10.2	1
Lead, etc	2.2	4.3	CN VILV
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire	1.7	3·5 2·4	i de
Ropes, etc Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	1.9	6.3	1
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering: En- gineers' Iron and Steel Founding	2.6	4.6	
Electrical Engineering	1.8 2.3	1.5	1
Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc	2·3 2·4 2·5	3.0 4.2	LA MA
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:	là len	e ancar	1232
Aircraft	3.8 1.4	4·0 2·5	1
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	0.5	4.7	0
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing	4.0	12.7	4
Other Metal Industries :	A.I.A.I	20	Z.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Con- tracting	2.7	2·0	1
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc	1.6	1.3	100
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails etc.	0.9	0.5	0
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1.4 1.5	1·1 0·7	1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate,	1.5	1.1	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Metal Industries not separ-	1.0	0.5	C
ately specified	2.6 1.9	2.0 1.5	1
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	1.5	0.4	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1.7	0.5	0
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufac- ture and Rayon, Nylon,	1.6 1.0	0.5 0.2	6
ture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn	0.9	0.5	(
Manufacture	1.3	1.1	1
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	2.0 5.0 2.9	1.7 1.3 2.8	C NY
Hosiery	2.6	0.4 0.5	
Carpets Other Textiles	0.8 2.0	0.6 0.9	1
Textiles Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Total, Textiles	2.5 1.7	0.9	2
* Excluding private gardene workers in certain other employn	rs, groon	ns, game	keep
† Persons insured under the‡ Including private gardener	Special	Schemes	s for

NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYED:	INDUSTRIAL	ANALYSIS-continued.

BURG & CORTACT 35 SETVICE WING	() gaisiro L'Angano,	a addien	to present	G	reat Britai	n. n. Deserventz	(liosly a	eads sui	d Export	United Kingdom.			
Potatees and is they pormally		lly Unempl uding Casu		Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	that the Die aus	Total.		Temp	ly Unemplorarily Sto and Casuals	opped	
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.	
Textiles :	689 463	548 282	1,237 745	22	97	11	691 465	557 289	1,248 754	692 465	559 289	1,251	
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc	1,152 581 95	830 235 100	1,982 816 195	4 13 3	16 14 3	20 27 6	1,156 594 98	846 249 108	2,002 843 201	1,157 609 100	848 269 108	2,005 878 208	
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manu- facture	174 90 241	96 107 124	270 197 365	ever the	1		174 90 241	97 107 124	271 197 365	178 1,116 241	97 739 124	275 1,855 365	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets	149 156 33 52	342 192 16 54	491 348 49 106	118 33 11	5 7 3 15	5 125 36 26	149 274 66 63	347 199 19 69	496 473 85 132	196 281 66 67	368 275 19 69	365 564 556 85 136	
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	392 757 3,872	351 131 2,578	743 888 6,450	1 125 308	26 12 102	27 137 410	393 882 4,180	377 143 2,680	770 1,025 6,860	415 980 5,406	502 206 3,624	917 1,186 <i>9,030</i>	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:- Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods Total, Leather	436 136 572	145 102 247	581 238 <i>819</i>	13 2 15	1 2 3	14 4 18	449 138 587	146 104 250	595 242 837	457 142 599	151 106 257	608 248 <i>856</i>	
Clothing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw	810 95	1,129 294	1,939 389	4	73 4	77 4	814 95	1,202 298	2,016	870 98	1, 397 313	2,267 411	
Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	57 98 62 786	47 317 74 205	104 415 136 991	19 6 56 79	4 7 3 16	23 13 59 95	76 104 118 •865	51 324 77 221	127 428 195 1,086	81 143 131 · 958	59 921 79 222	140 1,064 210 1,180	
Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco :	1,908 2,109 373	2,066 1,214 209	3,974 3,323 582	164 14	107 26 3	271 40 3	2,072 2,123 373	2,173 1,240 212	4,245 3,363 585	2,281 2,330 417	2,991 1,273 221	5,272 3,603 638	
Coecoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionary Other Food Industries Drink Industries	402 1,499 1,758	308 1,283 642	710 2,782 2,400	3512	1 26 11	4 31 23	405 1,504 1,770	309 1,309 653	714 2,813 2,423	425 1,601 1,836	310 1,356 670	735 2,957 2,506	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff <i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> Woodworking , etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	500 6,641 1,419	240 3,896 466	740 10,537 1,885	1 35 24	67 112	1 102 136	501 6,676 1,443	240 3,963 578	741 10,639 2,021	534 7,143 1,566	324 4,154 581 289	858 11,297 2,147	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases . Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking . Total, Woodworking, etc.	367 1,185 399 <i>3,370</i>	286 298 137 1,187	653 1,483 536 4,557		2 22 13 149	3 49 14 202	368 1,212 400 3,423	288 320 150 1,336	656 1,532 550 4,759	368 1,266 437 3,637	289 328 157 1,355	657 1,594 594 4,992	
Building and Civil Engineering Con- struction:	17,008 10,100 27,108	233 110 <i>343</i>	17,241 10,210 27,451	30 31 61	1 1 2	31 32 63	17,038 10,131	284 111 <i>345</i>	17,272 10,242	19,287 11,386 <i>30,673</i>	245 113 358	19,532 11,499 31,031	
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	558 308	370 248	928 556	17	1	18	27,169 575 308	371 257	946 565	599 315	378 264	977 579	
Stationery	26 39	240 2 30	28	-	-		26 39	207 2 30	28 69	26 39	2 30	28 69	
binding Total, Paper, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing Industries :	1,987 2,918	488 1,138	2,475 4,056	17 34	3 <i>13</i>	20 47	2,004 2,952	491 1,151	2,495 4,103	2,066 3,045 917	517 <i>1,191</i> 291	2,583 4,236 1,208	
Brushes and Brooms	848 177 190 485	290 82 84	1,138 259 274	1 2	6	1 8	848 178 192	290 82 90	1,138 260 282	178 194	82 92 223	260 286 715	
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	50 170 1,190	216 13 91 434	701 63 261 1,624	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ 16	485 50 170 1,195	217 13 95 445	702 63 265 1,640	492 53 184 1,322	225 13 98 455 1,254	66 282 1,777	
Total, Other Manufacturing	3,110 2,247 3,513	1,210 506 3,463	4,320 2,753 6,976	89	22 2 5	30 11 9	3,118 2,256 3,517	1,232 508 3,468	4,350 2,764 6,985	3,340 2,431 3,830	516 3,473	4,594 2,947 7,303	
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :-	1,912 704 4,689 3,702	2,289 51 135 82	4,201 755 4,824 3,784	5 9 11	10 	11 5 9 14	1,913 709 4,698 3,713	2,299 51 135 85	4,212 760 4,833 3,798	2,023 776 4,917 3,927	2,304 52 137 88	4,327 828 5,054 4,015	
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	5,729 858 6,587	53 48 101	5,782 906 6,688	$\frac{24}{24}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{25}{25}$	5,753 858 6,611	54 48 102	5,807 906 6,713	7,075 882 7,957	54 48 102	7,129 930 8,059	
Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc. Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	893 22,000 16,968	72 <i>6,193</i> 12,995	965 28,193 29,963	4 58 95	1 2 21 137	6 79 232	897 22,058 17,063	74 6,214 13,132	971 28,272 30,195	922 24,352 18,517	74 <i>6,230</i> 13,589	996 <i>30,582</i> 32,106	
Finance* Miscellaneous Services :	2,054	4,705	6,759 20,322	3	1	4 54	2,057 14,393	4,706	6,763 20,376	2,139	4,719 6,390	6,858 22,586	
National Fire Service	533 8,806 1,618 3,498	184 3,388 1,485 1,397	717 12,194 3,103 4,895	119 7 10	11 5 19	130 12 29	533 8,925 1,625 3,508	184 3,399 1,490 1,416	717 12,324 3,115 4,924	602 9,412 1,694 3,684	189 3,457 1,543 1,458	791 12,869 3,237 5,142	
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service Laundry Service Tob Dveing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	6,490 607 177	8,642 1,111 220	15,132 1,718 397	E <u>11</u>	96 7 1	107 7 1	6,501 607 177	8,738 1,118 221	15,239 1,725 398	6,899 653 186	9,145 1,216 223	16,044 1,869 409	
Other Personal Services† Other Services Total, Miscellaneous Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by	785 2,334 <i>39,204</i>	38 656 23,087	823 2,990 <i>62,291</i>	5 1 190	1 157	5 2 347	790 2,335 <i>39,394</i>	38 657 23,244	828 2,992 62,638	826 2,514 42,666	39 678 2 4, 338	865 3,192 67,004	
Industry GRAND TOTAL*1	39,558 266,103	4,261	43,819 361,788	161 2,821	18	179 3,870	39,719 268,924	4,279 96,734	43,998 365,658	42,254	4,465	46,719 393,772	

Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
 † Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.
 † The totals include 3,166 male and 62 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,721 males and 75 females in the United Kingdom.

ly, the numbers un-		s un-	i add to strow old of oreid	re daint	17 .10 01	ad they				
up 201	1410 145AS	ed King	TELEVICIA T	INDUSTRY.	Great Britain. Males Females Total.			United Kingdom. Males Females Total.		
al.	Males	Females	Total.	The many are great for	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Iotal.
4	0.7	0.7	0.7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:	a Witness		1414			Margavi.
6 5	0.7 0.7	0.5 0.7	0.7 0.7	Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8
2	3.3	0.3	3·2	Leather Goods Total, Leather	1.7 1.8	0.6 1.0	$1.0 \\ 1.5$	1.9 1.7 1.9	0.7 1.0	1.1 1.5
8	1.6	2.5	1.6	Clothing :	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.9
176	2·1 2·4	0.9	2·1 2·3	Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (Including	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
6 7	1.6 1.9	2.5	1.6 2.0	Straw Plait)	1·2 1·5	0.6 0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7 1.5	1.0 1.5
07	1·4 1·8	0.7	1.4 1.8	etc	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.6
978 Xich	orage orage	and 2 and at	orteo l	Clogs Total, Clothing	1·3 1·4	0-4 0-5	0.9 0.8	1·4 1·5	0.4 0.8	1.0 0.9
6	2.3	15.0	2.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Grain Milling	2·1 1·5	1.8 2.5	2.0 1.8	2·2 1·7	1.8 2.6	2.0 1.9
6	1.8	1.4	1.7	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	2·4 1·9	1.0 1.5	1.6	2·5 2·1	1·1 1·7	1.6
9	1·2 1·8	2.2	1·3 1·8	Drink Industries	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
758	1.6 1.4	2.2 1.9 0.3	1.6 0.8	and Snuff	3.0 2.0	0.8 1.5	1.5 1.8	3·1 2·1	0.9 1.6	1.6 1.9
100	DCMVT	100-x11-10 60 700-00		Woodworking, etc. :	oriji	2.0	2.0	0.1	2.0	22
709	1.7 1.7 1.7	1.9 2.8 2.3	$1.8 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.9$	Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	1.9 2.9	3.2	2·2 3·9	2·1 3·0	3·2 6·3	2·3 4·0
7	1.6	2.1	1.8	Furniture Making, Uphol- stering, etc.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
4 8	29.8 2.0	29·2 1·2	29.5 1.8	Other Woodwork	2·2 1·7	4.8 2.8	3.0 2.0	2·4 1·9	4·8 2·9	3·1 2·1
4	2.5	2.2	2.4	Building and Civil Engineering Construction :		da da	21	0.5	1.0	2.4
3	6.5 1.0	8.9 16.2	7·4	Building Civil Engineering Construction Total, Building	2·2 6·0 2·8	1.0 1.3 1.0	2·1 5·9 2·8	2·5 6·8 3·2	1.0 1.3 1.1	6.6 3.2
	NP			Paper, Printing, etc. :	MITURE	sult have	surp to	alson.	unio cost	ATT A SAME
7	1.8	10.2	2.7	Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1.2	1·8 0·7	1·4 1·0	1·2 1·7	1·9 0·8	1.4
771	2·3 3·9 1·7	4·3 8·5 3·6	2·7 4·7 2·1	Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7
7	1.4	2.4	1.7	Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
6	1.9	6.3	2.6	Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	1.5 1.4	0.5 0.7	$1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 1$	$1.5 \\ 1.4$	0.5 0.7	1.1 1.1
0	2.7	4.6	3.1	Other Manufacturing Industries :	nio anti add	時后,第144 第一回的	an Danoy	an dere	encéta stratus	o filioe)
7	1.9 2.7 2.4	1.5 18.3	1.8 3.9 2.5	Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	2.0 2.8 2.2	1·2 4·5 0·8	1.7 3.2 1.4	2·2 2·9 2·2	1.2 4.6 0.9	1.8 3.3 1.5
5.9	2.4	3.0 4.3	3.0	Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.0
Re	the for	SV03 E	1010000	Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports	1.5 2.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.5 1.2	1.3
8	4·3 1·5	4·1 2·5	4·3 1·7	Requisites Other Manufactures Total, Other Manufacturing	2.0 4.0 2.3	$1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 2$	$1.5 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.8$	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5$	1.2	2.9 1.9
8555	0.5 3.9 4.5	4.7 4.1 12.4	0.8 3.9 4.9	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.4
		10, 1938	e sanc	Transport and Communication :	97.6% (24) 11.0077	io io.	100, 100 100, 100		and and	Lanu Al
3	1.1	2.0	1.3	Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	1·1 0·8	5·8 4·1	1.9	1·2 0·8	5·7 4·1	2.0 1.5
6	3.0	1.4	2.8	Other Road Passenger Trans-	3·2 2·7	2·4 0·9	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.4
4	1.6	1.3	1.5	Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service	2.7 3.0	0.9 0.9	2.6 2.9	2·8 3·1	0-9 0-9	2.7 3.0
7	1.0 1.5	0.5	0·8 1·3	Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service: Port Transport (Docks,	1	The second	and a state	C STREET		a deepte
32	1.6	1·2 0·7	1.2	Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal	. 5•4	2.1	5•3	6•5	2•1	6•4
5	1.6	1.1	1.5 0.8	Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	2·4 4·8	3·4 2·5	2.5 4.8	2·5 5·8	3·4 2·5	2•6 5•7
8	1.1	0·5 2·0	(Addition).	Other Transport, Communi- cation, etc	3.6	0·5 4·1	2.9 2.5	3.6 2.4	0·5 4·1	2.9 2.6
8	2.6 2.0	1.5	2·4 1·8	Distributive Trades	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7
8	1.5	0.4	0.8	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance†	1.4	4.0	2.6	1.4	4.0	2.6
986	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	0.5 0.5 0.3	0.9 0.8 0.6	Miscellaneous Services :						readorade stacowy gradosib ¹⁰
7	0.9	0.5	0·7	(exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service Local Government Service	3·4 1·7 2·4	1.9 3.8 1.5	2·8 2·1 2·0	3.8 2.0 2.5	2.0 4.0 1.5	3.0 2.4 2.1 0.9
285	1·3 9·2	1·1 2·5	1·3 4·8	Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc Hotel, Boarding House, Res-	1.2	0.7	0.9 2.2	$1\cdot 2$ $3\cdot 2$	0.8 1.3	2.3
8	5.0 2.9	1.3	2.5 2.7	taurant, Club, Catering, etc., Service	3.4	2·1 0·9	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.6
947	2.6 2.7 0.8	0.4	1.0 1.4 0.7	Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Personal Services	2·1 2·2 1·0	0.9 0.9 1.2	1·1 1·2 1·0	2·2 2·3 1·1	0.9 0.9 1.2	2.6 1.2 1.2 1.1
73	2.1	0.6 1.4	1.6	Other Personal Servicest	2.9 2.7	0.7 1.5	1.0 1.9 2.1	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	0.7 1.6	2.0 2.2
0	2.6	$1\cdot 1$ $0\cdot 8$	2·1 1·4	GRAND TOTALT	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.5

epers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme, but including orry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme. or the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. pers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chaufieurs, etc.

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

Technical and Scientific Register.

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th October, 1946, was 4,241. Of these 1,775 were unemployed, including 613 ex-Service men and

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 17th September and 14th October, 1946 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 17th September,	4,150
Vacancies notified during the period	1,152
Vacancies filled	637*
Vacancies cancelled or withdrawn	641
Vacancies outstanding at 14th October	. 4 024

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 shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 14th October, 1946, was 40,877, consisting of 37,424 men and 3,453 women. Of these, 23,594 men and 660 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers included 20,228 men and 1,721 women who were in employment, while 17,196 men and 1,732 women had registered on problem distance data in the recording two methes and as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th October. Of those in employment 12,238 men and 277 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 11,356 men and 383 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the Offices :--

	In Emp	loyment.	Unemployed.		
Appointments Office.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
London	. 861 . 646 . 700 . 1,365 . 1,922 . 891 . 1,140 . 1,140 . 1,448 . 2,129 . 821 . 943	589 34 51 22 87 214 65 92 70 137 52 94 152 62	7,331 815 432 693 843 1,561 701 711 769 1,213 379 722 750 471	630 58 50 48 105 160 36 103 73 106 67 96 922 78	
Total† .	. 20,228	1,721	17,196	1,732	

During the period 17th September to 14th October, 1946, there were new registrations by 6,660 men and 1,202 women and during the same period the registrations of 6,674 men and 772 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

The following Table shows the number of vacancies (other

Including 83 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.
 † Excluding 981 registered for overseas employment only and also registration nurses and midwives.

than for nurses and midwives) notified and the number filled between 17th September and 14th October, 1946 :---

alles aged 14 and the sole and a second over	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding on 17th September, 1946	4,778	1,264
Notified during the period	2,494	596
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period	1,233	383
Vacancies filled during the period†	1,088	320
Vacancies unfilled at 14th October, 1946	4,951	1,157

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The total number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st October, 1946, was 684,563. The corresponding figure for 16th September was 657 085

^{657,085.} The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st October was 69,550, of whom 66,618 were males and 2,932 were females. The total included 38,092 persons who had at some time served in H.M. Forces, and 31,458 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below. in the Table below.

Numbers of Unemployed Disabled Persons at 21st October, 1946.

the second se	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employ-		Shinter also	Super all
ment: Ex-Service Non-Ex-Service	32,077 22,663	196 2,064	32,273 24,727
Total	54,740	2,260	57,000
Requiring employment under special conditions : Ex-Service	5,783	36	5,819
Non-Ex-Service	6,095	636	6,731
Total	11,878	672	12,550
Grand Total	66,618	2,932	69,550

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS. AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in May, 1946, was 1.2 per cent. higher than in April, 1946, and 2.8 per cent. higher than in May, 1945. The figure for April, 1946, showed little change compared with that for March, 1946.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from about 16,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, 1946, in the establish-ments covered by the returns was 0.5 per cent. lower than at 1st July, 1946, and 1.4 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1945. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August, 1946, was 1.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month, and 9.8 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1945.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND. According to statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service, the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 31st August, 1946, was 401 or 0.8 per 1,000 of the estimated total labour force, compared with 490 or 1.0 per 1,000 at 31st July and with 567 or 1.2 per 1,000 at 30th June. Of the total number of male workers registered at the end of August, 102 were fully employable and had been disengaged for two weeks or more; the corresponding figures for the end of July and the end of June were 89 and 63, respectively. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at all three dates.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in June, 1946, was 0.3 per cent. higher than in May, 1946, and 2.8 per cent. higher than in June, 1945.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th October was 52,624, compared with 44,027 at 28th September. This increase is officially stated to be largely due to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1946, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At

This column includes vacancies for which employers are willing to accept either men or women.
 The number of vacancies filled included 698 filled by ex-Service men and 105 filled by ex-Service women.

November, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

27th October, 1945, the number on the live register was 58,017; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 26th October, 1946

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during June, 1946, was 48,952, compared with 55,955 during May, 67,053 during April, and 124,565 during June, 1945. Approximately 1,416,000 working days were lost in June, 1946, as a result of unemployment, and the corresponding figures for May and April were about 1,286,000 and 1,473,000, respectively; the number of days lost from this cause in June, 1945, was nearly 2,955,000.

DENMARK.

At the end of September, 1946, returns received by the Danish At the end of September, 1946, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 9,313 or 1.6 per cent. of a total membership of over 580,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1.1 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 6.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1945. In addition, 10,572 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of the month and 3,516 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

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 com-, mercial undertakings in August, 1946, showed little change compared with the previous month. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 101 both in August and in July, 1946; the corresponding figure for August, 1945, was 99. Preliminary information received from trade unions with a

August, 1945, was 99. Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 829,000 showed that 2.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st July, 1946, compared with 2.1 per cent. at 30th June, 1946, and 3.2 per cent. at 31st July, 1945.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of August, 1946, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,725 persons, as compared with 1,564 at the end of July, and 4,663 at the end of August, 1945; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 7,762, 8,277 and 4,695, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August, 1946, who were wholly unemployed was 782 or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for July, 1946, were 678 or 0.5 per thousand, and those for August, 1945, were 3,322 or 2.3 per thousand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August, 1946, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 39,828,000. This was 1.4 per cent. higher than the figure for July, 1946, and 4.3 per cent. higher than that for August, 1945; it was 31.2 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in August, 1946, is estimated to have been 2.7 per cent. higher than in July, 1946, but 2.7 per cent. lower than in August, 1945; it was 44.6 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. average for the year 1939. The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the

America at the middle of August, 1946, was approximately 2,040,000, compared with 2,270,000 at the middle of July, 1946, and with 830,000 at the middle of August, 1945.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS. Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) are

Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free). The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1597; price 1s. 5d. net (1s. 7d. post free)), dated 7th October, 1946; The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1616; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 8th October, 1946; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1634; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 10th October, 1946; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1635; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 10th October, 1946; The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946 No. 1662; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated 16th October, 1946; The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1666; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 17th October, 1946; and The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation

* See footnote * in second column on page 342

(Amendment) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1667), dated 17th October, 1946.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See pages 340 and 341. The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1590), and The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1591), dated 30th September, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.—These Orders amend the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, respectively, by applying to them certain provisions of the National Insurance (Increase of Contributory Pensions) Regulations, 1946. These provisions modify that part of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, which relates to the increase of benefit in respect of certain adult dependants, so that an increase of benefit is not certain adult dependants, so that an increase of benefit is not payable where the dependant is in receipt of an old age pension, a widow's pension or a dependant is in feedby of an old age pension, a widow's pension or a dependant's war pension of 26s. or more per week; where the rate of pension is less than 26s. a week the increase of benefit will be payable (subject to the satisfaction of the usual conditions) at amounts ranging from 1s. a week to 16s. a week so as to bring the total of pension and benefit

to 105. a week so as to bring the total of pension and benefit up to 26s. a week. The Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) (Extension) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1596), dated 1st October, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance Ist October, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.—This Order provides that the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) Order, 1945, which relates to the receipt of unemployment benefit by married women (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October 1945, page 177) shall continue in effect until 8th October, 1947. The National Insurance (Insurance of Old Ace Pareires) Results

The National Insurance (Increase of Old Age Pensions) Regula-tions, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1604; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 28th September, 1946, made by the Treasury under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—These Regulations provide for the payment of increased pensions under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, where the title to pension under that Act is derived from insurance under the Contributory Pensions Acts. The increased pensions are payable from the age of 70, or from the first pension pay day in October, 1946, in the case of pen-sioners already over 70.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 214). The Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Orders (Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1771), dated 30th October, 1946, and The Essential Work (Assimption) (Section) Order, 1946, and

The Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order (Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1820/S. 67), dated 7th November 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations,

1939.—See page 316. The Police Regulations of November 6, 1946 (S. R. & O.1946, No. 1798; price 2d. net (3d post free), and The Police (Women) Regulations of November 6, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1799), made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the

Police Act, 1919.—See page 311. The Quarries (First-Aid) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 144), dated 6th September, 1946, made by the Ministry of Commerce under the Quarries Act (Northern Ireland), 1927.—This Order pre-scribes the standards with which first-aid boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained at a second se to be provided and maintained at every quarry shall comply. The Order came into force on 6th September.

The Control of Employment (Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 158), dated 15th October, 1946, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under Regulations 58A and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—The Control of Employment (Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1942, provide internel (Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1942, provide *inter alia* for the casual employment of agricultural workers in threshing work only, and the purpose of the present Order is to extend this provision to the casual employment of agricultural workers

this provision to the casual employment of agricultural workers in other types of farm work. *The Chromium Plating Special Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 160; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 10th October, 1946, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—These Regulations apply to factories where the electrolytic chromium process is carried out, and they prescribe the duties of the occupiers and of other persons in such factories. The Regulations came into force on 15th November. 1946. 15th November, 1946.

The Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery-Amended The Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery—Amended Schedule) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1946, No. 167), dated 24th October, 1946, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—Section 16 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, makes special provision for the carrying out of lubrication or of mounting or shipping of belts in the case of any part of transmission machinery used in any processes specified in Regulations made under that Section. The present Regulations substitute a new Schedule of processes so specified in place of the Schedule to the Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1939 and 1942. The new Schedule differs from that which it replaces in that a new process is added, viz., the kier which it replaces in that a new process is added, *viz.*, the kier process in the manufacture of aluminium from bauxite. The new Regulations came into force on 24th October, 1946.

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

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £97,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 268,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £9,400 in the wages of about 184,000 workpeople.

These figures are exclusive of increases in the building industry in England and Wales resulting from the regrading of a number of localities ; full particulars of the localities affected are not yet available.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages during October other than building workers, were agricultural workers in Scotland, distributive and ancillary workers in the employment of retail co-operative societies those employed in paper box manufacture, brush and broom manufacture, the cutlery trade, hollow-ware manufacture, and workpeople employed by land drainage authorities. Among other industries in which wages increases were reported in October were the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in Northern Ireland, the cotton waste reclamation trade, the road vehicle repairing industry (certain workers only), leather belting and hydraulic leather manufacture, and pin, hook and eye and snap fastener manufacture.

The statutory minimum rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in Scotland were increased by 10s. a week for men 20 years or over and by 13s. for women 21 years or over. For workers employed in special classes of work the increases were from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a week for men and 14s. for women, Smaller increases, varying according to age, were granted to younger workers. For distributive workers, milk workers, transport workers and clerks employed by retail co-operative societies there were increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and district, as the result of the adoption of national scales of wages. In the paper box manufacturing industry there were increases of 10s., 7s. 6d. or 7s. a week in the statutory minimum time rates for men, according to occupation, and of 8s. for women. In brush and broom manufacture new statutory minimum time rates were adopted, resulting in increases, according to occupation, of 31d, or 4d, an hour for men and of 21d, to 4d, an hour for women; for pieceworkers there were increases in the piece work basis time rates and in the percentage addition to the general minimum piece rates. In the cutlery trade the statutory minimum time rates were increased by 1d. an hour for men and by 13d. for women. For men and women employed in hollow-ware manufacture there were increases of 13d. an hour in the statutory minimum time rates. Men employed by land drainage authorities received an advance of ad. an hour in minimum rates.

The industries in which wage rates were decreased during October included pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, iron ore mining and limestone quarrying in certain districts, tobacco manufacture, the cooperage industry, cinematograph film pro-duction, and perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture. The reductions were due to arrangements under which wages fluctuate according to movements in the cost-of-living index figure.

Of the total increase of £97,000, about £76,300 was the result of orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts and the Wages Councils Acts; about £3,700 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 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 ten 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	787,000 67,000 290,000 2,275,500 328,500 489,000 309,000 171,000 227,500 853,500 186,000 366,000 170,000 743,500	£ 366,400 31,000 101,800 641,000 69,700 167,200 91,200 67,200 91,900 475,000 52,200 138,800 51,300 216,300
Total	7,263,500	2,561,000

In the corresponding months of 1945, there was a net increase of $\pounds 1,530,500$ in the weekly full-time wages of 6,450,000 work-people, and a net decrease of $\pounds 40$ for 400 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The normal working week for general distributive, milk and transport workers employed by retail co-operative societies was reduced to 44 hours, and for clerks to 40 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Mining and Quarrying. Cleveland 7 Oct. Limestone guarrymen 7 Oct. Limestone guarrymen 7 Oct. Limestone guarrymen Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d, a shift (2s. 11d.) Mining and Quarrying. Cleveland 7 Oct. Limestone guarrymen Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d, a shift (2s. 11d.)	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italies).
	Mining and	Cleveland	7 Oct.	or mainly as grieves, shepherds, stockmen, horse- men, tractormen, etc. Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, horse-women, tractorwomen, poultry- women and dairymaids. Other whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period : Males Females All other males and females employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers. Iron-ore miners	 minimum weekly rates for men 20 years and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 10s. for younger workers.‡ Increases of 14s. a week in minimum weekly rate for women 21 years and over, and of 4s. to 7s. 6d. for younger workers.‡ Minimum weekly rate fixed at 80s. a week for men 20 years and over, resulting in an increase of 10s. a week for men, with increases of 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : 28s. a week at 14 years rising to 80s. at 20 and over.‡ Minimum weekly rate fixed at 60s. a week for women 21 years and over (the adult rate was previously payable at 18 years and over.), resulting in an increase of 13s. a week for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : 28s. a ta week of 13s. a week for women 21 years and over. Minimum weekly rate fixed at 60s. a week for monen 21 years and over (the adult rate was previously payable at 18 years and over.), resulting in an increase of 13s. a week for women 21 years and over. Minimum weekly rate fixed at 60s. a week for monen 20 years and over (the adult rate was previously payable at 18 years and over.), resulting in an increase of 13s. a week for women 21 years and over. Increases of 24d. an hour in minimum hourly rates for men 20 years and over and women 21 years and over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. for younger workers. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by 2d. a shift (2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased§ by 2d. a shift (2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.) for boys.

The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short time or of overtime.
 I naddition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 48,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
 These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts. See also page 312 of this GAZETTE.

1 These increases took enect inder orders issued inder the Agricultural trages (regulation) (containe) roter and provide and provide a summer and over when employed at all workers and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates. 1 Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed at all workers and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates. 1 Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over and of 6d. for boys. as dat

stry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.
g and rying nued).	North Lincolnshire.	6 Oct.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury.	6 Oct.
eke acture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants (certain firms).	6 Oct.
Iron acture,	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumber- land, North Lancs., North Lincs., Staffs., Bilston, Derby, Notts., Leics., Northants., Corby, South Wales and Mon.	do.
	West of Scotland	Pay week beginning nearest 1 Oct.
d Steel acture.	Great Britain§	7 Oct.
and of pre-	Great Britain	6 Oct.
bi of 24. of ander bit ander lifet, an i arens (5. / and under indiate	Midlands and parts of South York- shire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding 1st pay day in Oct.
espuilvere Noveles	North-East Coast Area.	6 Oct.
lind works	Barrow-in-Furness	do.
ter beitide Republic	Workington	do.
	Scunthorpe	do.
tuttors, 1	Bilston	do.
bo ago, lo filis of er bour (tr.)	West of Scotland	do.
17 Workers o Tracht, fo	ales, for other worker many time rough inc due to wright of empli	
etniuintes d. bit. 3d. p	i for converse helt u	

Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire. North-East Coast 6 Oct. South-West Wales do. Galvanising England and Wales 7 Oct. Tinplate Manufacture, South Wales, Mon. 6 Oct. and Gloucestershire. Tube Manufacture. Landore. do. .. 6 Oct.

do.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. † Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men, of 10¹/₂d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 7d. for beys. ‡ Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7, 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent. according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 4s. 10.8d. addition of 4s. 10.8d. § These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. If These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland. These increases were the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-seale arrangement.

November, 1946.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

H ATTROATS 23	N RATES OF WAG	CHANGES I	PRINCIPAL	APRILIA DE COMPANY
Classes of Workpeople.		Particulars of Chang (Decreases in Italics)		
Ironstone miners and quarry- men.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr to 4s. 10.8d.) for men, by 1- years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 6.6	reviously granted, decr 8d. (3s. 9.9d. to 3s. 8 5d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for b	eased* by 2.4d. a sh .1d.) for youths 18 a oys.	ift (5s. 1·2d. nd under 21
Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men.	Flat-rate addition to wages, p 4s. 5d.) for men, by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. (3 and by 1d. (2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2s	reviously granted, decr s. 5†d. to 3s. 3‡d.) fo . 2½d.) for boys.†	reased* by 2d. a shij r youths 18 and und	ft (4s. 7d. to ler 21 years,
Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and fo (3s. 9.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for yc on youths' work and by 1.2 boys' work.	r women and youths e	mployed on men's wo	ork, by 1.8d
Workpeople employed at blast furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	do.			
Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr 4s. 9d.) for men, with usual p for women 21 years and ove	eviously granted, decr	eased* bv 2d. a shift	(4s. 11d. to d. to 3s. 5d.) girls.
Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and w girls 18 and under 21 years,	eviously granted, decre comen, by 1.8d. (3s. 9 and by 1.2d. (2s. 6.6d	eased* by 2.4d. a shu 9.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for 1. to 2s. 5.4d.) for tho	ft (5s. 1.2d. youths and se under 18.
Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi- skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	do.	telle della la facto della d	do.	
Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr. to 5s. 1·2d.) for men and won for workers 18 years and un under 18 years.	nen 21 years and over der 21, and by 1.2d.	by 1.8d (3s 11.7d	to 35 0.01)
Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pr. to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and w girls 18 and under 21 years,	omen, by 1.8d. (3s. 9	9.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for	vouths and
Rail millmen, merchant mill- men, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	do.	cause do.		
Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do.		do.	
Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do.		do.	
Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	do.		do.	
Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, fire- men and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	do.		do.	ng yang pa
Roll turners employed in steel works.	do.	Profession	do.	
Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills on a 47-hour week.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pro to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and u and under 21 years, and by 1	vomen, by 1.8d. (3s. 9 .2d. (2s. 6.6d. to 2s.	9.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) fo	r youths 18
Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters,	Flat-rate addition to wages, pre 3s. 9d.) for men and for won 1s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for youths and boy	viously granted, decre ven employed on men'	s work, and by 1d. (1s. 111d. to
Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pre to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and w girls 18 and under 21 years, o	omen, by 1.8d. (3s. 9	.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for	vouths and
Men, women and juveniles other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, pre to 4s. 10.8d.) for men, and by	viously granted, decre 1·2d. (2s. 6·6d. to 2s.	ased* by 2·4d. a shi 5·4d.) for women an	ft (5s. 1·2d. d juveniles.
Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased men and by 4.3425d. (2s. 1	y by 8.685d. a shift 2375d. to 2s. 5.58d.)	(4s. 2.475d. to 4s. for youths and boy	11·16d.) for ys.
do, ., ,. ,.	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* and by 1.16d. (2s. 5.58d. to	by $2.32d$. a shift (4s 2s. $4.42d$.) for youth	11.16d. to 4s. 8.84 ts and boys:	d.) for men

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

the changes i	Distant of weath	· regiments	A no mark come into	Carp printing and there all the set of the s	Industry.
Industry:	District.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).	Furniture Manufacture
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	21 Oct.	Men, youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men, and of ¹ / ₂ d. to 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men : fusers' helpers in enamel ware section, working in association with fusers, 2s. 1 ⁴ / ₃ d. an hour, others 1s. 9 ³ / ₃ d.* Increases of 1 ⁴ / ₃ d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over, and of ⁴ / ₃ d. to 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rate after change for women : 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.*	Perambulato and Invalid Carriage Manufacture
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture.	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than home- workers.	Increases of \$d. to 14d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of \$d. for youths 18 and under 20, of \$d. for boys 15 and under 18, of 2d. for female charge hands and other women 18 years or over, of 14d. for girls 17 and under 18, and of \$d. for girls 15 and under 17; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for female workers (all ages). General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over 1 s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. an hour, according to occupation, female charge hands 1s. 6d., other women 18 years or over 1s. 3d.*	Educational and Allied Woodworking
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain	28 Oct.	Timeworkers	 Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ¼d. to 1d., according to age, for youths and boys 15 years or over, of 1¼d. for women 21 years or over, and of ¼d. to 1¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change for men range, according to occupation, from 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 2¼d. an hour.* Increases of 1¼d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, of ¼d. to 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2¼d. for women 21 or over employed on production, of 2¼d. for women warehouse workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. Minimum variable workers, and of ¼d. to 2¼d., according to age, for girls. 	Coopering Paper Box Manufacture
Road Vehicle Repairirg, etc.	United Kingdom	lst pay day after 28 Oct.	Men, youths and boys employed outside the workshops as petrol pump attendants, garage attend- ants, storekeepers, etc. Women and girls employed inside and outside the	 piecework basis time rates after change for men range, according to occupation, from 2s. 0³d. to 2s. 6¹d. an hour.* Increases of 1d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change : London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. an hour, provinces 1s. 11d.† Increases of 2³d. an hour in minimum wage rate for women and of proportional amounts for girls. Minimum rate after change for women : 1s. 5d. an hour. 	Manufacture
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Northern Ir e land	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 30 Sept.	workshops. Men, youths 191 years and under 21, and women 21 and over.	Increases of 14d. an hour in minimum rates for a working week of 48 hours for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 years and over, of 2s. a week for youths 194 years and under 204, and of 3s. for those 204 and under 21. Rates after change: men—skilled (including engine drivers) 1s. 10d. an hour, semi- skilled (including firemen) 1s. 8d., general workers and labourers 1s. 6d., youths 194 and under 20 53s. a week, 20 and under 204 57s., 204 and under 21 60s.;	Building Land Draina
Leather Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of the 1st full pay period following	Adult male workers employed in leather belting manu- facture.	women 21 and over 1s. 1d. an hour. [‡] Increase of 3d. an hour in time rates. Rates after change include : London— skilled workers 2s. 2 [‡] d. an hour, semi-skilled 1s. 11 [‡] d.; Provinces—2s. 1 [‡] d., 1s. 11d. [§]	Local Authori Services.
	Great Britain	10 Sept. do. Beginning of the 1st full pay period following 16 Aug.	Adult male workers employed in the mechanical and hydraulic leather trade. Adult male workers employed in leather tanning, etc.	Increase of 3d. an hour in time rates. Rates after change :—skilled workers 2s. 1 ad., semi-skilled 1s. 11 ad., unskilled 1s. 11d.; London area rates—ad. above the preceding rates. Increases of 3 d. an hour in time rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers, and of 3d. for unskilled workers. Rates after change :—skilled 2s. 1 ad., semi-skilled 1s. 11 d., unskilled 1s. 11 d.	Retail Co-operative Societies.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the factory branch : Men, youths and boys Women and girls, other than workers employed	Increases of 3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters, of 3 ¹ / ₄ d. for other workers 22 years or over, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. to 3d., according to age, for younger workers, and of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. for late entrants during first six months of employment and 1 ¹ / ₄ d. during second six months; increases of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour in piece work basis time rates for cutters, and of 3 ¹ / ₄ d. for other workers.¶ Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to period of employment, for learners;	Alterative Second
Aerated Waters	Northern Ireland	30 Oct.	in hand embroidery, drawn thread work, thread drawing and sparring by hand. Men, youths, boys, women	new general minimum time rate fixed for conveyor belt machinists of 1s. 1 ¹ d. an hour; increase of 3 ¹ d. in piecework basis time rate, and of 3d. an hour in guaranteed time rate for certain piece workers.¶ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for foremen or syrup-	s bis "Changes Non-Serviced Stranges Manages Non-Serviced Stranges
Manufacture.			and girls.	makers, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for other male workers 22 years or over, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to age, for those under 22, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for female workers 19 years or over, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. an hour, according to age, for those under 19. General minimum time rates after change: males—foremen or syrup-makers 1s. 9d. an hour, other workers 22 years or over 1s. 6d.; females 19 years or	attaned at the formation of the attacked of th
Flour Milling	Great Britain (certain districts).	1st full pay period following 24 Oct.	Electricians	over 1s.¶ Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in base rates for workpeople employed in Class "C" mills, and of 2s. 6d. for those employed in Class "B2" mills as a result of the upgrading of Class "B2" to Class "B" for wages purposes.**	Provide Africa of
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Northern Ireland	23 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of \$d. to 2\$d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2\$d. (10\$d. to 1s. 1d.) for women 18 years or over, and of \$d. to 1\$d., according to age, for girls; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.¶	fightening. The source in the approxi-
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases \$\$\$ of 1112d. a week for men and 72d. for women and juveniles in the existing additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers.\$\$	* Under or + These inc

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Schedules to the Orders (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1610— Hollow-Ware, S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1533—Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener, and S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1662—Cutlery), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
 * The agreement provides that the wages paid to all male workpeople employeed outside the workshop, irrespective of the rate they are at present paid, shall be increased by 1d. an hour, or by proportional amounts, except in the case of those workers who on the first pay-day after 20th August, 1945, received an advance of 1d. an hour co-incidental with the award to all male employees in the workshops.
 * These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). The award also provides that pieceworkers of average ability who are unable, through any cause beyond their control, to earn wages equivalent to the appropriate minimum time rate shall be paid wages for the hours actually worked in any week at not less than the amount of the minimum time rate which would be applicable to them if employed as time workers.
 * These increases were awarded on the 15th October by the National Arbitration Tribunal and made retrospective to the date shown. It was further awarded that female and juvenile workers should receive appropriate increases, the amount of such increases to be determined by negotiations between the parties.
 * These increases were awarded on 17th October, by the National Arbitration Tribunal and made retrospective to the date shown. It was further awarded that female and juvenile workers should receive appropriate increases, the amount of such increases to be determined by negotiations between the parties.
 * These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Wages Regulation Orders of

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November, 1946.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).
Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases* of ¹ / ₄ d. an hour in addition to general minimum time rates and guarante time rates for men 21 years or over, and of ¹ / ₄ d. for youths, boys, women a girls. (Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appr priate minimum time rate.) [†]
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Decreases* of ¹ / ₂ d. or ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum ti rates for men, of ¹ / ₂ d. for women 21 years or over, of ¹ / ₂ d. for youths 18 and unu 21 employed as porters or labourers, of 2s. a week for other youths and for bo and of 3s. for girls. Piecework basis time rates remain 10 per cent. above appropriate general minimum time rates. ¹
Educational and Allied Woodworking.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, 21 years and over, and women employed on men's work.	Basic minimum time rates for a 44-hour week agreed upon as follows: Journe men—London district (within a 20-miles radius from Charing Cross, excludi any portion of the High Wycombe Area) 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Provinces 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 1s. 10d., 1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.; labourers, port and other male workers 1s. 9d., 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; plus 4d. cost-of-living bonus in
	arine presidents of		Women, 19 years and over Youths, boys and girls	cases.§ Minimum time rates for a 44-hour week agreed upon as follows: Journeywom on productive work, London district—1s. 8½d., Provinces—1s. 7d.; laboure porters and other women on non-productive work, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 3½d. Scales of minimum time rates fixed, varying according to age and occupatie and expressed as percentage proportions of the corresponding adult rates
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast.	1st pay day following 7 Oct.	Dayworkers Pieceworkers	Decreases* of 1d. an hour in national minimum time rates for men, and of p portional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: London-2s. 7d. an ho elsewhere-2s. 6d. Decrease* of 5 per cent. (70 to 65 per cent.) in piecework percentage.
Paper Box Manufacture.	Great Britain	25 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 10s. a week (90s. to 100s.) in general minimum time rates for m 21 years or over employed as die makers or forme setters engaged on rig box making, of 7s. 6d. (90s., 92s. 6d. or 95s. to 97s. 6d., 100s. or 102s. 6 for men engaged in other specified occupations, of 7s. (73s. to 80s.) for oth men, and of 6s. to 15s., according to age and occupation, for younger worker increase of 7s. a week in piecework basis time rate for male workers of
	A support of the second		Women and girls	ages.¶ Increases of 8s. a week (46s. to 54s.) in general minimum time rates for wom 18 years or over who have had at least one year's employment in the trad- and of 6s. to 9s., according to age and age of entry into the trade, for yound workers; increase of 9s. a week (48s. to 57s.) in piecework basis time rate female workers of all ages.¶
Building	England and Wales (various localities).	2 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases ranging from ¹ / ₂ d. to 2d. an hour for craftsmen, of ¹ / ₂ d. to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for laboures and of proportional amounts for young male labourers and apprentices, result from the upgrading of all localities hitherto classified as Grade B in the natio grading scheme, and from the regrading of various localities in Grades A3, and A1. Standard rates for craftsmen and labourers respectively other th
Land Drainage	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st pay period following 18 Oct.	Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities.	in London: Grade A towns 2s. 6d., 2s.; A1 2s. 5½d., 1s. 11¼d.; A2 2s. 5 1s. 11¼d.; A3 2s. 4¼d., 1s. 11d. Increase of ¼d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates, inclusive of v bonus, after change: London area 1s. 11¼d., urban areas 1s. 9¼d., rural ar 1s. 8¼d.**
Local Authority Services.	County of Antrim	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 24 Oct.	Road foremen and surfacemen employed by the County Council.	Increase of 7s. a week in minimum rate (63s. to 70s.) for road surfacemen; ro foremen to receive not less than 10s. above the increased weekly rate for ro surfacemen. ^{††}
Retail Co-operative Societies.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 14 Oct.	Distributive and ancillary workers (excluding trans- port, general office and milk workers).	New weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week to replace local and a rates hitherto in operation, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Week rates after change include : shop assistants in all departments (except ha dressers and café workers), males—Metropolitan area 18s. at 15 years rising 71s. at 23, Provincial A 16s. to 68s., Provincial B 14s. to 65s., "Provision 14s. to 61s., females—Metropolitan area 18s. to 47s. 6d., A 16s. to 45s. 6d., B 1 to 43s. 6d., "Provisional" 14s. to 41s., leading and first assistants 2s. 6d. 9s. a week extra, according to weekly average sales and department; m warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellarmen, Met politan area 18s. to 65s., A 16s. to 62s., B 14s. to 61s., "Provisional" 14s. 60s. (warehousemen 23 years and over, Metropolitan 6ss., A 65s., B 63s., "P visional" 60s.); female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workd
Constraints and a second a s	do	do.	Managers and manageresses	Metropolitan 18s. to 43s., A 16s. to 41s. 6d., B 14s. to 40s., "Provisional" 1 to 38s.; plus the current national war bonus in each case.‡‡ New weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week to replace local and a rates hitherto in operation, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Wee rates after change : managers, grocery branch Metropolitan area 85s. to 14 according to average weekly sales, Provincial A 80s. to 144s., Provincial B 7 to 141s., "Provisional" 73s. to 137s.; butchery branch Metropolitan 75s. 117s. 6d., A 70s. to 112s. 6d., B 67s. to 109s. 6d., "Provisional" 63s. to 105s. 6 all departments (other than grocery, butchery and pharmacy) Metropoli 83s. to 133s., A 78s. to 128s., B 75s. to 129s., A 60s. to 124s., B 5 to 121s., "Provisional" 53s. to 117s.; tobacco branch Metropolitan 55s. 82s., A 52s. 6d. to 79s. 6d., B and "Provisional" 50s. to 77s.; bread and c fectionery branch Metropolitan 60s. to 80s., A 55s. to 75s., B 52s. to 7 "Provisional" 50s. to 68s.; all departments (other than grocery, pharma tobacco and bread and confectionery) Metropolitan 63s. to 113s., A 58s. to 10
	do. ,	do.	Milk workers	 B 55s. to 105s., "Provisional" 51s. to 101s.; plus the current national war bound in each case.‡ New weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week to replace local and a rates hitherto in operation, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Week rates after change include: adult males—roundsmen, Metropolitan area 7 Provincial A 67s., Provincial B 64s., "Provisional" 61s., rotary roundsmen, histerilisers and head pasteurisers 76s., 73s., 70s., 67s., foremen 81s., 78s., 72s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and other male workers 67s., 65s., 62s., 60s.; adult females (other than roum women)—45s., 42s., 40s., 37s. 6d.; plus current national war bonus in e case. Transport workers engaged wholly or mainly in handling milk rece 3d. an hour extra when employed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. England and Wales and 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in Scotland; for weekly rates wages of transport workers <i>see</i> the following page.‡‡
† These increa d National Servi anged. ‡ These decre: ational Service, § The cost-of-1 The minimu urneymen or lab ¶ These incre 0. 1946, No. 16 ** This increase r Land Drainage	ce, obtainable from H ases took effect under obtainable from H.M iving bonus correspon m time rates for wom ourers. ases took effect under 34), obtainable from H e was the result of an Authorities.	an Order issu M. Stationery an Order iss . Stationery ds to an offic en represent an Order issu I.M. Stationer award of the	ted under the Wages Councils A y Office. The rates of wages ag ued under the Wages Councils . Office. ial cost-of-living index figure of two-thirds of the corresponding ued under the Wages Councils A cy Office. Industrial Court, applying to wa	Act. Details are contained in the Wages Regulation Order of the Minister of Lab reed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry remain Act. Details are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour a

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

THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Contraction of the Contract of N	A Gold Street of State	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR	
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).
Retail Co-operative Societies (continued).	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 14 Oct.	Transport workers	New weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week to replace local and area rates hitherto in operation, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Weekly rates after change for adult men include : drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of carrying capacity up to and including 15 cwt. Metropolitan area 68s., Provincial A 64s. 6d., Provincial B 62s., "Provisional" 60s., 15 cwt. and under 2 tons, 72s., 66s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 62s., 2 tons and under 3 tons 76s., 70s., 68s., 64s., 3 tons and up to and including 5 tons, 82s. (3 tons) or 83s. (4
and 15 and main mile part (m brow the const and con- temport and the const and the	do	do.	Clerical workers	carters and all other workers, 68s., 64s.,
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	23 Oct.	Timeworkers	females—Metropolitan 18s, at 15 years rising to 60s. at 25, A 16s. to 54s., B 14s. to 52s., "Provisional" 14s. to 50s., skilled calculating machine operators and shorthand typists to be paid 5s. a week above the scale rate for age; plus current national war bonus in each case. [*] New general minimum time rates adopted, resulting in increases of 4d. an hour for male workers in specified occupations, of 3 ¹ / ₂ d. for other males 21 years or over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3 ¹ / ₄ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2 ¹ / ₄ d., 3d. or 4d. for female pan hands (except learners), of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. or 3d. for female drawing
	is of the commencer of an plantation of an after plantation period is plantation produced is plantation appointer a quantation appointer in plantation of the period of the plantation of the period of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the pla	ion proportion beneficial munati Statu coll par com coll par com	Pieceworkers	hands, of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for other females 20 years or over and of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$, according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : males— workers of any age who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years and workers 21 or over (except indentured apprentices) with not less than three years' experience in specified occupations 2s. 1d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 1s. 10d.; females—pan hands (all ages) other than pan setting learners 1s. 2d., 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$. or 2s. 1d., according to class of work, drawing hands 1s. 5d. or 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$., other workers 20 or over 1s. 2d.† Increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($12\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 per cent.) in the percentage addition to general
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	11 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	minimum piece rates for male and female workers, and increases of 4 ¹ / ₄ d. in piece work basis time rates for males and of 2 ⁴ / ₄ d., 3 ¹ / ₄ d. or 4d., according to occupation, for females. [†] Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 2l years or over and women 18 years or over, of 1d. to 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 1 ³ / ₄ d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: males 8 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour at under 15 rising to 1s. 9d at 21 or over females
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Ireland	15 Oct.	Timeworkers	6d. an hour at under 15 rising to 1s. 2d. (England and Wales) or 1s. 14d. (Scotland) at 18 or over. (Workers employed on piecework to be paid piece rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker at least the same amount of money as the general minimum time rate.); Increases of 4dd. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 22 years and over, of 74d. for those 21 years and under 22, of 14d. to 34d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 14d. for female workers 20 years and over and of 4d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change:
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Oct.	Pieceworkers Laboratory workers ; cine- technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week ; certain	 mates—8d. at under 16 years rising to 15. 8d. at 21 and over; females—7¹/₂d. at under 18 years rising to 10¹/₂d. at 20 and over.§ Increases of 4¹/₂d. (1s. 4¹/₂d. to 1s. 9d.) an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 1¹/₂d. (10d. to 11¹/₂d.) for females.§ Bonus decreased¹/₁ by 1s. a week (25s. to 24s.) at 21 years and over and by 8d. (16s. 8d. to 16s.) at under 21.
there are the read	United Kingdom	do.	workers employed in film laboratories. Technical workers, including learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels.	do. do.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Retail Co-operative Societies.	. Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 14 Oct.	Distributive and ancillary workers, transport and milk workers.	Normal working week reduced to 44 hours,** (The normal working hours previously in operation were generally 48).
provincin selfortenas 141 Taogarycolf	taine extendente in 172 . NGK 20 1 de 100	do.	Clerical staff	Normal working week reduced to 40 hours.** (The normal working hours previously in operation varied from 40 to 48).
males 18 years and in Hours of Labour † These increase	under 21, 15s. for m	ales under 18 ge 310 of this an Order issu	ne rates are exclusive of the cur, , 27s. 6d, for adult females, 20s GAZETTE. ed under the Wages Councils A	Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd., and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating rrent national war bonus, which amounts to 28s. 6d. a week for adult men, 21s. for . 6d. for females 18 and under 21, and 15s. for females under 18. See also "Changes .ct. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R.
t These increas & O. 1946, No. 154 S These increas Wages Regulation Including bo	ses took effect under 8), obtainable from H ses took effect unde Order of the Ministr iler attendants, stores	an Order issu I.M. Stationer r an Order is y of Labour foremen, tra	ed under the Wages Councils A y Office. ssued under the Wages Counci and National Insurance, obtain	ct. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. ls Act (Northern Ireland). Details of the minimum rates are contained in the nable from H.M. Stationery Office. vers, charge hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge labourers.

¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ** See also "Changes in Rates of Wages" and article on page 310 of this GAZETTE.

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

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

combining these percentages into the general averages shown in the following Table account has been taken of the approximate total pre-war wages bill in the various industries.

Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.	Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.
1945 January February March April May June July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{r} 45-46\\ 46\\ 47-48\\ 48-49\\ 48-49\\ 49\\ 50-51\\ 51\\ 51-52\\ 51-52\\ 51-52\\ 52-53\\ 53\\ 53\\ \end{array}$	1946 January February March April May June July August September October	5757-585859-6060-616163-6463-64646464

November, 1946.

Number and Magnitude.-The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 203. In addition, 22 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 225 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at 68,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was 285 000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in October, the coal mining industry accounted for 119, involving 19,500 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 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 du	ing the part	A DECEMBER OF A	January	to Octobe	r, 1946.	January	to October	r, 1945.				
of towns, indicates		r of Stopp ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	The excitory reports	Number	Number	Aggregate Number	Number	Number	Aggregate Number
Industry Group.	Crown Started linvolved in Dave lost					Industry Group.	of Stoppages beginning in period.	involved in all Stoppages in	of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in	in	involved in all Stoppages in	in
Coal Mining Chemicals, etc	2	117	119	19,500	40,000 11,000			progress.	progress.		progress.	progress. 10.000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	13	40	53	18.100	133,000	Fishing	3 1,143	8,800 195,500†	69,000 387,000	3 1,050	2,100 205,000†	573,000
Transport	24	15 29	17 33	18,200 11,900	61,000 40,000	Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8	600	1,000	10	700	1,000
Total, October, 1946	22	203	225	68,200	285,000	Glass, Chemical, etc.	28	2,200	18,000	20	2,500	17,000
Total, September, 1946	13	189	202	42,300	185,000	Engineering Shipbuilding	120	98,600 16,100	533,000 185,000	209 167	69,600 26,100	297,000 132,000
Total, October, 1945 In the 203 stop	18	244	262	90,800	1,114,000	Iron and Steel and Other Metal Textile	156 32 32	37,000 6,500 14,500	300,000 42,000 102,000	145 35 25	18,100 3,600 6,500	64,000 9,000 12,000
48,000 workers we indirectly involved	ere dire	ctly inv	volved,	and near	ly 10,000	Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	17	8,000	52,000	8	1,600	5,000
ments where the di	sputes o	ccurred,	but no	t themselv	ves parties	Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	15	900	6,000	15	1,500	3,000
to the disputes). In and were still in pr total number of wor	rogress a	it the be	eginning	of that n	nonth, the	Paper, Printing, etc Building, etc Gas, Water and	7 60	3,400 5,800	4,000 15,000	7 33	500 3,200	1,000 5,000
or indirectly, was a Duration.—Of 20	about 10)5 stopp	0,000. bages of	work,	owing to	disputes,	Electricity Supply Transport	10 91	4,800 50,700	18,000 135,000	3 140	200 125,300	1,000 1,347,000
which ended durin workers, lasted not						Public Adminis- tration Services	6	1,300	8,000	6	1,400	5,000
7,500 workers, last						Distribution, Commerce, etc.	18	10,300	67,000	7	400	1,000
workers, lasted thre lasted four to six	days;	and 24	, direct	ly involvi	ng 14,700	All Other Indus- tries	29	6,400	26,000	32	3,700	20,000
workers, lasted ove Causes.—Of the	r six day	ys.		1536 Salar	and the second	Total	1,906	471,400	1,968,000	1,915	472,000†	2,503,000

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.		
be increases, since that date,	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	And the second s	AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF		
COAL MINING : Fillers and other colliery workers Thrybergh, Rotherham (one colliery).	460	1,780	9 Oct.	12 Oct.	Dissatisfaction of fillers on two conveyor faces with their wages for the week ended 5th October,	Work resumed on the advice of a trade union official.		
CHEMICALS :	390	and the	27 Sept.	30 Oct.	1946. Objection to the retention of non- unionists while trade union members were being declared redundant.	Temporary settlement effected pend- ing further negotiations.		
Engineering workers—Accrington (one firm).	3,930	145, 201ac, 1 130 130 151 141 85 36	14 Oct.	19 Oct.	Employers' refusal to force two out-workers to join a trade union and to remove from the press shop a man who had been expelled from	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit of settle- ment of dispute through normal negotiating machinery.		
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES: Workers employed in wire rope manufacture North Eastern England and Doncaster, Retford and Wakefield (various firms).	2,400	111111111	5 Sept.§	21 Oct.	a trade union. Demand for an increase in wages and objection to employers' refusal to recognise, in national negotiations, trade unions other than the Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers.	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials; a meeting to be held to discuss the establishment of a Joint Industrial Counsil.		
TRANSPORT : Omnibus drivers, conductors, maintenance staff, etcSouth and West Wales (one firm).	1,800	1232442	12 Oct.	26 Oct.	In support of the refusal of a section of employees to accept the terms of a proposed new agreement in respect of working conditions.			
Omnibus drivers, conductors, maintenance staff, etc.—South and West Wales and parts of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire (various firms).	4,200	ARKat	20 Oct.	26 Oct.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.		
Omnibus and tram drivers and conductors employed by Birming- ham City Transport Department.	4,450	1,040	19 Oct.	19 Oct.	In support of workers at one depot who were dissatisfied with a new duty schedule.	Work resumed. Operation of the schedule in dispute deferred for one week pending negotiations.		

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

which began in October, 24, directly involving 4,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 66, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 6,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 3,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 66, directly involving 10,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 11, directly involving 12,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 4,800 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1946 AND 1945. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work* through industrial disputes in the first ten months of 1946 and 1945, respectively:---

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

INDEX FIGURES FOR 1st NOVEMBER, 1946.

		rooa	All Items
Rise since July, 1914	Sure C	68%	103%
Change since 1st [Index Points	area l	nil	nil
October, 1946. Per cent.		nil	nil
i serende adding a der samered			

FOOD.

During October there were reductions in the average prices of several kinds of fish, following reductions in the maximum permitted prices under an Order made by the Minister of Food. The retail prices of other articles of food showed no appreciable change during the month.

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

La sui Shipping (Stopping) La part La part La sui La sui Stopping La sui La	other	Price (per l rwise indica nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Percentage Increase or Decrease () at 1st November, 1946, compared with		
Article.	1st Nov., 1946.	1st Oct., 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 1 38 0 93	s. d. 1 3 0 9	s. d. 1 21 0 71	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 0 42	··· 103	35 23
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen-	1 5 1 0 8	1 5 1 0 8	1 31		13 8
Legs Breast Bacon* Fish	1 0 0 4 1 101	1 0 0 4 1 10 1	0 10 1 0 4 1 3	··· ··· 5	16 50 10
Flour per 6 lb. Bread per 3½lb. Tea	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} $		31 25 21 32
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter— Fresh	0 9	09	0 62	,	33
Salt Margarine—	} 1 6 1 1	1 6	$\begin{cases} 1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 \end{cases}$	} 	1 18 30
Special Standard	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} $	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 1	{ 0 611		12
Eggs (fresh)‡ each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 0 1 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1# 0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6H	-1	

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

	Average Percentage Increase or Decreass (
Article.	1st Sept.,	1st Oct.,	1st Nov.,			
	1939.	1946.	1946.			
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Ribs	44	59	59			
Thin Flank	15	46	46			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen —	32	79	79			
Ribs	1	24	24			
Legs	48	67	67			
	14	24	24			
Legs Breast Bacon*	51 3 35	75 3 102	75 			
Fish	116	151	138			
Flour	26	65	65			
Bread	42	78	78			
Tea	52	85	85			
	46	93	93			
	92	156	156			
Butter	13	23	23			
	7	27	27			
	16	51	51			
Margarine		3 60 34	3 60 33			
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	68	68			

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st November, 1946, of the articles of food specified was about 68 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

• 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 November and 1st October, 1946, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1[‡]d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1[‡]d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at Is average rever of working-class rems (including rates) at 1st November showed little change as compared with 1st October, being nearly 4 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914. A substantial part of the increase since 1914 is accounted for by increases in rates.

As regards clothing, there was a further slight rise in the average level of prices of men's overcoats at 1st November, compared with a month earlier, but on the other hand there were further reductions in the average prices of some kinds of woollen materials. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates

representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st November the average level of prices was about 67 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 to 250 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st November showed little change as compared with those at 1st October. Prices of coal averaged about 26 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 203 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 203 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 39 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 November was about 53 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 178 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during October. In the group

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during October. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st November was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 197 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st November, 1946, is approximately **103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, the same figure as at 1st October, 1946, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard

of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date. The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes and matches in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and rather more than one-half of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

INDEX FIGURES: 1920 to 1946.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
927	75	72	71	68 65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	877666
928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	63 57	57	56	57	5
931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	444
934	42	41	40	39	36 37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	5
937	51	51	51	51	52	52	46 55	55	55	58	60	60
938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	50
939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	7:
940	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	9
941	96	. 97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	10
942	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
943	99	99	99	98	99	98	100	99	98	99	99	9
944	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	102	102	101	101	10
945	102	102	102	102	103	104	107	105	103	103	103	103
946	103	103	103	103	104	103	105	105	103	103	103	
	tailed		count			meth	od o	f cot	mpila	tion	of t	has
A de		The		UI	the l	mern	JU 0	1 001	прпа	cion.	UI L	

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

CANADA.

At the beginning of September, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 125.5, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the beginning of August and an increase of 24.7 points or 24.5 per cent. compared with the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the beginning of September was 143.2, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. compared with the beginning of August and an increase of 43.8 points or 44.0 per cent. compared with September

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

During the first half of July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries (including clothing) in nine urban areas, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 1,000, was 1,335, a decrease of 17 points or 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 342 points or 344 per cent compared with the beginning of 342 points or 34.4 per cent. compared with the beginning of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure during the first half of July was 1,434, a decrease of 37 points or 2.5 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 457 points or 46.8 per cent. compared with the beginning of August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In August, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and rates, and sundries, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 29.5 per cent, compared with August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in August was 0.8 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 26.6 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

INDIA.

In August, 1946, the official index figure for the working classes in Bombay City, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items, based on the light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in July, 1933-June, 1934, taken as 100, was 267, a decrease of one point or 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 162 points or 154.3 per cent. over August, 1939, the corresponding increase in July, 1946, being 163 points or 155.2 per cent. For food alone, the index figure in August was 322, a decrease of 2 points or 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 220 points or 196.4 per cent. over August, 1939, the corresponding increase in July, 1946, being 222 points or 198.2 per cent. cent

IAMAICA.

In August, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and cleaning, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items for working class persons and peasantry in Kingston, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with the previous showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with August, 1939, month and of about 70⁴/₄ per cent. compared with August, 1939, the corresponding increase in July, 1946, being nearly 65 per cent. For food alone, the index figure in August was 2.2 per cent. above that for the previous month and about 61 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939, the corresponding increase in July, 1946, being 57¹/₄ per cent.

DENMARK.

In October, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost In October, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, footwear and laundry, taxes and other items, based on the average of prices in 1935 taken as 100, was 170, an increase of 2 points or 1.2 per cent. compared with July and of 63 points or 59 per cent. compared with July, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in October was 172, an increase of 3 points or 1.8 per cent. compared with July and of 64 points or 59 per cent. compared with July and of 64 points or 59 per cent. compared with July, 1930

FINLAND.

In July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, taxation, and other items, showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. over the previous month and of 363 per cent. over the average for August, 1938–July, 1939, compared with an increase of 350 per cent. in June.* For food alone, the index figure in July was 1.0 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 391 per cent. above that for August, 1938–July, 1939, compared with an increase of 396 per cent in June. of 396 per cent. in June.

According to figures supplied by the Labour Attaché, British Legation in Helsinki, the index figure covering all items of expenditure showed further increases in August and September, to 366 and 369 per cent. respectively, above the level of August, 1938—July, 1939.

November, 1946.

ICELAND.

At 1st September, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items in Reykjavik, was 0.7 per cent. below the figure at 1st August and 191.1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at 1st September was 0.3 per cent. above the figure at the beginning of the previous month and 260.4 per cent. above the figure at 1st September, 1939

PORTUGAL

In July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, and certain other household articles in Lisbon, based on the average of prices in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939, taken as 100, was 206·3, an increase of 7·3 points or 3·7 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 107·6 points or 109·0 per cent. compared with August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in July was 215·6, an increase of 8·8 points or 4·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 117·2 points or 119·1 per cent. compared with August, 1939. August, 1939.

ITALY.

In August, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost In August, 1946, the omicial index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items in Rome, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 100, was 1,929, a decrease of 168 points or 8.0 per cent. compared with the previous month. For food alone, the index figure in August was 2,567, a decrease of 316 points or 11.0 per cent. compared with the previous month. compared with the previous month.

BULGARIA

In July, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, and other items in 12 towns (including Sofia), based on the average of prices in 1939 taken as 100, was 566.9, a decrease of 3.6 points or 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month. For food alone, the index figure in July was 722.2, a decrease of 7.8 points or 1.1 per cent. ompared with the previous month.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. At mid-August, 1946, the official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, covering the cost of food, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, rent, house furnishings, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 143·7, an increase of 2·7 points or 1·9 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 45·1 points or 45·7 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939, the corresponding increase at mid-July, 1946, being 42·4 points or 43·0 per cent. For food alone, the index figure at mid-August was 171·2, an increase of 5·5 points or 3·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 77·7 points or 83·1 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939, the corre-sponding increase at mid-July, 1946, being 72·2 points or 77·2 per cent. per cent.

BRAZIL.

In February, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, service, and other items in Rio de Janeiro, based on the average of prices in 1912 taken as 100, was 698, a decrease of 2 points or 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 348 points or 99.4 per cent. compared with the average for 1939. For food alone, the index figure in February was 702, a decrease of 4 points or 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 393 points or 127.2 per cent. compared with the average for 1939. average for 1939

SHIPBUILDING : 3RD QUARTER, 1946.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ending 30th September, 1946, the number of vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September was 464, with a gross tonnage of 1,874,878 tons, compared with 412 vessels of 1,764,943 tons gross at the end of June, 1946 and 387 vessels of 1,496,243 tons gross at the end of September, 1945. The gross tonnage of vessels under con-struction in this country at the end of September, 1946, was the highest recorded since June, 1922. Of the total tonnage under construction, 387,000 tons, or about 20.6 per cent., were intended for registration abroad or for sale. for registration abroad or for sale.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Irelard during the third quarter of 1946 were 51 steamers of 192,594 tons, 67 motor ships of 165,392 tons, and 12 sail and barges of 2,170 tons, making a total of 130 vessels of 360,156 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 41 steamers of 125,660 tons, 40 motor ships of 140,510 tons, and 12 sail and barges of 2,545 tons, making a total of 93 vessels of 268,715 tons gross. period w 40 F total of 93 vessels of 268,715 tons gross.

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

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 October* was 141, as compared with 115[†] in the previous month and 129[†] in October, 1945. Details for separate industries are given below: MINES

MINES AND QUARRIES.*	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Paper, Printing, etc
Underground 48	Rubber Trades Gas Works
Underground 48 Surface5	Gas Works
Metalliferous Mines 1	Other Industries
Quarries 6	Other industries
TOTAL,	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
MINES AND QUARRIES 60	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Tending Dates Deredund Monte	Act, 1937.
FACTORIES.	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	and Ships 4
tery and Glass	Building Operations 12
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	Works of Engineering
Metal Extracting and	Construction
Refining	Warehouses
Metal Conversion and	All and the second seco
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 61
Rolling Mills and Tube	- Ball In waterman B Profile and
Making)7	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Engineering, Locomotive	and the second se
Building, Boilermaking,	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 3 Engine Drivers, Motor-
etc 11	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and	men
other Vehicles and Air-	Guards (Passenger).
craft Manufacture 1	Labourers
	Mechanics
Shipbuilding 4 Other Metal Trades 3	Permanent Way Men 7
Cotton 1	Porters 3
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.	Shunters 1
Other Textile Manufacture 2	Other Grades 4
Textile Printing, Bleaching	Contractors' Servants 1
and Dyeing 1	UTATE CHITED -
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20
Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink 1	There are the the state of the second
General Woodwork and	Total (excluding Seamen) 141
Furniture 2	aucomellassem bus somideration
T. Calle ganging ng . Citize anit	Pricedia 1935-1939 taken 18 10
INDUSTRIA	L DISEASES.
INDUSTRIA	L DIOLINOLO.

The Table below shows the number of cases 1 and deaths 1 in

the United Kingdom reported during October under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act. 1926 :-

			1.	Cases.	
T	Æ	A	D	POISONIN	

mong Operatives	
engaged in :	
Smelting of Metals	
Plumbing and Soldering	The second
Shipbreaking	1
Printing	
Other Contact with	
Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead	ante-la
Works	
Pottery	117
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator	
Works Paint and Colour Works	it
	1
Coach and Car Painting	0.8
Shipbuilding Paint used in other	0.
Paint used in other	
Industries	
Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings	68
Painting of Buildings	1.
	1200
TOTAL	1

OTHER POISONING.

..

......

Aniline

TOTAL

	(Skin Cancer).	
人気にあるという	Pitch </th <th>12000</th>	12000
「「「「「「「」」」」	TOTAL	24
	CHROME ULCERATION.	
	Manufacture of Bi-	
	chromates Chromium Plating	
	Other Industries	1
	TOTAL	and a
いろうちゃくろう	Total, Cases	37
	Total, Cases	37
a series of the	ider construction in Grant Ba	37
いいろう してい ちょうしんのうち	II. Deaths.	37
いたいとうとないのでもので	II. Deaths. Other Poisoning.	E LA RE COLLEGE
「「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」	II. Deaths. OTHER POISONING. Aniline Poisoning	

I. Cases-continued. FRITHELIOMATOUS LI CERATIO

- And the state of the state	and the second	
mber, 1946, in	are furnished and the figures of comparison with the 4 weeks end 3rd November, 1945.	n

Total Death

TOTAL

she war in

mines and quarries, eks ended 2nd Nov tember, 1946, and t ised figure. all attacks reported during the month, and not prev during the preceding 12 months. *Deaths* includ the month, whether or not they have been includ far as is known, during the pre-ported during the month, whet asame or previous returns.

4

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1946.

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services during September, 1946. Particulars are given below in respect of (a) September, and (b) the period from 18th June, 1945, to 30th September, 1946, together with (c) a comparison of the numbers actually released and discharged with those laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and

activities in the set		wiseneg o	01010003.		
Service.		Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
The second se	104.83	0.176.040	Septen	iber, 1946.	
		Level Contract		Men.	Summe
Royal NavyArmyRoyal Air Force		27,590 67,380 42,590	320 4,020 710	1,210 2,740 780	29,120 74,140 44,080
Total	Q157.6	137,560	5,050	4,730	147,340
	TXUIT	almino 43	W	omen.	AL CARGE ST
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	2 10	2,250 4,050 4,630	10 70 20	110 500 240	2,370 4,620 4,890
Total	·	10,930	100	850	11,880
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force		29,840 71,430 47,220	330 4,090 730	n and Women. 1,320 3,240 1,020	31,490 78,760 48,970
Total	0.0.000	148,490	5,150	5,580	159,220
		18th Ju	ne, 1945, to	30th September	er, 1946.
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	() (2)) (4) (3) (- 2) (- 2)	532,430 1,903,530 663,740	19,880 191,810 54,080	Men. 37,550 169,170 41,670	589,860* 2,264,510 759,490
Total	·····	3,099,700	265,770	248,390	3,613,860
		- Cathar	W	omen.	AL AN AND A
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force		64,200 157,870 116,750	300 2,710 910	5,170 16,580 13,530	69,670* 177,160 131,190
Total	A6.91	338,820	3,920	35,280	378,020
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force		596,630 2,061,400 780,490	Total, M 20,180 194,520 54,990	en and Women 42,720 185,750 55,200	659,530* 2,441,670 890,680
Total	5.18	3,438,520	269,690†	283,670	3,991,880

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

	CARGE CARLS	Men.			Women.	
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.
oyal Navy rmy	600,000 2,246,900	589,860* 2,264,510		67,800 181,590	69,670* 177,160	+1,870 4,430
oyal Air Force	755,200	759,490	+4,290	130,240	131,190	+ 950
otal	3,602,100	3,613,860	+11,760	379,630	378,020	1,610

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, JANUARY-JUNE, 1947. An article giving details of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services during October to December, 1946, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 6th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement giving the provisional programme in detail for the first quarter of 1947, when the estimated number of men and first quarter of 1947, when the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged will be approximately 94,150, making the cumulative total from 18th June, 1945 to 31st March, 1947, approximately 4,387,270. The statement also indicates broadly the position which it is hoped to reach during the second quarter of 1947; but figures for this period cannot at present be given in respect of all three Services. As on previous occasions, the Minister emphasised that, although as far as possible men and women would be released in accordance with the previsional programme compulsory deferment of with the provisional programme, compulsory deferment of release of a number of individuals would continue to be necessary, and, as in the past, there would be some inequality in the rate of release for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

* These figures include an estimate of 14,000 men and 500 women whose release had been effected at 30th September, 1946, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty † Individual specialist releases include 16,984 men and 540 women.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1946.

The provisional programme for the Forces and Auxiliary Services in respect of the first quarter of 1947 is set out below.

	Contraction of the second		A State of the second second second	The second second states			
ins man	and the second	Men.	1975 1097.94 1970 - 1980 - 1980	Wome	n		
Period.	Age and Gro (Class A	ups	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A Releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.		
add busic	addisors.	A MARIE	Royal N	avy.			
January February March	(Aver Officers. 57 58 59	rage) Men. Pt.60 Pt.60 Pt.61	3,500 3,000 4,000	(Average) Pt.62 Pt.62 Pt.63	450 300 450		
Total : JanMar.	5759	60 and Pt.61	10,500	62 and Pt.63	1,200		
	employed	or she	Army	. Substance and	na 1000, 2.81123		
January February March	Pt	ual) .46 .47 nd Pt.48	15,600 17,400 18,600	(Actual) Pt.56 Pt.56 Pt.56 and Pt.57	1,280 1,230 1,270		
Total : JanMar.	Pt.46-	-Pt.48	51,600	56 and Pt.57	3,780		
	L'EN STREET		Royal Air	Force.	n parties and a state of the st		
January February March	(Gen. Flying Personnel. 51 Pt.52 Remdr. 52	Level) Ground Personnel. 48 Pt.49 Remdr. 49	7,970 8,170 6,280	(Gen. Level) Pt.52 Pt.52 and Pt.53 Remdr. 53	1,750 1,230 1,220		
Total : JanMar.	51 and 52	48 and 49	22,420	52 and 53	4,200		
			CONTRACTOR AND ACC	CONTRACTOR AND A CARD CARD	1/2 AST COLLAR LINE COLLAR A		

Service.	January.	February.	March,	Tota
Royal Navy: Nursing Sisters and V.A.D. Officers V.A.D.'s	15	140	120	27
Army: Nursing Officers V.A.D.'s	Figur 30	es not yet ava	ilable. 50	11
Royal Air Force	22	23	18	6

With regard to the second quarter of 1947, it is expected that releases of men and women from the Royal Navy will be sufficient to bring the total releases during the first half of the sufficient to bring the total releases during the first half of the year up to an average of three groups. The provisional pro-gramme for the Army provides for the release of (i) Group 48 (part) to Group 50 (part) in the case of men (a total of 77,400 releases), and (ii) Group 57 (part) to Group 62 (part) in the case of women (a total of 7,590 releases). For male ground personnel in the Royal Air Force, Group 50 to Group 52 (part), as a general level, are to be released; but the release of flying personnel will not proceed at the same rate as for ground personnel (the total number of men to be released during the quarter is 23,860); for women, Group 54 to Group 58 (part)—a total of 3,500—are for women, Group 54 to Group 58 (part)-a total of 3,500-are

to be released. For the Nursing Services, the Royal Navy expect that the releases during the second quarter of 1947 will be sufficient to bring the total releases during the first half of the year to an average of three groups. As regards the Army, figures have not yet been issued for Nursing Officers, but the estimated number of V.A.D.'s to be released is 400. For the Royal Air Force the estimated number of releases is 69.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reirstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by statutory Committees in Great Britain up to 30th September, 1946, was 3,625. Of these, 505 were dealt with up to the end of 1945; the corresponding figures for the first, second and third quarters of 1946 were 849, 1,103 and 1,168, respectively. The increase during the present year follows the release of large numbers of men and women from the Forces in Class A the Forces in Class A.

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make an order for rejustatement, or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made. The Table in the next column gives an analysis of decisions given by Reinstatement Committees up to 30th September, 1946.

TRELAND AWARDS:	September Quarter, 1946.	Total Cases dealt with.
Order requiring employment to be made available to applicant	231	803
for loss by reason of default	86	251
pensation	240	815
Total	557	1,869
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	611	1,756
Total of some devided	110	0.007

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Re-instatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th September, 1946, the Umpire had given his decision in respect of 295 appeals. In 177 cases be confirmed the deter-mination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 118 cases

mination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 118 cases the Committee's determination was reversed. The Act also has effect in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Com-mittees in Northern Ireland up to 30th September, 1946, was 21, of which 15 were determined in favour of the applicant. One case had been decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, who confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee. Up to the same data Isle of Man Reinstatement Committee. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees had determined two cases, in both of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. There had been no appeals to the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS. NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During October, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued ten awards,* Nos. 879-888. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 880 (7th October).—Parties: Members of associa-tions federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Constructional Engineering Union in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arcse out of propagals when the test of the constructional The dispute arose out of proposals submitted on behalf of the employers relating to the employment of erection workers on painting of steelwork and fixing of gutters on steelwork erection contracts. Award: The Tribunal found that the claims contained

contracts. Award: The Tribunal found that the claims contained in the proposals submitted on behalf of the employers had not been established. Award No. 881 (15th October).—Parties: Firms represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Labour Committee for the Rayon Producing Industry, and members of trade unions constituting the Trade Unions' Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For specified increased rates per bour for all adult and juvenile workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 2d. an hour in the case of adult males of 21 years of age and over and 14d an hour in the case of awarded an increase of 2d, an nour in the case of adult males of 21 years of age and over, and $1\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour in the case of adult females of 18 years of age and over. They further awarded that appropriate increases based upon the above should be applied to juveniles, such increases to be determined by negotia-

Award No. 882 (15th October).—Parties: Members of the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom and of the Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, and of trade Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, and of trade unions affiliated to the National Leather Trades Federation of Trades Unions, in their employment. *Claim:* For a scale of wages equal to those agreed upon between certain trade unions and the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing time rates of adult male workers be increased by 3d. an hour, with appropriate increases for female and juvenile workers, the latter increases to be determined by negotiation between the parties

workers, the latter increases to be determined by negotiation between the parties. *Award No.* 884 (17th October).—*Parties:* Members of the Association of the Leather Trade of Leeds and District Ltd., and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, and of trade unions affiliated to the National Leather Trades Federation of Trades Unions, in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of the refusal of the employers to recognise or operate the scale of wages agreed between the unions and the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded increases on the existing time rates of 34d. an hour in the case of skilled and semi-skilled adult male workers and 3d. an hour in the case of unskilled adult male workers.

an hour in the case of skilled and semi-skilled adult male workers and 3d. an hour in the case of unskilled adult male workers. They further awarded that appropriate increases based upon the above should be applied to women and juveniles, such increases to be determined by negotiation between the parties. *Award No.* 886 (24th October).—*Parties*: Members of asso-ciations federated with the Flour Milling Employers' Federation. and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment *Claim*: For a revision of the method of calculating the base rates of electricians provided under an arreement between the rates of electricians provided under an agreement between the Federation and the Union dated 13th August, 1940. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim that the base rates should be related to those applicable in the electrical contracting industry, but in favour of the claim for the revision of certain provisions of the above-mentioned agreement, involving increased wages for certain electricians

tnote * in second column on page 342.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued nine awards, Nos. 554-562. Two of these awards are summarised below. Award No. 554 (30th September).—Parties : The members of the Irish Bleachers Association Ltd., the Irish Dyers Ltd., of the Irish Bleachers Association Ltd., the Irish Dyers Ltd., and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers Association; and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: (1) That the wages of all adult male workers (both piece and time workers) should be increased by 6d. an hour, with proportionate increases for those under 21 years; (2) that the wages of all adult female workers (piece and time workers) should be increased by 3d. an hour, with proportionate increases for those under 21 years; and (3) that where workers between the ages of 18 and 21 years are given work usually performed by adults they should be paid the wages of adults. Award: The Tribunal awarded the followthe wages of adults. Award: The Tribunal awarded the follow-ing minimum time rates for a working week of 48 hours: (i) adult male workers (21 years of age and over)—general workers or labourers, 1s. 6d. an hour; semi-skilled workers (including firemen), 1s. 8d. an hour; skilled workers (including engine drivers), 1s. 10d. an hour; (ii) adult female workers (21 years of age and over), 1s. 1d. an hour. For certain male workers under 21 years of age, the Tribunal awarded that the following minimum time rates should apply minimum

d
$$19\frac{1}{2}$$
 and under 20 years — 53s.
20 ,, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$,, — 57s.
201 21 — 60s

The Tribunal awarded that piece-workers should be paid for the hours actually worked in any week at not less than the amount of the minimum time rate which would be applicable amount of the minimum time rate which would be applicable to them if employed as time workers. The Tribunal found that the remaining parts of the claim (as set out in part (3) above) had not been established and awarded accordingly. *Award No.* 559 (17th October).—*Parties*: The Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Newtownards, Donaghadee, Downpatrick, Saintfield, Ballynabinch, Lurgan, Portadown, Larne, Ballymena, Ballymena, Bertstownet, and Portruck members of the Northern

Ballymoney, Portstewart and Portrush members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: (1) For a working week of 45 of the member firms. Claim : (1) For a working week of 45 hours; (2) for two weeks' leave as annual holidays with full pay and six fixed holidays as follows: Easter Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th July, Christmas Day and Boxing Day; and (3) for the observance of a weekly half-holiday on Saturday. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, in 1947 and each succeeding year, the employees covered by the claim should be allowed the following employees to be a succeeding with full pay. Easter following public or customary holidays with full pay: Easter Monday, 12th July, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and two additional days to be arranged mutually between the employer and the employee concerned, each being a day which is custom-arily observed as a holiday in the trade or in the locality in which arily observed as a holiday in the trade or in the locality in which the establishment is situated; that the days specified above should not be regarded as part of any annual holiday (apart from public or customary holidays) which may be granted to the employees; and that an employee required to work on any of the days of holiday granted under the award should be paid two days' pay in respect of any such day or part thereof. The Tribunal found that the remaining parts of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

During October, 1946, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2067-2069. These are summarised below. Award No. 2067 (11th October).—Parties: National Union

Award No. 2067 (11th October).—Parties: National Union of Railwaymen, and the Southern Railway. Claim: That the rates of pay and allowances paid to boilermaking grades em-ployed in the company's marine workshops at Dover should be paid to boilermaking grades employed by the company at Newhaven. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. Award No. 2068 (18th October).—Parties: National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities—Trade Union Side and Employers' Side. Claim: That the existing rate of all workpeople coming within the purview of the Loint Council

Side and Employers Side. Claim: That the existing face of all workpeople coming within the purview of the Joint Council be increased by 2d. per hour, and that the present annual holiday entitlement be amended to provide twelve working days per year with pay, exclusive of Public Holidays. Award: The Court awarded that all such workpeople should receive an increase of $\frac{2}{3}$ d. an hour, but found that the claim made for an enterprise of the present energies hould the data t

increase of ⁴d. an hour, but found that the claim made for an extension of the present annual holiday entitlement had not been established and awarded accordingly. *Award No.* 2069 (23rd October).—*Parties:* Railway Shopmen's National Council—Employees' Side and Employers' Side. *Claim:* That the workers employed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway in operating an automatic welding machine at the Derby Locomotive Works and an automatic stud welding machine at the Crewe Locomotive Works and an automatic stud welding machine at the Crewe Locomotive Works and an automatic stud welding machine at the Crewe Locomotive Works should be paid the skilled craftsman's rate. *Award*. The Court were satisfied that in both cases the working of the machines did not call for the employment of a skilled welder. The Court took the view that the rate proper to be paid to the operator of the automatic welding machine at Derby should be 42s. per week, and that the rate proposed by the company for the operator of the machine at Crewe, *viz.*, 40s. per week, could not be regarded as inadequate and so awarded.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During October, 1946, seven awards, three of which related to disputes reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual undertakings.

To individual undertakings. Parties: The British Funeral Workers' Association, and the London Association of Funeral Directors. Claim: (a) For an increase in holidays with pay after twelve months' service; (b) for a 44-hour week for all grades; (c) for a payment in respect of each job to all regular employees hired to other firms; and (d) for an increase in the basic wage and for the increase in the basic wage and for the incorporation of present war bonus in the basic wage. Award : The Arbitrator, in his award dated 24th October, granted an increase in holidays with pay, and in the basic wage. He decided that no extra payment should be made to employees hired to other firms and that the working week should be reduced to

Parties : The London Association of Funeral Directors, and the British Funeral Workers' Association. *Claim*: That the rate of overtime to those employed from 7.0 a.m. to normal time of starting should be at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. Award : The Arbitrator awarded that time worked during the hour immediately preceding the usual starting time of any firm should be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter as from the beginning of the first pay week after 24th October, 1946.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During October, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :--Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal S.B. (22) dated 4th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and our time rates and overtime rates.

and overtime rates. Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Wages Council (Great Britain). —(1) Proposal Q. (61) dated 11th October, 1946; relating to the payment of guaranteed weekly remuneration and to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal Q. (62) dated 11th October, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays nolidays.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal A. (30) dated 15th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis

nxing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (39) dated 18th October, 1946: relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (25) dated 20th October 1946 - relating to the firing of ravised

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (25) dated 29th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates. . General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal D.B. (35) dated 29th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal D.B. (36) dated 29th October, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays. Further information concerning any of the proposals listed

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During October, 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 Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1597 (M. (59)), dated 7th October, and effective from 23rd October, 1946.— This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. See page 334. The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1616 (H. (47)), dated 8th October, and effective from 21st October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece

Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. See page 332. The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1946; S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1634 (B. (37)), dated 10th October, and effective from 25th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. See page 333. The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation (Holidays) Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1635 (B. (38)), dated 10th October, and effective from 25th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes for certain customary holidays.

* See footnote * in second column on page 342.

November, 1946. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1662 (C.T. (39)), dated 16th October, and effective from 28th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 332.

work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 332. The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation (Holidays) Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1666 (H. (48)), dated 17th October, and effective from 28th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes for certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays. The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1946: S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1667 (R.M. (47)), dated 17th October, and effective from 30th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes for the exclusion of able-bodied trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme from the operation of statutory minimum remuneration. minimum remuneration.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES **REGULATION ACTS.**

ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

Orders (Order No. 10 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 11 of District No. 10) were made by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts, 1937 and 1940, the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and Regulation 25 of the Defence (Agriculture and Fisheries) Regulations, 1939. The Orders, which came into force on 7th October, 1946, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all chases employed in a arriculture in Scotland, and revise the all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, and revise the an classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, and revise the values assigned in some districts to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. Summaries of the principal provisions of the Orders are given on pages 312 and 330 of this GAZETTE.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

A workman was certified by a certifying surgeon to be suffering from a disease included in the Third Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925; but, on appeal, the medical referee certified to the contrary. The workman died, During October, 1946, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :— Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 42), dated 4th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised and his widow claimed compensation on the ground that the cause of death was the disease in question. Medical evidence was given at the arbitration that the workman was suffering from the disease at the material time. The County Court general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries

workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries. Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and.
Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).--(1) Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 87), dated 11th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for certain male workers. (2) Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 88), dated 11th October, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays. Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).---(1) Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 50), dated 18th October, 1946; for the exclusion of trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme from the application of statutory minimum remunera-

exclusion of trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme from the application of statutory minimum remuneration during the first 39 weeks of their training with the employer.
(2) Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 51), dated 18th October, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, other than out-workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays. *Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—
(1) Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 61), dated 25th October, 1946; relating to the fixing of general minimum piece rates for certain male workers. (2) Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 62), dated 25th October, 1946; for requiring certain customary bolidays to be allowed to workers, other than out-workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.
Further information concerning the above proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the a medical referee whose decision shall be final. The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott, Tucker and Asquith) dismissed the appeal. Tucker and Asquith L.JJ. held, Scott, L.J. dissenting, that the certificate was conclusive. Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, con-stituted a code applicable to industrial disease both in claims by the workman or his dependants. The Court decided that, if there was a valid certificate certificing the data of the workman's displacement the

obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During October, 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 General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.W.R. (22)), doted 9th October and effective from 15th October 1946

dated 9th October, and effective from 15th October, This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council. (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.F. (24)), dated 17th October, and effective from 23rd October, 1946.— This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 332

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (N.I.F. (25)), dated 23rd October, and effective from 28th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers, other than out-workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

Age

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The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.W.D. 50)), dated 17th October, and effective from 23rd October, (50)), dated 17th October, and effective from 23rd October, 1946.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for female workers employed on hand embroidery work, and increased general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates for other workers employed in the factory branch of the trade.—See page 332. The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (N.I.W.D. (51)), dated 17th October, and effective from 23rd October, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers, other than out-workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1946 (N.I.S. (36)), dated 22nd October, and effective from 28th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum piece rates for certain operations when performed by out-workers, and fixes general minimum piece rates for certain other operations when performed

minimum piece rates for certain other operations when performed by out-workers. The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regu-lation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1946 (N.I.Bk. (43)), dated 22nd October, and effective from 28th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased holiday remuneration payable to certain workers whose normal working week includes employ-ment on Sunday. ment on Sundays

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.A. (23)), dated 24th October, and effective from 30th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and overtime rates.—

See page 332. The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (N.I.A. (24)), dated 24th October, and effective from 30th October, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Acts—Industrial Disease— Whether Medical Referee's Certificate conclusive.

from the disease at the material time. The County Court Judge would have accepted this evidence and found in favour of the widow, but he held that he was bound by the medical referee's certificate which was conclusive in favour of the employer. The widow appealed. Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides, *inter alia*, that where (i) a certifying surgeon certifies that the workman is suffering from a disease mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Act . . . (iii) the death of the workman is caused by such a disease . . . his dependants shall be entitled to compensation subject to the following modifications :— . . (f) If an employer or a workman is aggrieved by the action of the certifying surgeon . . . the matter shall be referred to a medical referee whose decision shall be final. The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott, Tucker and

The Court decided that, if there was a valid certificate certifying the date of the workman's disablement, the con-clusiveness of the medical referee's certificate applied equally to a claim by the worker or by his dependants after his death. The certificate was equally conclusive where it certified that the worker was not suffering from a scheduled disease.—Huxley v. Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery Co. Ltd. Court of Appeal, 21st Lie 104. 31st July, 1946.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS-INCAPACITY-CALCULATION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—INCAPACITY—CALCULATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS. The workman, who was employed as a collier, contracted pneumoconiosis and became entitled to receive compensation for partial incapacity for a certain period. Proof was advanced that he suffered from chronic bronchitis by reason of which he had been away from work and had thus diminished his earning capacity. The County Court Judge held that that diminution of earning capacity was to be disregarded in assessing the amount of compensation. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scott, Tucker and Asquith) allowed the appeal. They held that the compensation must be calculated on the basis of the workman's average weekly earnings, as reduced by his chronic illness.

calculated on the basis of the workman's average weekly earnings, as reduced by his chronic illness. The Court would take into account any permanent disability from which he was suffering, which might affect his earning capacity by causing him to be absent from work from time to time, when ascertaining the average weekly earnings.— *Porter v. Princess Royal Colliery Co. Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 30th July 1946 30th July, 1946.

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MidWives S.C. Notes No. 4. Analysis, (3d.). (3d.). NIGERIA.—Enquiry into the Cost of Living and the Control of the Cost of Living in the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Part I. Report by W. Tudor Davies. Part II. Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Nigeria. (Colonial No. 204). Colonial Office. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.). 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. 46-49. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. each (3d.).

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workers concerned likely to affect the future smooth and efficient running of Smithfield Market. Cmd. 6932. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 312.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A Summary of Government Action, August 1st, 1945, to July 31st, 1946. Cmd. 6938. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 313.

WARTIME LABOUR CONDITIONS.—Wartime Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India. Studies and Reports, New Series No. 2. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd., Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1. Price 2s.—See page 319.

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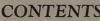
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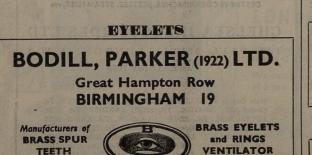
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