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ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF FURTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have informed organisations representing employers and workers concerned that the asbestos cement industry, the roofing slate section of the quarrying industry, and the whiting section of the chalk, chalk lime and whiting industry will be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders at the end of three months, i.e., on or about 23rd October, 1946. The limestone section of the quarrying industry will continue to be subject to the Orders for the present.

The Ministry have also informed the Joint Secretary to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flourmilling Industry that the flourmilling industry will be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders on or about 11th October.

Notices will be issued to the individual undertakings in these industries or sections of industries which are to be de-scheduled, giving them at least a month's notice. The provisions of the Essential Work Orders will remain in force for all employers and workers concerned in the industries until individual descheduling takes effect.

The Minister pointed out in a statement which he made in the House of Commons on 13th December, 1945,* that certain features of the Essential Work Orders have proved themselves to be of mutual advantage to employers and workers and have also affected the industrial agreements of the industries which were brought within the scope of the Orders. He wishes to reiterate that the object of giving notice of withdrawal is to allow the two sides of the industries concerned an opportunity of considering jointly any readjustment in their industrial agreements which may be needed to meet the changed circumstances when the Orders are withdrawn.

• See the issue of this Gazette for December, 1945 (page 217).

REVOCATION OF CERTAIN ORDERS.

The Essential Work (Miscellaneous Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946.—Articles published in the issues of this Gazette for March and April, 1946 (pages 67 and 91, respectively), stated that it had been decided to withdraw certain industries, including the boot and shoe, chain manufacturing, iron and steel, and slaughtering industries, from the scope of the Essential Work Orders. The special Orders appropriate to the industries named have now been revoked by the Essential Work (Miscellaneous Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946†, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 12th July, with effect from 31st July

effect from 31st July.

The Essential Work (Electrical Contracting Industry Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946.—The list of industries to be withdrawn from the scope of the Essential Work Orders, as given on page 67 of the March, 1946, issue of this Gazette, included the electrical contracting industry. The Essential Work (Electrical Contracting Industry Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946,‡ made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 12th July, revoked the two special Orders relating to this industry, with effect from 31st July.

The Essential Work (Trawler Fishing) (Revocation) Order, 1946.—It was stated in last month's issue of this Gazette (page 171) that it was proposed to revoke the Essential Work (Trawler

The Essential Work (Trawler Fishing) (Revocation) Order, 1946.—It was stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 171) that it was proposed to revoke the Essential Work (Trawler Fishing) Order, 1943. This Order has now been revoked, with effect from 30th September, by the Essential Work (Trawler Fishing) (Revocation) Order, 1946,§ which was made on 25th

The Essential Work (Coalmining Industry Order) (Revocation) Order, 1946.—An article dealing with the revocation of the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) Order, 1943, will be found on page 211 of this GAZETTE.

† S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1103. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). ‡ S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1102. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). § S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1266. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

August, 1946.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AT 17th JUNE, 1946.

ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND FOR DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 182) statistics were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain, at 17th June, 1946, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. Some light on the statistics of long-term unemployment is

given by the occupational composition of the unemployed, particularly amongst men. At 17th June, 1946, no fewer than 86,000 out of the 254,555 wholly unemployed men aged 18 and over, or more than one-third, were classified as general labourers suitable only for light work. Such men find it difficult to secure fresh employment. The men in occupations requiring some degree of specialised skill numbered 104,000, and of these nearly 16,000 were seeking work as lorry drivers and nearly 9,000 as general clerks. These two occupations thus covered nearly a quarter of the total in this category. The figures suggest an over-supply in the case of lorry drivers.

The main points brought out by the analysis for the various Regions and Development Areas are :-

the amount of long-term unemployment is insignificant in the Southern half of England where the overall rate of unemployment is low

(b) in these Regions and in Wales the long-term unemployed

consist predominantly of elderly men; and

(c) in the Northern Regions of England and in Scotland and
Wales and also in the Development Areas, a relatively
higher proportion of the wholly unemployed have been out of work for a substantial period and in the Durham and Tyneside, West Cumberland and Scottish Development Areas the long-term unemployed consist to a

rather larger extent of younger men.
The Development Areas included at 17th June, 41 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed men in Great Britain but 57½ per cent. of the men unemployed for six months or more. Within the latter group they included 68 per cent. of those under 21 years of age, 59 per cent. of those aged 21 and under 41 and 56½ per cent. of those aged 41 and under 65.

(e) The Development Areas included at 17th June, 59 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed women in Great Britain but 79 per cent. of the women unemployed for six months or more. Within the latter group they included 84 per cent. of those under 21 years of age, 83 per cent. of those aged 21 and under 41 and 74 per cent. of those aged 41 and

																	1
197-19	OBD TELETR				Males.						19.33		Female	es.			
Area and Dur Unemploy			Num	bers.		3-146	Per	cent.	-			ibers.				cent.	
in week		14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 65.	Total.	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 65.	Total.	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 60.	Total.	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 60.	Total.
					110,2022			A CO	Great I	Britain.						(E) (A)	
8 or less Over 8 and u Over 26	p to 26	12,791 3,395 944	66,646 33,598 14,174	50,024 45,851 36,016	129,461 82,844 51,134	9.9 4.1 1.8	51·5 40·6 27·7	38.6 55.3 70.5	100·0 100·0 100·0	9,539 2,434 865	27,010 20,665 10,582	10,730 10,973 7,311	47,279 34,072 18,758	20·2 7·2 4·7	57·1 60·4 56·5	22·7 32·4 38·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
0838 T	Fotal	17,130	114,418	131,891	263,439	6.5	43.4	50-1	100.0	12,838	58,257	29,014	100,109	12.9	58-2	28.9	100.0
									Reg	ions.							
		2,305	9,779	8,055	20,139	11.5	48.5	40.0	100·0 100·0	1,396 41	2,728 369	1,220	5,344 730	26·2 5·6	51·0 50·6	22·8 43·8	100-0
Over 8 and u Over 26	ip to 26	103 24	2,291 489	4,104 1,422	6,498 1,935	1.6	35·2 25·2	63·2 73·5	100.0	8	67	73	148	5.4	45.3	49-3	100.0
	Total	2,432	12,559	13,581	28,572	8.5	44.0	47.5	100.0	1,445	3,164	1,613	6,222	23-2	. 50.8	26.0	100-0
Eastern 8 or less Over 8 and u Over 26	ip to 26	313 34 —	1,888 520 106	1,720 1,106 441	3,921 1,660 547	8·0 2·1	48·1 31·3 19·4	43·9 66·6 80·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	26! 19 4	508 90 9	213 76 18	982 185 31	26·6 10·3 12·9	51·7 48·6 29·0	21·7 41·1 58·1	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	347	2,514	3,267	6,128	5.7	41.0	53.3	100.0	284	607	307	1,198	23.7	50.7	25.6	100.0
Southern 8 or less Over 8 and u	ip to 26	325 41 5	1,512 419 90	1,667 1,001 479	3,504 1,461 574	9·3 2·8 0·8	43·2 28·7 15·7	47·5 68·5 83·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	334 41 4	743 292 49	363 290 59	1,440 623 112	23·2 6·6 3·4	51·6 46·9 43·8	25·2 46·5 52·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	371	2,021	3,147	5,539	6.7	36.5	56.8	100-0	379	1,084	712	2,175	17.5	49.8	32.7	100.0
South Western 8 or less Over 8 and u		337 48 10	1,944 689 184	2,167 1,524 809	4,448 2,261 1,003	7·6 2·1 1·0	43·7 30·5 18·3	48·7 67·4 80·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	294 55 5	855 398 60	440 284 54	1,589 737 119	18·5 7·5 4·2	53·8 54·0 50·4	27·7 38·5 45·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	395	2,817	4,500	7,712	5.1	36.5	58.4	100-0	354	1,313	778	2,445	14.5	53-7	31.8	100.0
Over 8 and u		516 66 11	2,979 1,206 747	3,186 2,711 2,264	6,681 3,983 3,022	7·7 1·7 0·4	44·6 30·3 24·7	47·7 68·0 74·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	353 33 4	1,004 594 226	560 495 324	1,917 1,122 554	18·4 2·8 0·7	52·4 53·0 40·8	29·2 44·2 58·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
Over 26	Total	593	4,932	8,161	13,686	4.4	36.0	59.6	100.0	390	1,824	1,379	3,593	10.8	50.8	38.4	100.0
North Midland 8 or less Over 8 and u	RECT OF	349 43 11	1,707 543 141	1,869 1,434 531	3,925 2,020 683	8·9 2·1 1·6	43·5 26·9 20·7	47·6 71·0 77·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	227 17 2	432 137 17	207 85 26	866 239 45	26·2 7·1 4·4	49·9 57·3 37·8	23·9 35·6 57·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	403	2,391	3,834	6,628	6.1	36.0	57.9	100-0	246	586	318	1,150	21.3	51.0	27.7	100-0
Over 8 and u		540 97 27	3,787 1,510 623	3,633 2,688 1,902	7,960 4,295 2,552	6·9 2·3 1·1	47·5 35·1 24·4	45·6 62·6 74·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	502 104 47	1,477 860 477	627 568 321	2,606 1,532 845	19·3 6·9 5·6	56·6 56·1 56·4	24·1 37·0 38·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
escending all	Total	664	5,920	8,223	14,807	4.4	40.0	55.6	100-0	653	2,814	1,516	4,983	13.1	56.5	30.4	100-0
North-Western 8 or less Over 8 and u Over 26		2,504 863 149	13,469 8,258 2,556	10,200 11,224 6,140	26,173 20,345 8,845	9·5 4·2 1·7	51·5 40·6 28·9	39·0 55·2 69·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,207 139 30	4,619 3,029 822	2,467 2,668 1,204	8,293 5,836 2,056	14·5 2·4 1·4	55·7 51·9 40·0	29·8 45·7 58·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
		3,516		27,564	55,363	6.4	43.9	49.7	100.0	1,376	8,470	6,339	16,185	8.4	52.4	39-2	100.0
Northern. 8 or less Over 8 and a Over 26		1,516 598 208		4,036 5,118 5,085	13,105 10,419 7,376	11·6 5·7 2·8	57·6 45·1 28·2	30·8 49·2 69·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,760 584 126	4,865 4,905 2,062	1,340 2,018 1,058	7,965 7,507 3,246	22·1 7·8 3·9	61·1 65·3 63·5	16·8 26·9 32·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
The state of the s		2,322	14,339	14,239	30,900	7.6	46-4	46-0	100-0	2,470	11,832	4,416	18,718	13.2	63.2	23.6	100-0
Scotland. 8 or less Over 8 and u Over 26	ıp to 26	2,877 938 232	14,816 8,267 3,348	8,651 7,725 5,765	26,344 16,930 9,345	10·9 5·5 2·5	56·3 48·8 35·8	32·8 45·7 61·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,721 519 123	5,922 5,223 1,703	2,130 2,454 1,323	9,773 8,196 3,149	17·6 6·3 3·9	60·6 63·7 54·1	21·8 30·0 42·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	4,047	26,431	22,141	52,619	7.7	50.2	42.1	100.0	2,363	12,848	5,907	21,118	11.2	60.8	28-0	100-0
Wales. 8 or less Over 8 and u		1,209 564 267	7,212 5,192 3,807	4,840 7,216 11,178	13,261 12,972 15,252	9·1 4·3 1·7	54·4 40·0 25·0	36·5 55·7 73·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,484 882 512	3,857 4,768 5,090	1,163 1,715 2,851	6,504 7,365 8,453	22·8 12·0 6·1	59·3 64·7 60·2	17·9 23·3 33·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Total	CONTRACTOR OF STREET		23,234			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	56.0		1 0 2 9 0 2 0 0		5,729	22,322	12.9		25.6	Make Zon't

Ame and		erkelmu -		Males.	44.44	797	1		****	T. C. T. R. T.	100 MY	Female	es.	area est	***	3.7.77
Area and Duration of Unemployment	THE PARTY	Nun	nbers.	Jaireles	N E III	Per	cent.	PICLO	TAUL	Nun	abers.		1	Per cen	t.	HA H
in weeks.	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 65.	Total.	14 & under 21.	14 & under 41.	21 & under 65.	Total,	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 60.	Total.	14 & under 21.	21 & under 41.	41 & under 60.	Total.
to the secure of	WALL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF TH	lesignal se work	en rep	debrugo dos and dos a	of be a	desiring	De	velopme	nt Areas.	hour on	orise h	and and a	ings). Ilde ad careff	t year	25th	pD obsor
All Areas. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	4,900 1,934 642	24,431 15,759 8,420	14,089 17,821 20,355	43,420 35,514 29,417	11·3 5·4 2·2	56·3 44·4 28·6	32·4 50·2 69·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	4,489 1,835 729	13,329 14,351 8,766	4,388 6,181 5,396	22,206 22,367 14,891	20·3 8·1 4·9	60·0 64·4 58·9	19·7 27·5 36·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	7,476	48,610	52,265	108,351	6.9	44.9	48:2	100.0	7,053	36,446	15,965	59,464	11-8	61.3	26.9	100.0
Durham and Tyneside. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,459 588 204	7,250 4,589 2,052	3,808 4,939 4,977	12,517 10,116 7,233	11·7 5·8 2·8	57-9 45-4 28-4	30·4 48·8 68·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,714 578 125	4,774 4,849 2,052	1,314 2,001 1,054	7,802 7,428 3,231	22·0 7·7 3·8	61·2 65·3 63·5	16·8 27·0 32·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	2,251	13,891	13,724	29,866	7.5	46.6	45.9	100.0	2,417	11,675	4,369	18,461	13-1	63.2	23.7	100.0
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	1,007 487 235	6,123 4,575 3,550	3,818 6,295 10,081	10,948 11,357 13,866	9·2 4·3 1·7	56·0 40·3 25·6	34·8 55·4 72·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,303 779 464	3,222 4,242 4,787	978 1,482 2,665	5,503 6,503 7,916	23·7 11·9 5·8	58·5 65·4 60·5	17·8 22·7 33·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	1,729	14,248	20,194	36,171	4.8	39.4	55-8	100.0	2,546	12,251	5,125	19,922	12.8	61.5	25.7	100.0
West Cumberland. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	146 52 12	532 344 213	334 363 428	1,012 759 653	14·5 6·9 1·8	52·5 45·3 32·6	33·0 47·8 65·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	123 16 10	196 151 110	47 57 54	366 224 174	33·6 7·1 5·8	53·5 67·4 63·2	12·9 25·5 31·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	210	1,089	1,125	2,424	8.7	44.9	46.4	100-0	149	457	158	764	19.5	59.9	20.6	100-0
South Lancashire. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	139 39 7	736 470 212	639 966 743	1,514 1,475 962	9·2 2·6 0·7	48·6 31·9 22·0	42·2 65·5 77·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	70 11 1	461 459 103	263 511 310	794 981 414	8·8 1·1 0·3	58·1 46·8 24·9	33·1 52·1 74·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	185	1,418	2,348	3,951	4.7	35.9	59.4	100.0	82	1,023	1,084	2,189	3.8	46.8	49.4	100-0
Wrexham, 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	56 17 1	152 107 64	174 209 215	382 333 280	14·6 5·1 0·4	39·8 32·2 22·8	45·6 62·7 76·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	79 57 32	251 292 218	60 82 100	390 431 350	20·3 13·2 9·1	64·3 67·7 62·3	15·4 19·1 28·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	74	323	598	995	7.4	32.5	60-1	100-0	168	761	242	1,171	14:5	65.0	20.5	100.0
Scottish. 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	2,093 751 183	9,638 5,674 2,329	5,316 5,049 3,911	17,047 11,474 6,423	12·3 6·5 2·8	56·5 49·5 36·3	31·2 44·0 60·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,200 394 97	4,425 4,358 1,496	1,726 2,048 1,213	7,351 6,800 2,806	16·3 5·8 3·4	60·2 64·1 53·3	23·5 30·1 43·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	3,027	17,641	14,276	34,944	8.7	50.5	40.8	100.0	1,691	10,279	4,987	16,957	9.9	60.6	29.5	100.0

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 3rd July, with effect on 14th July, 1946, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in England

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 21 years and over from 70s. a week, the rate operative from 4th March, 1945, to 80s. a week in all districts for a 48-hour week. The special rates, which are in operation in a few districts for workers engaged in the specialised for workers engaged in the specialised for workers and the special search of the special sear occupations, have been increased by amounts varying from 11s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. a week for adults; these minimum rates now range from 94s. to 107s. 6d., according to occupation and district. For men in part-time or casual employment the minimum rates have been raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. an hour. The minimum differential rates of overtime for men have been advanced from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. an hour for overtime employment on the weekly short day, for all employment on specified public holidays and on Sundays, and for employment beginning on a Sunday and continuing into the following Monday morning. The corresponding rates for youths and boys have been advanced by varying amounts according to age.

For female workers in all but a few areas the Orders fix

the adult minimum time rate for a 48-hour week at 60s. for women 21 years and over, in place of the previous minimum rate of 50s. for women 18 years and over, which was in operation from 7th April, 1946. The minimum rate for female workers 18 and under 21 has been advanced from 50s. to 56s., and proportional increases have been given to younger workers. In the few areas to which the rate of 60s. does not apply the Orders fix a minimum rate for women of 55s. for a 44-hour week. For adult women in part-time or casual employment the minimum rates have been increased from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d an hour, and for workers 18 and under 21 from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. an hour, with proportional increases for younger workers. The minimum differential rates of overtime have been raised from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. an hour and from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d. an hour for women 21 and over, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. an hour and from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. an hour for female workers 18 and under 21, and by varying amounts for younger workers.

The Orders incorporate revisions made by some Agricultural Wages Committees in the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, and in the values at which the benefits or advantages are to be reckoned. As regards holidays with pay, the arrangements in previous Orders remain unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration. There are no modifications in the provisions for the remuneration of piece workers other than arise in consequence of the change in minimum time rates, and the Orders retain the guarantee clause providing for the payment of the full weekly wage to a whole-time worker employed by the week or longer period who, by agreement with his employer, works shorter hours than the full number of hours specified in the Orders.

INDUSTRIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TWO SIDES OF INDUSTRY.

In the House of Commons on 30th July, Mr. T. Williamson, M.P., asked the Minister of Labour whether he would make a statement on the arrangements for consultation between the Government and the two sides of industry on the matters that

are of common interest to employers and workpeople.

In reply, Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, made the following statement:-

Yes, Sir. The Government have been giving considerable thought to this subject. It is the declared policy of the Government to entrust the responsibility for the determination of terms and conditions of employment to the joint machinery of negotiation between employers' and workpeople's organisations. There is no intention of departing from that policy, but the Government consider that it will assist and reinforce this machinery of joint negotiation if there is the closest possible contact between the two sides and the Government. This will enable both sides to have before them the fullest possible information regarding the general economic position and plans as they affect matters of common interest to employers and

workpeople.

Accordingly, it is proposed to establish a regular system of consultation on such matters between the Government and the two sides of industry responsible for the machinery of collective bargaining. It is hoped by this means that the Government will have a ready means of obtaining an authoritative and representative view on problems as they arise and that the organisations of employers and workers will have a regular means of assessing all the factors relevant to their consideration. My Rt. Hon. Friend [the Minister of Labour and National Service] has already had a discussion with his National Joint Advisory Council, who have readily expressed their willingness to co-operate. The first meeting of the reconstituted Council will be held at an early date."

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

QUOTA SCHEME—RAISING OF STANDARD PERCENTAGE.

On 25th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946,* which raises the standard percentage for quota purposes under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. with effect from 1st September. This means that, after 31st August, no employer with twenty or more workers may engage or offer to engage a person who is not a registered disabled person if he is below his new quota, i.e., 3 per cent. of his workpeople, or if after the engagement he would be below it, unless the person is a former employee entitled to reinstatement or the person is a former employee entitled to reinstatement or the employer obtains a permit to do so.

An increase in the quota obligation on employers was fore-shadowed by the Minister when he introduced the scheme on a 2 per cent. basis on 1st March, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1946, page 7). In arriving at the present decision the Minister took the following facts into account:—

(a) The total number of persons in the field of employment covered by the quota scheme (i.e., excluding employers with less than twenty workers) is estimated to be 15,000,000.

(b) Registration has continued steadily and the total is now in the region of 600,000. This figure includes, however, a number of disabled persons who would not be affected by the quota obligation, viz.: (i) those with, or likely to go to, the smaller employers; (ii) those employed in excess of their quota by the larger employers; and (iii) the most severely disabled who need employment under sheltered conditions.

(c) The proportion of women in the "quota field of employment" is about 30 per cent., whereas the number of women registered as disabled is only about 6 per cent. of the total Register. The Act does not permit separate quotas for men and women, and therefore the standard percentage must be something which is reasonably applicable to trades and establishments with predominantly male or female staff.

(d) Similarly, the standard percentage must be reasonably applicable throughout the country. The registered disabled are not evenly distributed between the different Regions in the same proportion as the working population. The proportion of disabled persons is considerably higher in Wales and the North-Western Region than elsewhere. The Act does not permit the fixing of quotas on a regional basis.

(e) The number of registered disabled who were unemployed at 17th June was about 50,000, excluding the most severely disabled who require sheltered employment. This total also is distributed unevenly throughout the country being heaviest in Wales and the North-Western Region.

The new standard percentage will apply to all industries and employment for which no special percentage is fixed. For the purpose of the percentage, employers can take into account only those disabled persons who are registered under the Act. The effect of the new percentage will be carefully watched, and if circumstances require it, a further increase will be made in due

DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT.

Under the Act, the Minister may "designate" certain occupa-Under the Act, the Minister may "designate" certain occupations as appropriate to disabled persons, and vacancies in those occupations must then be reserved for registered disabled persons only. On 25th July, the Minister made the Disabled Persons (Designated Employments) Order, 1946,† which provides that as from 1st September the occupations of passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant shall be "designated" employments under the Act.

Designation is an experiment which has still to be tried. It has been limited in the first instance to the two occupations of passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant. The effect of designation is to prohibit the engagement for a designated employment of any person who is not registered as disabled, except under permit from the Ministry of Labour and National Service. A permit is not required for the engagement of a non-registered person who is entitled to reinstatement. A permit will be issued only if there is no registered disabled person suitable and available. In this way future openings in these two occupations will be, in effect, reserved for the registered disabled.

The scheme applies to the employments as such and therefore affects all employers who may have such employments in their business. It is additional to the Quota Scheme. It brings in employers who are not subject to that sche the smaller employers who are not subject to that scheme (i.e., those with less than 20 workers), and it imposes an additional obligation on the larger employers who are already subject to the quota. The scheme applies only to engagements on and after the due date, viz., 1st September; it does not affect the continuance in these two employments of non-disabled persons who were so employed at that date. It is emphasized that the scheme of designated employments applies only to disabled persons who are registered as such under the Act.

* S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1258. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post † S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1257. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

To meet the case of a person employed by the same employer partly in a designated and partly in some other employment, e.g., a lift operator who also works as a messenger or porter, the Disabled Persons (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1946, * have been made under the Act providing that such a person shall not be regarded as in designated employment if he spends less than half his total weekly working hours in that occupation

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

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

6.45 816	1012,512	818,2 1 10	Origin of D	isablement.		St 20 8/2
4-24 1-62 1-62	During Service.	Other War Casualties.	Industrial Accidents and Diseases.	Other Accidents and Diseases.	Disable- ment from Birth or Child- hood.	Total.
Ex-Service (1914-1918) Men Women Other Ex-Service	103,934 25	26	270	318		104,548 29
Men Women Juveniles	185,111 1,691 23	1,255 18	22,817 42 1	45,940 414 4	.bastrsda	255,123 2,165 28
Non Ex-Service Men Women Juveniles	-0.53	3,235 656 45	67,331 2,635 218	94,633 16,072 1,524	33,316 13,251 2,832	198,515 32,614 4,619
Total	290,784	5,235	93,315	158,908	49,399	597,641

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

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914–1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non- Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Congenital malformations	17,664 1,180 70	13,834 12,127 458	22,194 7,948 7,420	53,692 21,255 7,948
Diseases of digestive system. Diseases of heart, etc. Diseases of the lungs* Ear defects Eye defects	1,404 4,388 5,131 3,349 5,430	28,712 12,893 23,824 10,194 12,157	11,858 11,190 17,729 15,123 23,451	41,974 28,471 46,684 28,666 41,038
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk Injuries and diseases* of lower limb	13,256	17,023	10,099	40,378
Injuries and diseases* of upper limb Injuries and diseases* of	21,225	24,091 6,839	21,446	66,762
spine Nervous and mental disorders Tuberculosis	4,679 2,310	26,562 12,249	13,667 11,562	44,908 26,121
Other diseases and disabilities	3,851	17,980	15,284	37,115
Total	104,577	257,316	235,748	597,641

The number of disabled persons on the register who were nemployed at 15th July, 1946, is shown in the Table below.

		le for Oromploymen		Requir under s	ST ST		
ods restavoi	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Ex- Service.	Non-Ex- Service.	Total.	Grand Total.
Males Females	29,207 192	19,831 1,736	49,038 1,928	5,879 34	6,331 556	12,210 590	61,248 2,518
Total	29,399	21,567	50,966	5,913	6,887	12,800	63,766

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service At surther registration of men under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, will be held on 7th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October, 1928, and 31st December, 1928, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As on previous occasions, the men concerned will be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed

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

* S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1256. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† Except tuberculosis.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

August, 1946.

CHANGES IN LABOUR CONTROLS.

CHANGES IN LABOUR CONTROLS.

On 24th July, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service made a statement in the House of Commons on the future of labour controls in the coal mining industry. This statement is reproduced below.

"After consultation with my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Minister of Fuel and Power, who has been in touch with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, my Rt. Hon. Friend [the Minister of Labour and National Service] has informed them that the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) Order, 1943, will be revoked with effect from 1st September next. In view of the present position in regard to coal supplies, however, the Government do not consider that they would be justified in dispensing with all forms of labour control in the coal mining industry, and it has accordingly been decided to amend the Control of Engagement Orders, 1945 and 1946, so as to apply to men aged 18 to 50 (inclusive) in the coal mining industry. In appropriate cases this control will be enforced, where necessary, by the issue of directions under Defence Regulation 58A.

"The general effect of these changes will be that from

"The general effect of these changes will be that from 1st September, 1946, workers will be free to leave employment at a particular colliery and colliery employers will be free to discharge workers. Those who leave or who are discharged from a particular colliery will be at liberty to find for themselves employment at other collieries and such undertakings will be employment at other collienes and such undertakings will be free from any restriction upon the engagement of labour. Men between the ages of 18 and 50 (inclusive) whose normal employ-ment is employment in the coal mining industry will not, however, be free to take employment outside the industry otherwise than through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National

"The new provision will be operated with the object of conserving the labour force of the coal mining industry. Every effort will be made by the officers of the two Departments concerned to overcome by persuasive means the objections of men who do not wish to remain in the coal mining industry and to induce them to accept suitable openings in it. It is hoped that it will be necessary to resort to compulsory measures only

that it will be necessary to resort to compulsory measures only in very exceptional cases.

"As has already been announced, ballottees, optants and volunteers who entered the coal mines as an alternative to compulsory military service will not be held in the mines beyond the date when they will become eligible for release in accordance with the age and length of service formula applicable to Class A release from the Army.* Men without previous coal mining experience who volunteered for coal mining employment and were specially released from H.M. Forces before the end of the war in Europe will not be held compulsorily in the industry were specially released from H.M. Forces before the end of the war in Europe will not be held compulsorily in the industry beyond a period of six months after the date on which they would have been eligible for demobilisation in Class A had they remained in the Forces. In the case of men with previous coal mining experience who were directed back to the industry following registration under the Registration for Employment Order, the new control will be operated in such a way as to permit of the gradual release of those men who wish to leave the coal mining industry. Special consideration will also be given to the cases of new entrants to the industry, so that no one need be deterred from giving the industry a fair trial by the fear that he will be compulsorily held in it against his will."

Three Orders have accordingly been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service to give effect to the changes in

Three Orders have accordingly been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service to give effect to the changes in labour controls referred to above. These Orders are:—

(1) The Control of Engagement (No. 2) Order, 1946,† which was made on 25th July and comes into force on 1st September; and (2) The Control of Engagement (No. 3) Order, 1946,‡ which was made on 20th August and comes into force on 1st September. These Orders provide that a person between the ages of 18 and 50 (inclusive) who is, or whose normal employment is, in the coal mining industry cannot engage himself or be engaged by an employer for work outside that industry except through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, or an employment agency approved by the Minister. The engagement Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, or an employment agency approved by the Minister. The engagement of persons for employment in the coal mining industry is freed from control. (The first Order also frees from control the engagement of persons for employment as pharmacists.)

(3) The Essential Work (Coalmining Industry Order) (Revocation) Order, 1946§, made on 26th July, which revokes as from 1st September the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) Order, 1943.

ISSUE OF ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Fuel and Power, have recently issued an illustrated pamphlet on conditions, etc. in the coal mining industry, entitled "A Well-Paid Man's Job: There's a Future

After stressing the importance of the coal mining industry, the pamphlet gives brief particulars with regard to wages, hours and arrangements for training, and refers to the provision made for safety and health. The pamphlet also mentions some of the recommendations made by the Reid Committee and the

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 222).
† S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1278. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
‡ S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1417. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

§ S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1279. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free)

benefits to the miners which may be anticipated as a result of their adoption. A concluding section explains how a man who wishes to take up coal mining employment can enter the industry. Copies of the pamphlet (P.L. 201) and other information about coal mining can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD.

The Coal Industry (Nationalisation) Act, 1946, received the Royal Assent on 12th July, and the Regulations* governing the appointment of the members of the National Coal Board, established under the Act, were signed on the same day, taking

effect on 15th July.

The Board have assumed office, but will not take over the industry until a date (called the vesting date) to be fixed by the Minister of Fuel and Power in due course. The interval between the constitution of the Board and the vesting date is necessary to permit the Board to plan and create the new organisation which will be required when the ownership and management of the coal mining industry pass from the present owners to the Board.

Board.

The names of the members-designate of the Board were announced in March (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March and April, 1946, pages 70 and 96). They were subsequently constituted as an Organising Committee so that they might undertake preparatory work in the planning of the new structure which the management of the industry will assume when the Board take control.

RECONSTITUTION OF MINERS' WELFARE COMMISSION.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has appointed Lord Citrine to be Chairman of the Miners' Welfare Commission in succession to Major General the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., who, with other members of the Commission, has vacated office on the passing of the Coal Industry (Nationalisation) Act, 1946.

Lord Citrine is a member of the newly constituted National Coal Board (see above) and his appointment as Chairman of the Commission is intended to provide the basis for close working relations between the two bodies, both of which have statutory responsibilities for miners' welfare.

have statutory responsibilities for miners' welfare.

The names of other members of the reconstituted Commission: will be announced shortly.

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

ADDRESSES BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYERS.

On 12th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service addressed about 150 London students who were nearing the completion of the the first General Business Course which commenced in April, 1946. A number of business men and principals menced in April, 1946. A number of business men and principals and tutors of London technical and commercial colleges were also present at the meeting. The chair was taken by Mr. C. B. Colston, C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., Managing Director of Hoover Ltd. and Chairman of the London Regional Committee on Business Training. Other speakers were Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C., Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organisation and a member of the Newson-Smith Committee on Training for Business Administration, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E., Chairman of Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.

In opening his address, the Minister said that, when he took office, the report of the Newson-Smith Committee on Training for Business Administration, which had been set up by his predecessor, was accepted forthwith and the Business Training Scheme on the lines recommended in the report was, with the assistance of the Departments of Education, established in quick time. He paid a tribute to the first-rate quality of the trainees and explained that the Scheme had two objectives. The first, an immediate short-term objective, was to ensure that ex-Service men and women of management quality and with the necessary promise should not be shut out of business because of lack of training; the second, a long-term objective, was to provide an essential piece of the pattern in a new, fully integrated conception of training for management. He explained that the syllabus of the General Business Course was designed to cover business as a whole. It was essential that people in business should have a broad view of business. The course was the first of its kind and it was hoped that the trainees would complete it with a firm grasp of "what business is about" and that, when they entered business, not only would employers be impressed by their quality and ability but would find them easier to train and more quickly able to pull their weight in business. In opening his address, the Minister said that, when he took

business.

The Minister then referred to Specialised Courses and expressed appreciation of the practical and helpful response which had been given by a number of leading employers. He stressed the need for many more courses and, in case employers thought them something more daunting or complex than they really were, he took the opportunity to make it clear that a Specialised Course was nothing more nor less than a means by which a suitable man, having taken the General Course, could continue

* The Coal Industry Nationalisation (National Coal Board) Regulations, 19 S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1094. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. pos tfre

to receive financial help while he was completing practical training at management level in a particular business. He emphasised that, however valuable the General Course might be, training could not be considered complete until the course had been followed up by practical detailed training in the actual working methods and organisation of a particular firm by being "put through the Departments". He pointed out that all that was required from an employer by way of a proposal for a Specialised Course was information as to the total duration of the course, a list of the departments or sections of the business in which the trainee would spend a suitable time, and a reasonable assurance as to supervision. On that information a course could be approved as part of the Scheme, leaving the firm to work out in its own way and time and in fuller detail the ground that they would expect the trainee to cover. Where a firm regarded some particular form of training, e.g., training in salesmanship or advertising or in some technical subject, as necessary to a course of training in management for their firm, then the firm was at liberty to make arrangements with a local technical college which could give that training (perhaps with the help of the professional body concerned) and to include these arrangements and their cost in the proposal for a Specialised Course The Minister said that he appreciated the difficult position facing employers during the period of reconstruction but he pointed out that the Scheme was made to their measure and that the General Course was intentionally framed to lighten the burden of training on employers and to make the trainees who went into their businesses just that much easier to train afterwards. Furthermore, the financial allowances paid to trainees through the whole period of training were specially

designed to "cushion" the impact of these men on to firms who might otherwise be ill-placed to carry the financial burden.

In conclusion, the Minister said that, if the Scheme proved a successful experiment in the hands of the principals and staffs of technical colleges, it should make a profound and lasting contribution to the whole future of management training in this country. He hoped also that, when the particular need of Specialised Courses for the special intake of ex-Service men and women had passed, the courses would still remain in firms and thus provide a permanent promotion ladder up to the

highest levels of management.

Speaking in support of the Scheme, Sir Miles Thomas said that the Nuffield Organisation, in addition to reinstating its former employees, would give whole-hearted support to the Ministry's inspired Scheme, which he described as a "pocket former employees, would give whole-hearted support to the Ministry's inspired Scheme, which he described as a "pocket university for business training", designed primarily for the benefit of those who had grown from youth to manhood during service with the Armed Forces and transcending all political issues. The Nuffield Organisation had already prepared four Specialised Courses, each of two years' duration and covering the commercial aspect of the motor industry, on which a number of trainees at present taking the General Course would shortly embark. The present demand for consumer goods was intense but already it had shallow patches and the time was not so far distant when young men would be needed to join to edition the difficiency. He advised trainees to keep an open mind and of efficiency. He advised trainees to keep an open mind and be on the look-out for whatever opportunity might present itself and not to be too rigid in their outlook. In his view, the main outlook on management was to regard it as something extremely flexible and the sound man with business training

extremely flexible and the sound man with business training should be capable of switching to a dozen different departments and, if necessary, to different industries, as had been done in many instances in the production of war materials. Support was also added by Lord Piercy who said that the setting up of the Appointments Department meant a step forward in improving the machinery of business. The great majority of firms in this country, the smaller and middle-sized firms, had handled recruitment in a hit-or-miss fashion and failed to get hold of the best material, which would have been found by organisation and method. The Government's initiative by organisation and method. The Government's initiative ought to be backed by the general support of business men and he believed that greater use of the Appointments Department would pay them, whether their staff requirements were on a small or large scale and whether occasional or continuous. The Government had got the candidates under the Business Training Scheme and had set up an organisation for their proper selection and submission. What was important was proper selection and submission. What was important was that there should come to the Appointments Department from all quarters of industry a lot more applications for men to fill jobs. There was room for those applications without in any way colliding with the intake of mer reinstated on their return from the Services. He urged employers present to set up Specialised Courses themselves and to act as missionaries to encourage their business friends also to set up courses.

their business friends also to set up courses.

The Minister of Labour and National Service made a further speech on the subject of the Business Training Scheme at a meeting of the employers and students in Newcastle-on-Tyne on 30th July. Sir Angus Watson, Chairman of the Business Training Committee for the Northern Region, was in the chair. The Minister emphasised the quality of the students taking the General Business Course, some of whom had held high rank in H.M. Forces. He said, "We have quite a lot of Lieut.-Colonels. Running my eye through the list of students I see men who have held such responsible posts as Deputy Director of Intelligence; Chief Inspector of Army Education; A.Q.M.G. and D.A.Q.M.G. . . . We have men who have won many famous decorations and have seen active service in (I quote one case) as many as twenty-two countries. We have Commandos

and Secret Agents and Saboteurs; Commanders of Submarines and of heavy Bombers". The Minister went on to point out that many of these men were married and had children and very few had private means. They would, where necessary, be paid a maintenance allowance throughout the period of training and, if an employer took a man into a Specialised Course, he was free to make the man a payment as an act of grace, over and above the Government's allowance, without the

grace, over and above the Government's allowance, without the allowance being reduced accordingly.

The Minister emphasised that he was not suggesting to firms that in taking business trainees they should sacrifice the just hopes of any promising men already in the firm. He said "You can put them through the same training within your business as an ex-Service person, and indeed I hope you will do so, though naturally such a training in the case of your own men, who are not eligible under the Scheme, would be at your own charge."

your own charge".

Finally, the Minister made it plain that he was not asking Industry and Commerce to make places for business trainees on sentimental grounds. Never in our time, he stated, had stocks of all kinds of goods been so low. Both at home and overseas, as scarcities lifted and controls with them, the big task would be to rebuild those stocks—a task which would involve new processes and products and new problems of management in production, distribution and selling, and which would take several years. Business trainees would be coming on to the top of their form just when they were wanted to face the take several years. Business trainees would be coming on to the top of their form just when they were wanted to face the rather more remote but equally certain position that would arise when Britain was back in the thick of full world com-petition. It was then, said the Minister, that British business would need the very best of our men, and the firms who had made it their business to get personnel of such high quality as the business trainees would be congratulating themselves on their foresight.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE TRAINING FACILITIES.

The progress made in setting up facilities under the Vocational Training Scheme was described in an article which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1946 (page 69), and reference was made to the arrangements for further expansion of training facilities. Since the publication of the article, additional Government Training Centres have been opened at Alperton, Bristol (Fishponds), Coventry, Granton, Hillington, Hull, Ipswich, Kidbrooke, King's Norton, Liverpool (Speke), Manchester (Denton), Sherburn-in-Elmet, Stoke-on-Trent (Blythe Bridge), Swansea and Twickenham, and additional centres are being opened as quickly as buildings can be erected or adaptations to existing premises completed. At 1st July there were 51 centres in operation providing training places for 16,657 persons, compared with 17 centres and 3,616 training places available in July, 1945.

The existing expansion programme aims at the provision of 28,500 training places by the end of December, 1946, and the introduction of two-shift systems at Government Training Centres will further increase the number of trainees who can be accommodated. Arrangements have been made to introduce double shifts wherever possible and, on 1st July, 1,200 places had become available by double-shift working. An additional means of increasing the number of trainees who can be accommodated has been the arrangement whereby trainees during the modated has been the arrangement whereby trainees during the last two months of their six months' training at Government Training Centres are put on to permanent building work on outside sites, under the guidance of their instructors. By these means trainees are able to do work of permanent value as part of their training, and other trainees can utilise the training places made vacant at the centres. At 1st July, 197 trainees were employed on outside production work.

Applications for training from persons included in the current demobilisation groups are very numerous and there are at present 28,000 persons on the waiting list.

During the twelve months ended 1st July, 1946, 7,265 men and 849 women were placed in employment after completion of training; the output of trained workers will of course increase as the greater numbers of persons now in training complete their courses.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in training under the Government Vocational Training Scheme at 1st July, 1946:—

gaining, each as the coal graining	Men.	Women,	Total.
Persons in training in— Government Training Centres	15,448 1,042 579	57 984 49	15,505 2,026 628
Total	17,069	1,090	18,159

The figures given above include 3,911 men and 142 women The figures given above include 3,911 field and 142 women training under the provisions of Section (2)2 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. Ex-Service men and women are given preference in allocation to training places, and the figures for 1st July, 1946, shown above, include 16,741 ex-Service men and 859 ex-Service women. The additional training facilities have been mainly devoted to the needs of the building and civil engineering industries, but arrangements have also been made for a wide variety of other trades. Since the last article was published, in March, training arrangements have been brought into operation for the following

Building and Civil Engineering— Blacksmiths (Civil Engineering) Paviors and Flag Dressers

Machine Drawing* Miscellaneous

Agricultural Blacksmith-Farriers
Brickmaking
Commercial Art and Industrial Design
Comptometer Operating* Cotton Weaving

Dressmaking*
Illuminating Engineering
Leather Producing*

Pottery Spray Painting*

SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR IRON FOUNDRIES.

Iron foundries play a most important part in the reconstruction period, and iron castings are in continuous and urgent demand for cookers, stoves, grates, gutters, pipes, baths, machinery of all kinds, motor vehicles, railways, etc. In these circumstances the Ministry of Labour and National Service are taking special action to increase the numbers employed in the ironfounding industry, and particulars are given below of some of the steps

industry, and particulars are given below of some of the steps which are being taken in this direction.

Iron foundries fall readily into two groups: (a) those specialising in the production of builders' and domestic castings, technically known as light castings iron foundries; and (b) those concerned with the production of castings for the engineering industry. The importance of the first group to the housing programme is obvious, and the second group is of no less importance to the rehabilitation of industry generally, and the production of machinery, etc. for the export trade

ance to the rehabilitation of industry generally, and the production of machinery, etc., for the export trade.

During the war the man-power of the iron foundries was considerably reduced by call-up, by transfer to other industries, and by the retirement of older men who could not be replaced by young new entrants to the industry. Thus, at the end of the war, a large gap in the labour force remained to be filled. Progress towards the closing of the gap is being made, but there is still an urgent demand for several thousand workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Plans were announced a short time ago for transferring young men from non-ferrous metal and steel ago for transferring young men from non-ferrous metal and steel foundries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1946,

page 8).

Much is being done to improve conditions in the industry The immediate need is to recruit physically fit young men, and to this end nation-wide press publicity is being given to the opportunities of steady employment for many years ahead and the good wages to be earned on becoming proficient. Many operations are now mechanised, but the highly skilled craftsman, e.g. the loose pattern moulder working on intricate engineering

e.g., the loose pattern moulder working on intricate engineering castings, can never be displaced by mechanisation.

The demand for the skilled craftsman is heavy and insistent, The demand for the skilled craftsman is heavy and insistent, and facilities for the training of new entrants to the industry have been arranged by agreement with the employers' organisations and the trade unions which will provide for the semi-skilled machine moulder, and for the skilled craftsman. In addition, apprentices for engineering foundry work may be accepted up to the age of 20 on the understanding that apprenticeship shall be completed, at the latest, by the age of 23 years.

CONDITIONS OF WORK IN COTTON MILLS.

REPORT ON SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, ETC., AND DUST CONTROL.

The Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry, set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories to enquire into and report on practical methods of improving conditions of work in cotton mills (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944, page 195), have issued a further Interim Report on (i) sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, accommodation for clothing, medical and welfare services, decoration and vacuum-cleaning; and (ii) methods of improving the control of the dust evolved in preparatory processes in the cotton industry.† The Report is based on recommendations of two Sub-Committees appointed by the main Committee to consider the questions involved, and has been published in order that the recommendations may be taken into consideration by the industry for adoption in connection with the consequences. nection with the general improvements now being undertaken.

As regards the provision of sanitary accommodation and other

amenities dealt with in the first section of the Report, the Committee submit detailed observations and recommendations,

Training in these occupations is restricted to disabled persons.
 H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

applicable to both the spinning and manufacturing sides of the industry, which, they realise, may be difficult to put into effect, particularly in old premises. They urge, however, that accommodation and services inferior to those recommended should not be provided. Practical suggestions are made for obviating the difficulty that arises, in the case of room and power concerns, in the allocation of duties under the Factories Act, 1937, as between the comment and compiler. Finally, the Committee of the committee between the owner and occupier. Finally, the Committee emphasise the necessity for the good will and co-operation of employers and workers in carrying out the recommendations, and the value, in this connection, of Works Councils and Welfare

Committees.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of dust control in preparatory processes submitted an Interim Report, which is reproduced in full in the present publication. Report, which is reproduced in full in the present publication. The Sub-Committee were unable, at the time, to indicate a solution of the main problem, namely, the local removal of the dust arising during the carding process, but they made certain suggestions which, it was considered, would go far towards improving the conditions of work in and about the card and blowing rooms of spinning mills.

The Committee commend these suggestions for the immediate attention of the industry, pending further investigation of the problem of preventing the escape of dust from the carding engines into the general atmosphere of the cardroom. This investigation, it is suggested, should be the subject of organised and co-ordinated experiments on a small scale, at the expense of the industry, and the Committee hope that the necessary arrangements for this may be made without any undue delay.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOUSEWORKERS.

In February, the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that it had been decided to set up a National Institute of Houseworkers.* In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 23rd July, Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, announced that the chairman and nine other directors of the Institute had been appointed and that one further appointment of a person with experience of domestic training remained to be made. This further appoint-

domestic training remained to be made. This further appointment has now been made.

The names of the directors appointed are: Miss Dorothy Elliott, B.A., O.B.E., J.P., formerly National Woman Officer of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers (Chairman); Miss N. K. Ayris, member of the National Union of Domestic Workers; Miss G. Drysdale, J.P., Deputy Secretary of the Scottish Council of Social Service; W. G. Fuller, Esq., of the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Financial Director); Mrs. K. W. Jones-Roberts, B.A., J.P., member of the Merionethshire County Council; R. T. Laughton, Esq., C.B.E., Managing Director of the Royal Hotel, Scarborough, formerly Managing Director of the National Service Hostels Corporation Ltd.; Mrs. E. Neville-Smith, B.A., member of the Executive of the National Federation of Women's Institutes; Miss D. Seton, Organiser for Domestic Subjects, Middlesex Local Education Authority; Miss M. E. Sutherland, M.A., J.P., Woman Officer Organiser for Domestic Subjects, Middlesex Local Education Authority; Miss M. E. Sutherland, M.A., J.P., Woman Officer of the Standing Joint Committee of Working Women's Organisations; J. J. Taylor, Esq., O.B.E., Executive Officer of the Workers' Travel Association; and Mrs. Kenneth Wood, A.R.San.I., M.C.A., M.R.S.T. (Miss Etty Potter), Principal of the Low Moor Domestic Science College, Birmingham.

In his statement in Parliament, Mr. Ness Edwards also said that an Advisory Council representative of the various interests

that an Advisory Council, representative of the various interests concerned, was being set up to assist the Institute in its work, and that Miss Violet Markham had consented to become chairman

SHIPBUILDING: 2ND QUARTER, 1946.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ending 30th June, 1946, the number of vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June was 412, with a gross tonnage of 1,764,943 tons, compared with 403 vessels of 1,676,103 tons gross at the end of March, 1946, The gross tonnage of vessels under construction in this country at the end of June, 1946, was the highest recorded since June, 1922. Of the total tonnage under construction, 247,500 tons, or about 14 per cent., were intended for registration abroad or for sale.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Ireland during the second quarter of 1946 were 50 steamers of 130,383 tons, 49 motorships of 194,531 tons, and 21 sail and barges of 4,170 tons, making a total of 120 vessels of 329,084 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 51 steamers of 207,846 tons, 31 motorships of 164,131 tons, and 15 sail and barges of 2,428 tons, making a total of 97 vessels of 374,405 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. The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (page 45).

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946.

The National Insurance Act, 1946,* received the Royal Assent on 1st August. The main provisions of the Bill were set out in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (pages 40 to 42); but during the passage of the Bill through both Houses of Parliament certain amendments were made. The principal amendments are indicated below.

Rates of Contribution.—The weekly rates for self-employed persons have been increased to the following amounts:—

ous have been increased to			
		By Insured	Exchequer
		Person.	Supplement.
Men. 18 and over†		6s. 2d.	1s. 1d.
Women, 18 and over†	N. H	5s. 1d.	11d.
Boys under 18		3s. 7d.	7d.
Girls under 18		3s. 1d.	6d.
110	200		able to alaim

exemption.—The income finit of persons able to claim exemption has been raised from £75 to £104 a year.

Sickness Benefit.—The waiting period for self-employed persons is to be the same as for employed persons (i.e., a possible three

days instead of 24 days).

Unemployment Benefit.—A drafting amendment has been made to put it beyond doubt that local tribunals considering, under Section 62, cases of persons who have exhausted their right to unemployment benefit under the ordinary rules will not take into consideration the financial resources of the applicant or of persons connected with him.

Maternity Benefit.—Women confined of twins or a greater number of children will, if the other conditions for the payment of grant are satisfied, be entitled to a maternity grant for each

Death Grant.—Subject to certain conditions, the grant may be paid to the Council of a County or County Borough or to an association of persons approved by the Minister of National

Advisory Committees.—Friendly Societies are to be represented on the National Insurance Advisory Committee and may be represented on Local Advisory Committees.

INCREASES IN OLD AGE ETC. PENSIONS.

While it will not be possible to bring into operation the full scheme of National Insurance before a day yet to be appointed, Regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, will Regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, will increase from the first week in October, 1946, for persons in Great Britain, the present rates of old age pensions (contributory and non-contributory), blind persons' pensions, and contributory widows' pensions for widows aged 60 and over. These Regulations will implement the undertaking given by the Government that old age pensions would be increased before the winter of 1946-47. The new rates will apply both to persons already receiving pensions at the beginning of October and to persons 1946-47. The new rates will apply both to persons already receiving pensions at the beginning of October and to persons who claim pensions after that date. The main changes in the present pensions schemes which will take effect in October have been set out fully in a recently issued Command Paper. ‡

The increases to pensioners entitled under the Contributory Pensions Acts are designed to bring their pensions, as far as is practicable, into conformity with the retirement pension provisions of the new Act and the general effect of the changes will

(i) Old age pensioners (men aged over 65; and women aged over 60 and qualified in the right of their own insurance and widow pensioners (aged over 60) will receive 26s

(ii) Married women (aged over 60 and qualified in the right of

their husband's insurance) will receive 16s. weekly.

(iii) Persons in receipt of modified pensions, either old age or widows' pensions, will receive increases proportionate to

their present rates.

These new rates are subject to retirement from regular employ ment (and, in the case of a wife claiming on her husband's insurance, to the retirement of the husband as well as herself) insurance, to the retirement of the husband as well as herself); but men at the age of 70 and women at the age of 65 will be treated as retired whether still working or not. If, after retirement, a man under 70 or a woman under 65 earns more than 20s. in any week, the pension for the following week will be reduced by 1s. for each complete 1s. earned in excess of 20s., but in no case will it be reduced below the old rate.

The arrangement under which contributory pensions will be at higher rates for those who postpone retirement beyond the minimum age of 65 (men) or 60 (women) cannot be brought into operation in October apart from the full National Insurance scheme. The Government have therefore decided that not only existing pensioners but persons who become entitled to pensions

existing pensioners but persons who become entitled to pensions between the beginning of October and the coming into force of the new scheme as a whole, shall retain the right to pension at the existing rate (normally 10s.) no matter what they may earn.

In view of the increased rates of pension now to become payable under existing Contributory Pensions Acts, it is necessary

payable under existing Contributory Pensions Acts, it is necessary to make corresponding increases in the rates of pension contributions and these will operate from 30th September, 1946.

Non-contributory pensions under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, are also affected. The qualifying age for these is 70 years for both men and women in the case of sighted persons and 40 years in the case of blind persons. The maximum rate will be increased to 26s. weekly, except for married women, for whom the maximum is 16s. This change necessitates a resistor of the

* 9 and 10 Geo. 6, Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post

means scale on which these pensions are assessed, and the scale has accordingly been extended, the maximum limit being raised from £49 17s. 6d. to £89 5s. for each person (after deducting unearned means up to £39). The powers of the Assistance Board to supplement pensions in cases of need remain unchanged.

The revised rates of pensions and contributions are summarised in a leaflet (C.1) and detailed information for the guidance of existing and prospective pensioners affected by the changes is given in another leaflet (P.1); both of these leaflets will be available at post offices early in September.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT, 1946.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946,* which received the Royal Assent on 26th July, was first introduced into Parliament in October, 1945.† This Act substitutes for the Workmen's Compensation Acts a system of insurance against personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment, and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. This system of insurance will cover accidents happening and prescribed diseases developed on or after an "appointed day." The Workmen's Compensation Acts will continue in force in respect of all existing cases then entitled to compensation

Scope.—Everybody employed in insurable employment is to be covered by the insurance scheme from the moment of starting work; there is no contributions test for the payment of benefits.

The principal class of insurable employments covered consists

of employment under any contract of service or apprenticeship. Some employments not under a contract of service are, however, specially included. The insurable employments are in general limited to employments in Great Britain.

Contributions.—The weekly rates of contribution are 8d. for men and 6d. for women with reduced rates of 5d. and 4d. for boys and girls under 18. (No contributions are to be payable in respect of children under the upper limit of the compulsory school age.) The contributions will be shared equally between the employer and the insured person, the employer being liable the employer and the insured person, the employer being liable to pay the whole amount in the first instance. Collection will normally be by means of a stamp affixed to a card each week, the same stamp (by a provision in the National Insurance Act, 1946) covering also the contribution payable under the General Insurance Scheme.

Insurance Scheme.

Accidents Covered.—Benefit is payable when an insured person in insurable employment suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment. The application of the expression "arising out of and in the course of employment" (which is taken from the Workmen's Compensation Acts) is modified by a provision deeming an accident arising in the course of an insured person's employment to have arisen out of that employment, unless there is evidence to the contrary. The expression is also extended to cover in certain circumstances accidents happening while an insured person is travelling to or accidents happening while an insured person is travelling to or from work in transport provided by or on behalf of his employer, and accidents happening while meeting an emergency

Benefits.—Three main types of benefit are provided—injury benefit, disablement benefit and death benefit.

For injury benefit, incapacity for work is an essential condi-tion, and it can be payable up to the end of the injury benefit period, which extends for 26 weeks from the date of the accident unless disablement benefit is claimed earlier. No payment of injury benefit will be made in respect of the first three days of incapacity unless there are at least twelve such days during the injury benefit period. The rate of injury benefit is 45s. a week for an adult, with increases for certain dependants (16s. for one adult, and 7s. 6d. for one child). Disablement benefit is to be adult, and 7s. 6d. for one child). Disablement benefit is to be payable under specified conditions after the end of the injury benefit period in respect of loss of physical or mental faculty, the amounts varying according to the extent of the insured person's disablement as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement below 20 per cent., a gratuity will be paid, but otherwise the benefit takes the form a gratuity will be paid, but otherwise the benefit takes the form of a pension (45s. a week in the case of 100 per cent. disablement). It can be drawn by an insured person who is in work‡ and is not normally supplemented by dependants' increases, although these are provided for cases where a disablement pensioner enters hospital for treatment for his injury (his pension, if less, then being raised to the 100 per cent. rate) and for pensioners permanently unemployable as a result of their accident and receiving the unemployability supplement of 20s. a week for which the Act provides.

Act provides.

Provision is made for increasing a pension in respect of 100 per cent. disablement when the pensioner requires constant attendance, and also for "special hardship" increases in the case of persons with lower assessments who, as a result of their accident, are permanently unfit to resume their pre-accident occupation and are incapable of following employment of an quivalent standard.

Injury benefit and disablement benefit are to be at reduced rates in the case of beneficiaries under the age of 18 who are not entitled to a dependant's increase. The rates are, generally speaking, half the adult rate when under age 17 and threequarters between ages 17 and 18. Children under the upper * 9 and 10 Geo. 6. Ch. 62. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. pos

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945 (page 175).

† It is contemplated that a disablement pension will also be drawn along with ckness or unemployment benefit, subject to certain limitations.

limit of the compulsory school age will only be entitled to injury benefit so far as regulations provide, but will be entitled to dis-ablement benefit on the usual conditions.

August, 1946.

Death benefit, by way of a pension, allowance or gratuity, is provided under specified conditions for the dependants of insured persons killed in an industrial accident.

In the case of an insured person suffering two or more accidents, the total injury and disablement benefits payable under the Act are not at any one time to exceed the amount of disablement pension payable in respect of a 100 per cent. assessment (i.e., 45s. a week), apart from dependant's increases (which will not be duplicated). Provision is made for regulations by the Minister to prevent the duplication of benefits.

The Act prescribes the procedure to be followed in the determination of such questions and claims as may arise.

Industrial Diseases.—The Act also covers cases of industrial disease due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after the Appointed Day. The diseases covered will be those, satisfying specified conditions, which are prescribed in regulations made by the Minister.

prescribed in regulations made by the Minister.

Finance.—Money received from contributions and other sources will be paid into the Industrial Injuries Fund, out of which benefits and administrative expenses will be paid. The Exchequer will contribute to the Fund an amount equivalent to one-fifth of the total of the contributions paid by insured persons and their employers. The accounts of the Fund, certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, are to be laid before Parliament and the Covernment Actuary is to make periodical Parliament and the Government Actuary is to make periodical reviews of the financial condition of the Fund.

Industrial Injuries Advisory Council.—The Act provides for the constitution of an Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and such number of other members as the Minister may determine, including persons representing employers and insured persons respectively. The function of the Council will be to consider proposals for regulations and other questions referred to them by the Minister.

Prevention of Accidents.-The Minister is empowered to promote research into the causes and incidence of, and methods of prevention of, accidents, injuries and diseases against which persons are insured under the Act, either by employing persons to conduct the research or by financing or otherwise assisting other persons to do so.

Vocational Training.—Provision is made for the Minister to make arrangements with the Minister of Labour and National Service for securing that persons entitled to disablement benefit may take full advantage of vocational training courses, etc., provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and for him to contribute towards the cost

provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and for him to contribute towards the cost.

Supplementary Schemes.—Any body representing insured persons and their employers may submit to the Minister a scheme for supplementing the rights conferred under the Act "whether by providing for additional payments in cases for which benefit is provided by this Act or by providing for payments in the cases of the provided by this Act or by providing for payments in the cases of the provided by this Act or by providing for payments in the cases of the provided by this Act or by providing for payments.

ments in other cases, or otherwise."

The Minister may by Order approve such a scheme after due enquiry, and may authorise the administration of the scheme through the machinery provided for the administration of the Act, provided that no expense which is thereby incurred is met from moneys provided by Parliament (though this proviso does not preclude the making of such a scheme in respect of persons

hose salaries or wages are paid by the State).

Reciprocity.—Provision is made for complete reciprocity with Northern Ireland when the scheme contained in the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Northern Ireland) Bill comes into operation, and for the constitution of a Joint Authority with power to make regulations to effect such reciprocity. Reciprocity agreements with Dominions, Colonies and foreign countries are also contemplated, power being given to modify by Order in Council the provisions of the Act in its application to persons covered by such agreements.

TRAWLER FISHING INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service* to enquire into the circumstances and causes of the stoppage of work in the trawler fishing industry has now been laid before Parliament and is published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as a Command Paper.† The report is under four main headings—(a) the causes of the stoppage of work; (b) the remuneration of officers and crews; (c) joint negotiating machinery; and (d) profits and earnings.

In dealing with the causes of the stoppage of work the Court find that the immediate cause of the stoppage was the fall in earnings due to the drop in the price of fish which, though it proved to be temporary, the men feared might be permanent. This led to the desire on their part that action should be taken to ensure that, whatever the price of fish was at first-hand sale, their total earnings should not be reduced below what they would regard as a satisfactory minimum. The men claimed would regard as a satisfactory minimum. The men claimed that their basic remuneration should be increased by 7s. a day that, in order to safeguard their wages against market fluctua-tions in the price of fish, shares and poundage should be calculated on the basis that no fish should be deemed to have

been sold at a price less than 75 per cent. of the maximum first-hand sale price fixed by the Ministry of Food; and that shares and poundage should be calculated on the gross receipts instead of on the nett receipts. Shares and poundage are based on a percentage of the nett price realised by the sale of the catch. This nett price is arrived at by deducting, from the gross pro-

Figures are given in the report showing the effect upon the earnings of the men if the proposals put forward on their behalf were adopted. The Court have reached the conclusion that were adopted. The Court have reached the conclusion that even in the abnormal conditions now existing in the industry, i.e., while price control, shortage of food in the country, danger from mines, etc., still exist, the average remuneration of the men over a reasonable period cannot be considered too low. The Court do not agree, therefore, to the claim for an addition of 7s. a day to the basic wage, or to the claim that poundage should be calculated on the basis that all fish is deemed to have been sold at not less than 75 per cent. of the first-hand controlled price. The Court are of opinion, however, that too great a proportion of the total remuneration is liable to fluctuation according to the first-hand selling price and accordingly recommend that consideration should be given to increasing the proportion of the total remuneration which is basic, i.e., not subject to fluctuations, but without increasing the average total weekly remuneration. The Court recommend that shares and poundage should be based on the gross receipts, the percentage being adjusted as necessary by joint agreement.

One of the complaints of the men was that the existing

negotiating machinery was inadequate to deal with contin-gencies such as a sudden fall in the first-hand selling price of fish. The Court consider that the industry would benefit by the establishment of a National Joint Industrial Council so constituted as to allow it to deal with national problems, but, at the same time, to enable local problems to be dealt with

locally in an expeditious manner.

Finally, the Court have arrived at the conclusion that the first-hand selling price of fish is affected to a considerable extent by many factors and that, as the trawler fishing industry is organised largely on a profit sharing basis, the remuneration of owners and men is affected in the same way. The Court quote among these factors the method of operating the control of the among these factors the method of operating the control of the selling price of fish; the nature and locality of the fishing grounds and the need for their preservation; the interest of the Admiralty in the maintenance of an efficient and prosperous fishing industry; the policy of the Government in regard to the importation of foreign caught fish; the financial return afforded to the port wholesaler, the inland wholesaler and the retailer under the Price Control Scheme of the Ministry of Food; and the elasticity, speed and efficiency of the machinery of distribution. It is pointed out that these matters are of such importance, not only with regard to the remuneration of owners and men but also to the general well-being of the industry and the public interest, that they require further detailed and exhaustive examination. The Court have, therefore, recommended that as soon as possible a body should be appointed jointly by those Ministries whose province it is to deal with the various aspects of the fishing industry as a whole, to undertake a comprehensive investigation.

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

RECONSTITUTION OF COMMISSION.

In accordance with his powers under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, the Minister of Labour and National Service has reconstituted the Catering Wages Commission, the members of which were appointed in the first place for a period of three years from July, 1943.* As now constituted, the Commission consists of Mr. R. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C. (Chairman), Mrs. Hermione Hichens, Mr. H. Main, C.B.E., Captain H. W. J. Powell, Mrs. M. J. Robinson, Mr. T. H. Rose and Mr. G. W. Thomson.

CONSTITUTION OF WAGES BOARD FOR UNLICENSED RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In December, 1945, the Minister of Labour and National Service made an Order establishing a Wages Board in respect of workers employed in unlicensed residential establishments.

of workers employed in unlicensed residential establishments. This Wages Board has now been constituted.

The Board consists of fifteen persons to represent employers and fifteen persons to represent workers, together with three independent members, Mr. H. M. Barton, F.C.A., Professor H. S. Kirkaldy, M.A., LL.D., and Miss E. Younghusband, J.P. Mr. H. M. Barton has been appointed to be Chairman of the Board and Professor H. S. Kirkaldy to be Deputy Chairman.

ENQUIRY INTO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN CATERING INDUSTRY.

The Catering Wages Commission announced on 30th July that they will shortly be undertaking an enquiry under Section 2 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, into the organisation and work of employment agencies serving the catering industry. The Commission wish to have the widest information on this subject and invite observations from interested organisations and persons. These observations should be sent to the Secretary, Catering Wages Commission, 1, Bryanston Square, London, W.1, by 31st August, 1946.

free).

† Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over will pay no contributions. Men 65 and under 70 and women aged 60 and under 65 will pay contributions only if they are working and have not retired from regular employment.

† Increases in Old Age, Widows' and Blind Persons' Pensions. Cmd 6878. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

^{*} See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1946 (page 204). † Cmd. 6882. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

^{*} See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1943 (page 96).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 222).

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

Technical and Scientific Register.

Technical and Scientific Register.

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

disablement or for other reasons, can no longer follow their previous employment with prospects of success.

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

The total number of unemployed registrants at 15th July, 1946, was 1,497, of whom 659 were ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 18th June and 15th July, 1946 (4 weeks) are shown below:—

d	15th July	, 1946 (4 weeks) are shown below.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
	Vacancies	outstanding at 17th June	. 4	,427
	Vacancies	Life d during the marind	Carlot Sa	653
er in	Vacancies	filled	*** 5	231*
	Vacancies	cancelled or withdrawn	A Comment	487
40	Vacancies	outstanding at 15th July	. 4	,362
		CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		

Appointments Register.

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

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 Appointments Offices at 15th July, 1946, was 42,925, consisting of 39,689 men and 3,236 women. Of these, 25,234 men and 658 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers included 20,437 men and 1,725 women who were in employment, while 19,252 men and 1,511 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th July. Of those in employment, 12,569 men and 272 women were ex-Service personnel. The 12,569 men and 272 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 12,665 men and 386 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the

	MEDITORINAL STREET, SAN	loyment.	Unemployed.		
Appointments Office.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
London Lambridge Leading Winchester Bristol Birmingham Nottingham Leeds Liverpool Manchester Lewestle Lidinburgh Jlasgow Lardiff	5,371 977 688 670 1,544 1,941 957 1,272 1,510 2,139 932 815 963 658	520 40 73 33 76 231 68 90 89 133 69 109 134 60	7,714 847 581 808 1,136 1,682 738 813 973 1,350 485 876 655 594	587 35 57 59 99 155 43 85 41 103 42 71 84 50	

During the period 18th June to 15th July, 1946, there were new registrations by 8,826 men and 1,046 women and during the same period the registrations of 6,431 men and 737 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

The following Table shows the number of vacancies (other than for nurses and midwives) notified and the number filled between 18th June and 15th July, 1946:—

viel 1300 no become and total july, 1940.	Men.‡	Women.
Vacancies outstanding on 18th June, 1946	4,720 2,395 1,150 1,370 4,595	1,451 651 459 271 1,372

ployment only and also registration

ies for which employers are willing to accept either

ber of vacancies filled included 810 filled by ex-Service men and 77

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR JUNE AND JULY, 1946.
Statements have 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 June and July, 1946. Particulars are given below in respect of the figures (a) for June, (b) for July, and (c) for the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st July, 1946, together with (d) a comparison of the numbers actually released and discharged up to the end of July with those laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services.

	HOUSE WIS	OF F	vursing 3	ervices.	with almost train	rentententer.
transvol Servi	ice.	ioux Boy	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
			710998 80	Jun	e, 1946.	bergrow
relation of the body.			A CONTRACT		Men.	THE PERSON NAMED IN
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	Section 8		37,740 122,240 43,190	1,200 7,700 1,720	1,440 3,600 1,690	40,380 133,540 46,600
enestratera to.	Total	S SUE	203,170	10,620	6,730	220,520
Pillouna .			870000	IS OF WO	omen.	and, then
Royal Navy	17 01 9	74.	6,000 9,110	10 50	160	6,170 9,370
Royal Air Force	11.		6,550	30	460	9,370 7,040
	Total		21,660	90	830	22,580
Pour No valor			42.740	Total, Men 1,210 7,750 1,750	and Women.	enous, cost
Royal Navy	MIN W	45.3	43,740 131,350 49,740	7,750	1,600	46,550 142,910
Royal Air Force	691	4.0	49,740	1,750	2,150	53,640
	Total	BOCE	224,830	10,710	7,560	243,100
			SUR WALL	July	, 1946.	proposes
Royal Navy			42 230	940 N	fen.	44.660
Army Royal Air Force	30 8080	bing	42,230 80,250 39,540	9,510 940	3,970 1,430	44,660 93,730 41,910
	Total	1.25	162,020	11,390	6,890	180,300
A STATES OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			A PROPERTY OF	W	omen.	(ASUMER) CO.
Royal Navy			6,230 4,760	20	140	6,390
Royal Air Force	name is	5.20	6,690	40	380	5,000 7,110
	Total	d.p	17,680	100	720	18,500
The state of the			arrange ST	Total, Men 960	and Women.	Participants
Royal Navy		BECO	48,460 85,010	960	1,630	51,050 98,730
Royal Air Force	apappage,	44	46,230	980	1,810	49,020
	Total	WARD LETON	179,700	11,490	7,610	198,800
		A CO	18tl	h June, 1945	, to 31st July, 1	946.
SAME TO STAND		4 30	EDAN GUILLA		len.	SI CHOLORY
Royal Navy		2110	483,320 1,768,520	19,450 182,410	35,320	538,090* 2,114,050
Royal Air Force	D. TOLLEY	tein	589,670	52,520	39,820	682,010
	Total	150	2,841,510	254,380	238,260	3,334,150
a praying, does			THE CALL		omen.	ALL DEPART
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	gest. it.	5100	60,700 149,330 108,260	290 2,590 860	4,900 15,790 12,900	65,890* 167,710 122,020
Him with state	Total	To de	318,290	3,740	33,590	355,620
			1 Contractor	CONTRACTOR	AL THREE PROPERTY OF	TOTAL STATE OF
Royal Navy	1 2 30	1	544,020	19,740	and Women.	603,980*
Army Royal Air Force	Size in	11.	544,020 1,917,850 697,930	185,000 53,380	178,910 52,720	603,980* 2,281,760 804,030
	Total	200	3,159,800	258,120†	271,850	3,689,770
Comparison	AUDIO PRINCIPALISMO	Marin		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN	with the

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

THE PARTY OF THE P	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men.	THE PART OF THE	Women.		
Service.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess on Pro- gramme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess (+) or Deficit(-) on Pro- gramme
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	531,000 2,080,500 670,050	538,090* 2,114,050 682,010	+ 7,090 + 33,550 + 11,960	65,460 173,570 120,390	65,890* 167,710	+ 430 - 5,860 + 1,630
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	3,281,550 VISIONA	STREET, CARLES AND	+ 52,600 RAMME.	359,420	355,620 EC., 19	3,800

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, OCT.-DEC., 1946.

Details of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services during the three months July to September, 1946, were published in an article in the May, 1946, issue of this Gazette (page 122). A statement has now been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving particulars of the provisional programme for October to December, 1946.

Under this programme, the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged in the last quarter of the year will be approximately 311,300. The cumulative total since 18th June, 1945, will be approximately 4,292,900. Although

as far as possible men and women will be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of releases of a number of individuals will continue to be necessary for Service reasons, and, as in the past, there will be some inequality in the rate of release for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

The provisional programme for the Forces and Auxiliary Services is set out below.

		Men.	March 18	Women.			
Period.	Age and Service Groups (Class A Releases).		Service Groups Number of Releases and		Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.		
经产进 业	is the	10 m 10 m	Royal N	avy.	10 A		
October November December	(Ave Officers. 54 55 56	Pt. 56-57 58 59	27,000 18,000 7,500	(Average) Pt. 60 Pt. 60—Pt. 61 Pt. 61	2,200 2,000 700		
Total: OctDec.	54-56	Pt. 56–59	52,500	60 and 61	4,900		
	OR 10121	SUPPLIES STATE	Arm	y.			
October November December	Pt. 40 Pt. 42	etual) —Pt. 42 —Pt. 44 —Pt. 46	62,520 60,600 58,580	(Actual) Pt. 52—Pt. 53 Pt. 53—Pt. 54 Pt. 54—55	3,900 3,600 3,600		
Total: OctDec.	Pt. 40	-Pt. 46	181,700	Pt. 52—55	11,100		
			Royal Air	Force.			
	(Gen. Level) Flying Ground Person- Person-		1000	(Gen. Level)	A DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF T		
October November December	nel. 48 49 50	nel. 45 46 47	17,330 17,190 15,360	Pt. 50 Pt. 50 Pt. 51	2,940 2,910 2,890		
Total: OctDec.	48-50 45-47 49,880 5		50 and Pt. 51	8,740			

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

Service.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
June, 1943. Jame, 1965.	1915, 1939.			
Royal Navy: Nursing Sisters and V.A.D. Officers V.A.D.'s	225	250	225	700
Army: Nursing Officers V.A.D.'s	483 60	567 70	484 90	1,534 220
Royal Air Force	March 19	Figures not y	ret available.	Saturation in the same of the

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 Reinstatement 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 June, 1946, was 2,457. Of these, 505 were dealt with up to the end of 1945, and 1,952 in the first six months of 1946. This increase follows the release of large numbers of men and women from the Forces in Class A.

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

not review of the management is welver the tipe to the light of the rest of the light of the lig	June Quarter, 1946.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant	215	572
loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	81 2 53	165 575
Total	549	1,312
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	554	1,145
Total of cases decided	1,103	2,457

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire appointed under the Act. Up to 30th June, 1946, the Umpire gave his decision in *See the issues of this Gazette for January, 1944 (page 1), and April, 1944 (page 59).

respect of 184 appeals. In 114 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 70 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

The Act also has effect in Northern ired hy Reinstatement

The Act also has effect in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th June, 1946, was 15, of which 11 were decided in favour of the applicant. There have been no cases decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees have determined two cases, in both of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. There have been no appeals to the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.

REVISED DRAFT REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

On 19th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service gave notice that he proposed to make Special Regulations under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937, regulating certain processes in the manufacture or decoration of pottery. The proposals embody amendments to the draft Special Regulations on the same subject of which the Minister gave notice in February, 1946,* and are designed to meet certain objections which had been reject to the original draft.

been raised to the original draft.

The Regulations now proposed would supplement the provisions of the existing Pottery Regulations, and in particular would prohibit the use of glazes other than "leadless" or "low solubility" glazes and restrict the use of ground or powdered flint or quartz in factories where the manufacture or decoration of pottery is carried on. The amendments embodied in the revised draft are especially concerned with the use of the process known as "day mixing"

known as "dry mixing".

Copies of the new draft Regulations, which are entitled the Pottery (Health) Special Regulations, 1946 (Revised Draft), may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

PROPOSED NEW CODE OF BUILDING REGULATIONS.

In January, 1945, the Ministry of Labour and National Service published a preliminary draft of a new Code of Building Regulations† in relation to safety, health and welfare. As was explained in the preface to the preliminary draft, it was the Minister's intention that persons affected should have an opportunity to study the proposed Regulations and to discuss them with the Department before they were formally issued in draft under the statutory procedure which has to be followed before they can be finally made.

statutory procedure which has to be followed before they can be finally made.

The preliminary draft of the Regulations has now been revised in the light of such discussions and of further enquiry and consideration of the draft by the Department. While the general plan and substance of the proposed regulations have not been altered, some substantial amendments and a number of minor amendments have been made as well as a very large number of other amendments which might be described as drafting points. In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the Minister gave notice on 26th July that he proposed to make Special Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, applying to building operations. Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1946, may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 8d. net (10d. post free).

Any objections to the draft Regulations must be sent to the Minister in writing on or before 31st October, 1946, and must state (a) the specific grounds of objection; and (b) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for. Objections may be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

Recent Orders made by the Minister of Food have prescribed maximum retail prices for potatoes during the period from the end of July up to 5th October. These Orders give effect to the subsidy being paid during this period for the purpose of reducing prices to the consumer, these prices averaging about 9d. per 7 lb. up to the first week in August and about 1d. per lb. over the rest of the period, taken as a whole. As a result of other Orders recently made, there have been increases in the maximum retail prices of beef sausages and beef sausage meat, of home-grown apples, and of home-grown onions in Northern Ireland. Orders have also been made suspending price control in respect of home-grown leeks from 29th July to 31st August and removing price control from pilchards and sprats and from blackberries and bilberries. RATIONING.

As from 21st July, oatmeal, semolina, macaroni and a number of other cereal products were included in the points rationing scheme, but home-produced canned fish was freed from rationing. By a further Order of the Minister of Food consumers were enabled to obtain an additional 1 lb. of sugar for domestic preserving during the 4-week period commencing 21st July.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1946 (page 65).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1945 (page 19).

^{*} These figures include an estimate of 16,000 men and 1,150 women whose r had been effected at 31st July, 1946, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty † Individual specialist releases include 16,388 men and 513 women.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE, 1939 TO 1945.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

A Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to the numbers employed and wages in the railway service of Great Britain in one week in March of each of the years 1939 to Great Britain in one week in March of each of the years 1939 to 1945 has recently been published. The Return shows, for each of these dates, the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways) and the numbers employed in each of the various departments and in each of the principal grades of occupations. Particulars are also given of the average weekly earnings at the same dates, and the total yearly earnings in each of the alendar years. 1939 to 1944.

in each of the calendar years 1938 to 1944.

Numbers employed.—The total numbers of persons employed†
in one week in March during the years 1939 to 1945 were as shown below:—

March.	1939		588.517	March.	1943	Olive S	612,596
,,	1940	NOT THE	583,627	HITTORY	1944		616,756
2 1,000	1941	16	587,864	Salar Person	1945		622,369
a desirable to	1942	27.000	599.608				

These totals include all persons employed in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were add for less them the

equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1939, there were 527,929 men, 35,335 youths and boys, 23,553 women, and 1,700 girls. In March, 1945, there were 499,770 men, 31,292 youths and boys, 85,473 women, and 5,834 girls.

Earnings.—The average weekly earnings of men, youths and boys, women and girls in the various departments in one week in March of 1939, 1944 and 1945 are shown in the Table below. The figures for the "wages grades" are exclusive of (a) clerical staffs and other classes of salaried employees, (b) workpeople who were receiving full or partial board and lodging in addition to cash wages, and (c) women and girls employed on a part-time to cash wages, and (c) women and girls employed on a part-time basis as crossing keepers, waiting room and lavatory attendants, office cleaners, etc. As regards the departments for which separate figures are given, the "conciliation staff" consist mainly of workpeople concerned with the manipulation of traffic; the or workpeople concerned with the manipulation of trainc; the "shop and artisan staff" mainly comprise the workpeople employed on construction and repair work; and the "other staff" include those employed in ancillary businesses (e.g., canal, dock and quay staff, marine staff, motor omnibus, etc., staff, hotel, dining-car and refreshment room staff) and at electrical generat-

dining-car and refreshment room staff) and at electrical generating stations, police staffs, etc.

The earnings shown include war bonus, etc., piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out of pocket expenses and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid at each date has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week. All workpeople paid at adult rates have been classified as men and women, while those paid at junior rates have been classified as youths, boys and girls. The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for the wages staffs in the conciliation grades and 21 years for those in the shop and artisan grades and other departments. It should be noted, however, that in the war years considerable numbers of youths in the higher age groups were employed in adult positions and were accordingly included in the returns as men.

Average earnings in one week in March.

Average earnings in one week in March.

of head as a code to	1939	1944	1945
(i) Wages Grades	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Conciliation staff Shop and Artisan staff Other staff	67 8 71 3 72 8	107 3 132 8 127 7	111 3 131 7 131 1
All men Pa	68 9	114 0	116 10
Youths and Boys:— Conciliation staff Shop and Artisan staff Other staff	30 10 25 10 24 2	38 4 44 1 37 10	41 11 43 0 41 0
All youths and boys	28 10	40 4	42 3
Women:— Conciliation staff	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 5 92 9 67 5	80 7 91 2 69 10
All women	# 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	79 8	82 8
Girls:— Conciliation staff Shop and Artisan staff Other staff	et utul dies ge had abas	40 10 58 2 ‡	44 3 53 10 ‡
All girls	‡.	50 2	48 8
(ii) Salaried Grades Men:—	were incind	tabon In	an restan for
Clerical, Supervisory, etc. (exclusive of officers)	93 3	138 7	143 6
	COLUMN ENGINEERING	100 1000 12 13 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CARROLL STREET, ST. CO. CO. CO.

^{*} Railway Staff Return. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, whose staff cetuated between 1,500 and 1,600 during the period.
† The number employed was insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for averages.

The total salaries and wages paid in the years ended 31st

chiber, 1	00 10	£	lows.		£
1938	shuce	109,419,844	1942		153,249,325
1939	OCCUPANT.	110,034,117	1943		169,920,243
1940	183 L. 16	127,477,907	1944	191111	180,828,478
1941	T STORES	140,302,519			

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

AUSTRALIA.

A review of the man-power position in Australia in 1939 and at certain other dates up to June, 1945, and of the general trend of employment since that date is contained in the March, 1946, issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Totals of occupied persons, derived from the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945, with corresponding figures for July, 1939, and June, 1943, are as follows:—

			(Tho	usands)		
		Males.		Females.		
	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.
Employers and Self- Employers*	599.0	412.0	474.6	78.0	46.1	60.1
Earners†	1,495-1	1,394.1	1,424.4	565.6	710-2	690-1
Total Occupied Civilians	2,094-1	1,806.1	1,899.0	643.6	756.3	750-2
Defence Forces	12.9	685.0	603.5	1 L 200	44.0	45.4
Total Occupied Persons	2,107.0	2,491 · 1	2,502.5	643.6	800.3	795.6
Unemployed‡	264-0	19.5	39.9	34.0	6.3	16-2

It will be seen that the total occupied population, including Defence Forces, in July, 1939, was 2,750,000 and that there were 298,000 persons unemployed. The number of occupied persons rose to 3,291,400 in June, 1943, with 25,800 unemployed, and to 3,298,100, with 56,100 unemployed, at June, 1945.

An analysis of the wage and salary earners in civilian employment at the same dates is shown in the following Table:—

1 1	(Thousands)			
	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945	
Males: Rural Industry† Other Industry	202·0 1,293·1	120-2 1,273-9	129·8 1,294·6	
Total	 1,495-1	1,394-1	1,424.4	
Females: Rural Industry† Private Domestic Service Other Industry	4·0 124·5 437·1	28·0 35·9 646·3	23·0 47·6 619·5	
Total	565.6	710-2	690-1	

The general trend of employment since June, 1945, is shown by monthly returns relating to pay-roll tax statistics, and direct returns of Commonwealth Government employment. These figures, which are given in the Table below, are subject to adjustment when the complete results of the Occupation Survey for June, 1945, are available. It will be seen that the figures for June, 1945, given in the Table, differ from those given by the preliminary results of the Occupation Survey which are used for the preceding Tables.

After steel are deel with	June,	Sept.,	Dec.,	Mar.,
	1945.	1945.	1945.	1946.
Males: Government employment Private employments	399·7	394·7	395·5	416·1
	885·3	883·8	887·2	997·5
Total	1,285.0	1,278.5	1,282.7	1,413.6
Females: Government employment Private employment	121·2	113·4	101·7	96·2
	513·1	511·0	508·7	517·0
Total	634.3	624-4	610-4	613.2

The following is a general review of the man-power position. The total number of male wage and salary earners in civil employment, Government and private (excluding rural industry), increased between July, 1939, and November, 1941, reaching a peak of 1,381,300 in the latter month; this was followed by a heavy decline due to the compulsory call-up of men for the Armed Forces. It reached its lowest level in the second half of 1943 and then remained fairly steady until the beginning of 1945, when a slow expansion began. In each of the two months following the end of hostilities in August, 1945, it

* The figures include male relatives.
† The figures exclude male and female relatives assisting on rural holdings and not receiving wages or salary.
‡ The figures for 1939 and 1943 represent those unemployed for all causes. In 1945 the cause was ascertained, e.g., sickness, industrial disputes, scarcity of work, etc.; only 5 or 6 per cent. of the unemployed males gave scarcity of work as the cause of unemployment.
§ Excluding rural workers and persons in private domestic service.

declined. There was some recovery in private employment during November, but this was offset by reductions in December, resulting from industrial disputes and the rationing of coal and power. In January to March, 1946, the number of males in private employment (excluding rural industry) increased by 110,300. The number of males in Government employment increased by 20,600 in January to March, 1946, due mainly to expansion of State and Local Government employment.

August, 1946.

From the end of August, 1945 (or approximately the end of hostilities), to the end of March, 1946, the estimated number hostilities), to the end of March, 1946, the estimated number of male wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding rural industry) increased by 126,000 to a total of 1,413,600 or 32,300 above the previous peak of 1,381,300 in November, 1941. This resulted from demobilisation of very large numbers of Servicemen. After allowing for the temporary effects of industrial disputes and power rationing in December, 1945, it is apparent that the first large increment to the wage-earning population from the ranks of ex-Servicemen occurred in that month. The conclusion may be drawn that there is a large month. The conclusion may be drawn that there is a lag of two to three months between time of discharge and time of resuming civilian work.

Other factors influencing the trend of numbers in wage and salary-earning employment are as follows. The large increase (67,600) in male employers and workers on own account between June, 1943, and 1st June, 1945, resulted mainly from transfers, to their former (or new) businesses and farms, of men working as wage and salary earners during the war. This movement probably is still going on. The number of employees in rural industry is expanding. Fairly large numbers of persons who would not normally be breadwinners but who entered paid employment during the war, or delayed their retirement, have been leaving paid employment.

During the war the total number of female wage and salary carners (excluding those engaged in rural industry and private domestic service) expanded quickly until mid-1943 and reached its highest level in December, 1943. A downward trend became noticeable in the first palf of 1945. From September, 1945, to March, 1946, there was a decrease of 11,200, Government employment decreasing by 17,200 and private employment increasing by 6,000 increasing by 6,000.

The numbers of females discharged from the Services in recent months have ranged from 3,000 to 4,000. More than half do not intend to take civilian employment, some are taking a long rest and about 5 per cent. desire full-time training. Only just over one-fifth have made re-employment arrangements at the time of discharge.

CANADA.

A review of the man-power situation in Canada during 1945 has been published in the April, 1946, issue of *The Labour Gazette*, the journal of the Canadian Department of Labour. This review is a continuation of the study of the war-time distribution of man-power in Canada, prepared by the same Department, which was summarised in the March, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (page 73). The figures* in the following Table have been extracted from the review and show the estimated composition of the Canadian population at 1st October, 1944, 1st April, 1945, and 1st October, 1945:—

Andrew January Ruggers Francis Francis	(Thousands)					
Population Class.	1st Oct., 1944.	1st Apr., 1945.	1st Oct. 1945.			
Total Population, 14 years and over Total in Forces† or Gainfully Occupied	8,904 5,095	8,949 4,997‡	9,006 4,821			
In Forces†	777	741‡	575			
Gainfully Occupied— As Wage or Salary Earners in Industry (excl. Agriculture) As Employers, Workers on own account, etc	2,860 433	2,806 440	2,726 470			
In Agriculture (Male Workers only)	1,025	1,010	1,050			
Total, Gainfully Occupied	4,318	4,256	4,246			
Farm Women, 14-64 years§	780 61	800 80	810 129			
Others not Gainfully Occupied	2,968	3,072‡	3,246			

The Department of Labour point out that the year 1945, from the point of view of labour market developments in Canada, can be divided into three distinct periods: (1) from the beginning of the year to V.E. Day; (2) from V.E. Day to V.J. Day; and (3) from V.J. Day to the end of the year.

During the first period, employment remained concentrated in industries essential to the war effort; employment as a whole was at an abnormally high level, and many key industries were reporting man-power shortages. During the second period, preparations were being made for a long war in the Pacific,

*The figures given in the Table are estimates made by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of the most recent information obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other official sources, Very little statistical information was available for domestic servants, males engaged in agriculture, "farm women," employers, workers on their own account, to. In these cases the estimates are subject to a considerable error.

† These figures include prisoners of war and persons missing but still on the strength. They exclude enlisted persons who were on leave and engaged in civilian occupations.

cupations.

‡ Revised figures.

‡ As it proved impossible to measure statistically the amount of farm work done

women, these figures include all women residing on farms, except students,

omen aged 65 years and over, and women gainfully occupied outside the farm.

but at the same time it was planned to effect a gradual demobilisation of the Armed Forces and a gradual, but progressive, restriction of war industry. In fact, about 179,000 persons were released from war production during this period, 79,000 of whom were released in the 24 days following V.E. Day.

A gradual reconversion to peace-time conditions was, however, rendered impossible by the sudden termination of the war with Japan, which necessitated, during the third period, the demobilisation of service personnel and mass dismissals from war industries. By the end of 1945, more than 400,000 persons had been discharged from the Forces, and about 560,000 workers had been released from the production of war goods, about 60,000 workers only being still engaged in such production. The resulting volume of unemployment was, however, less than might have been expected, the number of unplaced applicants for employment registered with the National Employment Service being about 184,000 at the end of December, 1945, compared with 60,000 at the beginning of the year.* The number of registered unemployed at the end of the year included approximately 46,000 ex-Service personnel.

The relatively low level of unemployment in Canada following the end of the war is ascribed to a number of factors. As Service personnel returned to civil life, women and persons whose retirement had been postponed during the war years began to leave the labour force. Undertakings were reconverted for civilian production, and civilian industry itself began to expand. Moreover, not all ex-Servicemen entered the labour

for civilian production, and civilian industry itself began to expand. Moreover, not all ex-Servicemen entered the labour force immediately on demobilisation. Some 30,000 undertook further training or entered Universities during the year, and a large number took a period of holiday before seeking peace-time

The following Table shows the numbers of males and females in the main population classes in Canada at the beginning of October, 1944, and of April and October, 1945:—

Edit 1979	(Thousands)							
		Males.			Females.			
Population Class.	1st Oct., 1944.	1st Apr., 1945.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Oct., 1944.	1st Apr., 1945.	1st Oct., 1945.		
Armed Forces Gainfully Occupied	740 3,241	710† 3,210	548 3,231	37 1,077	31† 1,046	27 1,015		
Farm Women, 14- 64 years Students Unemployed All Others	223 32 319	223 53 371†	239 96 483	780 237 29 2,189	800 237 27 2,241†	810 241 33 2,283		
Total, 14 years	4 555	1 567	4 507	4 349	4 382	4 409		

WAGE CONTROL IN CANADA.

Wider powers to authorise or to direct employers to increase wages by an Order dated 20th June, 1946, amending the Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943 (as amended)‡, have been given to the War Labour Boards in Canada.

to the War Labour Boards in Canada.

In a statement concerning the Order, the Dominion Minister of Labour referred to the relaxation of the wage control system already introduced by the amending Order made on 31st January, 1946,§ and pointed out that, while some measure of control over wages would be necessary for some time to come in order to prevent inflation, the present Order represented a further step in line with the Government's policy of moving out of the price control-wage stabilisation field as rapidly as it was expedient to do so

expedient to do so.

Originally, the powers of these Boards to grant wage increases Originally, the powers of these Boards to grant wage increases had been restricted to the removal of gross inequalities and injustices; but, with effect from 15th February, 1946, the Boards had been authorised, as an initial step in the abandonment of war-time controls, to make adjustments in any wage rates that were found to be low in comparison with the general level in a given locality, and they had been empowered to authorise an employer to increase wage rates on such other basis and to such extent as, in the opinion of the Board in the particular case, was reasonable in the circumstances and was consistent with the maintenance of existing prices of the goods and services sold by the employer. The changing conditions of the post-war period had now, the Minister stated, justified a further relaxation of wage control, and accordingly provision had been made by the new Order for the authority of the Boards to be extended so as to permit them to authorise or to direct such increases in wage rates as they found to be just and such increases in wage rates as they found to be just and reasonable, regard being had to the paramount need of maintaining price stability and to all the circumstances deemed by the Boards to be material.

In a letter addressed to Canadian workers, the Dominion Minister of Labour states that the wider authority now given to the War Labour Boards must be exercised with considerable discretion if price increases are to be avoided. He is satisfied, however, that the situation will be kept well in hand by the Boards, which are composed of responsible representatives of both management and organised labour and have already gained much experience in the administration of this part of the Government's anti-inflation programme.

* At 21st March, 1946, the figure was 263,000.
† Revised figures.
‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1944 (page 50), and June, 1944 (page

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1946 (page 97).

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given on pages 221 and 222 of this issue, which include estimates of the number of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939 and mid-1945 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of part-time

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, and May and June, 1946. The figures include only persons insured under the changes, since mid-1945, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying other than coal mining, National and Local Government Service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not

August, 1946.

Latron -	Ma	les (14 and	d under 65	STATE OF THE PARTY	rusands) Fem	ales (14 a	nd under 6	60) . II	10 (15.0)	Tot	tal.	TOTAL STATE
Industry.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):— Metal Manufacture:	od to	reozor i I bes z mogini e	direction direction to days	estate decan to	rease ween	in wag arge inc	oull our not	to inte	ALWINE MARKETER MARKETER MARKETER MARKETER	anyoiqu revolqui revolqui	ne goir o sian o belle c	alery, east
Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates	15·5 156·4 51·2 22·7	15·0 147·0 63·0 9·7	15·6 158·3 62·6 11·4	15·7 159·0 63·2 11·6	0·0 3·6 4·7 2·4	0·9 27·8 21·0 2·7	0.5 18.1 16.5 2.5	0.5 17.6 16.3 2.4	15·5 160·0 55·9 25·1	15·9 174·8 84·0 12·4	16·1 176·4 79·1 13·9	16·2 176·6 79·5 14·0
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering:	29·1 22·4 297·3	25·9 19·2 279·8	27·5 21·2 296·6	27·8 21·5 298·8	2·6 4·4 17·7	8·8 10·7 71·9	6·6 9·1 53·3	6·6 9·0 52·4	25·1 31·7 26·8 315·0	34·7 29·9 351·7	34·1 30·3 349·9	14·0 34·4 30·5 351·2
Engineering: General Engineering Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering	637·4 105·9 51·1 47·1	777·9 106·1 70·1 35·7	716·4 103·6 65·3 43·7	713·0 104·1 64·7 45·5	67·3 28·0 1·1 1·9	361·9 69·7 10·4 6·2	189·2 48·4 5·2 5·3	185·3 47·3 5·0 5·3	704·7 133·9 52·2 49·0	1,139·8 175·8 80·5 41·9	905·6 152·0 70·5 49·0	898·3 151·4 69·7 50·8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and	841.5	989.8	929.0	927.3	98.3	448.2	248.1	242.9	939.8	1,438-0	1,177-1	1,170-2
Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons	428·1 10·7 51·6	597·2 10·9 41·1	435·3 9·7 55·6	433·8 10·5 55·3	45·2 1·9 1·4	279·0 3·5 5·7	104·8 2·5 3·8	101·3 2·6 3·6	473·3 12·6 53·0	876·2 14·4 46·8	540·1 12·2 59·4	535·1 13·1 58·9
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Goods Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and	490.4	649·2 230·4	500·6 215·1	499·6 214·5	48.5	288.2	111.1	107·5 10·3	538·9 144·7	937·4 252·3	611.7	607-1 224-8
General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Con- tracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc.	38·9 116·4	39·4 32·0 112·2	53·0 41·0 119·1	54·0 40·9 121·6	9·8 2·8 79·5	12·9 5·5 167·7	13·1 5·4 116·8	13·0 5·4 116·9	94·7 41·7 195·9	52·3 37·5 279·9	66·1 46·4 235·9	67·0 46·3 238·5
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc	34·0 20·8 21·9	38·1 7·3 20·6	36·2 12·0 22·8	35·0 12·6 23·1	14·3 17·9 11·6	38·7 6·9 16·6	28·1 9·8 16·0	26·0 10·4 16·0	48·3 38·7 33·5	76·8 14·2 37·2	64·3 21·8 38·8	61·0 23·0 39·1 31·3
Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	16·8 17·4 21·2	16·1 9·2 15·7	16·4 12·6 21·4	16:5 12:9 22:1	13·0 11·1 1·4	18·8 8·8	15·0 10·3 3·9	14·8 9·9	29·8 28·5 22·6	34·9 18·0 19·9	31·4 22·9 25·3	31·3 22·8 26·0
Other Metal Industries Total, Metal Goods Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: Coke Ovens and By-Product	185·2 557·5	170·0 460·6	184·7 519·2	22·1 189·8 528·5	101·1 262·5	145·6 425·7	126·5 344·9	127·5 343·8	286·3 820·0	315·6 886·3	311·2 864·1	317·3 862·3
Works Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, etc.	12·3 88·6 29·2 20·4	12·2 91·6 78·3 14·2	12·5 110·3 23·8 18·4	12·6 111·4 23·8 18·7	0·1 36·2 7·9 6·5	0·5 65·9 90·4 9·2	0·4 62·9 17·0 9·1	0·4 62·6 17·0 9·0	12·4 124·8 37·1 26·9	12·7 157·5 168·7 23·4	12·9 173·2 40·8 27·5	13·0 174·0 40·8 27·7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc Total, Chemicals, etc Total, Group I Industries	60·0 210·5	240·4	53·0 218·0	52·7 219·2	23·2 73·9	31·7 197·7	28·1 117·5	27·8 116·8	83·2 284·4	75·8 438·1	81·1 335·5	80·5 336·0
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES*):-	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,678.5	2,473.4	503.8	1,453.6	885.9	863.4	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,564.4	3,326.8
Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service	757·5 203·2 193·0	707·8 138·2 129·3	180·3 180·1	695·8 182·0 183·0	3·7 11·6 12·0	9·8 28·4 82·0	9·8 24·8 50·7	9·8 24·2 48·4	761·2 214·8 205·0	717·6 166·6 211·3	705·2 205·1 230·8	705·6 206·2 231·4
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	34·1 141·7	13·1 129·8	17·7 150·0	18·4 150·2 25·4	3.0 4.9 2.6	2·0 13·4 6·8	2·0 12·5	2·0 12·2	37·1 146·6 22·2	15·1 143·2 25·5	19·7 162·5	20·4 162·4 32·4
GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES):—	190 193, sk	18.7	25.0	20:4:	2.0	868.2	0883 684	70	22.2	20.0	32.0	02.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling	28·2 103·1 26·4	21·6 69·3 13·4	25·3 83·3 17·5	25·4 83·8 17·8	3·9 77·6 55·9	8·7 68·0 23·9	7·5 66·2 27·6	7·3 65·2 28·1	32·1 180·7 82·3	30·3 137·3 37·3	32·8 149·5 45·1	32·7 149·0 45·9 134·7
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	71·3 95·0 15·5 339·5	53·8 71·0 14·4 243·5	65·7 84·4 18·4 294·6	66·4 84·4 18·6 296·4	62·2 25·9 26·8 252·3	71·9 38·1 31·1 241·7	66·9 35·2 29·0 232·4	68·3 34·5 28·7 232·1	133·5 120·9 42·3 591·8	125·7 109·1 45·5 485·2	132·6 119·6 47·4 527·0	134·7 118·9 47·3 528·5
Textile Industries: Cotton Spinning Cotton Weaving Wool	65·5 53·7 90·3	35·3 27·4 50·1	47·2 33·3 64·5	48·1 33·6 65·5	119·4 101·3 117·3	78·3 71·9 79·7	84·2 73·5 85·4	84·3 72·8 84·7	184·9 155·0 207·6	113·6 99·3 129·8	131·4 106·8 149·9	132·4 106·4 150·2
Wool Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, etc., Weaving Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Hosiery	19·3 15·3 29·1	9·1 10·8 12·3	11·3 15·2 18·1	11·9 15·1 18·6	29·2 8·4 97·3	17·3 8·7 50·4	18·2 9·4 57·1	18·9 8·4 56·6	48·5 23·7 126·4	26·4 19·5 62·7	29·5 24·6 75·2	30·8 23·5 75·2
Carpets Linen Jute	12·6 3·7 10·2	2·2 2·9 3·8 5·1	6·1 3·4 5·1	6·4 3·4 5·1 5·8	19·4 9·0 15·5 10·2	3·5 6·8 9·7 11·4	7·1 5·9 10·4 9·7	7·4 5·7 10·4 9·6	32·0 12·7 25·7 17·0	5.7 9.7 13.5 16.5	13·2 9·3 15·5 15·4	13·8 9·1 15·5
Lace Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	6·8 5·1 20·0 56·7	2·4 16·9 32·0	5·7 3·0 19·5 38·5	2·9 19·7 38·9	7·8 41·9 22·9	4.5 46.5 20.2 408.9	4·3 37·0 19·9 422·1	4·2 36·3 19·8 419·1	12.9 61.9 79.6 987.9	6.9 63.4 52.2 619.2	7·3 56·5 58·4 693·0	15·4 7·1 56·0 58·7 694·1
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc. Leather Goods	33.5 11.6	210·3 21·4 6·2	270·9 28·4 7·7	275·0 28·8 7·8	599·6 11·3 16·6	11·8 12·2	11·5 12·7	11·3 12·7	44·8 28·2	33·2 18·4	39·9 20·4	40·1 20·5
Total, Leather Clothing Industries: Tailoring Shirts, Collars, Underclothing,	45·1 66·6	27·6 37·4	36·1 48·4	36·6 49·3	27·9 168·0	24·0 134·8	24·2 147·1	24·0 145·0	73·0 234·6	51·6 172·2	60·3 195·5	60·6 194·3
etc	10·1 11·4 11·1 7·5	4·2 6·7 3·7 2·8	5·6 8·7 6·5 4·2	5·7 8·9 6·7 4·2	83·4 96·1 18·5 23·4	48·3 48·0 9·0 12·6	52·9 55·7 11·3 15·7	52·3 55·9 11·3 15·8	93·5 107·5 29·6 30·9	52·5 54·7 12·7 15·4	58·5 64·4 17·8 19·9	58·0 64·8 18·0 20·0
Boots, Shoes, etc	78·4 185·1	51·1 105·9	64·6 138·0	65·5 14 0·3	56·6 446·0	44·2 296·9	48·2 330·9	48·0 328·3	135·0 631·1	95·3 402·8	112·8 468·9	113·5 468·6

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

(Thousands)

anneally all a registern	Ma	ales (14 an	d under 6	5).	Fer	nales (14 ar	nd under	50).	POTENTAL STATE	To	tal.	1 000 (18)
Industry.	Mid-	Mid-	May,	June,	Mid-	Mid-	May,	June,	Mid-	Mid-	May,	June,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1946.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1946.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1946.
Woodworking, etc.: Furniture, etc. Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	111.5	39·8	70·6	73·2	26·9	22·6	23.5	23·8	138·4	62·4	94·1	97·0
	63.0	56·1	64·0	64·7	3·4	20·2	13.5	13·3	66·4	76·3	77·5	78·0
	9.2	14·0	13·8	13·7	2·4	13·4	6.6	6·1	11·6	27·4	20·4	19·8
	17.8	13·5	15·7	15·3	5·8	7·7	6.4	6·3	23·6	21·2	22·1	21·6
	201.5	123·4	164·1	166·9	38·5	63·9	50.0	49·5	240·0	187·3	214·1	216·4
Paper, Printing, etc.: Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc.	50·7 29·0	30·8 14·6	41.9	42.6	19·1 53·3	17·9 34·9	17·2 36·7	17·1 36·6	69·8 82·3	48·7 49·5	59·1 57·0	59·7 57·2
Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper)	5.3	0.5	4.4	4.6	2·5 6·3	0.6	3·6 4·5	3·6 4·5	7·8 11·2	1·1 5·0	8.0	8.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Pottery, Earthenware, e tc.	198·9	97·0	133·5	136·1	105·4	76·4	87·0	87·2	304·3	173·4	220·5	223·3
	288·8	144·6	202·4	206·3	186·6	133·1	149·0	149·0	475·4	277·7	351·4	355·3
	90·7	29·0	58·1	59·9	5·7	5·3	6·0	5·9	96·4	34·3	64·1	65·8
	30·0	14·7	21·6	22·0	37·0	24·3	31·4	31·3	67·0	39·0	53·0	53·3
Glass and Glass Bottles: Glass Manufacture Glass Bottles Total, Glass Other Manufacturing Industries:	22·5	15·5	22·0	22·4	8·1	10·2	11·0	11·0	30·6	25·7	33·0	33·4
	15·4	12·2	15·9	16·4	2·2	7·9	7·1	6·9	17·6	20·1	23·0	23·3
	37·9	27·7	37·9	38·8	10·3	18·1	18·1	17·9	48·2	45·8	56·0	56·7-
Cement, Whiting, etc. Cast Stone, etc. Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Musical Instruments Toys and Games Other Industries	17·1	9·5	12·7	13·0	0·7	1·5	1·3	1·3	17·8	11·0	14·0	14·3
	27·8	16·8	27·3	28·2	2·5	6·6	6·5	6·4	30·3	23·4	33·8	34·6
	41·1	34·3	43·6	44·5	29·1	28·0	29·0	28·8	70·2	62·3	72·6	73·3
	11·0	4·2	8·1	8·2	2·3	2·1	2·1	2·1	13·3	6·3	10·2	10·3
	6·1	4·3	5·6	5·7	6·2	6·5	7·4	7·5	12·3	10·8	13·0	13·2
	6·9	1·5	3·6	4·0	1·8	0·6	1·7	1·8	8·7	2·1	5·3	5·8
	8·0	2·7	8·2	8·3	10·7	4·4	11·4	11·4	18·7	7·1	19·6	19·7
	79·8	50·5	64·5	66·7	64·4	78·7	80·8	81·9	144·2	129·2	145·3	148·6
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing	197.8	123.8	173.6	178-6	117.7	128.4	140.2	141-2	315.5	252.2	313.8	319.8
Industries GROUP III (NON-MANU-FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES*) Building and Civil Engineering Construction Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance Entertainments, Sports, etc	1,190·8 1,309·5 216·5 80·1	607·8 604·7 83·9 50·5	970·6 803·3 129·7 60·0	1023·6 815·8 130·9 60·6	1,721·6 15·7 850·9 98·6 60·4	24·2 909·8 148·0 79·1	23·0 876·2 118·1 81·7	23·0 875·9 117·8 82·8	3,526·3 1,206·5 2,160·4 315·1 140·5	632·0 1,514·5 231·9 129·6	998·6 1,679·5 247·8 141·7	2819.1 1046.6 1,691.7 248.7 143.4
Hotels, Boarding Houses,	172·7	82·1	106·5	107.8	280·7	296·6	294·9	297·6	453·4	378·7	401·4	405·4
Restaurants, etc	43·9	26·7	32·9		149·3	128·1	126·9	125·2	193·2	154·8	159·8	158·3
* Excluding professional and oth	8,706·3	6,493·3	7,427-3	2171.8	3,718-8	4,526-4	3,917.8	1522.3	12,425.1	11,019.7	11,345-1	3694·1

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

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

under oo years.		(Thousands)				
18,392 (6,352) 18,392 (8,88)	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	May, 1946.*	June, 1946.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service): Men Women	14,656 5,094	15,028 7,253	14,846 6,723	14,794 6,175	14,605 5,709	14,569 5,663
Total	19,750	22,281	21,569	20,969	20,314	20,232
 Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons registered as unemployed Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in indus- 	1,270	20 60	40 103	750 285	800 375	760 376
try:— Men Women	13,643 4,837	14,971 7,230	14,751 6,675	13,931 6,003	13,587 5,552	13,569 5,527
Total	18,480	22,201	21,426	19,934	19,139	19,096

2. Total Working Population.

The total working population is estimated to have decreased in June, 1946, by 82,000 (men 36,000, women 46,000). The total reduction since June, 1945, is 1,337,000 (men 277,000 and women 1,060,000). The total working population at the end of June, 1946, was, however, greater than at mid-1939 by 482,000 (men 87,000 less, and women 569,000 greater).

3. H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, National Fire SERVICE AND POLICE AND NUMBER ENGAGED IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENTS.

The total numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services, ational Fire Service and Police and engaged in civ ployment decreased by 43,000 during June (men 18,000 and women 25,000). At the end of June it was 2,330,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 1,182,000, and women 1,148,000), but 616,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 74,000 less, women 690,000 greater).

The decrease during June in the case of men is accounted for by (a) the fall of 36,000 in the working population; plus (b) an increase of 12,000 in the number of insured men registered as

unemployed; partly offset by (c) a decrease of 30,000 in the number of demobilised men taking paid leave.

The decrease during June in the case of women is accounted for by (a) the drop of 46,000 in the working population; partly offset by (b) a decrease of 11,000 in the number registered as unemployed; and (c) a decrease of 10,000 in the number of demobilised women taking paid leave.

4. Forces and Auxiliary Services.

The numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services included

	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.
Men Women	480	4,296 461	4,653 437	3,561 296	2,092 158	1,890
Total	480	4,757	5,090	3,857	2,250	2,03

In the twelve months from mid-1945 to mid-1946, there has been a decrease of 3,056,000 (men 2,757,000 and women 299,000).

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

			(Thou	isands)		estado.
no vevolo	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.
Men Women	80	253 70	112 15	99	85 4	84
Total	80	323	127	107	89	88

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

6. INDUSTRY.

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

i Managara	object T	CECAL-DH	CO SER			
d) 111 000	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	Dec.,	May,	June,
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1945.	1946.	1946.
Men	13,083	10,422	9,986	10,271	11,410	11,589
Women	4,837	6,699	6,223	5,699	5,390	5,385
Total	17,920	17,121	16,209	15,970	16,800	16,974

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945 recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry by over 1,700,000. The retirement of large numbers of men and

^{*} The figure for the number of men in the Forces in May has been revised.

women added during the war, offset partly by the return of men and women from the Forces, led to a further reduction of 239,000 by the end of 1945. In the first half of 1946, however, the intake from demobilisation has exceeded net losses from other causes and the numbers in industry increased by 1,004,000. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946, there was thus a net increase of 765,000 (men increased by 1,603,000, women decreased by 838,000). The numbers in industry at the end of June, 1946, were about 946,000 below the numbers at mid-1939. This difference consisted of a decrease of 1,494,000 men, partly offset by an increase of 548,000 in the number of women.

7. Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces.

The estimated numbers employed on this work were as

A 46 A 600 2 A	(Thousands)								
1000 1000 10	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	Dec.,	May,	June,			
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1945.	1946.	1946.			
Metal and Chemical	1,070	4,310	3,132	1,299	563	489			
Industries Other Manufactures	200	870	755	491	285	228			
Total	1,270	5,180	3,887	1,790	848	717			

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces increased by 3,910,000. By mid-1945 there had been a decrease of 1,293,000. There was a further decrease of 3,170,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946, and at the latter date the numbers employed were 553,000 less than the numbers employed at mid-1939. There is to be a further reduction of 217,000 by the end of the year.

8. Home Civilian Industries and Services and MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

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

	penny water the	(Thou	isands)		
Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Dec., 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.
16,650	11,941	12,322	14,180	15,952	16,257

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed in this section were reduced by about 4,710,000 or 28 per cent. There was an increase of 380,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1945. There was a further increase of 3,935,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946, and at the latter date the number employed in this section was only about 400,000 less than the number at mid-1939 (or about 700,000 below the normal pre-war

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT. The figures for this sector are shown in the following Table :-

	State of	wer.	(Tho	usands)	cer (
456 F 314 (E48 5 7 3 4 5	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1943.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1945.	May, 1946.	June, 1946.
Home Market:— Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	1,586 3,094	833 1,579	1,014 1,610	1,768 1,916	2,235 2,288	2,270 2,345
Total, Home Market	4,680	2,412	2,624	3,684	4,523	4,615
Export:— Metals and Chemicals* Other Manufactures†	450 540	90 167	200 217	560 337	808 458	845 481
Total, Export	990	257	417	897	1,266	1,326
Total, Home Market and Export	5,670	2,669	3,041	4,581	5,789	5,941
	COMMO	COLUMN THE REAL PROPERTY.	1-20-T-Con-70-95A	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	17	NO. 12 CO. 12 CO

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were reduced by just over 3 millions or 53 per cent. Between mid-1943 and mid-1945, there was an increase of 372,000. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946, there was a further increase of 2,900,000 and the total at the latter date was 271,000 above the number at

The numbers employed on manufacture for export increased in the twelve months mid-1945 to mid-1946, by 909,000 and at the end of June exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 336,000 (metals and chemicals +395,000, other manufactures — 59,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 1,991,000 in the same period; at the end of June the total was 65,000 below the figure for mid-1939. The deficiency is 749,000 in manufactures such as textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., partly offset by an increase of 684,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

10. Non-Manufacturing Industries and Services.

The figures for this group, which includes the basic industries and services (agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government), building and civil engineering, the distributive trades, and other services (commerce and

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

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

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

August, 1946.

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		111

10 Mar 14 - 10 Hall	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	Dec.,	May,	June,
	1939.	1943.	1945.	1945.	1946.	1946.
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,027	5,111	5,112	5,268	5,295
eering Distributive Trades Other Services	1,310	726	722	895	1,115	1,170
	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,050	2,164	2,210
	2,100	1,510	1,490	1,542	1,616	1,641
Total	10,980	9,272	9,281	9,599	10,163	10,316

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939, and the numbers employed are now 612,000 greater than at mid-1939. In building and civil engineering there was a decrease of 588,000 between mid-1939 and mid-1945. In the twelve months to mid-1946, there was an increase of 448,000, the total at mid-1946 being 140,000 less than at mid-1939. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946, there was an increase of only 252,000, leaving the total in these trades 677,000 less than at mid-1939. In the "Other Services" Group there was a reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 of 610,000. Of this 151,000 had been recovered by mid-1946, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 459,000.

11. Comparison—Mid-1946, With Mid-1939.

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

Manufacture of equipment and supplies	
for the Forces	56 per cent.
Manufacture for Home Market	99 ,,
Manufacture for Export	134 ,,
Basic Industries	113 ,,
Building and Civil Engineering	89 ,,
Distributive Trades	77 ,,
Other Services	78 ,,

12. SUMMARY. The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, May, 1946, and June, 1946:-

	(Thousands)						
ID CHEMELOFMENT	Mid-	Mid-	May,	June,			
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1946.			
Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	4,680	2,624	4,523	4,615			
	990	417	1,266	1,326			
Total	5,670	3,041	5,789	5,941			
	4,683	5,111	5,268	5,295			
	1,310	722	1,115	1,170			
	2,887	1,958	2,164	2,210			
	2,100	1,490	1,616	1,641			
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	16,650 1,270	12,322	15,952 848	16,257 717			
Total in Industry	17,920	16,209	16,800	16,974			
	80	127	89	88			
	480	5,090	2,25 0	2,034			
Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry	18,480	21,426	19,139	19,096 760 376			
Insured persons registered as unemployed Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)	1,270	21,569	20,314	20,232			

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

	Mid-1939	Mid-	945 to 1946.	Changes during	
ota e de la companya	to Mid-1945.	1516	Per cent. of Mid-1945.	June, 1946.	
Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	(Thous.) — 2,056 — 573	+ 1,991	+ 76 + 218	(Thous.) + 92 + 60	
Total	+ 428	+ 2,900 + 184 + 448 + 252 + 151	+ 95 + 3½ + 62 + 13 + 10	+ 152 + 27 + 55 + 46 + 25	
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export	- 4,328 + 2,617	+ 3,935 - 3,170	+ 32 - 82	+ 305 — 131	
Total in Industry	- 1,711 + 47 + 4,610	+ 765 - 39 - 3,056	$ \begin{array}{cccc} + & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 31 \\ - & 60 \end{array} $	+ 174 - 1 - 216	
Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry	+ 2,946	- 2,330 + 720	- 11	- 43 - 40	
Insured Persons registered as unemployed	— 1,167	+ 273	+ 265	+ 1	
Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)		— 1,337	- 6	— 82	

13. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 17th June, and 15th July, 1946, were as follows :-

Statistics of		Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
17th June 15th July		261,302 255,436	9,101 8,319	100,249 90,719	5,515 4,860	376,167 359,334

In addition there were on the registers at 15th July 8,480† uninsured persons, including 5,325 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The numbers of insured unemployed at 15th July are analysed below:-

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Wholly	Unemployed	(including	Casuals).	of mount	author Man	
	Unemployed 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.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.	
Men, 18-64 Boys, 14-17 Women, 18-59 Girls, 14-17	42,339 3,749 17,092 2,257	62,791 2,447 19,891 1,316	147,481 2,088 52,471 1,243	252,611 8,284 89,454 4,816	2,825 35 1,265 44	255,436 8,319 90,719 4,860	
Total	65,437	86,445	203,283	355,165	4,169	359,334	

The total of 359,334 includes 48,238 married women; some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-Service personnel numbering 34,672 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 17th June and 15th July, 1946, in each administrative Region; are given in the Table below:—

distant T	OYMEN		y Unemp		BILLI	OMP) -
Region.‡	A CONTRACT	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
London and South- Eastern	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	13,956 13,364	12,719 9,212	9,311 12,132	35,986 34,708	40 46	36,026 34,754
CO SEC.		— 592	-3,507	+ 2,821	—1 ,2 78	+ 6	-1,272
Eastern	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	2,428 1,969	2,568 1,977	2,423 2,966	7,419 6,912	31 35	7,450 6,947
PRESIDE SEE		— 459	— 591	+ 543	— 507	+ 4	- 503
Southern	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1,896 1,975	3,091 1,800	2,770 3,105	7,757 6,880	17 13	7,774 6,893
and the same		+ 79	—1,291	+ 335	— 877	_ 4	— 881
South- Western	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	2,523 2,044	3,597 2,662	4,120 4,492	10,240 9,198	27 16	10,267 9,214
985	Dec. (—)	— 479	- 935	+ 372	-1,042	_ 11	-1,053
Midland	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	3,325 2,812	5,274 3,330	8,681 9,713	17,280 15,855	89 595	17,369 16,450
101.8	Dec. (—)	- 513	-1,944	+ 1,032	-1,425	+ 506	- 919
North- Midland	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. ()	2,005 1,961	2,710 2,458	2,970 3,189	7,685 7,608	150 383	7,835 7,991
CHART	Dec. (—)	- 44	- 252	+ 219	- 77	+ 233	+ 156
East and West Ridings	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	3,795 4,422	6,875 5,250	9,224 9,926	19,894 19,598	479 365	20,373 19,963
Klumgs	Dec. (—)	+ 627	-1,625	+ 702	- 296	- 114	- 410
North- Western	17th June 15th July	11,643 11,729	21,485 17,074	35,058 36,801	68,186 65,604	624 497	68,810 66,101
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	+ 86	-4,411	+ 1,743	-2,582	- 127	-2,709
Northern	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or	7,836 7,891	15,338 11,628	30,589 30,958	53,763 50,477	347 246	54,110 50,723
	Dec. (—)	+ 55	-3,710	+ 369	-3,286	- 101	-3,387
Scotland	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or	13,152 11,279	23,334 20,404	37,620 40,898	74,106 72,581	472 1,338	74,578 73,919
	Dec. (—)	-1,873	-2,930	+ 3,278	-1,525	+ 866	- 659
Wales	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or	5,432 5,007	14,534 9,433	44,042 46,001	64,008 60,441	2,308 635	66,316 61,076
	Dec. (—)	- 425	-5,101	+ 1,959	-3,567	-1,673	-5,240
Special Schemes	17th June 15th July Inc. (+) or	919 984	1,487 1,217	2,853 3,102	5,259 5,303	=	5,259 5,303
(Banking and Insurance)	Dec. (—)	+ 65	_ 270	+ 249			+ 44

* The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 15th July these numbered 23,212 men and 592 women.

† This figure excludes 1,274 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

‡ See footnote ‡ in next column.

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 15th July among insured males and females in each Region:—

SERVICE SECTION			DESCRIPTION OF	ACCOUNT OF THE			
Region.	register	of insured ed as unen 5th July, 1	ployed	Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentages of the estimated total number of insured persons.			
September 19	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern South-Western Wathern Wathern Wales	29,002 5,923 5,013 6,972 13,179 6,853 15,320 52,058 32,968 54,615 40,771	5,752 1,024 1,880 2,242 3,271 1,138 4,643 14,043 17,755 19,304 20,305	34,754 6,947 6,893 9,214 16,450 7,991 19,963 66,101 50,723 73,919 61,076	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 2 8 4 1223	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 4 1 8 1 8 1	
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	262,674	91,357	354,031	21/2	2	21/2	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th JULY, 1946, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed * in the United Kingdom at 15th July, 1946, was 391,939, including 291,764 men and boys and 100,175 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 15th July, 8,905† uninsured persons, including 5,436 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 belo

Region.‡	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.					
\$1.1 F 1 P\$5.1 by	Wh	olly Unemp	ployed (inclu	iding Casual	s).					
London and South- Eastern	27,445	1,539	5,021	703	34,708 6,912					
Eastern	5,715	200 205	860 1,673	137 205	6,912 6,880					
South-Western	6,800	162	2,106	130	9,198					
Midland North-Midland	12,374 6,282	246 215	3,089 1,014	146	15,855 7,608					
E. & W. Ridings North-Western	14,768	251	4,383	196	7,608 19,598					
North-Western	50,200	1,674 1,194	13,185 16,619	545	65,604 50,477					
Scotland	52,220	1,641	17,913	807 858	72,581 60,441					
Wales Special Schemes	31,683 52,220 39,254 1,073	949	17,913 19,380 4,211	11	5,303					
Great Britain	252,611	8,284	89,454	4,816	355,165					
Northern Ireland	27,174	561	3,578	207	31,520					
United Kingdom	279,785	8,845	93,032	5,023	386,685					
	1 185	Temporarily Stopped.								
London and South- Eastern	18		28		46					
Eastern	8		26	1	35 13					
Southern	11 10		2 6		13					
Midland	559		36	-	595					
North-Midland	353 301	3	27	3	383 365					
E. & W. Ridings North-Western	177	7	295	18	497					
Northern Scotland	86 752	7 5 2	148 571	7 13	246 1,338					
Wales	752 550	18	65	2	635					
Great Britain	2,825	35	1,265	44	4,169					
Northern Ireland	270	4	739	72	1,085					
United Kingdom	3,095	39	2,004	116	5,254					
		1988	Total.		AUTE					
London and South		1,539	5,049	703	34.754					
Eastern	27,463 5,723	200	886	138	34,754 6,947					
Southern	4,808	205 162	1,675 2,112	205	6,893 9,214					
South-Western	6,810	246	3,125	146	16,450					
North-Midland .	6,635	218 251	1,041	97	7,991 19,963					
E. & W. Ridings . North-Western .	50,377	1,681	13,480	563	66,101					
Northern	31,769	1,199 1,643	16,767 18,484	988	50,723 73,919					
Wales	50,377 50,377 31,769 52,972 39,804 1,073	967	19,445 4,211	860	61,076					
Special Schemes .	100	8	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	11	5,303					
Great Britain .	. 255,436	8,319		4,860	359,334					
Northern Ireland .	27,444	565		279	32,605					
United Kingdom .	. 282,880	8,884	95,036	5,139	391,939					

* The figures exclude 23,212 insured men, and 592 insured women, on the registers in Great Britain, who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

† This figure excludes 1,274 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

† The figures relate to the Regions as now constituted. The boundaries of some of the Regions were altered on 1st April, 1946, the principal change being the transfer of Cumberland and Westmorland from the North-Western to the Northern Region. The Region hitherto known as "North-Eastern" is now named "East and West Ridings". A full statement of the present areas of the Regions was given on page 114 of this GAZETTE for April, 1946.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 15th JULY, 1946.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region† on 15th July, 1946, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Parism towards. of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 17th June, 1946.

a managed set of		ns* on 1946.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals		
Regions† (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 17th June, 1946.
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	27,463	5,049	2,242	34,754	- 1,272
County)	14,360	1,991	666	17,017	— 188 — 10
Brentford and Chiswick	72 142	19	17	172	- 46
Brighton and Hove	571 559	155 575	22 64	748	— 52 — 346
Croydon	700 343	77 45	80 56	857 444	— 133 — 49
East Ham	300 176	82 21	41	423 238	+ 83 - 33
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	274 104	86 34	46 36	406 174	+ 23 - 17
Hendon	474 630	35 73	37 35	546 738	+ 25 + 23
Tottenham West Ham	784 689	106	59 81	949 869	- 8 + 52
Willesden	231	33	23	287	- 16
Eastern	5,723	886 24	338	6,947	- 503 - 29
Cambridge	84 345	12 23	32	100 400	- 59 + 55
Luton Norwich	1,225	15 82	26 23	188	- 31 + 31
Watford	168	41	marrier 1	209	+ 8
Southern	4,808 171	1,675	410 25	6,893 278	- 881 + 23
Portsmouth (including Gosport)	1,291	694	121	2,106	- 401
Reading Slough	253 207	61 27	40	354 244	+ 15 + 20
Southampton	759	331	58	1,148	— 268
South-Western Bristol (including	6,810	2,112	292	9,214	- 1,053
Kingswood)	2,403	209 21	76	2,688 372	- 509 - 53
Gloucester	88 623	1,015	11 52	1,690	- 2 - 51
Swindon	127	27	11	165	— 70 010
Birmingham	12,933 2,809	3,125 268	392 115	16,450 3,192	- 919 + 196
Burton-on-Trent	1,597	57 494	10 54	2,145	+ 413
Oldbury Smethwick	103	1	7	35	+ 16
Stoke-on-Trent	2,510	95	34	2,649	+ 420 + 51
Wolverhampton	789	43	12 25	35 857	+ 10 + 2
Worcester	6,635	1.041	315	7,991	+ 18
Chesterfield	276 106	157	29 12	462	+ 156 - 3
Grimsby	677	83 52	21	201 750	+ 72 - 127
Lincoln	355 26	6	62	423	+ 36
Northampton	467 328	72 14 82	13	547 355	- 46 + 31
Peterborough	1,371 40 52	23 32	73 10 8	1,526 73 92	+ 67 - 40 - 40
East and West Didings	15,069	4,444	450	19,963	— 410
Barnsley	731 1,433	124	26	881 1,529	- 26 + 84
Dewsbury	287 943	544	4 77	300	+ 15
Halifax	78 175	2 17	$\frac{77}{13}$	80 205	- 66 - 10
Hull Leeds	2,374 2,433	507 212	96 43	2,977 2,688	+ 358 - 28
Rotherham	290 1,111	565 158	37	892	- 73 - 124
Wakefield	253 536	69 67	13	1,269 335 621	+ 22 49
North-Western	50,377	13,480	2,244	66,101	- 2,709
Accrington	360 478	295 42	8	663	- 52 + 5
Barrow Birkenhead	432 1,512	1,122	32 39	1,586 1,734	+ 10 - 131
Blackburn	928 271	104	13 12	1,045	- 84 - 56
Bolton	1,506 1,249	261 215	30 21	1,797	- 29 + 187
Bury Crewe	216 201	59 112	8 31	283	+ 74 - 47
Liverpool (including Bootle)	18,341	4,276	1,079	23,696	- 1,264
Manchester (including Stretford)	6,114	652	197	6,963	- 929
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton)	1,583	87	18	1,688	— 100
Preston Rochdale	1,021	791	39	1,851	- 131 - 2
* The figures are exclusive	732	357	14	1,103	+ 55

^{*} The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. They include, however, some persons who were not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons were not suitable for the types of vacancies current.

† See footnote ‡ in second column on page 223.

		Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 15th July, 1946.						
Regions† (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	in Totals as compared with 17th June, 1946.			
North-Western (continued) Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Warrington Wigan	1,632	19	45	1,696	- 111			
	839	116	52	1,007	+ 11			
	203	330	23	556	- 123			
	1,945	943	45	2,933	- 85			
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (including	31,769	16,767	2,187	50,723	- 3,387			
	298	75	31	404	+ 7			
	305	512	19	836	- 136			
	1,957	926	95	2,978	- 115			
	1,214	1,223	55	2,492	- 95			
	913	671	106	1,690	- 154			
South Bank)	1,036	1,149	166	2,351	- 69			
	5,275	2,159	226	7,660	- 586			
	1,821	467	141	2,429	- 158			
	676	1,096	57	1,829	- 247			
	2,983	1,362	80	4,425	- 462			
	346	165	14	525	- 2			
Scotland Aberdeen	52,972 1,984 474 2,587 4,099	18,484 184 247 514 277	2,463 66 45 64 106	73,919 2,234 766 3,165 4,482	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 659 \\ + & 64 \\ + & 15 \\ - & 142 \\ + & 152 \end{array}$			
Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	18,215	6,956	727	25,898	- 333			
	1,356	938	117	2,411	- 285			
	1,676	1,038	81	2,795	- 64			
	1,330	332	60	1,722	+ 75			
Wales	39,804	19,445	1,827	61,076	- 5,240			
	2,520	625	81	3,226	- 200			
	2,698	1,174	102	3,974	- 169			
	882	349	78	1,309	- 138			
	4,970	1,516	205	6,691	- 154			
	2,970	1,541	92	4,603	- 914			
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	27,444	4,317	844	32,605	+ 482			
	11,864	1,098	154	13,116	- 185			
	2,315	562	183	3,060	+ 212			

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1946.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons

paying	18 years under 1		Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.	
A.—Insured Unemployed Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for	9,311 10,130 110,130	TO SEE OF			in nering	
Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants Claimants for Benefit	247,689 6,674	3,670 4,641	75,664 10,844	1,351 3,498	328,374 25,657	
under Special Schemes	1,073	8	4,211	11	5,303	
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed	255,436	8,319	90,719	4,860	359,334	
B.—Uninsured Persons on Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges Applicants for Unem- ployment Allow-	76.51 36.51	00.1 - 15 10.6 15 10.6 15		Tanti Tanti	dtus etxologie	
ances	392	8	279	10	689	
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,235	3,161	387	3,008	7,791	
Total of Uninsured Unemployed	1,627	3,169	666	3,018	8,480	
C.—Total of Registered Unemployed	257,063	11,488	91,385	7,878	367,814	

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

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

161,00 398	100,00	G	reat Brita	in.	V(0) 300 1	United Kingdom.	
95045 THE	Wholly U	nemployed Casuals).	Tempo Stop		Total	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	ales. Males. Females. Total.		Total.	Total.	
1939 1940‡ 1941 1942§ 1943 1944	468,777 135,320 62,019 47,191	258,088 222,373 99,756 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584	1,407,959 850,088 291,827 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410	1,480,324 918,054 330,675 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977	
1946:— 14 January 11 February 11 March 8 April 13 May 17 June	198,221 223,147 238,351 246,382 256,988 267,238 260,895	129,205 130,256 131,203 123,454 116,599 104,345 94,270	876 880 1,076 746 579 3,165 2,860	1,152 1,295 1,286 828 710 1,419 1,309	329,454 355,578 371,916 371,410 374,876 376,167 359,334	360,240 388,050 404,401 402,555 405,802 408,290 391,939	

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th JULY. INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Un- occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, employment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 15th July, 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.

August, 1946.

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

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

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

persons serving in an establis	hed cap	acity in	the per		of instreat Britain	STREET, STREET	sons.	3,386		Ur	nited Kingo	lom.
757	Who (ine	lly Unemp	loyed uals).	Temp	orarily Stop	pped.	100	Total.		Who	lly Unempl porarily Sto	oyed,
Industry.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	1,911 363 2,274	541 98 639	2,452 461 2,913	12 12	47 1 48	59 1 60	1,923 363 2,286	588 99 687	2,511 462 2,973	3,683 409 4,092	647 100 747	4,330 509 4,839
Fishing	580	1111	581	49	1 -	49	629	1	630	643	alone 1	644
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.	12,617 114 26 499 77 121 128 13,582	225 4 9 50 5 293	12,842 118 26 508 77 171 133 13,875	24 -1 4 29	1 - - - 1 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 1 \\ 4 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 31 \end{array} $	12,641 114 27 503 77 121 128 13,611	226 4 - 9 - 51 5 295	12,867 118 27 512 77 172 133 13,906	12,654 114 27 780 77 153 190 13,995	226 4 9 51 5 295	12,880 118 27 789 77 204 195 14,290
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Crinding etc.	293 475	54	347	-	が最ら	80 TO	293	54	847	301	54	355
Grinding, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	117 885	78 30 162	553 147 1,047	$\frac{13}{13}$	14 =	$\frac{13}{13}$	488 117 898	78 30 162	566 147 1,060	537 182 1,020	78 30 162	615 212 1,182
Brick, Tife, Pipe, etc., Making	791	115	906	3	17-	3	794	115	909	877	115	992
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	322	100	422	4	-	4	326	100	426	335	108	443
Glass:— Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass	350 267 617	196 182 378	546 449 <i>995</i>	11	9 -9	$\frac{9}{9}$	350 267 617	205 182 387	555 449 1,004	353 268 621	205 182 387	558 450 1,008
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	1,719 10,483 375 1,317 13,894	1,244 9,509 105 589 11,447	2,963 19,992 480 1,906 25,341	$\frac{\frac{2}{6}}{\frac{2}{10}}$	17 16 2 3 38	19 22 2 5 48	1,721 10,489 375 1,319 13,904	1,261 9,525 107 592 11,485	2,982 20,014 482 1,911 25,389	1,828 10,540 381 1,350 14,099	1,268 9,540 107 593 11,508	3,096 20,080 488 1,943 25,607
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	2,353 1,427 342 439 295 5,016	103 2,001 765 210 223 209 3,511	4,354 2,192 552 662 504 8,527	1 414 3 112 21 2 553	2 25 2 11 5 45	3 439 5 123 26 2 598	2,767 1,430 454 460 297 5,569	2,026 767 221 228 209 3,556	266 4,793 2,197 675 688 506 9,125	2,798 1,486 458 468 303 5,683	105 2,027 768 222 231 209 3,562	275 4,825 2,254 680 699 512 9,245
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc.	18,971 1,865 1,564 1,185 23,585	8,854 745 1,124 229 10,952	27,825 2,610 2,688 1,414 34,537	100 1 6 6 113	85 3 1 —	185 4 7 6 202	19,071 1,866 1,570 1,191 23,698	8,939 748 1,125 229 11,041	28,010 2,614 2,695 1,420 34,739	19,954 1,981 2,117 1,218 25,270	9,082 759 1,127 230 11,198	29,036 2,740 3,244 1,448 36,468
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft . Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	17,141 220 251 17,612	4,438 88 166 4,692	21,579 308 417 22,304	540 1 	39 2 1 42	579 3 1 583	17,681 221 251 18,153	4,477 90 167 4,734	22,158 311 418 22,887	20,648 244 259	4,715 93 167	25,363 337 426
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	8,975	1,649	10,624	5	10	15	8,980	1,659	10,639	21,151 10,948	4,975 1,663	26,126 12,611
Other Metal Industries:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps,	592 1,253	228 75	820 1,328		4	4 2	592 1,255	232 75	824 1,330	618 1,396	234 77	852 1,473
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	1,904 222	1,544	3,448	85-	6	6	1,904 222	1,550 85	3,454 307	1,971 241	1,558 85	3,529 326
etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	231 228 333	156 74 41	387 302 374	11 1	3 _	5 11 1	233 239 334	159 74 41	392 313 375	239 243 359	160 75 41	399 318 400
etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals * Excluding private gardeners, groom	4,676 9,580	2,356 4,607	7,032 14,187	13 29	11 24	24 53	141 4,689 9,609	2,367 4,631	7,056 14,240	148 4,769 9,984	2,395 4,673	7,164 14,657

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

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

† See footnote † in second column on page 223.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th, JULY, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS-continued.

Imprimarya ni bayokuna anan	Sorge Re	POWER.	INDUSTR	GAL AN	reat Britai	intensit	ency the	ubai. 98	oda srok	Unit	ed Kingdo	m.
ten an the to their tent to the total tent to the total tent to the tent to th		ly Unemple		Тепр	orarily Sto	pped.	ellische e	Total.	idesprins dd smorth	Tempo	y Unemplo orarily Stop nd Casuals.	pped
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	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	719 472 1,191	364 248 612	1,083 720 1,803	70 70	1 130 131	1 200 201	719 542 1,261	365 378 743	1,084 920 2,004	720 547 1,267	365 378 743	1,085 925 2,010
Woollen and Worsted	556 114	193 108	749 222	88	9	97	644 120	202	846 228	669	108	890 229
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture Linen	152 72 259	86 104 142	238 176 401	14	2	14 2	166 72 259	86 106 142	252 178 401	172 1,843 261	86 944 143	258 2,787 404
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace	153 170 26 40	281 194 18 48	434 364 44 88	285 52	10 16 —	10 301 52	153 455 78 40	291 210 18 48	444 665 96 88	177 465 81 41	321 239 18 51	498 704 99 92
Carpets	377 886	311	1,040	96	12	14 110 807	982 4,609	323 168 2,445	702 1,150 7,054	1,104 6,603	525 220 3,619	927 1,324 10,222
Total, Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur: Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods	3,996 480 134	2,251 152 78	6,247 632 212	613 43 —	194 3 4	46 4	523 134	155 82	678 216	545 138	161 87	706 225 931
Total, Leather Clothing:— Tailoring	763 68	230 904 201	844 1,667 269	43 2 1	7 17 4	50 19 5	765 69	237 921 205	894 1,686 274	797 70	1,083 224	1,880 294
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc	71 82	46 289	117 371	3	17 17	20 17	74 82 59	63 306 61	137 388 120	81 118 62	73 1,132 63	154 1,250 125
Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	59 730 1,773	61 176 1,677	906 3,450	35 41	11 66	46 107	765 1,814	187 1,743	952 3,557	845 1,973	190 2,765 1,135	1,035 4,738 3,035
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,726 384 411	1,076 186 259	2,802 570 670	12	24 - 9	36 - 9	1,738 384 411	1,100 186 268	2,838 570 679	452	194	702
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,313 1,707 460	1,021 604 226 3,372	2,334 2,311 686 9,373	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{16}{17}$	18 20 — 83	1,315 1,710 460 6,018	1,037 621 226 3,438	2,352 2,331 686 9,456	1,466 1,802 503 6,552	1,140 630 299 3,671	2,606 2,432 802 10,223
Total, Food, Drink, etc. Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	1,351 358	450 319	1,801 677	13 2	2 3	15 5	1,364 360 960	452 322 290	1,816 682	1,511 374 1,035	454 327 297	1,965 701 1,332
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking. Total, Woodworking, etc. Building and Civil Engineering Con-	946 376 3,031	279 322 1,370	1,225 698 4,401	14 4 33	11 15 31	25 19 64	380 3,064	337 1,401	1,250 717 4,465	3,343	345 1,423	768 4,766
struction: Building Civil Engineering Construction	18,011 10,584 28,595	185 74 259	18,196 10,658 28,854	57 86 143	$\frac{1}{1}$	58 86 144	18,068 10,670 28,738	186 74 260	18,254 10,744 28,998	21,017 12,511 33,528	193 80 273	21,210 12,591 33,801
Total, Building, etc. Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	487	319	806	4	_ 6	4	491	319 254	810 537	513 293	335 266	848 559
Stationery Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	283 24 25	248 6	30		-	<u> </u>	25 25	6 29	54 54	25 25	6 29	31 54
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries *:—	2,095 2,914	381 983	2,476 3,897	10 15	1 7	11 22	2,105 2,929	382 990	2,487 3,919	2,157 3,013	413 1,049	2,570 4,062
Rubber	870 191 129	319 83 64	1,189 274 193	$\frac{4}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	191	320 83 65	1,194 274 195	975 196 136	322 84 68	1,297 280 204
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	463 53 131	185 6 103	648 59 234	一	-		463 53 131	185 6 103 462	648 59 234 1,800	472 59 142 1,398	188 6 114 495	660 65 256 1,893
Other Manufactures* Total, Other Manufacturing* Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,333 3,170 2,091	1,208 465	1,781 4,378 2,556	5 10 8	14 16	19 26 8	3,180	1,224	4,404 2,564	3,378	1,277	4,655 2,772
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,817 1,545	3,245 2,178 60	6,062 3,723 738	6	8 3			3,253 2,181 60	6,076 3,727 738	3,080 1,597 772	3,254 2,182 60	6,334 3,779 832
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service	678 4,209 3,330	95 59	4,304 3,389	12 9	1 3	13 12	4,221	96	4,317 3,401	4,495 3,495	96 65	4,591 3,560
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	5,589	52 41 93	5,641 640 6,281	20 3 23	1 1 2 2	21 4 25	602	42 95	5,662 644 6,306	7,620	53 42 95	7,031 684 7,715
Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	893 19,660 15,405	5,768	931 25,428 26,256	52	19	71	19,712	5,787	934 25,499 26,528	21,967	5,794 11,336	950 27,761 28,564
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† Miscellaneous Services *:—	1,818		6,784		2	1 302.5	A LEMES			. 55	4,981	6,863
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service	13,656 414 7,839	209	19,538 623 10,604	109	344	453	3 417 7,948	209 3,109	11,057	493 8,416	223	21,985 716 11,592 2,611
Professional Services	1,274 2,267	1,187	2,461 3,156 10,264	6 4	4		2,27	893	3,164	2,422	926	3,348
Club, Catering, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Personal Services	516 165 739	877 178 35	1,393 343 774	$\frac{1}{3}$. 3		4 51' - 16' 3 74'	7 880 5 178 2 38	1,397 343 777	565 171 808	947 181 3	1,512 352 845
Other Services* Total, Miscellaneous* Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,771 32,968 41,146	18,331	2,143 51,299 45,139	178	478	65	6 33,14	18,809	51,95	36,596	19,693	56,289
GRAND TOTAL†§	260,895	1 - 1 - 1 - 1	E SERVICE CONTROL			4,16			359,33	4 291,764	1 100,175	391,939

* In previous months "Other Manufactures" were included with Miscellaneous Services.

† Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

‡ Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc. § The totals include 2,832 male and 45 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,285 males and 55 females in the United Kingdom.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY. 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £451,000 in the weekly full time wages of about 1,221,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £10,000 in the wages of about 84,000 workpeople.

The great majority of the workpeople whose wage rates were increased were agricultural workers in England and Wales. The statutory minimum rates of wages of these workers were increased in general by 10s. a week in the case of men and women and by smaller amounts, varying according to age, in the case of workers under 21 years of age.

The principal industries other than agriculture in which wage rates were increased included pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, leather production, beet sugar manufacture, seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacture, the home grown timber trade, paper making, London newspaper printing, laundering, the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, slate quarrying in North Wales, and linen and cotton handkerchief, etc., manufacture, shirtmaking, and rope, twine and net manufacture in Northern Ireland. Workpeople employed in the

road haulage industry and in civil engineering construction in some areas also received increases in wages.

August, 1946.

In pig iron and iron and steel manufacture there were increases due to a revision of the sliding-scale arrangements under which wages fluctuate according to movements in the cost-of-living index number, followed by a small decrease due to a drop in the cost-of-living index number, the net result being an increase for the majority of the men concerned of about 1s. 03d. a shift. In leather tanning, currying and dressing basic time rates were increased by 21d. to 4d. an hour for men and by 21d. for women. In seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacture war supplements were advanced by 6s. a week for men. There were increases of 2d. an hour for sawyers and machinists employed in the home grown timber trade in England and Wales, of 1½d. for labourers and transport workers, and of 1d. for women In paper making men received an increase in basic rates of 13d. an hour and women 1½d. an hour. For laundry workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland there were increases in the statutory minimum rates of wages; in Great Britain the increase was 7s. a week for men and 5s. a week for women. In the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in England and Wales, there were increases of 10s. a week in the minimum rates for branch shop managers in London and 9s. 6d. in the provinces, and of 8s. and 7s. 6d. for manageresses; for other male workers increases ranged up to 14s. in London and 13s. 6d. in the provinces, and for females up to 9s. in London and 8s. 6d. in the provinces.

The industries in which wage rates were decreased during July included tobacco manufacture, and cinematograph film production; the reductions were due to arrangements under which wages fluctuate according to movements in the cost-ofliving index figure. For boys employed as labourers in the building industry in England and Wales a reduced scale of wages was substituted for a scale introduced during the war.

Of the total increase of £451,000 about £335,000 was the result of orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts and the Wages Councils Acts; about £38,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and most of the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration Services	62,000 286,000 2,247,000 185,000 481,000 169,000 193,500 853,500 103,500	£ 302,100 29,000 99,100 619,300 39,500 164,000 61,500 66,700 78,600 475,000 19,700 131,500 37,900
Other	6,307,500	2,239,900

In the corresponding months of 1945, there were net increases of £1,219,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,167,000 work-people, and a net decrease of £40 for 375 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Wages Councils Acts was reduced from 48 to 45 hours for laundry workers in Great Britain, and from 48 to 44 for workers employed in shirtmaking in Northern Ireland. In the furniture industry in Northern Ireland the normal weekly hours were reduced from 47 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture.	England and Wales	14 July	Workpeople other certain classes of male workers in the specified below:—	Minimum weekly rate fixed at 80s. for men 21 years and over, resulting in an increase of 10s. a week for men, with increases in most cases of 1s. to 10s., according to age and area, for younger workers.‡
child est vide a highly the child modern tens	of verbiasement body i.e. office defeates i ner fied at obt.bil he februarys, because	seethins y gr at the fold (iso deep fold (iso exceedible of	Female workers	Minimum weekly rate fixed at 60s. for women 21 years and over (the adult rate was previously payable at 18 years and over) except in a few areas with special rates, resulting in an increase of 10s. a week for women 21 and over in most areas, with increases of 1s. to 6s., according to age and area, for younger workers.‡
	Cumberland and Westmorland.	do.	Male workers employed as tractor drivers or employed wholly or mainly in atten- tion to stock.	Increases of 13s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. 9d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 11s. 9d. at 20 and under 21.‡
and the Carlo	Holland division of Lincolnshire.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen.	Increases of 13s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 13s. 3d. at 20 and under 21.‡
the production of the control of the	1 (3c. 4c. 2c. 3) 8-16, 15 1 (3c. 4c. 2c. 3) 8-16, 15 2c. 6c. 4c. 2c. 3 46 (4c.	Printegalis meen, by 049 at the Orkania	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle- men, milkmen or shepherds.	Increases of 11s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 3d. for workers at 20 and under 21.‡
Specialized the State Manager State	Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as waggoners.	Increases of 14s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. 9d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 13s. 9d. at 20 and under 21.‡
Geography)	Canto Limited States of the Control	ate dely.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds.	Increase of 11s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over.‡
	oh.		Male workers employed wholly or mainly as stockmen.	Increase of 12s. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over.;
	Sussex	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- men, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase of 13s. 6d. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over.‡
of artise to return of	Denbigh and Flint.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as team- men, cattlemen, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs.	Increase of 13s. in minimum weekly rate for men 21 years and over.:

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 46,000 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) Acts. The areas in which special rates for female workers apply are Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire where the minimum rates are 55s. for a 44-hour week for workers of 21 years and over. See also article on page 209 of this GAZETTE.

August, 1946.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coke and By-Product Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	29 July	Continuous shift workers and workers regularly employed for 7 days a week.	Increase of 10.66 per cent. in consolidated shift rates of wages.*
Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland	1 July 29 July	Iron-ore miners do	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† at the rate of 0.7d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 0.35d. for boys (calculated to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus increased† at the rate of 1.4d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 0.7d. for boys (calculated to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, for 6 shifts worked: men and youths 15s. 3½d., boys 7s. 8d.
Allems between ees - July 1946. weedple in the	West Cumberland	1 July 29 July	do	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) a shift (2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 2s. 3d. for men and youths 18 years and over, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) for boys).\(\frac{1}{2}t. \) Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) d a shift (2s. 3d. to 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (is. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 1s. 2d.) for boys.\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)
	South and West Durham.	1 July	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (2s. 10d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}d\). (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\).) for boys.
	do	do.	do	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. a shift (2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 6d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys.§
Charles Alberta	Cleveland	1 July	Iron-ore miners	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (2s. 10d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}d\). (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\).) for boys.
	do	do.	do serii. un A	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 3s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 7d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d.) for boys.§
CONCERN CONTROL OF	North Lincolnshire.	23 June 7 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.) for men, by 10½d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 0d. to
	do	teletan etc	Haper, Principus, etc. Hullding, Public Mories Celes Cas, Water, and Flatrajore	4s. 10-8d.) for men, by 0-9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8-1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5-4d.) for boys.
008,841 Sh	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants and	30 June	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.) for men, by 10½d. (3s. 4½d. to 4s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d.) for boys.
	Banbury, do	7 July	do	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 8d. to 5s. 6.8d.) for men, by 0.9d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 10d. to 2s. 9.4d.) for boys.
Attent (FSA, Vol.)	North Wales	15 July	Quarry workers and apprentices employed in slate quarries.	Increases of 1s. 6d. a day in the letting standard, of 1s. 2d. in the day rate and minimum wage of pieceworkers, and of 6d. to 10d., according to length of service, for apprentices. Rates after change: letting standard—quarrymen 14s. 8d. a day, labourers 13s. 10d., day-rate—quarrymen 12s. 8d., labourers 11s. 10d. minimum wage for pieceworkers—quarrymen 12s. 0d., labourers 11s. 2d., plus a bonus of 4s. 4d. in each case; apprentices 4s. 9d. a day in first year, rising to 13s. 1d. in sixth year.
ung incasing as resoftened object eta disastent er	Great Britain	14 July	Workpeople employed in the asbestos cement industry.	Minimum hourly rates of wages adopted for workpeople employed in groups of factories, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: mengroup I 2s., II is. 11d., III is. 10d., III(a) is. 9\darkletdat, women—is. 4\darkletdat, is. 4\darkletdat, is. 3\darkletdat.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumber- land, North Lancs., North Lincs., Staffs., Bilston, Derby, Notts., Leices., Northants.,	23 June	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 10d to 5s.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 10½d (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys and girls doing boy's work.
	Corby, South Wales and Mon. do	7 July	do.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 1.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed or youths' work and by 0.6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for boys and for girls doing boy's work
and the self and and the selfs	Great Britain**	23 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 10d to 5s.) for men and women, by 10½d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girl 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	do	1 July	do	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for youths and girl. 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain††	23 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi - skilled	(3s. 10d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 10½d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for your and girls 18 and under 21 years and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	North Fort Cont	7 July	workers and labourers, etc.). do. Workpeople employed at	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. t 4s. 10.8d.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for youths and girl 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for those under 18.
	North-East Coast Area. Barrow-in-Furness	23 June and 7 July do.	steel rolling mills. Rail millmen, merchant mill-	do. do.
	Workington	do.	men, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do.
	Scunthorpe	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenance	I wroteness mades of the total
	West of Scotland.	do.	men, etc. Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workmen and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel-	do. do. do.

* This increase was the result of an award of an Independent Arbitrator reducing hours of labour from 56 to 48 hours a week and increasing shift rates of wages by 10.66 per cent. to compensate partially for reduction in weekly earnings, the remaining 6 per cent. reduction in earnings being borne by the workpeople concerned. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

‡ Additional war bonus, previously granted, of 3s. a shift worked for men and youths and of 1s. 6d. for boys, remained unchanged.

§ This increase resulted from an agreement made on 29th July, with retrospective effect from the date shown.

|| These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

|| Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7, 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 5s.

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

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	West of Scotland	1 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.4d. a shift (5s. 1.6d. to 5s. 0.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (3s. 10.2d. to 3s. 9.15d.) for youths 18 and under 21, by 0.7d. (2s. 6.8d. to 2s. 6.1d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 1.6d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (1s. 7.2d. to 1s. 6.8d.) for girls.
ban E 199 (S mant to signification with strict and transfer and as all transfer to a	do	Pay period beginning 29 July.	do Workpeople employed at	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.8d. a shift (5s. 0.2d. to 5s. 3d.) for men, by 2.1d. (3s. 9.15d. to 3s. 11.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 1.4d. (2s. 6.1d. to 2s. 7.5d.) for boys under 18 years, by 1.6d. (3s. 1.6d. to 3s. 3.2d.) for women, and by 0.8d. (1s. 6.8d. to 1s. 7.6d.) for girls under 21 years. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.)
	do	beginning nearest 1 July. Pay week commencing	certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 8d. to 3s. 7d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (2s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1.5d.) for girls. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 7d. to 4s. 9d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1s. 2d.
	North-East Coast	7 July. 23 June	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed	a shift (2s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 7d. (1s. 1.5d. to 1s. 8.5d.) for girls.† Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 10½d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.†
mers increase of mils in our workers' a after classic for did, other workers	do	7 July	at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, on a 47-hour week.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.2d. a shift (5s. to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for youths 18 and
to desire the transition of the control of the cont	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for those under 18. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and for women employed on men's work and by \(\frac{1}{2}d\). (1s. 11d. to 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}d\).) for youths and boys, and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.
Galvanising	England and Wales	23 June 7 July	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the pro- cess of annealing. do.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 10½d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18†.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucestershire. do.	7 July 14 July	Men, women and juveniles other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.2d. a shift (5s. to 4s. 10.8d.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for those under 18. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (1s. 11d. to 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) for women and juveniles.
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain	19 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 1.8d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 4s. 10.8d.) for men, and by 6.9d. (1s. 10.5d. to 2s. 5.4d.) for women and juveniles.† Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d. to 2d., according to age for youths and boys, of 2d. for women 18 years and over, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change:
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 1 July.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than trans- port workers.	boys 6\frac{3}{4}d. at 15 years rising to 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. at 20 and under 21; women 1s. 3d., girls 6\frac{1}{2}d. at under 15 years rising to 1s. at 17 and under 18.\frac{1}{2} Increase of 2d. an hour in the national minimum rate for men, recognised by the Joint Conciliation Committee for the industry, and proportional increases for women and younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 88s. a week (48 hours), youths and boys 25 per cent. of men's rate at under 16 years rising to 90 per cent. at 20 and under 21, women and girls (16 years and over) 80 per
Bobbin-making Industry.	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	First pay day in week commencing	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	cent. of adult and juvenile male workers' rates; burner cutters to receive at least 1½d. an hour above the minimum rates. Increases of 7s. 6d. for men 21 years and over, and for women 18 years and over; and of 3s. 10d. to 10s. for younger workers according to age; war bonuses previously paid merged in minimum rates. Rates after change; higher skilled men 94s., lesser skilled 85s. 6d., labourers 78s. 6d., youths and boys 26s. at 14, rising
Engineering	Bury St. Edmunds, Dereham, King's Lynn, Maldon, Stowmarket,	1 July. Beginning of pay week starting in week commencing	Skilled and semi-skilled workers and labourers in federated engineering establishments.	to 55s. at 20, women 53s., girls 26s. at 14, rising to 42s. at 17. Increase of 1s. a week in basic rates. Rates after change: fitters and turners 69s. 6d. a week, labourers 53s. 6d., plus national bonus of 31s. 6d. a week for timeworkers in each case.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	and Sudbury. Northern Ireland	7 July. 22 July	Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour (10¾d. to 1s.) in general minimum time rates for workers (other than learners) 18 years or over, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to service and age of commencing employment, for workers engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing, of ½d. to 1½d., according to service, and age of commencing employment, for learners engaged on Swiss embroidery machines and for other workers under 18; increase of 2½d. an hour (11½d. to 1s. 2d.) in piecework basis time rates; revised general minimum piece rates adopted for some classes of work, and all general minimum piece rates increased by 70 per cent. or 14s. in the £ instead of
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	1 July	Workpeople paid at time rates:— Men, youths and boys Women and girls	50 per cent. or 10s. in the £, as formerly.§ Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for workers 19 and under 21, of ½d. for those 17 and under 19 and of ½d. for those under 17.§ Increases of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), of ½d. for workers aged 17, and of ½d. for those under 17.§
Asbestos (textile) Manufacture.	Great Britain	15 July	Workpeople paid at piece rates. Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over and of ½d. for women 18 years or over and for doffers (irrespective of age).§ Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rate for men, of 1½d. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for adults: men is. 10½d.,
Laundering	Great Britain	26 July	Men, youths and boys other than transport workers.	women 1s. 4d. Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for men and of varying amounts from 5s. to 11s. for youths and boys. Rates after change: men 21 years and over 85s. a week, youths and boys 33s. at under 16 rising to 74s. at 20 and under 21.
manage to be start of	position the day of the same o	Shape on the	Transport workers other than van guards,	Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for drivers 21 years or over, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to length of employment, for drivers under 21 years. Rates after change: men 21 or over 85s. a week; youths 20 and under 21, employed as drivers for less than 1 year 55s., for 1 year and less than 2 years 62s., for not less than 2 years 70s.; youths and boys under 20 years 54s., 61s., 69s.
n to proving to the triff in minimal miless	end of season of the first season of the first season season of the first season of th	8 (201) by 86	Women and girls	Increases of 5s. or 7s.a week in general minimum time rates for women 20 years or over, and of varying amounts from 3s. to 7s. for girls. Rates after change: 23s. at 14 years rising to 55s. at 20 years and over; workers entering the trade for first time at 20 years or over, first 3 months 51s., second 3 months 53s., thereafter 55s.
a tirro more Sonrumia i sociari	-living sliding-scale ar		Women and girls employed as war-time substitutes for male workers.	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts according to age or work performed. Rates after change include: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers, 85s. a week.

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

† These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1031), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ 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 the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1054) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics)
Laundering (continued).	Northern Ireland	29 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men, and of ½d., ½d., 2d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: 8d. an hour at under 15 years of age rising to 1s. 7½d. at 21
	seasted income to 2 15d to 3 11 to 25 15d to 3 11 to 2 15d to 3 to 3 15d to 3 to 3 15d to 3 to 3 15d to 3 to 3 15d to 3		Women and girls	and over.* Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 20 years and over, and of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers, increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first 6 months of employment in trade 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour at under 15 years rising to 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 20 and over, after first 6 months of employment in trade 6d. to 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.*
Shirtmaking	Northern Ireland	1 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers, and other cutters 22 years or over, with not less than 5 years' experience in shirt-cutting, of 3½d. for other workers 22 or over, and of 1¾d. to 2¼d., according to age, for other workers under 22; increase of 4d. in piecework basis time rates for cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 22 years or over with not less than 5 years' experience in shirt-cutting. General minimum time rates after change for workers 22 years or over; special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers who have had not less than five years' experience after 19 years of age 2s. 5d., other
le vi for presting to the second to the seco	necessis terrores philipse pages or and the est of lett	s, pressuant	Women and girls	cutters 2s. 3d., other workers 1s. 11½d.*† Increases of 4d. an hour in general minimum time rates for conveyor belt machinists, of 3½d. for other workers except learners, and of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age of commencing employment and period of service, for learners; increases of 4d. an hour in piecework basis time rates and of varying amounts in out-workers' general minimum piece rates. General minimum time rates after change for workers other than learners: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 3½d., other workers 1s. 2d.*†
Tobacco Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 July	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases of 54d, a week for men and of 34d, for women and juveniles in the existing additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers.§
Seed Crushing, Compound Food and Provender Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 July	Men, women and juveniles	War supplement increased by 6s. a week for men (26s. to 32s.), by varying amounts for women 18 years and over employed on normal women's work to bring their minimum rate up to two-thirds of the minimum adult male rate including war supplement, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates, including war supplement, after change: adult male labourers—seed-crushing undertakings 86s. to 92s., according to district, compound food and provender undertakings 31s. to 92s., electricians—106s. 6d. to 120s.
Baking	Northern Ireland	8 July	Transport workers, stablemen, etc., employed in baking establishments, other than home bakeries.	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers, other than motor lorry boys, in Belfast, of 6s. in other areas, of 3s. 6d. for motor lorry boys 15 and under 18 in Belfast, 2s. in Londonderry, 2s. 3d. in other areas, of 4s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 6s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. for those 21 and over. Rates after change include: carters 90s. (Belfast), 84s. (Londonderry), 77s. 6d. (other areas); motor drivers—lorries, carrying capacity over 2 tons 99s., 93s., 83s. 3d., carrying capacity 2 tons and under 91s., 85s.,
Flour Milling	Midlands (including Birmingham, Nottingham and Leicester). Great Britain	29 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed by co-operative societies. Road transport workers,	77s. 6d.; stablemen 86s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 77s. 6d.* Increases in the addition to general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act of 4s. a week for male day workers 2! years and over (4s. to 8s.), of 4s. for female workers 2! and over (3s. to 7s.), of 3s. for youths and girls 18 and under 2! (2s. to 5s.), and of 2s. for boys and girls under 18 (1s. to 3s.). Increase of 4s. a week for drivers and horse carmen, resulting from the transfer of
t 10gd., youtht and	(excluding London).	A poletical of the control of the co	except statutory attend- ants and mates, employed directly and regularly by	all districts in Grade 3 to Grade 2.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Great Britain (various districts).	15 July	flour milling firms. Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult day workers, and of proportional amounts for youths. Rates after change: 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d., according to occupation or class of work for grades I to XI respectively, utility men grade I, 2s. 3d., grade II, 2s. 4d., grade III, 2s. 5d., according to qualifications; charge hands to receive plus rates above grade I rate of 4d. to 7½d. according to department in which employed, and leading hands plus rates of 3d. to 4d.; adoption of minimum rates for youths and boys of not less than 33½ per cent. of the grade I rate for adult males at 14 years of age, rising to 90 per cent. at 20 years.**
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing.	Great Britain	15 July	Female sugar packers Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Hourly rates adopted as follows:—9d. at 14 years rising to 1s. 4d. at 21 and over, plus payments under a bonus on production scheme. Increases of 3\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in basic time rates for skilled and semi-skilled men and 4d. for unskilled men in the London area, of 2\frac{1}{4}d., 3d. or 3\frac{1}{4}d., according to area, for men in the Pro vinces, of 1d. to 2\frac{1}{4}d., according to age, for youths and boys and of 1d. to 2\frac{1}{4}d. for women and girls. Rates after change: men—London, skilled 2s. 3d., semi-skilled 2s. 1d., unskilled 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., Provinces 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1d., 1s. 12\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1d., 2d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 20, unskilled 11\frac{1}{4}d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 20, unskilled and semi-skilled 11\frac{1}{4}d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 20, unskilled and semi-skilled 11\frac{1}{4}d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.
Newspaper Printing.	London	1st pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juniors engaged in the production of London and National morning, evening and Sunday newspapers, except those in receipt of basic wages exceeding £10 10s. a week.	at 20, unskilled 10d. to 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. Provinces 10d. to 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and for women in receipt of men's basic rates, of 7s. 6d. for other women, and of 4s. for apprentices and male and female juniors; war bonuses discontinued and new increases added to amounts hitherto payable as bonus, making total increases to weekly basic wage rates 26s. to 31s. according to basic wage rates for men, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. for women, and 11s. for apprentices and male and female juniors.
Paper Making and Paper Coating (excluding hand-made paper mills) and	United Kingdom	1st full pay week following 8 July.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls:— Dayworkers	Increases of 13d. an hour in basic rates for men, of 13d. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 18 years and over, and of 1d. for boys and girls under 18. Rates after change including bonus: men 1s. 93d., 1s. 93d. or 1s. 103d., according to
in board mills.	or toll easiet each stept ently everlabel to bus a requirementabel to access do not reguesta telle a	on the absence that controlled that the shall	Shiftworkers	occupation, women 1s. 1 ³ / ₄ d. Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for men, and of 1 ³ / ₄ d. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 18 years and over. Rates after change including bonus for
Furniture Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	1 July	Journeymen and apprentices	men: 1s. 11½d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 1½d., and 2s. 3½d., according to occupation. Increase of 3½d. an hour in minimum rate for journeymen and revised scale of rates fixed for apprentices as a proportion of the journeymen's rate, of one-fifth in 1st year of apprenticeship, one-quarter in 2nd year, one-third in 3rd year, one-half in 4th year, and two-thirds in 5th year. Minimum rate after change for journeymen 2s. 4½d. an hour, inclusive of cost-of-living addition and special
Construction and Repair of Vehicles.	United Kingdom	1st full pay week following 4 July.	Women, other than those whose rates are related to those of men, and girls 16 years and over.	war bonus.†† War bonus increased by 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) for women 21 years and over and by proportional amounts for younger workers.§§

* 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 the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

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

§ These decreases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

|| Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb. or 2 lb. batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb. in weight) in which the number of workers engaged in occupations within the scope of the Wages Council does not exceed six.

¶ These increases were agreed on 4th July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These increases apply to workpeople employed in beet sugar factories in the campaign and refining season and those retained during the out-of-campaign season, except craftsmen whose rates of pay are regulated by other collective agreements.

†† The scale of rates previously in operation for apprentices was as follows:—one-seventh of journeymen's rate in first year of apprenticeship, one-fifth in 2nd year, one-fourth in 3rd year, one-third in 4th year and one-half in 5th year. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§§ This increase applies to firms who are members of the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING HILV continued

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics)
Timber Trade	England and Wales	1st full pay week following 1 July.	Forest workers and hauliers and sawmill workers em- ployed in home-grown timber trade.	Increases of 2d. an hour for sawyers and machinists, of 1½d. for labourers, crandrivers and transport men, and of 1d. for women and juveniles. Rates after chang include: forest workers and hauliers—minimum rate for men 2l years and ove 83s. 6d. a week, skilled fellers 100s. 5½d., mechanical drivers in woods 91s. 4d loaders in woods 83s. 6d.; skilled sawyers, Class A mills, 2s. 4½d. an hour, B 2s. 2½d., C, 2s. 1½d., mill labourers 1s. 11d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9½d.; women workin in forests 43s. 8½d. at 17 years rising to 63s. 8d. at 19 and over, women 19 year and over employed as labourers in sawmills, Class A mills, 1s. 5d., B, 1s. 4d. C, 1s. 4d.; women on machines (after 9 months) Class A, 1s. 9½d., B, 1s. 8½d. C, 1s. 6½d.
Building	England and Wales.	Beginning of pay week next following	Young male labourers employed in the building industry.	Decreases of varying amounts, following the adoption of a revised scale of rates calculate as a percentage of the labourers' current rate. Rates after change: at 15 years 33 per cent. of labourers' rate, at 16 years 45 per cent., at 17 years 66% per cent., a 18 years 100 per cent.*
Civil Engineering Construction.	Great Britain (various districts)	1 July. 3 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. to 2d. an hour for men, according to district, and of proportions increases for youths and boys, as a result of the reclassification of certain district
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland (certain towns).†	1st full pay period following	Labourers employed in electricity supply undertakings.	for wages purposes. Increase of 1d. an hour in basic rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1½d. an hour plu war bonus of 8d. an hour.
Road Haulage (Goods).	Great Britain (areas previously classified as Grade 3).	1 July. 1 July	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters 21 years and over engaged in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants under 18 years, and other road haulage	All areas classified as Grade 3 for wages purposes reclassified as Grade 2, involvin increases in these areas of 4s. a week for drivers and other road haulage worker 2l years and over, and for drivers of all ages of vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. carryin capacity, of 3s. for foremen, removal packers and porters in the furniture ware housing and removing industry and for statutory attendants under 18 years of 2s. 6d. for drivers under 2l years of vehicles of 30 cwt. carrying capacity of less, and of amounts varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d., according to age, for other road haulage workers under 2l years. \$\frac{1}{2}\$
Retail Drapery, Clothing and Footwear Distribution.	England and Wales.	Pay day in week beginning 15 July.	workers of all ages. Branch shop managers, branch shop manageresses, male and female sales staff, cashiers and clerks, and male and female workers in other occupations, exclu- ding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers.	Increases of 10s. (London) or 9s. 6d. (Provinces) a week in minimum rates or remuneration for branch shop managers; of 8s. (London) or 7s. 6d. (Provinces for branch shop manageresses; of varying amounts from 2s. a week to 14s according to age, for male shop assistants, cashiers and clerks, etc., employed in London, and of 1s. to 13s. 6d. for those employed in the Provinces (the termina rates for male shop assistants, etc., to be payable at 24 years of age instead of at 25); of 2s. to 9s. (London), of 1s. to 8s. 6d. (Provinces) for female shop assistant etc.; of 2s. to 6s. a week for other male workers (London), 1s. to 5s. 6d. (Provinces); scales of minimum rates fixed for other female workers. Minimum rates after change for shop assistants, cashiers and clerks, London—male 30s. at 15 rising to 88s. at 24 and over, females 26s. to 63s., Provincial A—male 26s. to 84s. 6d., females 22s. to 59s. 6d., Provincial B—males 23s. to 82s. 6d.
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain United Kingdom	1st pay day in July.	Laboratory workers; cine- technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week; and cer- tain workers¶ employed in film laboratories!	Bomus decreased by 6d. a week (24s. 6d. to 24s.) at 21 years and over and by 4d (16s. 4d. to 16s.) at under 21.
mali canagana	will the locations of	do.	Technical workers, including learners, employed in producing newsreels.	do.
to cell the trees	PRINCIPAL		ES IN HOURS OF	LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY.
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.

representations to	in side to sizeer	took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coke and By-product Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	29 July	Continuous shift workers and workers regularly employed for 7 days a week.	Working hours reduced from 56 to 48 a week.**
Laundering.	Great Britain	26 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.††
Shirt Making	Northern Ireland	1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.tt
Furniture Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	1 July	Journeymen and apprentices	Working hours reduced from 47 to 44 a week.**

* The scale of rates previously in operation was 40 per cent. of labourers' rate at 15 years of age, 50 per cent. at 16, 75 per cent. at 17, and 100 per cent. at 18.

† This increase applies to the following towns:—Bangor, Holywood, Lisburn, Lurgan, Newtownards, Armagh, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Cookstown, Donaghadee, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Keady, Kilkeel, Newcastle, Newry, Omagh, Portadown, Strabane and Warrenpoint. It is the third and final instalment of an increase awarded by the Industrial Court in April, 1945.

‡ These increases took effect as a result of an Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service giving effect to the proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board and applying to road haulage workers employed on motor goods vehicles operated under "A" or "B" licences or defence permits.

§ These rates are contained in an agreement made by the Retail Drapery, Outititing and Footwear Joint Industrial Council. The agreement provides that Provincial A rates are to apply to all places with 10,000 or more inhabitants (excluding the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District) and to certain other towns Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

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

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

†† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1054) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

‡† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

An estimate is made at the end of each month of the percentage increase in the weekly rates of wages of workpeople in the principal industries and services, including agriculture. These estimates relate to full-time rates of wages in industries, occupations and localities in which changes in the general levels of wage rates are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. They are based on the recognised rates of wages contained in such agreements, orders, etc., and do not take 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 An estimate is made at the end of each month of the per- | increase between June and July, 1946, was due largely to an since 1939 in the proportions of workpeople employed in different industries, in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed, or in the proportions of workers employed on time-work and piece-work respectively. Moreover, they relate only to the recognised rates for a full week and do not reflect changes in the hours actually worked at different dates, or changes in piece-work earnings due to such factors as the introduction of new machinery, extra exertion on the part of the workers, etc. The percentage increases since September, 1939, have varied considerably in different industries, and in combining these percentages into the general averages shown in the following Table account has been taken of the approximate total pre-war wages bill in the various industries.

Date.	Estimated percentage increase in weekly wage rates since September, 1939.	Date.	Estimated percentage increase in weekly wage rates since September, 1939.		
1939 December	4 4	1944 March	40		
1940 March	8	June	43		
June	12—13	September	44-45		
September	14	December	45-46		
December	16	1945 March	47-48		
1941 March	19—20	June	49		
June	22	September	51-52		
September	23	December	53		
December	26—27	1946 January	57		
1942 March	28	February	57—58		
June June	31	March	58		
September	31—32	April	59—60		
December	32-33	May	60—61		
1943 March	34—35	June	61		
June	36	July	63-64		
September	36-37		a bet mount d'u		
December	38—39				

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st August, 1946.

			Food	All Items
Rise since July, 19)14	ris 251	71%	105%
Change since 1st	Index Points	d boe	nil	nil
July, 1946.	Per cent.	10 · 10	nil	nil
The Police and the later of the				

FOOD.

The retail prices of food at 1st August showed no appreciable changes as compared with those at 1st July.

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

carries and from A secretary to the contribution of the factors of the contribution of	othe	Price (per l' rwise indica nearest ‡d.	Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st August, 1946, compared with—		
Article.	1st August, 1946.	1st July, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1946.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 1 3 ⁸ 0 9 ³	s. d. 1 3 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ³ / ₄	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7½	Per cent.	Per cent. 11 27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen Ribs	1 1 0 6	1 1 0 6	0 9½ 0 4½	sl to bus and dods alson	35 23
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	1 5½ 0 8	1 51 0 8	1 31 0 71	es) : susins ter change for change	13 8
Legs Breast Bacon*	1 0 0 4 1 101	1 0 0 4 1 10½	0 101 0 4 1 3	201 1 10 164 200 1 22 3 10 10 10 10	16 50 16
Flour per 6 lb. Bread per 3½lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4 0 9	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4 0 9	0 11½ 0 7½ 2 4 0 3 0 6½	20-11-04	31 25 21 32 32
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese Margarine—	} 1 6	1 6	{ 1 4½ 1 3½ 0 10	}	{ 9 18 30
Special Standard	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 12	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 11	0 611	•••	12
Eggs (fresh)‡ each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 0 14	0 13	0 61	-2	37

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

LANSING CAPPAR STORE	A	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—				
Article.	in de la	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1946.	1st August, 1946.		
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	10.30 si	Per cent. 44 15	Per cent. 59 46	Per cent. 59		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	00	Monte O. Lair.	Circuit triple and	wigod bus an		
Ribs		32	79 24	79 24		
Legs	ingion and	48	67	67		
Breast		14	24	24		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs	2100 10	51	75	75		
Breast		-3	-3	-3		
Bacon*	25.00	35 116	102	102		
Fish Flour	city of	26	65	65		
Bread	72:53 (3	42	78	78		
Tea	***	52	85	85		
Sugar (granulated)		46 92	93	93		
Milk		72	104	104		
Fresh		13	23	23		
Salt	1000	7	27	27 51		
Cheese		16 -8	51	3		
Margarine Eggs (fresh)		58	60	60		
Potatoes	30-5 6	33	86	83		
All above articles (Weigh Average on July, 1914, ba		38	71	71		

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st August, 1946, of the articles of food specified was about 71 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 24 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

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

As regards clothing, the average level of prices of men's suits and overcoats at 1st August was about 1 per cent. higher than a month earlier, but on the other hand there were reductions in the average prices of some kinds of clothing materials. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to

month earlier, but on the other hand there were reductions in the average prices of some kinds of clothing materials. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st August the average level of prices was about 67 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 to 250 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the fuel and light group, the average level of retail prices of coal was about 1 per cent. above the level of a month earlier, as a result of increases in many towns which took effect during July: the average level of prices was about 56 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 203 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas at 1st August was about the same as a month earlier, being about 38 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st August was about 178 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, in the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st August was about here average level of prices at 1st August was about here average level of prices at 1st August was about 1 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, in the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st August was rather less than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st July, about 65 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 196 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The increase as compared with the previous month was mainly due to an increase of about 7 per cent. in the average price of soap, following an increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. in the maximum permitted prices.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st August, 1946, is approximately 105 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 1st July, 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 quanties of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since

The rise of 50 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 32 per cent. Of these 50 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and rather more than one-half of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month

a Connecius	THE PE	203.39	as co	mpa	rea i	viin .	July,	191	1.	AUGUSTA	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE O	DE LOCALITA
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1939 1940 1941	125 165 92 78 775 80 75 75 66 63 47 42 42 42 43 47 51 59 55 74 66 100	97 100	46 39 40 41 46 51 56 53 79 97 100	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 47 44 37 39 39 39 44 51 54 53 78	100	55 53 81 100 99	100	155 122 81 71 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 41 39 42 43 43 46 55 55 55 85	56 55 87 99 100	164 110 78 75 76 74 67 66 65 56 43 41 43 45 58 55 65 89 99	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 67 67 57 46 43 43 44 47 51 60 56 69 92 100 100	169 99 80 77 81 77 79 69 68 67 55 48 43 44 47 751 60 56 73 95 101 100 99
1943 1944 1945		100	100	100	100	100	101	102	102	101	101	101

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 238 of this GAZETTE.

* Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes,

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 155. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 168 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 46,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was 162,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 81, involving over 14,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 24,000 working days.

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

August, 1946.

	Number	r of Stopp ress in Mo	Number	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total,	of Workers involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Working Days lost in all Stop pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining Metal, Engineering and	2	79	81	14,300	24,000	
Shipbuilding	9	31 5	40	16,500 1,600	78,000 4,000	
Tobacco Transport Finance, Commerce, etc. All Other Industries		3 13 5 19	3 13 5 20	1,000 5,900 3,400 2,900	9,000 11,000 29,000 7,000	
Total, July, 1946	mir/b13	155	168	45,600	162,000	
Total, June, 1946	23	194	217	51,800	223,000	
Total, July, 1945	8	187	195	47,200	169,000	

In the 155 stoppages which began during July, over 36,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 6,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 13 stoppages which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during July, either directly or indirectly, was over 3,000.

was over 3,000.

Duration.—Of 147 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 71, directly involving 11,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 33, directly involving 8,600 workers, lasted two days; 9, directly involving 5,700 workers, lasted three days; 17, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 2,500 workers, lasted over six days. lasted over six days

Causes.—Of the 155 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 18, directly involving 3,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 59, directly involving 9,300 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 4,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 50, directly involving 13,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 4,300 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 200 workers, was due to sympathetic action.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN 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 seven months of 1946 and in the corresponding months of

and the same	Januar	y to July	1946.	Januar	1945.	
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing		6,000	60,000			Talking.
Coal Mining Other Mining and	807	143,700+	287,000	671	150,500+	471,000
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	6	500	1,000	7	700	1,000
etc	20 121 62	1,500 77,700 11,600	7,000 432,000 128,000	14 154 124	1,500 54,000 20,900	13,000 226,000 82,000
Other Metal Textile	105 25 23	21,500 4,000 12,500	124,000 28,000 97,000	103 25 21	10,600 1,800 5,100	34,000 5,000 8,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	13	2,900	24,000	8	1,600	5,000
Furniture, etc. Building, etc. Gas, Water and	12 34	700 2,900	4,000 6,000	11 22	900 2,00 0	2,000
Electricity Supply Transport Public Adminis-	8 60	3,300 28,800	8,000 62,000	2 97	100 61,300	1,000 298,000
tration Services	5	1,200	8,000	4	600	1,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. All Other	13	7,100	38,000	2	300	1,000
Industries	22	5,000	13,000	27	3,100	13,000
Total	1,337	330,900†	1,327,000	1,292	315,000†	1,164,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING HILV

Occupations; and Locality,	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
For food alone, the indies as in April and an increase lot	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	Laurinos contratados	Takes, Emiliance a	
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— near Burton-on-Trent (one colliery). IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE:—	60	700	13 July§	15 July	Dispute respecting rate of payment for abnormal working conditions in a particular seam.	Work resumed. Subsequently the management agreed to make extra payment for the abnormality.	
Millmen and other workers employed at steel sheet mills—Gorseinon, Swansea, Glam. (one firm).	360	120	4 July	17 Aug.	Dispute respecting the interpretation of a guaranteed wage agreement following the withdrawal of the industry from the scope of the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order.	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	
ENGINEERING: Aircraft workers—Hayes, Middx. (one firm). FAREY AVIATION	3,000	of the p	19 July	22 July	Dispute arising out of the proposed closing of a barber's shop on the firm's premises, workers alleging that this was being done without prior consultation with their	Work resumed. Employers sub- sequently agreed to meet workers representatives.	
Shipbuilding:— Shipwrights, joiners, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.— Birkenhead (two firms). CLOTHING MANUFACTURE:—	1,400	and cent as assess alon as l	12 June	20 July	representatives. For the re-instatement of three men who had been discharged for ceasing work before the recognised stopping time.	Work resumed pending consideration by national executive.	
Clothing workers — Walkden, Manchester (one firm). RETAIL DISTRIBUTION:—	950	4-0 per d	26 July	31 July	Objection to a departmental manager	Work resumed on advice of a trad- union official.	
Roundsmen engaged in bread delivery—Northern Ireland.	900	log (*) to	22 July	3 Aug.	Refusal to operate bread rationing scheme.	Basic rate of wages increased by 15s a week during operation of scheme and other concessions made.	
Dock workers—Southampton.	1,500	UNITED	6 July	10 July	Dispute respecting the interpretation of a local continuity rule, under which the same men were employed	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.	
Goods and parcels handling staff, cartage and other workers employed at goods depots of a railway company.	1,730	and lower and lower canel, ch	19 July	20 July	throughout any particular job. Against the prosecution of two employees who were charged with stealing tomatoes.	Work resumed on the understanding that the question of police procedure at the depots would be discussed with the appropriate trade union	
Joint Stock Bank officials — Northern Ireland.	1,450	to the pr	13 July	16 Aug.	Demand for improved scales of salaries and conditions of employ-	Work resumed following agreement regarding salaries and other working	

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. Individuals involved in coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of 80,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 100,000 and in the corresponding period in 1945 was approximately 270,000 and 230,000, respectively.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not first the stoppage began on the night shift of 12th-13th July.

| Work was resumed in the mills on 11th July, but the stoppage recurred on 17th July.

^{*} 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 August and 1st July, 1946, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category 1) and 1 1d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1 nd 2d.

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 July† was 130, as compared with 123‡ in the previous month and 135‡ in July, 1945. Details for separate industries are given below:—

Mines and Quarries.	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Paper, Printing, etc
Underground 41	Rubber Trades
Surface 6	Gas Works 2
Metalliferous Mines 1	Electrical Stations
Quarries 1	"Other" Industries 2
TOTAL,	July The state of
	TO ANTON TO SOURCE OF HE TO
MINES AND QUARRIES 49	Works and Places under
For the antiques of tool lact	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
L TORETH SENT THE TRU COUNTY TRUES	Аст, 1937.
FACTORIES.	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Clay, Stone, Cement,	and Ships 2
Pottery and Glass 2	Building Operations 17
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 5	Works of Engineering
Metal Extracting and	Construction 2
Refining	Warehouses 1
Metal Conversion and	period. Storperes
Founding (including	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 64
Rolling Mills and Tube	#315004 Fit 1 (8) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Making) 13	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PERSON NAMED I
Engineering, Locomotive	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Building, Boilermaking,	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
etc 5	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Railway and Tramway	men
Carriages, Motor and	Firemen
other Vehicles and Air-	Guards (Passenger) 1
craft Manufacture 1	Labourers
Shipbuilding 8	Mechanics
Other Metal Trades 1	Permanent Way Men 6
Cotton 1	Porters 4
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	Shunters 1
Other Textile Manufacture	Other Grades 5
Textile Printing, Bleaching	Contractors' Servants
and Dyeing	bue rate Walan
Tanning, Currying, etc	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17
Food and Drink	TOPE 6 1 Adding 1
General Woodwork and	Total (excluding Seamen) 130
Furniture 2	_ ization Services 1 E 1.200
	Castingianal

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Act, 1926:							
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.						
LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX.						
Among Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering	Other Industries EpitheliomatousUlcerati (Skin Cancer).	1 ON					
Shipbreaking	Pitch	11					
Printing	Tar	7					
Other Contact with Molten Lead	Paraffin						
White and Red Lead	Oil	1					
Works	TOTAL	19					
Pottery	who had been discharged in	-					
Vitreous Enamelling	Charling truck before the recognited						
Electric Accumulator Works 1	CHROME ULCERATION.	di					
Paint and Colour Works	Dyeing and Finishing	1					
Coach and Car Painting	Chromium Plating	3					
Shipbuilding	Other Industries	3					
Paint used in other Industries	TOTAL	7					
"Other" Industries	Total, Cases	28					
Painting of Buildings	sit Semple or on othe contempt of steaming to the steaming to the steam of the steam of the steam of the steaming to the steam of the s	-					
multip obert president and gris -	II. Deaths.						
TOTAL 1	le sainte frommon foi basmell						
amazow radio has aminist university I	TOTAL TO AMERICAN TOTAL CONTRACTOR	-					

tatistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

or mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover weeks ended 3rd August, 1946, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th 1946, and the 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1945. evised figure.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

CANADA.

CANADA.

At the beginning of June, 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 123.6, an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with the beginning of May and of 22.8 points or 22.6 per cent. compared with the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the beginning of June was 142.1, an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with the beginning of May and of 42.7 points or 43.0 per cent. compared with September, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

During the first half of April, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries (including clothing) in nine urban areas, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 1,000, was 1,349, an increase of 4 points or 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 356 points or 35.9 per cent. compared with the beginning of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure during the first half of April was 1,470, an increase of 19 points or 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 493 points or 50.5 per cent. compared with August 1939. with August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In May, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and In May, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent and rates, and sundries, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 30.9 per cent. compared with August, 1939, the corresponding increase in April being 30.6 per cent. For food alone, the index figure in May was 0.2 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 32.0 per cent. above that for August, 1939, the corresponding increase in April being 31.8 per cent.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

In April, 1946, the official index figure, covering the cost of food, fuel and cleaning, rent, clothing and miscellaneous items for working-class persons and peasantry in Kingston, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of about 57½ per cent. compared with August, 1939, or nearly the same increase as in March. For food alone, the index figure for April was 0·3 per cent. above that for the previous month and about 45½ per cent. above the figure for August, 1939, compared with an increase of 44¾ per cent. In March.

DENMARK.

In July, 1946, the official index figure, covering 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 168, the same as in April and an increase of 61 points of 57 per cent. compared with July, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in July was 169, the same as in April and an increase of 61 points or 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1939.

At 1st June, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fue and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items in Reykjavik, was 1.7 per cent. above the figure at 1st May and 189.1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at 1st June was 2.0 per cent. above the figure at the beginning of the previous month and 253.4 per cent. above the figure for 1st September 1939.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

In April, 1946, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and lighting, and certain other household articles in Lisbon, based on the average of prices in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939, taken as 100, was 221·1, an increase of 1·6 points or 0·7 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 122·4 points or 124·0 per cent. compared with August, 1939, the corresponding increase in March being 120·8 points or 122·4 per cent. For food alone, the index figure in April was 232·8. an increase of 1·9 points or 0·8 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 134·4 points or 136·6 per cent. compared with August, 1939, the corresponding increase in March being 132·5 points or 134·7 per cent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-May, 1946, the official consumers' price index for wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, covering food, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, rent, house furnishings, and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 131.5, an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 32.9 points or 33.4 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939, the corresponding increase at mid-April being 32.3 points or 32.8 per cent. For food alone, the index figure at mid-May was 142.6, an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 49.1 points or 52.5 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939, the corresponding increase at mid-April being 48.2 points or 51.6 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

August, 1946.

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in March, 1946, was 1.8 per cent. higher than in February, 1946, and 1.0 per cent. higher than in March, 1945. The figure for February, 1946, was 3.5 per cent. higher than that for January, 1946.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 15,800 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, 1946, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0·2 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1946, but 3·6 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1945. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May, 1946, was 0·6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, but 11·6 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1945.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 414,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March, 1946, was 1.9, compared with 3.0 at the end of December, 1945, 1.4 at the end of September, 1945, and 0.7 at the end of March, 1945.

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 March, 1946, was 1.2 per cent. higher than in February, 1946, and 2.3 per cent. higher than in March, 1945; the figure for February, 1946, was 2.4 per cent. above that for January. As the basis of the index has been extended and the method of calculation revised, the figures quoted above are not strictly comparable with those published in the June, 1946, and earlier issues of this GAZETTE.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th July, 1946, was 44,158, compared with 45,748 at 29th June, 1946, and 43,541 at 28th July, 1945.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment assistance in Belgium during March, 1946, was 95,054, compared with 108,130 during February, and 165,750 during March, 1945. Approximately 2,845,000 working days were lost in March, 1946, as a result of unemployment; the corresponding figures for February, 1946, and March, 1945, were 2,596,000 and 3,935,000 respectively.

DENMARK.

At the end of June, 1946, returns received by the Danish At the end of June, 1946, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 9,809 or 1·7 per cent. of a total membership of over 582,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 3·0 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 6·9 per cent. at the end of June, 1945. In addition, 9,355 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of the month and 3,768 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 commercial undertakings in May, 1946, showed a slight improvement compared with April. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 101 in May, 1946, and the corresponding (revised) figure for April was 100.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 830,000 showed that 3-1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th April, 1946, compared with 4-6 per cent. at 31st March, 1946, and 4-5 per cent. at 30th April, 1945.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of May, 1946, applications for employment were At the end of May, 1946, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 2,261 persons, as compared with 2,791 at the end of April, and 4,422 at the end of May, 1945; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 10,806, 11,299 and 6,821, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May, 1946, who were wholly unemployed was 1,193, or 0.8 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for April, 1946, were 1,600 or 1.1 per thousand, and those for May, 1945, were 3,039 or 2.1 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 May, 1946, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 37,435,000. This was 1.4 per cent. higher than that for May, 1945; it was 23.3 per cent. lower than that for May, 1945; it was 23.3 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in May, 1946, is estimated to have been 0.5 per cent. higher than in April, 1946, but 14.3 per cent. lower than in May, 1945; it was 37.0 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of May, 1946, was approximately 2,310,000, compared with 2,350,000 at the middle of April, 1946.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, an account of which was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1944 (page 1), and April, 1944 (page 59), provides that application may be made to a Reinstatement Committee by any person who claims that his reinstatement rights under the Act have been denied him. The Umpire is a judicial authority, independent of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, appointed by the Crown under the Act for the adjudication of appeals from the decisions of Reinstatement Committees. ppeals from the decisions of Reinstatement Committees.

A synopsis of a recent decision* by the Umpire in a case of general interest is given below.

Case No. 397/1946 (10th July, 1946).

DATE OF APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT—RELATED TO END OF WHOLE-TIME SERVICE—LEAVE PENDING RELEASE, DEMOBILISATION OR DISCHARGE IS NOT WHOLE-TIME SERVICE—LIABILITY TO RECALL NOT MATERIAL—PRESCRIBED PERIOD FOR APPLICATION COMMENCES ON DAY APPLICANT PROCEEDS ON LEAVE—SECTIONS 2, 6 AND 20(4).

2, 6 AND 20(4).

This is an appeal by the applicant against a majority decision of the Reinstatement Committee sitting at Chatham by which the Committee refused to make any order in favour of the applicant under Section 9 of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") upon the ground that "applicant had not complied with Section 2(2) of the Act". The Committee did not consider the merits of the applicant's application. applicant's application.

There is nothing recorded by the Reinstatement Committee to show in what respect the applicant had not complied with the said subsection.

In his grounds of appeal the applicant stated that he followed the instructions contained in a Leaflet (R.E.L.2), which is issued for the guidance of men leaving the Forces, that an application to a former employer for reinstatement "should be made within the fifth Monday of commencement of leave".

It was not disputed by counsel for the employer that the applicant had done this, but it was contended, as it had been contended by the same counsel before the Reinstatement Committee, that an application for reinstatement is not valid if it is made before the expiration of the period of leave with beloased in Class A, as the applicant was. . . .

In order to prevent, if possible, any other Reinstatement Committee, or its majority, from being persuaded by such arguments as succeeded before the Chatham Committee in this case, it is desirable to state the principles and operation of Section 2(2) of the Act.

By Section 2(1) of the Act an application under the preceding section, that is an application under Section 1 by the applicant to his former employer to be taken into employment, must be

Subsection (2) is as follows:—"An application under the said section shall be of no effect unless it is made during the period beginning with the end of the applicant's war service and ending with the fifth Monday after the end thereof".

In order to ascertain what is meant by "the end of the applicant's war service", it is necessary to refer to Section 6. Subsection (1) of Section 6 defines the persons to whom the Act applies. They include:—

"(a) male persons who after the twenty-fifth day of May, 1939, enter upon a period of whole-time service in the armed forces

"(b) female persons who, after the said date, enter upon a period of whole-time service in any of the capacities mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act;

"(c) persons (whether male or female) who, after the tenth day of April, 1941, enter upon a period of whole-time service in a civil defence force within the meaning of the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, in consequence of an enrolment notice under these Acts".

Subsection (2) of Section 6 is as follows—

"References in this Act to periods of war service, or the beginning or the end of the war service, of a person to whom this Act applies shall, subject to the provisions of Section 12 * R.E. Code 1: Pamphlet No. 42. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d.

of this Act, be construed as references to periods of whole-time service mentioned in Subsection (1) of this section, and to the beginning and the end thereof". Section 12 relates to the linking-up of two separate periods of war service and it has no bearing

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on this appeal.

With Section 2(2) should be read Section 20(4), which in so far as it is material for present purposes provides that: "A period of whole-time service such as is mentioned in Subsection (1) of Section 6 of this Act shall not be treated for the purposes

(1) of Section 6 of this Act shall not be treated for the purposes of this Act as having ceased by reason:

"(a) of any absence of sick leave; or

"(b) of any other absence on leave, unless it is leave on or pending release or demobilisation or leave pending discharge..."

That is a clear indication that the commencement of "leave on or pending release or demobilisation, or leave pending discharge," marks the cessation or a period of whole-time service.

The effect of Section 2(2) is that the application for reinstatement must be made not later than the fifth Monday after the end of the applicant's whole-time service and that is the day immediately preceding that on which his leave began. It is immediately preceding that on which his leave began. It is for the Reinstatement Committee to determine as a matter of fact upon what day the applicant's whole-time service ended, even though the applicant may have made a mistake in stating

The decision of the Reinstatement Committee that the applicant had not complied with Section 2(2) of the Act because he had made his application during his period of leave was wrong in law, and it is hereby set aside.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During July, 1946, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eight awards, * Nos. 857-864. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 857 (4th July).—Parties: Members of the London and District Employers' Association of Boiler Cleaners and Chi.

and District Employers' Association of Boiler Cleaners and Ship Scrapers, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: That the employers honour the agreement between the Association and the Union, dated 1st September, 1944, by increasing the rate of pay of the workers concerned from 100s. to 116s. 6d. per week with consequential alterations in certain working conditions. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, in pursuance of the abovementioned agreement of 1st September, 1944, the employers concerned should, as from 26th November, 1945, increase by 16s. 6d. the rates of pay per week of 44 hours of the workers in respect of whom the claim was made. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation that part of the claim relating to the alteration of certain working conditions. Award No. 864 (31st July).—Parties: Members of the North

the claim relating to the alteration of certain working conditions.

Award No. 864 (31st July).—Parties: Members of the North Wales Coal Owners' Association, and members of the National Association of Clerical and Supervisory Staffs in their employment. Claim: For the establishment of certain specified minimum salary scales and other conditions of employment.

Award: The Tribunal awarded certain minimum salary scales and other conditions of employment, full particulars of which are set out in the award. are set out in the award.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, Nos. 528-537. Seven of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 528 (21st June).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board.

Claim: Application by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and National Union of Railwaymen on behalf of the Freight Section employees, for increases in the existing rates of wages and alterations in certain conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the revised weekly rates of wages payable to the employees to whom the application relates should be as set out below, and that the existing allowance in Provincial areas in respect of trailers and six and eight wheeled vehicles should continue to be

ole.				
etrine twenty-fifth day of May		st and nderry.	Provincial.	
Driver of lorry 2 tons and under carrying capacity	90	6	84 6	
capacity of the out to make the		0	92 0	oinse
Assistants on lorries	89	0	78 0	uit n
Checkers	91	0	80 0	

The Tribunal found that that part of the application relating to overtime rates had not been established and awarded accordingly. By the consent of the parties, the award was to have effect as from 18th March, 1946.

effect as from 18th March, 1946.

Award No. 530 (26th June).—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry. Claim: For three weeks' sick leave at full pay and three weeks' at half pay during any one year. Award: The

* See footnote ou page 238.

Tribunal gave careful consideration to the statements and submissions made on behalf of the parties. They found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 531 (26th June).—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry. Claim: That the slaughtermen and the porters the Ministry. Claim: That the slaughtermen and the porters at the Belfast Abattoir be given a holiday on Wednesday, 31st July, 1946, in lieu of one of the six statutory holidays. Award: The Tribunal gave careful consideration to the statements and submissions made on behalf of the parties. They found that the claim had not been established and awarded

accordingly.

Award No. 532 (28th June).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board.

Claim: Application made by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen for (1) increases in the wages of drivers, conductors and garage staffs, and (2) revision of the conditions of employment of the said employees. Award: The Tribunal awarded certain changes in rates of wages (as from 18th February, 1946) and in conditions of employment (as from 5th August, 1946) in

respect of the workers concerned.

Award No. 534 (5th July).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board.

Claim: Application by the Ulster Transport and Allied Operations. tives' Union for (1) increases in the wages of employees on the operating staff of passenger services of the Board, and (2) revision of the conditions of employment of the said employees. Award: The Tribunal awarded certain changes in rates of wages (as from 18th February, 1946) and in conditions of employment (as from 5th August, 1946) in respect of the workers

concerned.

Award No. 535 (8th July).—Parties: The members of the Irish Wholesale Fruit Merchants Association Ltd., and certain employees of member firms. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages to be added to the present rates contained in the Agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present rates of wages of the lorry drivers and standmen to whom the claim related should be increased by 10s. a week in each case, with effect as from the beginning of the first pay period following 8th July. 1946.

case, with effect as from the beginning of the first pay period following 8th July, 1946.

Award No. 536 (22nd July).—Parties: The Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Donaghadee, Newtownards, Downpatrick, Saintfield. Ballynahinch, Lurgan, Portadown, Larne, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Portrush and Portstewart members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: Application by the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association on 30th May, 1946, for increases of 12s. 6d. a week to journeymen butchers and of 134 per cent. to apprentices. Association on 30th May, 1946, for increases of 12s. od. a week to journeymen butchers and of 13½ per cent. to apprentices. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the war bonus of 17s. 6d. a week in respect of journeymen butchers should be increased to 23s. a week, which, together with the basic wage of £3 13s. a week (making a total of £4 16s. a week), should be the minimum weekly rate of wages for these workers. The claim in respect of apprentices was not established, and the Tribunal awarded accordingly. The award was to have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 22nd July, 1946.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During July, 1946, the Industrial Court issued Award No. 2060, which is summarised below.

Award No. 2060 (17th July).—Parties: Amalgamated Union of Block Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one hand; and the Federation of Calico Printers, David Evans & Co. Ltd., and Messrs. Liberty & Co., on the other. Claim: To determine a wage structure and basic rate (or rates) for hand-block printing a wage structure and basic rate (or rates) for hand-block printing of textiles, having regard to the claims of the union and the proposals of the employers. Award: The Court awarded that a basic time rate for hand-block printers should be instituted, such basic time rate to be based upon the present total remuneration of the hand-block printers concerned, including piece-work earnings and all other payments made in addition thereto, and that piece-work rates should be fixed so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. over the basic time rate fixed: for this purpose the Court awarded that the basic time rate should be not less than 2s. 4d. per hour. The Court made no award with regard to the employers' proposal basic time rate should be not less than 2s. 4d. per hour. The Court made no award with regard to the employers' proposal that future changes in wages should be based on the cost-of-living index number, but awarded in favour of the union's claim for twelve days' holiday with pay, including six statutory holidays, payment to be by credit at the rate of 4s. for each week during which the worker continues in the employment of the employer (including periods of certified sickness).

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During July, 1946, three awards, which related to disputes under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940–1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. All of the awards related

COURT OF INQUIRY.

August, 1946.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed W. Gorman Esq., K.C. (Chairman), G. W. Thomson Esq. and J. G. Baxter Esq. to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to enquire into the nature and circumstances of a dispute between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and to report.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J.(74), dated 3rd July, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(40), dated 9th July, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates.

basis time rates and overtime rates.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(56), dated 23rd July, 1946; relating to the fixing of guaranteed

dated 23rd July, 1946; relating to the fixing of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—
(1) Proposal V.(38), dated 26th July, 1946; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal V.(39), dated 26th July, 1946; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, other than home workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Butther information concerning area of the same at 15th 1988.

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 July, 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 con-

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1031 (X.(28)), dated 10th July and effective from 19th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 229.

(1) The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1054 (W.(54)).—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and overtime rates.—See page 229.

(2) The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1055 (W.(55)).—This Order prescribes the customary holidays and increased annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays. Both of these Orders were dated 15th July and became effective from 26th July, 1946.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council

26th July, 1946.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1109/S.45 (W.D.S.(38)), dated 18th July and effective from 29th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary holidays to be allowed to workers, increases the annual holidays for certain workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1110/S.46 (H.M.S.(28)), dated 18th July and effective from 29th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary holidays to be allowed to workers, increases the annual holidays for

29th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes the customary holidays to be allowed to workers, increases the annual holidays for certain workers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946: S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1149 (H.B.(27)), dated 22nd July, and effective from 2nd August, 1946.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates pieces. Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates, and abolishes the "cost of living" scheme.

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

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

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—(1) Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.20), dated 6th July, 1946; relating to statutory minimum remuration for relating to statutory minimum remurations for relating to statutory minimum remurations.

Ireland).—(1) Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.20), dated 6th July, 1946; relating to statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers. (2) Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.21), dated 6th July, 1946; relating to customary and annual holidays and holiday remuneration.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).
—Proposal N.I. E. (N.27), dated 25th July, 1946; relating to statutory minimum remuneration for female workers.

Further information concerning the above proposals may be

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

* See footnote on page 238.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During July, 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:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I. Bk. (39)), dated 2nd July, and effective from 8th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers.—See page 230.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.H.H.G.(86)), dated 16th July, and effective from 22nd July, 1946.—This Order prescribes statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers.—See page 229.

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.L. (26)), dated 23rd July, and effective from 29th July, 1946.—This Order prescribes statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 230.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (N.I.T.R.B. (60)), dated 30th July, and effective from 5th August, 1946.—This Order prescribes statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers

AGRICULTURAL WAGES REGULATION ACTS.

ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

Orders (Nos. 1600 to 1646) were made on 3rd July, 1946, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect on 14th July, 1946, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes in England and Wales.—See page 209.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either

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

The Coal Industry Nationalisation (National Coal Board) Regulations, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1094), dated July 12, 1946, made by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946.—See page 211.

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1031) dated July 10, 1946; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1054; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated July 15, 1946; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1055; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated July 15, 1946; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1109/S.45; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated July 18, 1946; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1109/S.46; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated July 18, 1946; and The Hair Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1149; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated July 18, 1946; and The Hair Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1149; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated July 18, 1946; and The Hair Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1102), dated July 12, 1946, and The Essential Work (Miscellaneous Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1103), dated July 12, 1946, and The Essential Work (Miscellaneous Orders) (Revocation) Ord

(Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1102), dated July 12, 1946, and The Essential Work (Miscellaneous Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1103), dated July 12, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regula-

Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations 1939.—See page 207.

The Disabled Persons (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1256); The Disabled Persons) (Designnated Employments) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1257); and The Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1258).—All of these Orders, dated July 25, 1946, were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.—See page 210

—See page 210.

The Essential Work (Trawler Fishing) (Revocation) Order 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1266), dated July 25, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See

page 207.

The Control of Engagement (No. 2) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1278), dated July 25, 1946, and The Essential Work (Coalmining Industry Order) (Revocation) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1279), dated July 26, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defended of Control Regulations 1939—See page 211.

Defence (General) Regulations 1939.—See page 211.

The Family Allowances (Isle of Man Reciprocal Arrangements)
Regulations, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1273), dated July 26, 1946, made by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—These Regulations set out the reciprocal arrangements for family allowances made between Great Britain and the Isle of Man. Their general effect is to enable the presence of a person in the one country to be treated as if it were presence in the other

The Control of Engagement (No. 3) Order, 1946 (S. R. & O. 1946, No. 1417), dated August 20, 1946, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 211.

The Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order (Northern Ireland), 1946 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1946, No. 87), made on 13th June, 1946, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1927.—The Schedule of Industrial Diseases under the Act has already been extended to cover inflammation of the skin caused by X-rays, radium or other radio-active substances. The present Order, which came into force on 1st July, 1946, provides for a further extension to cover inflammation due to other kinds of radiant energy. (Copies of this Order may be purchased through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80, Chichester Street, Belfast; price 1d. net (2d. post free).)

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYORS

The written parts of the examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 20th and 21st November, 1946, at six centres, viz., Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 22nd January, 1947

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 21st November, 1946, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1947.

In applying for the necessary forms, intending candidates should state whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 26th September, 1946. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.* (Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include

postage.)

Building and Civil Engineering.—Production in Building and Civil Engineering, June, 1945. Supplement No. 1. Dealing with the Analysis of Man-hours and Machine-hours expended in the advance preparation of Housing Sites and Temporary Housing Sites, April, 1946. Ministry of Works. Price 9d. (10d.).

Coal Mining.—Report of the Coal Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1946. H.C. 162, Session 1945-46. Price 1d.

(2d.).
COTTON INDUSTRY.—Interim Reports of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry. (1.) Sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, accommodation for clothing, medical and welfare services, decoration and vacuum cleaning. (2.) Dust in Card Rooms. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 213.

EQUAL PAY.—Appendices to Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Equal Pay. Appendices IX and X. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—Memorandum on the Effect of the

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—Memorandum on the Effect of the Family Allowances Act, 1945, on the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d.

NURSES' SALARIES .- Nurses Salaries Committee : (i) Revised NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses Salaries Committee: (1) Revisea
Recommendations regarding certain grades of Nurses. Nurses
S.C. Notes No. 12. Price 4d. (5d.). (ii) Mental Nurses SubCommittee: Further Recommendations.
Mental Nurses S.C.
Notes No. 7. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of Health.
RAILWAY STAFF.—Railways Staff Return. (a) Staff employed
by the Railway Companies of Great Britain and of Railway Staff

employed by the London Passenger Transport Board during one week in March in the years 1939 to 1945. (b) Average weekly earnings during one week in March in the years 1939 to 1945. (c) Total salaries and wages paid in each of the calendar years 1938 to 1944. Ministry of Transport. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page

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. 42 and 43. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.)

Id. each (2d.).

Social and Economic Research.—Report of the Committee on the Provision for Social and Economic Research. Cmd. 6868.

Privy Council Office, Treasury. Price 3d. (4d.).

Social Insurance.—Increases in Old Age, Widows' and Blind Persons' Pensions. Cmd. 6878. Ministry of National Insurance.

Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 214.

Trawler Fishing Industry.—Report of a Court of Inquiry into the Circumstances and Causes of the Stophage of Work in

into the Circumstances and Causes of the Stoppage of Work in the Trawler Fishing Industry. Cmd. 6882. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 215.

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

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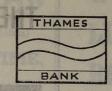
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Megillerin REVIEW

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CONTENTS

JUNE.—"The Origins of Industrial Law—(I) The Introduction of Regulation," by Maurice W. Thomas, M.A., LL.M.; "Spare Time Employment," by H. Douglas Swales; "Staggered Holidays"; List of Official Publications; "The Essential Work Orders," etc.

JULY .- "The Background of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906," by Professor G. W. Keeton, M.A., LL.D.; "The Origins of Industrial Law—(2) Althorp's Act"; "A National Wages Policy (Part I)," by C. A. Lidbury; "Studies in Comparative Industrial Law," by C. E. A. Bedwell (Honorary Secretary of the Society of Comparative Legislation), etc.

AUGUST.—This issue is devoted wholly to the subject of National Insurance.

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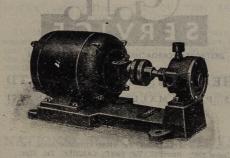
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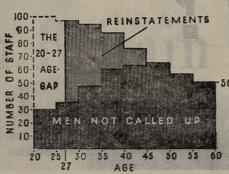
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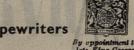
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